

THE ROLE OF THE HISTORICAL HERITAGE OF KASHKADARYA REGION IN IMPROVING THE SPIRITUALITY OF YOUTH

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Abstract:

The article examines the role and significance of the historical heritage of the Kashkadarya region in raising the spirituality of youth. The study discusses how the historical and architectural monuments of the region — including Kampirtepa, Chiroqchi Castle, Hazrati Sulaymon Mountain, Shahrisabz, the Karakul Madrasah in Kitab, Mubarak and Dehqanabad — can develop the historical consciousness of young people, increase respect for cultural heritage, and expand opportunities for self-awareness. The article also analyzes the impact of these monuments on the deeper formation of historical and cultural understandings of Uzbek youth.

Keywords: Kashkadarya region, historical architectural monuments, youth spirituality, cultural heritage, self-awareness, spiritual values.

Introduction

Since the first days of Uzbekistan's independence, deep respect for the country's history and culture, as well as its thousand-year-old customs and traditions, as well as the history of the great scholars and saints who lived on our territory, has been growing. In addition, the ancient monuments and old structures of Uzbekistan are being studied on a scientific basis, and large-scale measures have been launched to repair, restore and preserve them.

This process is being carried out with the aim of appreciating our national heritage and preserving it for future generations, which will help us to understand the historical and cultural wealth of our country more deeply. These activities provide an opportunity to showcase the rich historical and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan not only to the local population, but also to the world community [1].

Literature review

Today, the territories of Uzbekistan have countless historical and architectural monuments that have come down to us from distant historical periods. For example, mosques, madrasahs, shrines, caravanserais, minarets, and ancient bridges have been preserved. Currently, more than 8,000 cultural heritage sites have been registered in the republic, of which 209 belong to four museum cities, such as the historical centers of Khiva, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, and

Samarkand. These monuments are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and are receiving global attention[2].

The preservation and restoration of these monuments, as well as their scientific research, play an important role in preserving the country's cultural heritage and promoting it to the world community. These activities serve to preserve our historical and cultural treasures not only on a national but also an international scale.

Research methodology:

Analysis of scientific literature, advanced foreign and local experiences, and comparative methods were used.

There are currently 1,468 cultural heritage sites in Kashkadarya region, mostly of archaeological significance. Many historical monuments have lost their original appearance due to insufficient protection, especially during the former Soviet Union. Due to such neglect, many monuments have not been repaired and strengthened in a timely manner.

Currently, there are approximately 30 historical and architectural monuments located in the territory of the city of Karshi, which were built mainly in the period from the 14th to the 20th centuries. These monuments constitute the cultural heritage of the region and their scientific study, preservation and restoration are considered important.[3] These processes serve to preserve the values of these historical monuments and pass them on to future generations, both locally and internationally.

Analysis and results

Kashkadarya region is located in the south of Uzbekistan, and it is known for its rich historical and cultural heritage. This article examines from a scientific perspective how important historical and cultural monuments in the region can enhance the spiritual outlook of young people. In particular, the study of places such as Kampirtepa, Chiroqchi Castle, Mount Hazrati Sulaymon, Shahrisabz, the Karakul Madrasah in Kitab, Mubarak and Dehqanabad analyzes the processes of developing historical awareness, enhancing respect for cultural heritage, and self-awareness in young people.

Through these monuments, it is discussed how to increase the cultural and historical knowledge of the younger generation, as well as create opportunities for a stronger sense of their national identity. These rich monuments of the region are not only of historical importance, but also play an important role in instilling spiritual and cultural values for current and future generations.

Mubarak and Dehqanabad: Archaeological and Geological Significance. Areas such as Mubarak and Dehqanabad, known for their oil fields and ancient archaeological finds, offer

young people an opportunity to explore the natural resources and historical layers of their country.

Kashkadarya Archaeological Museum. This museum displays various archaeological finds found in the region. Through the museum's exhibits, young people are encouraged to understand their history more deeply and appreciate their national culture.

Kampirtepa: a center of trade and culture. Kampirtepa, built by Alexander the Great in the 4th century BC, is an important part of the trade routes between Central Asia and India.[4] This archaeological site is an invaluable source of information about how the region's culture developed during its time.

Chiraqchi Castle: Defense and Historical Heritage. Built in the Middle Ages, Chiraqchi Castle played an important role in the strategic defense system of the region. Through this castle, young people will have the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the history of defense and strategic importance of their country.

Hazrati Sulaymon Mountain: A religious pilgrimage site. Hazrati Sulaymon Mountain, considered sacred since ancient times and home to many religious monuments, is a place where young people can learn about the religious traditions and cultural riches of their nation.

Dorut Tilovat Complex. This is also located in Shahrisabz and includes several historical buildings. The complex was built by Amir Temur and his descendants, and many religious and cultural events were held here.

Shahrisabz: The Legacy of Amir Temur. Shahrisabz, as the historical center of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty, helps young people understand the great political and cultural achievements. The Ak-Saroy Palace and other attractions demonstrate the great achievements of the Timurid era in architecture and art.

Oqsaroy. This ancient palace, located in the city of Shahrisabz, was built by Amir Temur. The grandeur and historical significance of Oqsaroy inspires a sense of national pride and respect for one's historical roots in young people.[5]

Karakul Madrasah in Kitab: a scientific and cultural center. Built in the 16th century, the Karakul Madrasah is one of the unique examples of Uzbek architecture and served as a center of scientific and religious knowledge for young people.

Kitab Mountain - Located on the border of Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions, this mountain offers young people the opportunity to connect with nature and visit historical sites. Kitab Mountain is also famous for its archaeological and paleontological finds.

Historical monuments are important factors in fostering interest in national history and developing a deep respect and understanding of the past among young people. For example, through monuments such as Kampirtepa and Chiroqchi Castle, young people have the opportunity to learn about the historical achievements and trials of their people.

Cultural centers such as Shakhrisabz and Mount Hazrati Sulayman also play a major role in fostering respect for cultural heritage among young people. Through these places, young people have the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding and appreciation of national art, architecture, and religious traditions.

In addition, cultural monuments, including scientific centers such as the Karakul Madrasah, help young people to explore their national identity more deeply, both scientifically and spiritually. Through these monuments, young people can take an important step in the process of self-awareness by gaining a deeper understanding of the culture and history of their nation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that today in New Uzbekistan, the role of historical and architectural monuments and holy places located on the territory of our country in educating our younger generations in the spirit of patriotism, creativity and innovation is incomparable. Also, given the great importance of cultural heritage sites in the development of pilgrimage tourism, it would be true to say that preserving, repairing and restoring them to future generations in their original state is one of the most important issues of our time.

The historical and cultural monuments of the Kashkadarya region not only serve tourism and economic interests, but also play a major role in raising the morale of young people. Through these monuments, young people have the opportunity to understand their history, culture and identity more deeply, which in turn develops a sense of national pride and responsibility in them. Therefore, the preservation of these monuments and their use for educational purposes is an invaluable heritage for future generations.

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