

A Successful Approach to the Bibliography of Literature on the History of the Ancient Cities of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article analyzes the inclusion of literature on urban development, economy, culture, science, art, historical topography in the sections of the bibliographic guide on the history of the city of Khiva in Uzbekistan. The importance of creating a bibliography of literature on the history of urban development of Khiva from ancient times to the present has been revealed to all readers.

Keywords: city, economy, architecture, publications, bibliography, knowledge, learning.

Introduction

The historical development of settled agricultural societies, which appeared as a product of a certain stage at the beginning of human civilization, led to the emergence of cities and the formation of statehood in this place.

Since the beginning of cities, cities have shown their influence on the development of society, because cities have become the place where the mobile part of people live and have always become the leader of social development. Also, cities are considered to be the place that allowed the formation and development of science, law, and literature. The examples of ancient urban planning studied in the territory of Uzbekistan in terms of architectural solution and compositional form were castle-cities surrounded by a closed corridor.

Among the cities belonging to this type of ancient times, it is possible to point out the preserved Qalali qir, Konirli qal, Angqa qal, Ayaz qal, Korgoshin qal, Kozali qir, Bazar forts in ancient Khorezm, and of course the city of Khiva. These castles, ancient cities are surrounded by a corridor-like, closed wall, mainly designed for defense, the area is open. S.P. Tolstov suggests that this open space was used for storing goods or planting crops.

In the city of Khiva, formed during the Khorezm period, in Ichan-Kalasi, 140 historical architectural monuments have been preserved. In compiling the bibliography of scientific, scientific-popular literature about them, an attempt was made to distinguish the completeness of the adyuyats according to their purpose, and to create a light for the purposeful reading of the readers.

Methodology

According to historical sources, in 1967, the Ichon-Kala State Museum-Reserve received the official status of an open-air museum. “Inner Castle” of Khiva city was included in the “World Heritage” list for the first time in Central Asia by a special decision of the XIV session of UNESCO held in Canada on December 12, 1990. The announcement of 2020 as “Khiva – the cultural capital of the Turkic

world” by the international organization “TURKSOY” has led to the growth of sources studying the history of the city, as well as the creation of bibliographic publications on them.

We can say that the bibliography of literature published on the history of such a city took the first step in Uzbekistan with the publication of the bibliographic guide “Khiva – an unparalleled masterpiece of Eastern architecture” by the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi.

In this scientific guide, the bibliography of the literature is given in 22 sections, and the literature in each section has its own readership, so we can call them separate sections. In each section of the bibliographic guide, Uzbek and Russian literature is distinguished by the fact that it is placed in alphabetical order. We can say that the guide was prepared for the purpose of studying and popularizing all the buildings and historical monuments of the city of Khiva built in the past. In addition, archival documents and manuscripts related to the city of Khiva, which are kept in the museum funds of the countries, are also included in the bibliography. The index is presented to a wide readership interested in the history of Khiva.

Khiva – an incomparable masterpiece of oriental architecture Khiva is one of the oldest cities in the world with a rich history. Historian Khudoyberdi Koshmuhammad from Khorezm in his 1831 handwritten book “Dili Gharaib” analyzed the names of the ancient cities of Khorezm and said about the city of Khiva: Another fortress of this city is Qal’ai Ramla. It was founded by Sam ibn Nuh, and now this city is known as Khiva.

We can show that the inhabitants of this country and the city, like all the peoples of the country, were engaged in farming, animal husbandry, handicrafts, partly hunting and fishing. In studying how the material and spiritual culture of the peoples living here was formed and developed, we can show that it is important to restore their history through books, if we take into account the remains of ancient cities. Studying the place of recommendations in the book “Avesta”, the holy book of the Zoroastrian religion, in the spiritual culture of the local people of the Khorezm region is of great importance.

Results and discussion

In the bibliographic index entitled “Khiva – an unparalleled masterpiece of Eastern architecture”, the literature on the state management skills of the rulers, their personality, human image and their role in history, who made a significant contribution to the strengthening of the political system of administrative state management, economy and power existing in the history of the city, is also given in full in the sections under study.

