



ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN AND PROBLEMS OF FORMATION THE HOSPITALITY OF STUDENTS THROUGH TOURISM SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

The given article is about architectural monuments in Karakalpakstan and problems of formation the hospitality of students through tourism services. There are given materials from archive about history and ethnography of the Karakalpaks.

KEY WORDS: *monuments, Karakalpaks, great people, the Aral Sea*

We are going to generalize it with the folk advice “Know your seven ancestors, read what your seven treasures are” that comes from the people's love for our spiritual wealth. Indeed, it is the duty of every person to know his origin, who are his ancestors, their graves, and leave it as a bequest to those who follow him. In addition, the names of the children of the people, who at one time embodied advanced ideas, carried out spiritual enlightenment, strengthened friendship and harmony between peoples, fought for the impartiality of their people, served science, culture, literature, art, and all other branches of our society, every person who lives and works today should be responsible for decorating the grave and perpetuation names of people's children who are no longer among us today.

At the present time, in the efforts to raise the Turkish world to new heights, there is a need to learn not only the Turkish language, but also to learn common literary, cultural and spiritual heritages. That's why the spiritual heritages that we talked about should not be considered as the property of the peoples of the South Aral Sea, but as the wealth of the Turkic peoples.

In developing the formation of our spiritual heritage of the national ideologies of our impartial republic, in educating young people a sense of respect and love for the past of our ancestors, in revealing the related roots of the peoples and cultures of Central Asia

and the East, it serves to create new stages for their rapprochement with each other.

In order to improve and carry out worthy activities in this direction, the “Spiritual and Educational Center”, established in Uzbekistan, and the “Spiritual, Cultural and Educational Center” in Karakalpakstan began their work by the Decree of the President.

In the future, this center will become one of the centers of science and knowledge in our country, dealing with issues of national traditions, innovations and development of programs, culture, ecology and health improvement of the people of Karakalpakstan. Our wise people say that “people enter the world as the same and leave the world as different”. If you really look at our past, who came and who went to the Turan plateau, the ancestral home of the peoples of Central Asia.

In this region, as it were, more than a hundred and more than a thousand great people were born. Among them grew up people who have a special place in the enrichment of world science, knowledge, literature, culture and spiritual heritage: Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Kasir al-Ferghani (died in 861), Ahmad ibn Abdallah al-Merwazi (died in 864), Abiu Nasir Muhammad al-Farabi (873-950), Hakim Ulykpan-Abiu Ali ibn Sino (980-1037), Abilqasym Firdowsii (935 — 1020), Mahmud Kashgari (XI century), Khoja Ahmad Yasuiai (XII century), Hakim al Termezii Imam Bukharin,



Muhammad Toragai Ulugbek (1393 — 1449), Khoja Bahouddin Naqshband and others.

One of the centers of science and culture in Central Asia is the the lower reaches of the Amudarya, the homeland of the Karakalpaks, the neighboring Khorezm region and Tashauz region of Turkmenistan. It is known from history that great people were born in this region along the Southern Aral, which was part of the Khorezm state in the early and middle ages.

Among them, Abiy Jafar Muhammad Ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (790-847), who contributed to the science of mathematics, Abiw Nasr Arrak al Khorezmi (X. A.) is the author of works on astronomy and trigonometry, famous chemist Abulhakim Muhammad Ibn Abdalmalik al Khorezmi (late 10th century, beginning of 11th century), the famous writer and historian Abiu-bakir Muhammad al-Khorezmi (died 933), the author of the encyclopedia “Mafatih al-Ulum” (The Book of Knowledge) is Abiw Abdallah Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Ibn Yusuf al-Kharizmi, Abiu Raykhon Beruni (973-1048), the great representative of worldly knowledge Mahmud Ibn Omar ibn Muhammad al Khorezmi az Zamakhshari (1075 - 1144) Muhammad Ibn Surhab and al Khorezmi and al Kyati and others. In the period 1000 and 1012, scientists of that era gathered at the Mamun Academy, where the great doctor of his time Ibn Sino served, and glorified the Aral Sea to the whole world.

In addition to the above-mentioned great scientists, the great representatives of spiritual culture in the middle ages of Aral appear such as Hakim ata Sulaiman Bakyrqani (XII), Nazhimaddin Kubra (XII-XIII century), Pahlavan Mahmud Piryar baba (XIV century). Sayyed Alawaddin, Mahmud bin Ali Shaykh al-Karderi (14th century).

In addition, sacred and ancient places appeared from early times associated with the names of Sultan Uais Baba, Abu Bakir ash Shibily (IX-X), Abdullah Narinjany (XIV) who died in the 8th century on the land of Karakalpakstan. It is clear that there are a lot of historical and cultural monuments of the most ancient, medieval and modern eras in Karakalpakstan region, scientific and public attention has been drawn to these sacred places of our ancestors.

According to the new evidences of Karakalpak scientists, communities and peoples settled along the shores of the Southern Aral, between the Sir Darya and

the Amu Darya, in the Ustyurt region and in the Kizil Kum mountains, the heritage of which is the material and spiritual culture of their ancestors.

It is known that in the kurgan towns of the ancient Khorezm state and Kerder region Topirak kala, Koy-kirilgan kala, Mizdahkan, Khaiuan kala, Tok kala, various symbols found in the old orchard were preserved in the Karakalpak clans.

Along with this, the exhibits, which are an inseparable part of our historical and cultural memories, give evidence that a certain part of the Karakalpaks have been a sedentary people here since ancient times. Every person who passes by these holy and blessed places stops and pays homage and prays to the souls of our ancestors in the past.

Thus, the first steps in studying the traditional places of Karakalpakstan and familiarizing with the spiritual traditions of Muslims are yielding results.

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