

The Role Of Cultural And Architectural Monuments In The Development Of Patriotism Among Young People (On The Example Of Historical And Architectural Monuments Of The Republic Of Karakalpakstan)

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ABSTRACT:

This article provides information about some cultural and architectural heritage sites in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and highlights the important aspects of the development of love for the motherland among young people of these historical architectural sites.

Key words: *ancestral heritage, cultural and architectural monuments, castles, castles, hills, sense of homeland*

We all know that during its 29 years of independent development, the Republic of Uzbekistan has come a long way. During this historically short period, the appearance of our cities and villages, the whole country, the socio-economic relations in our society have changed radically.

Decisions and laws are of great importance for the development of our country. The purpose of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Cultural Heritage" Id-4235 is to regulate relations in the field of cultural heritage, which is a national treasure of the people of Uzbekistan, Article 3 of this law defines the basic concepts, monuments - certain buildings of historical, scientific, artistic or special cultural value. buildings and structures, related works of art, sculpture, applied decorative arts and areas of historical composition of these buildings, structures and structures, as well as memorial houses, apartments, cemeteries, tombs and some tombs, monumental works of art, science and technology (this including military equipment), anthropology, ethnography, numismatics, epigraphy, cartography, photographic materials, films, audio, video and other recordings, works of literature and art, archives, manuscripts and drawings, ancient manuscripts, typing the first books published, neither rare nor unique There are poems, notes, sacred objects and memorial objects, stone statues, cave dwellings, rock carvings, archeological monuments, as well as historical, scientific, architectural, archeological, artistic and cultural objects included in Article 4 of the

UNESCO World Heritage List. cultural heritage sites of international significance of memorial value, i.e., categories of cultural heritage sites and areas of manifestation of intangible cultural heritage [1].

The past 29 years have left an indelible mark on the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which, along with all regions of the country, is located in the northern part of Uzbekistan and plays a special role in the socio-economic development of our country. First President I. Referring to the position of the region in the republic, Karimov said that "the people of Karakalpakstan have always been one of the main mountains of our country."

That is why during the years of independence, the program of socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan has been developed and consistently implemented at the direct initiative of the head of state, with great attention paid to the development of Karakalpakstan. production and socio-economic infrastructure, transport and communication networks, is becoming a powerful region with highly qualified personnel [3].

As a result of the implementation of the above-mentioned regional socio-economic development program in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which has its own unique and appropriate traditions, customs and mentality, the land of Karakalpakstan has changed beyond recognition from the rest of the region 29 years ago. opened up to beauty and became a steadily growing country.

Currently, the whole world, including Karakalpakstan, faces the problem of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. In recent years, a whole range of natural objects that have existed on earth for thousands of years, along with the unique fauna and flora of these objects, have been lost.

Along with historical and architectural monuments such as Jampik Fortress, Gaur Fortress, Akchakhankala, Chilpik Fortress, Tuprakqala, Sheikh Jalil Bobo, there are many natural ecotourism sites on Sultan Uvays Mountain, on the banks of the Amudarya.

The results of the work carried out in our country on the study and popularization of these monuments, historical and cultural monuments, which reflect the history of our national statehood, serve to raise the love of our compatriots, especially young people, devotion to the ideas of independence and pride in ancestors.

As long as the concept of homeland exists in any person, it is necessary to form it correctly. We need to explain this feeling more to our young people, especially those who are just beginning to have a deeper understanding of existence, to prevent them from being distracted by different ideologies. Let us bring up our children in such a way that they are loyal to the Motherland, the country and the people. [4]

As a person grows up, his understanding of the Motherland expands. Everyone born and raised in our country means the Republic of Uzbekistan, not his home, village or city. This is an expression of the feeling of homeland, patriotism in the hearts of our people. [5]

A sense of homeland is respect and devotion to our dear and beautiful country. The feeling of homeland is an aspiration to study the golden heritage and history of our people living in Turan, Movarounnahr, Turkestan and now in the land called Uzbekistan.

Homeland is a concept that embodies the human psyche, lifestyle, consciousness and thinking, past, present and future. The homeland begins at the threshold, at the corner where he was born and raised. Therefore, the love and devotion to the motherland, which is a magnificent and powerful place for the child to grow up in the house where he lives and breathes, must be eternal. Everyone's love for his homeland is instilled in him by mother's milk, mother's goddess and parental love, and a child who loves his parents, their ancestors, their traditions, customs, professions, loves others as well. He is proud of his nation, people, literature, art, religion and culture, inspired by the nature of the country where he grew up, and appreciates its sacred land. [6]

One of such historical and architectural objects is Chilpik fortress - an important archeological monument located in the territory of Amudarya district, on the southern side of the Nukus-Beruni road. In the 40s of the last century, this object was studied by the Khorezm archeological expedition. The age of the building is defined as the end of the 1st century BC - the beginning of the 1st century AD. Archaeologists note that the building was rebuilt between the VII-VIII and IX-XI centuries AD. On duty, the castle brought the corpses of people who died under the Zoroastrian program.