The scientific auxiliary bibliographic index containing the literature devoted to the city of Khiva and its history will be prepared for publication by the staff of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi. The bibliography includes scientific, scientific-popular, textbooks, production, universal publications in the form of books, magazine articles, newspaper articles, and full types of literature published in Uzbek and Russian languages from the fund of all libraries of Uzbekistan and included in the bibliographic list.

We can evaluate this bibliographic guide compiled by F.Rozieva, an employee of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, as a scientific auxiliary guide.

In the bibliography section of the bibliographic guide, the sources are studied in detail by historical period. We can say that the publications included in the list are mainly created to facilitate the use of scientific researchers and scientific workers.

The next section of the guide includes published directions on the history of the city. We can see that these publications were published in Uzbek and Russian languages in serial publications dedicated to the ancient cities of our country. In the next section of the index, a bibliography of scientific publications on the city of Khiva is given, and along with scientific books, we can say that the abstracts of candidate and doctoral dissertations defended on the history of the city are fully included. These publications are mainly prepared for publication by specialists and can be recommended for use

by specialists and academic staff. Abstracts of dissertations defended in Uzbek and Russian are included.

Providing a bibliography of publications devoted to the nature and ecology of the city shows the progress of work in this direction. By correctly appreciating the importance of these publishers, we can educate readers to understand the existence surrounding them, to define the right attitude towards it. In giving the bibliography of Khorezm agricultural publishers, it can be said that Uzbek-language publications are composed of articles from local newspapers, and readers of these publications can be broad readers. The bibliography of Russian-language publications in this section is also given separately. The list of literature in the section can perform the function of a scientific-assistant bibliography.

The author of the index divides the readership of this bibliographic guide into Russian and Uzbek readers and further clarifies the readership of the listed publishers by language.

The bibliography of publications on the industry and transport of the city of Khiva is dedicated to the history of the development of these industries in the country. In the bibliographic index, a bibliography of publications related to its history is given in the section "October 20 – Day of the City of Khiva". Due to the division of the city's history into different periods, the publications are arranged alphabetically by language, and books and proverbs are included in separate sections by subject, which makes it easier for a specialist reader to search for literature.

The main purpose of the bibliographic indexes compiled by cities on their history, culture, art, sports, education and other fields is to provide a complete list of publications on the studied topic. The presence of archeological, ethnographic, numismatic publications studying the ancient period of the city and country in the departments means that they have sources for studying our ancient culture. The publications of archaeologists S.P. Tolstov, Ya. Gulomov, ethnographer I. Jabbarov, who studied the values of local peoples, who studied this period are also widely included.

The publications in the section of cultural monuments (architecture and restoration) of the bibliographic manual are also compiled from the publications of specialized scientists, and we can say that these publications are mainly intended for researchers, scientific workers and specialized readers. The search and selection of literature was carried out through regional libraries and literature in the fund of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi. All kinds of scientific, scientific popular, textbooks, spravka (road guide), informational, production literature on the architecture of each building in the "Ichan-Kala" monument of the city of Khiva are given. We can say that the author paid great attention to providing a complete bibliography of fossils on historical monuments in the city. The fact that the bibliography of books and articles published on each historical monument in the city of Khiva is given, the author must have included the literature in the section through the process of integration (establishment of cooperation) in the search and identification of literature in this section. The inclusion of articles from books, local newspapers, magazines and scientific collections is distinguished by the fact that the bibliography of relevant literature from the library fund of higher educational institutions and scientific institutions of the region is included in the index.

Conclusion

In general, every employee of the bibliographic guide who took part in the structure is the editor-in-chief: U. Teshabaeva Composer: F. Rozieva editors Sh. Rahimova M. In order to complete the bibliography of literature, Khidoyatov conducted search and selection of rare literature stored in the national and state libraries and archives of the CIS countries. We can see that they have made efforts to implement integration processes in cooperation with these organizations.

References in the handbook can be used to recommend books to patrons throughout the library. We also believe that it can be a source of learning for the libraries in the districts, districts and cities to compile bibliographic guides on local topics. We believe that this bibliographic guide can be a basis

for acquiring the methodology for compiling bibliographic guides on these topics for the libraries of schools and other educational institutions in our country.

If awakening is to be achieved through learning, then taking into account that the reader cannot read all the literature at once, bibliographic guides compiled by the subjects can recommend to the readers the literature that can be read.

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