



**JOURNAL OF ADVANCED  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

**ISSN: 0976-9595**

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Namangan State University

C/O Advanced Scientific Research,  
8/21 Thamocharan Street,  
Arisipalayam, Salem

## THE ROLE OF TOURISM AUTHORITY IN CHUST CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS

**Ruzinov Bakhtiyor Askarovich**

Teacher of the Department of Applied Art and Painting of Namangan State University [abruz@mail.ru](mailto:abruz@mail.ru), Phone number: (+998 98 160 70 05)

**Mamadjonova Shahlo Toychiboy kizi**

Namangan State University, Faculty of "Art Studies", Department of Applied Art and Painting, II stage student [shahlomamadjonova087@gmail.com](mailto:shahlomamadjonova087@gmail.com), [mamadjonovashahlo30@gmail.com](mailto:mamadjonovashahlo30@gmail.com) Phone number +998934058873

**Adhamjonova Diyorakhan Dilmurod kizi**

Namangan State University, Faculty of "Art Studies", Department of Applied Art and Painting, II stage student [adhamjonovadiyora@gmail.com](mailto:adhamjonovadiyora@gmail.com)

Phone number: +998939273856

**Annotation:** In this article, the creative works of the masters of national folk crafts, who contributed to the development of the history, material culture and art of the Fergana Valley, especially the Chust district, to the development of our national material cultural heritage and spirituality, are highlighted. given and their positive impact on tourism potential is thoroughly analyzed.

**Key words:** Fergana Valley, "Bronze Age Chust Culture", Akhsikent, Mavlano Lutfilloh, crafts, knife making, doppi, tourism, guide, naming of ancient architectural monuments, infrastructure, east; resource studies, scholars, architecture, archeology, open-air museum.

### Introduction

When talking about the first agricultural cultures that arose in the primitive stages of human history, scientists mention the territory of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. In the following years, many material and evidential findings found in ancient settlements in different places of our republic proved that these conclusions are correct.

Of course, in the Chust district, ancient archaeological monuments are in the leading position due to their preservation and antiquity.

This culture is called the Chust culture after the first and most studied monuments. The ruins of the Chust era monuments found in the Fergana Valley, which were the first to be studied and included in science, belong to the last bronze period in terms of history, archeology and chronology.

### Historical background

The Chust monument mainly dates back to the end of the second millennium BC - the first half of the first millennium BC. The most famous and well-studied of these settlements is Chust. This monument is an old hill, that is, an old town, a village ruin, located two kilometers north of the city of Chust, on the coast of Govasoy. In 1950, archaeologist M.E. Buonamozor named this settlement in the vernacular. Researched by Voronets. In 1951-61, it was studied by archaeologist V.I. Sprishevskii. Then, in 1974-82, search operations were conducted under the leadership of Yu.A.Zadneprovsky. In 1982-84, under the leadership of Academician Ahmadali Askarov, scientists from Uzbekistan and Petrograd explored an area of

more than 500 square meters. Scientists who have examined the ruins of Buonamozor have been interpreting its age in different ways. As a result of the latest research, it was concluded that the age of the Buonamozor monument corresponds to the X-VIII centuries BC.

According to the results of the research, among the primitive people, in particular, the population engaged in agriculture, the relationship to the earth, water, and the sun was very strong. The ancient spring in Buonamozor is also deified and draws people's attention to it, that is, the name "Bibiona Tomb" is probably related to the sanctification and deification of this spring. It is true that the inhabitants of Buonamozor lived in a primitive community system. Therefore, during this period, men did heavy work, and women played a major role in the team and led the team.

During the discovery and study of the Buonamozor settlement, it is known that in the Fergana Valley, including the Namangan oasis, our ancestors first engaged in irrigated agriculture in the foothills on the banks of streams and around springs 2800-3000 years ago.

So, when archaeologists studied such ancient archaeological monuments as a result of scientific research, they discovered many monuments belonging to the bronze, ancient and medieval ages in the region. But at the same time, we can see that only the Bibiona monument has been sufficiently excavated. In particular, Mochogtepa, Qiziltepa, Tillatepa, Bogishamoltepa, Yakkatepa and other archaeological monuments belonging to the ancient period are among the invaluable material cultural heritage objects such as the city, caravanserai, and fortifications.

Also, there are many places of pilgrimage in the district, including Mavlano Lutfullah Complex, Otchopar Father's House, Blue Cloak Mosque, Baliqlimozor Mosque, Khwaja Abdurahman ibn Awf Complex, Ag'asaroy Mosque, Abdumalik Father's Mosque located in the center of the city. . Of course, we can see that the architectural monuments were built in the national style due to the natural climatic conditions. We can see that the foundation of each mosque is a room, and a porch is built around it. Of course, we can see that almost all of our architectural monuments are decorated and decorated with examples of national crafts.