Figure 1. Chilpiq Castle

In the Middle Ages (IX-XI centuries) with the change of religion and culture of the local people, Chilpik became a signal tower, a hill.

The castle is led by a natural mountain path. Its proximity to the main road attracts passengers and tourists passing through the international highway. The castle is a great, scenic place for tourists to take a guided tour, look around and take pictures. Standing on the top of the hill and watching the surrounding landscape is a pleasure for everyone.

Chilpik Fortress is located in the biosphere reserve and is one of the main tourist attractions in Nukus, the administrative center of Karakalpakstan, and on the routes of all tour companies that take tourists to Muynak.

On the territory of the district there is a monument of X-XIII centuries, Khojakul signal hill, tower, located 1 km east of Khojakul lake. This hill is now preserved at a height of 5 m, its base is made of clay and has a rectangular shape measuring 8x5 m, made of bricks measuring 32x32x5cm.

In addition, in Kipchak it is possible to observe the lifestyle of the population, the houses built of mud and straw, built in the local style.

At the south-western foot of Sultan Uvays Mountain, on the right bank of the Amudarya, is one of the ancient monuments - Jampik fortress (IX-XI centuries, XII-XIV centuries).

The castle is located on the edge of the canal, and the Baday-tugai protected area is located next to it. The maximum length of the fort is 420 m and its width is 288 m. The walls are made of clay straw at a height of 9 m. Over the wall passed a bullet-shaped gallery (96 m wide). He is climbed up the stairs. Some parts of the wall have been reworked with pieces of stone. On the east side there is a citadel with a rectangular shape of cotton walls. The walls are decorated with closed columns, and this old fortress was a port city in the Middle Ages.



Figure 2. Jampiqqala hill

Jampiqqala hill is located on the right bank of the Amudarya, on Koyanchik hill, 4 km south of Karatau village.

The Kokdarya canal flows between the fortress and the reserve area and creates a magnificent view. This area is a very beautiful and natural place with a complex of cultural, religious and ecotourism destinations.



Figure 3. Monument to Gavur Castle

The Gavur fortress monument has a triangular appearance. The length of its northern wall is about 200 m, and the eastern part extends 50 m to the south, then again 50 m along the first line. The length of the eastern wall was 450 m, the southern part of the western wall was washed away by the Amudarya water and preserved at a distance of 400 m, and stretched along the river to a length of 40-100 m.

The distance between Gavur fortress and Jampik fortress is 9 km. Along the way there is an opportunity to see and photograph the signal hill of Jampik fortress, a monument of X-XIII centuries, a mud tower. The top has the shape of an elongated pyramid and the base has a rectangular shape and measures 4.8x4.6 m.

Akchakhan fortress is an ancient archeological site, IV-III centuries BC - IV century AD. It is located in the north-eastern part of the village "Ozod" in Beruni district, in the middle of high mobile sand dunes. Among the locals, the building is called the "Kazakh bed." The east side of the castle consisted of sand dunes and the north side of ancient arable land, where the remains of previously inhabited huts were located. Akchahon Fortress is one of the most ancient and unique buildings of antiquity.



Figure 4. Akchahon Castle

There are a number of sources about the name of this large fortress on the right bank of the Amudarya. In the written sources of the Russian soil scientist N.A. Dima, who conducted research in this area in 1910-1912, he called this sacred land "Akchakhan Fortress", saying that "the area between the Frost Fortress and the Red Fortress and the Akchakhan Fortress is very rich in cultural and historical monuments." Medieval written sources also state that the capital of ancient Khorezm was Darjas. Hence, the name of this fortress may be "Darjas". Akchahan Fortress covers an area of more than 50 hectares, unique architectural construction (three floors), various large gates, walls about three meters thick, more than five kilometers high, resembling the Great Wall of China outside, deep and wide with mud. the location of the ditch (a pit filled with water to hide from the enemy) and even the presence of sewers to drain the zah waters from the fort prove that the fort was the capital city. This fortress is one of the largest in Central Asia. [8]

It is patriotic to rejoice in the achievements of the Motherland on all fronts, to grieve over the failures, to be proud of the Motherland, to look kindly at every inch of its land, every brick of its building, ancient monuments, achievements in science and art.

Another historical and architectural object inherited from our ancestors is the monument "Tupraqqala" located in Ellikkala district, which dates back to the I-IV and VI centuries BC and was discovered in 1938 by the expedition of SP Tolstov.



