

The Shrine and Steps in the Oasis of Jizzakh

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Abstract: Jizzakh region is a local center located in the middle of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Pilgrims and shrines in the outer part of this region are also a unique and noteworthy part of Jizzakh oasis. We will cover the steps and areas of tourist interest in the Jizzakh oasis. There are many interesting objects in the oasis, some of them we covered in the article.

Keywords: Zoravor, Jizzakh, Sharaf Rashedov, Nurafshon, Central Castle, Ahror Vali, Jizzakh Castle.

One of the shrines of Jizzakh region is "Zoravor" shrine. This shrine is located in the city of Jizzakh and is one of the main tourist attractions of the city. In the "Zoravor" shrine, you can see historical objects related to his holy birthplace, various forms of food cultivation methods and mesons.¹.

"Sharof Rashidov" shrine is one of the shrines of Jizzakh region. It is located in the city of Jizzakh and is one of the most important objects that are strictly served by the residents and tourists of the city. Through the information and instructions in the "Sharof Rashidov" shrine, the main residence and administrative building of the government of Jizzakh region is still functioning. For example, facilities such as "Nurafshon" shrine, "Peshonalar Bobo" shrine, and "Jizzakh Buildings" shrine, which provides services to tourists from village youth, allow to pay attention to open spaces and a high level of participation in events in Jizzakh region. For more information about the shrines, visit the official website of the Jizzakh region (<https://jizzax.uz>) and it is recommended to get help from tourist agencies.

The city of Jizzakh is the center of the region and its historical heritage includes many shrines. For example, the Jizzakh Castle located in the city of Jizzakh is a unique fortress from the 12th-13th centuries. Its coastal wall and the ideological marvels inside the castle are the volunteer times for the tourists who come to this place. The people of Jizzakh province live moderately in water resources. Therefore, there are many water views in the region. For example, the Zomin Waterscape is one of the most famous natural wanderings of Jizzakh. In this place, tourists have the opportunity to walk on the beach, have a picnic and engage in water sports. Jizzakh region is also famous for its historical treasures. The historical town of Jizzakh, located within the city, is distinguished by parts of the ancient city built in the 16th-19th centuries. This place has many historical sites, madrasahs and shrines that tourists can interact with.².

In addition, Jizzakh region is known for its natural resources. For example, the Nuratau-Kyzylkum biosphere reserve is located in the south of the region and is one of the most important places that preserve its natural ecosystem. In this reserve, tourists will have the

¹"Jizzakh" - B. Eshankulov

²"Geography of Uzbekistan" - A. Toshboev, N. Toshboev

opportunity to get to know the wetlands, the animals and plants that have come to the surface of Uzbekistan.³

Jizzakh region offers several opportunities for tourists related to pilgrimage and pilgrimage. In this place, tourists will have the opportunity to travel through natural resources, explore historical monuments and shrines, relax on the water's edge and learn about local culture.

In the city of Jizzakh, the location of tourist shrines and places of interest and their speed are important, and they are located in the most sought-after places of the city. The main shrines in Jizzakh are: Jizzakh Castle, located in the city of Jizzakh, is a unique fortress from the 12th-13th centuries. Its coastal wall and the ideological marvels inside the fort are a must-see for tourists visiting this place.

Khoja Ahror Vali Shrine: This shrine is popular among tourists in the city and was built by Hisar Vali, a famous figure of Uzbekistan. This shrine is important for tourists in terms of historical and spiritual practices.

"Central square" plan: This is the central square that represents the entire country. At the back of this place, there is a special arrow made to meet the needs of tourists called "Uzbekistan Pilgrimage". Such plans are expected to increase the competitiveness of tourists to explore the history and culture of Jizzakh⁴.

Shrines and shrines in Jizzakh are important in the treatment of the tourism industry of the city. The tourism industry has become a place that has contributed to the social, economic and cultural expansion of Jizzakh⁵.

Jizzakh region has historically had a cultural heritage of its color. There are several shrines and temples in the region, and the following can be added to the above list. For example, the Zafarabad shrine is located in the city of Jizzakh. The mausoleum of the Sultan of Zafarabad is located in this shrine. The historical importance of this place and its sacred atmosphere are evident.

Kyzlartepa monument is located in the north-west of the Jizzakh bus station, in the eastern part of Soloqli neighborhood, approximately 350-400 m from the Kaliyatepa monument. located in the south. The appearance of Kyzlartepa is trapezoidal and consists of a single hill without additional structures. Its northern side is 9 m., the south side is 80 m., the east side is 60 m., the west side is 72.0 m. (1.2 ha.), the height is 12 m. is well preserved. The eastern part of the Kyzlartepa monument was destroyed during the construction of the railway. Because its soil was used for various purposes, the structure was badly damaged. During the excavations, 14 rooms were located, and most of them were completely opened and studied. Although the research work has not yet been completed, some reasonable conclusions can be made.

In Jizzakh, the pictures on the "Sayhonsoy rocks" (4.5 thousand years ago), the cultural layers of the "Peshagor cave" where the oldest people lived, the "Mozorsoy monuments" with a history of two thousand - two and a half thousand years, "Jomonjar underground shrines", In Gaza, Kharakana, Zomin, Sobot, Miq (1,2,3,4,5), Marsman, which are mentioned in ancient sources, there are ancient fortresses and cities that are the remains of "Yecha city" mentioned in more ancient Chinese chronicles.

There are many places of pilgrimage in Jizzakh region, such as "Iron Gate", "Sa'd ibn abu Waqqas", "Parpi ota", "Khojamushkent ota", "Novka ota", "Osmat ota", "Said Burkhaniddin Qilich", "Khojabogbon ota". and there are steps⁶.

³Jizzakh. Historical and cultural heritage" - U. Abdurahmonov, A. Abdurahmonov

⁴"Jizzakh, the capital of Uzbekistan" - Shuhratbek Rahmatov

⁵"Geography of Uzbekistan" - A. Toshboev, N. Toshboev

⁶"Jizzakh" - B. Eshankulov

As of June 10, 2008, a total of 32 objects of cultural heritage, including 42 historical monuments and sacred shrines, 267 archaeological sites, 63 monumental monuments (statues, busts, memorial squares) in the territory of Jizzakh region, were included in the "Lists of State Protection".