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Tourism Potential and Opportunities of Denov District

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Abstract: This article shows the geographical location and potential of Denov district of Surkhondarya region. The present state of pilgrimage tourism and the tourism potential of historical monuments were analyzed.

Key words: pilgrimage, historical monuments, shrines.

INTRODUCTION. city in the Surkhondarya region of Uzbekistan. Denov administrative and economic center of the district. In terms of size and population It ranks second after Termiz.

Denov city is located in Denov district, Surkhondarya region. It is the sea at an altitude of about 600 m between the rivers Surkhondarya and Sangardak took place. Denov was built on the site of an ancient large trade and craft village done It is a historical ancient city. In written sources XIV It is mentioned in the form of "Dehinav", i.e. in the context of "New Village".

According to Mahmud ibn Wali (XVII century), Dehinav has a wonderful bazaar and a large mosque and a strong fortress with a house meant a city. Some researchers believe that the city of Chagoniyan was in the place of present-day Denov had come. According to the information found by archaeologists, the city of Chagoniyan actually Budroch, located 6 km southeast of the present-day center of Denov instead of address.

MAIN PART. Said Otaliq madrasa-Surkhondarya region, Denov 2-storey madrasa building located in Shaybani in the 16th century under the leadership of master architect Ahmad Mamat Bukhari from Bukhara during his reign It was built in honor of Hazrat Khoja Alauddin Attar, a figure of Islam. The largest of Bukhara built in the style of madrasas (Ko'kaldosh and other madrasas). This type of madrasa is the only one in Surkhondarya region. Denov It is located on Independence Street. According to "Tuhfat az-zairiyin", Hazrat Khoja Alauddin Attar Sheikh, the gold chain sequence of Sheikhs of the Naqshbandi sect in the account - he is the seventeenth, the successor, successor, son-in-law of Bahaiddin Naqshband was He was considered one of the two caliphs of that person. Hazrat Khwaja Alauddin Attar He came to

Chaganiyan region with his family in 1389-1396 and He died on March 18, 1400 in Denov. He was buried in a place called Sarmozor Ata. This place is now called "Sheikh Attar Vali" or "Grandfather Astana".

In the cemetery Descendants of Khwaja Alauddin Attar, including his son Sheikh Hasan Attori, his grandson Khoja Yusuf Attar was also buried.

Madrasah, approved in 2019 as "Tangible Cultural Heritage Immovable was included in the national list of "property objects", and a craft center was established there is planned.

The shrine of Sultan Sanjar Mozi is now Denov, Surkhandarya region It is one of the ancient shrines located in "Shamoli" neighborhood of the district is considered Various legends are spread among the local population. Name to legends one of the overthrown Turkic rulers, the last ruler of the Seljuk kingdom Sultan Muizzuddin Kharis is Sanjar ibn Malik Shah. According to information, he is from Iraq He was born in 1086 in the territory of the present city of Sinjar.

The name of Sultan Sanjar is from Kashkar to Yemen, from Ghazna to Oman, Adding to the sermon in the regions from Onadoli to Hijaz in Asia Minor read. However, in 1141, the Karakhitai invasion of Movoronahr Sultan Sanjar weakened the government. Sultan Sanjar in his time, science, culture and as a patron of art, he is also popular. In his palace, he was famous in his time poets and scholars gathered. It is in Marv and many other cities, including It is known that he built a number of architectural monuments in Samarkand.



Said Otaliq madrasa-Surkhandarya region, Denov

But that's it the buildings were destroyed during the Mongol invasion. Holchayan shrine. Denov's past history is rich in material culture every inch of it is evidence of the events of the past history will give. As a result of the conducted archaeological research, there are many from the Denov region ancient relics were found and gave new information to the world of science. Denov Holchayon, which reflects the oldest period of its history, was discovered by archaeologists in 1960. identified by the rich historical sources from the point of view of the foundations of Uzbek statehood presented from the point of view. Karabakh, which is considered an ancient historical and archeological source, Advice, Tuganak, Mouse, Martyr, Called, Koytorabek, Khanaqah The hills have been studied by archeologists and are included in the historical oral art of the people The ideas passed down from centuries to centuries were analyzed scientifically.

As a result Directly related to the history of Denov, it sparkles in the sunlight in the eyes of local residents fine, beautiful, elegant pottery shards, figurines, hammered gold, silver, copper coins and other things were scientifically studied and Denov by scientists it has been proved that it is the settlement of ancient mankind. Old people from Denov it is said that the word "Kholchayon" means "scorpion" or "an aunt with a venomous tongue like a scorpion" means But the origin of this expression is unclear, and it is related to this word It is also possible that a word with a closer pronunciation has been corrupted. Look at Odam, as it is known from the excavation, Khanaqoh in Kholkhayon under the hill there was a luxurious palace in ancient times. Random in local language The found find shouted joyfully over Holchayan: statue, statue! caused it to sound.

This find is Holchayan, which flourished in the V-I centuries BC It included 10 rooms with 6 columns in the luxurious building of the palace 35 different men and women in the main central hall paintings on the walls with figures and figures of horsemen riding on 7 horses drawn as the image of the participants of the ceremony in the central hall is perfectly created as a work of art, and the sculptures from the findings of Holchayan have been displayed in the State Museum of Fine Arts of Uzbekistan for more than 40 years, enriching the scientific collection of the Institute of Art Studies.



Sultan Sanjar Mozi shrine is now in Denov district of Surkhandarya region

The past history of Denov has a rich material culture, and each of its Karich land indicates the events of the past history. Taken away as a result of archaeological research, many ancient artifacts from the Denov region was found and gave new information to the world of science. The oldest period of Denov history In 1960, archaeologists identified Holchayon, which reflects it, and it is rich presented historical sources from the point of view of the foundations of Uzbek statehood.

Karabagh, Maslahat, Tuganok, which are considered ancient historical and archaeological sources. Archaeologists of Sichkan, Shayit, Koykirgan, Koytorabek, Khanaqoh hills was studied by and scientific analysis of thoughts passed down from centuries to centuries as narratives in the historical oral art of the people. As a result, with the history of Denov in the eyes of the directly related local population, the beauty shimmering in the sunlight, beautiful, elegant ceramic shards, figurines, minted gold, silver, copper coins and other things have been studied scientifically, and by scientists Denov ancient humanity

it was proved that it is the address. According to the elders of Denov, The word "Kholchayan" means "scorpion" or "scorpion-tongued aunt".

But the origin of this expression is unclear, it is a pronunciation of the same word. It is also possible that a closer word is corrupted. Good luck look, as it is known from the excavation, it is under the Khanaqoh hill in Kholkhayan it used to be a luxurious palace. An accidental find in the local language To the sound of a joyful voice saying: "The statue, the statue!" came This find is Holchayan, which flourished in the V-I centuries BC. It included 10 rooms with 6 columns in the luxurious building of the palace. 35 different men and women in the main central hall. Paintings on the walls with figures and figures of horsemen riding on 7 horses drawn as The image of the ceremony participants in the central hall is art. As a work of art, it is perfectly made, and the sculptures from the findings of Holchayan are 40 exhibited at the State Museum of Fine Arts of Uzbekistan for more than a year. The Institute of Art Studies is enriching its scientific collection.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that Denov district is a historical development. It is one of the places of tourism rich in past history. How many types can be developed as the most popular of them it is appropriate to say pilgrimage tourism. Several places of pilgrimage in Denov district are Said Otaliq madrasa, Sultan Sanjar Mozi shrine, Holchayan shrine and historical. It is rich in monuments, most of them are protected by the state. Places of pilgrimage have been renovated and have a special appearance.

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