Figure 5. Historical and architectural monument of Tuprakkala

The earthen square is rectangular in shape, with a population of 2,000-2,500. The city is surrounded by a domed corridor and a towering defensive wall. The corridors between the houses within the city were so narrow that it was possible to identify the tribe of the communities in which they lived by the markings on the bricks. Surprisingly, the thickness of the outer walls was 7-9 meters. Archaeological excavations of the city revealed about 100 dwellings and 8 palaces. The halls are equipped with embossed patterns and colorful sculptures. The history of the city is still being studied. [9]

The earthen fortress resembles the cities of antiquity with its structure, walls and tires, the construction of the rooms there, and the defense system. But it stands out with its remarkable artistic richness. This magnificent historical monument, which was the first capital of the great Khorezm Shahdar, is located in the southern part of the Sultan Uvays Mountain, in the area of ancient fortresses. The ruins of this talisman castle cover an area of 17.5 hectares (500x350 meters). The earthen fortress stretches from north to south, surrounded by a thick and high wall made of large raw bricks. There are many square towers along the walls. To the north-west of the castle, you can see the ruins of a luxurious palace built in two floors, both width and height of 180 meters. The palace was built in a short time, along with all the defensive structures around it. In order to defend the palace from the enemy, three towers, each 25 meters long, were built. The perimeter of the city is surrounded by a two-kilometer wall with a square-shaped tower every 30-40 meters. In addition, special large fortifications with a height of 10-12 meters were built to guard the main gates of the city.

As soon as you enter through the main gate on the south side of the city, you will come across a house built at right angles. Apparently, this is where the city guards are standing. From this house the central street begins. This ten-meter-wide street leads directly to the gate of the ruler's palace and the city temple. Another street that runs to the right from the end of this street leads to the market. On each side of the main street, in narrow streets that coincide with each other, 9-10 rows of large multi-room houses were built. The interior architecture of the castle resembles Janbaskala.

The courtyards between such narrow streets are interconnected, and the wall between them looks like a jug. The number of rooms in adjoining courtyards is up to 200. This indicates

that the people living in the Land of the Rings were a tribe, that they lived from generation to generation, and that they belonged to an ancient, form of social life.

At the end of the long corridor, which begins at the southern gate of the ruler's palace, is a temple of grass. The temple consists of several buildings. In the middle of the structures stands a right-angled building surrounded by cushioned walls and a roundabout inwards. Designed as a two-story building next to the Grass Temple, the magnificent triangular building impresses with its luxurious views. The walls at the top of the building are adorned with beautiful ganch sculptures, and the palace and temple buildings are surrounded on the south and east sides by thick, high walls with sloping walls. In front of the palace there are 12 rooms belonging to the farm, in which there are no decorations. The palace, with towers and gates along the wall, is entered from a ramp on the park side. The end of the ramp ends in a narrow corridor decorated with delicate patterns resembling various plants. The palace is built so high that the courtyards inhabited by it look much smaller than it is.

Tuprokkal'a's palace was abandoned in the 4th century for unknown reasons. The emptiness in the city lasts until the VI century. At the same time, irrigation facilities on the right and separate left banks of the Amudarya are also in crisis. Downstream networks of large main canals are completely out of order. The old Kaltaminor water system is finally shrinking. The irrigated lands on the left bank of the river turn into deserted alleys, leaving many cities homeless.

There is still debate among researchers as to whether Tuprakkala was the capital of the country or whether the capital was considered another city.

Many scholars, including SP Tolstov himself, consider this monument to be the residence of the kings who ruled the state, connected with the capital. According to the method of construction, the area occupied by the city quarters with the luxurious palace tower is approximately the same area (13 and 10 hectares). Perhaps the inhabitants here were mainly nobles, servants, and guards. The lack of markets and artisan rastas in the urban area also supports this view. The original palace building, as evidenced by written documents found in it, is undoubtedly a sacred monument, which embodies the hard work of slaves, the great skill of architects, the fine art of the creators. [10]

Life on the defensive walls of Tuprokkal and its environs lasted until the end of the sixth century. In recent years, new secrets of the castle are being revealed.

In conclusion, the main purpose is to tell young people a brief history of the ancient architectural monuments in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and emphasize the need to preserve them and pass them on to future generations. However, we must carefully preserve the remnants of these unique and unique fortresses, which are not found in other parts of the world, and hand them over to the next generation, if not to the present.

The truth of history shows that only a person who is rooted in national pride and love for the Motherland will be able to do great things. We must create such a spiritual environment that in every corner of our country, in all our cities and villages, the feeling of pride in the Motherland shines in our eyes and hearts.

The role and importance of the family, community and educational institutions in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism is incomparable. When a person's initial views on life are formed in the family, they are constantly evolving under the influence of the social environment. Nowadays, in order to ensure the continuity of communication between the family, community

and educational institution, and to ensure that each of them fulfills its functional function, to cover films about historical monuments, architectural objects and heritage of our ancestors, and presentation materials in media classes and information hours of higher education institutions. should.

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