In the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, as a result of the establishment of the Kokand Khanate as a centralized state with a strong central authority, a certain revival of the economy did not fail to affect the cultural life. In the Fergana Valley, a number of new architectural monuments, roads, bridges, baths were built in the country's capital, Kokan, and other cities. In the first half of the 19th century, architectural monuments were built in the khanate by Umar Khan, Muhammadali Khan, Nadirabegim, Khudoyar Khan, Sultan Muradbek, Sultan Sayid Khan, military chiefs Muslimquli, Aliquli, Khalmuhammed, and advanced and enlightened people of their time. developed. In architecture, the main attention was paid to the construction of madrasahs, mosques, khanaqahs, dervishes and qalandars, shrines, cisterns, bridges, baths, and market stalls.

There is nothing in the world that an Uzbek cannot do. No one can deny the recognition of Abay, the great Kazakh white: "There is no crop that Uzbeks do not cultivate and do not get an abundant harvest, there is no place on earth where Uzbek

merchants do not reach, Uzbeks there is no work that cannot be done... Sharp mind, skill, ambition and entrepreneurship - all these are characteristic of Uzbeks." Kalmyk writer David Kugultinov acknowledged the above opinion and wrote: "God has given the Uzbeks a generous and inexhaustible treasure of exemplary land, like this land, a generous and benevolent spirituality, a beautiful language, and a great culture that is unique to the world." No nation on earth has been blessed with such a great heritage."

The cultural values and spiritual heritage of the people have served as a powerful source of spirituality for the peoples of the East for thousands of years. Despite the severe ideological pressure that lasted for a long time, the people of Uzbekistan managed to preserve their historical and cultural values and unique traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation. From the first days of our independence, the restoration of the huge, priceless spiritual and cultural heritage created by our ancestors over many centuries has become an extremely important task that has risen to the level of state policy.

Especially the Chust knife and Chust cap, which are the main brand of Chust, are faithful to the ancient traditions of the national crafts, and it is definitely one of the most appropriate things to continue the master-apprentice system. . Not only knife making and hat making, but also household items necessary for humanity, carpet making, embroidery, basket making, pottery, painting, jewelry, wood carving and other handicrafts. They are growing at the horse level.

The spirituality of every nation cannot be imagined without its history and life values. In this regard, of course, spiritual heritage, cultural assets, old historical monuments serve as one of the most important factors.

In the first days of his inauguration, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that the true history of the people is a powerful force of development, including: "In great history, nothing goes without a trace. It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preserving, studying and passing down the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state's policy" (Mirziyoyev Sh. M. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Works Volume I .-Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017.-B.29.), they said.

Chust is the oldest city in the Fergana Valley. This ardent city has given many geniuses to the world science. The city of Chust has a special place in the history of Movarounnahr cities.

## **Conclusion**

Taking into account the above, a museum on the history of the district was opened in the object of material cultural heritage in the district culture and recreation park. The museum contains ethnographic and folk craft samples of the people of the district, national clothes, plows used in agriculture in ancient times, stone blankets found in archeological monuments, pottery samples. At the same time, it consists of tools belonging to historical figures who lived and worked in the district, noteworthy



ancient handwritten genealogies, handwritten and lithographic books, ancient currency units and coins.

At the same time, in order to develop domestic and foreign tourism, national teahouses, which cannot be found anywhere in the world, were established in the park of culture and recreation, and the miraculous Chust dish is prepared by qualified chefs. This order coincides with the happy times of pilafs, which will be remembered for a lifetime by foreign and local tourists. One of the features of such Chust pilafs is characterized by spring water discovered by Mavlona Lutfillok. Because no matter how much love is given to pilaf made outside the garden, it cannot give the taste of pilaf made inside. This is a proof of the high level of culinary tourism, which is one of the main types of tourism in Chust. In this shrine, more than 3-4 tons of rice is used for pilaf every day, even if tourists are received seasonally. As a result, various national values, cultural events, "Sumalak", "Navroz" holiday, Goalkeeping games, stone lifting, "Warrack throwing" and "Wrestling" competitions among schoolchildren were organized in the park. visitors will have a pleasant stay.

Another noteworthy point is that every year in March-October, international and domestic tourism develops rapidly in Chust. Over the years, thousands of foreign tourists have visited the complex. On the territory of the shrine there are busts of statesmen and poet-thinkers such as the first national poet Sufizoda, who lived in Chust, and Nabihoja Chusti.

The pilgrims who visited the complex at this time say that they are satisfied with the services provided.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that our scientists still have many scientific sources that need to be studied, objects of material cultural heritage occupying a huge area are waiting to be studied on a scientific basis and in a perfect interdisciplinary manner.

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