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STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL CENTERS IN THE TERRITORY OF BUKHARA.

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Abstract: This article tells about the development of the Arch of Bukhara and its small centers. In particular, the stages of development of the Karmana center are investigated. The center was first in the eastern part of the modern city of Karmana - Burkuttepa, and in the Middle Ages the center moved to the north - Kuhnakurgan. The article illustrates and sketches the second capital of Bukhara, the Ark Karmana fortress and its structure and gates.

Keywords: Bukhara, Karmana, Burkuttepa, Kuhnakurgan, Ark, mound, gate, adobe wall, burj, shinak.

Introduction

Bukhara is one of the oldest cities in the world. Celebrating its 2500th anniversary in 1997, the city was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List [2, p. 175]. Central Asia is located on the Great Silk Road. This ancient city is distinguished by its unique appearance in world culture, cultural heritage sites and architectural monuments.

With the development of Bukhara architecture, its small centers also developed. The process of building cities accelerated: in place of ancient settlements around Bukhara, the cities of Varakhsha, Vardonze, Romish (Romitan), Karmana, Paykent appeared [9, p. 26]. Karmana, a small and tiny town, considered the second capital of Bukhara, also developed in its own way.

Today Karmana, adjacent to Navoi, is one of the ancient cities of Movarennahr, located on the Great Silk Road. It is of great importance to study its origin and development as a separate city, and attacks its unique role in the social and political life of the Bukhara Khanate.

Karmana is located on the left bank of the Zarafshan River, 180 km west of Samarkand. Karmana is a geographically convenient city, surrounded by the Karatag ridge of Nurata in the north, the Kizilkum ridge in the northwest and the Ziyavuddin-Zirabulak ridge in the south, with fertile gardens in the east.

In the book of Narshakhi "History of Bukhara": "Karmina is one of the villages of Bukhara, water is supplied to it from Bukhara

water, and it is added to the rent in Bukhara. He also has his own separate village; where the mosque was built. There were many writers and poets in Karmina. According to the parable, in ancient times Karmina was called "Bodayi Khurdak" or "Jug". There are fourteen farsangs from Bukhara to Karmina "[7, pp. 26-27].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today, research is underway on the original location, state, center, arches and forts of Karmana, as well as the stages of development of the city.

One of the oldest cultural heritage sites in Bukhara is the Ark fortress, which in ancient times was the center of Bukhara. The construction of the Bukhara fortress Ark began at the beginning of our era and turned into an ensemble in the 16th century during the Sheibanid dynasty [3, p. 154].

Narshakhi's "History of Bukhara" also mentions the Ark: Siyavush ibn Kaykovus fled from his father and arrived in Afrosiyab. Siyavush marries his daughter and wants to keep a monument for himself. He built the Bukhara fortress and lived there for a long time. According to legend, this fortress was built by Siyavush, and some say that it was built by Afrosiyab [7, pp. 34-35].

When Bidun Bukharkhudod built this castle, it was demolished, rebuilt and demolished again. Having gathered the judges and asked their advice, they decided to build this castle on 7 stone pillars in the form of 7 pirate stars in the sky, which were not

demolished after being built in this form. This fort has 2 gates: one on the east side and one on the west. It is called "Dari Guriyon" in the east and "Dari Registan" in the west. There was a straight path between the gates of Hisar. These fortresses were the residences of kings, emirs and military leaders and from ancient times included a dungeon. Royal Devons and the palace where the kings lived, the harem palace and the treasury [7, p. 35].

According to these sources, the Bukhara Arch was built in Karmana in a similar way to the ancient construction method.

In general, the influence of Bukhara architecture is reflected in Karmana, which has similar views in terms of urban structure. Here you can see that it was copied from Bukhara during the construction of central squares, arches and forts.

Burkuttepa can be called the most ancient place, the first center of Karmana. This area is located 1 km east of the modern city of Karmana, on the right side of the Bukhara-Samarkand road. In 1999-2002, archaeological excavations were carried out here to determine the age of the city of Karmana. In modern Karmana there are no ancient monuments by which it would be possible to determine its age, and Ark and many other historical monuments were lost during the Soviet period. It has been suggested that Burkuttepa could be evidence in determining the age of the Karmana, because artifacts from the 5th-4th centuries BC were uncovered here during archaeological excavations. e. In the conclusions, attention is drawn to the hum of the 4th-3rd centuries BC. er. [4, p. 8]. Today this find is kept in the regional museum of local lore.

DISCUSSION

Ancient Karmana originated in Burkuttepa, on the eastern side of the present city, and later the rulers built their fortresses on the banks of the Zarafshan River. The fortress is surrounded by a wall for protection from various enemies. Later, to the south of this place, a new ark fortress was built along the perimeter [4, p. 9]. Thus, Karmana first appeared in the eastern part of the present city, and then expanded north and south.

The length of the ancient fortress wall of Karmana was 11-12 km. The wall was made of straw, the bottom was 4.5-5 m thick, the top was 0.5-0.6 m, and the height was 9-10 m. There were also brown armored parts at the top of the wall. This not only gave the wall a beautiful look, but also served as its protection. A tower was made on the wall every 50-60 m, ensuring the strength of the wall [4, p. 9].

The medieval historical monument of ancient Karmana is located in the Kuhnakurgan region in the north after Burkuttep. It stretches from the north to the bank of the Zarafshan River, from the east to Mirzachorbog, from the south (north of Tashkent street) to the Khanum mine, from the west to the Navoi bus station [4, p. 10].

Its area is about 25 hectares, the length of the wall is about 3.5-4 km, the height is 7-8 m, the bottom is 4.5-5 m thick, the top is 2-2.5 m. A wall 2 m high was also erected above it. the walls were wider every 5 m. Every 50-60 m there was a circle with a diameter of 7-8 m, and he kept the wall strong. Above the tower was the residence of the guards of the castle. The top of the wall was wide enough for two people to walk comfortably. The old gate had two sides - sunny and watery. There was also a wooden market near the water gate. Timber, timber, flowed from the river and was hung and sold here [4, pp. 10-11].

In the center of the fortress there was a hill - chordevor, on the site of an abandoned palace. The locals called this place the ark. His house was a quarter of an arch. These areas were also leveled in 1958-1960. The hill, which the locals called the Ark, was, in our opinion, a natural hill on which at that time there was a large palace of the mayor. Later it was demolished, and a chordevor was set up on the spot. Behind the western wall of the old fortress was the tomb of Tupotar. During the war years (1941-1945) bodies were buried in this cemetery. The tomb was demolished in 1970 [4, p. 11].

During the period when the river changed its course to Kukhnakurgan, the khans and emirs moved their positions up, instead of the current city of Karmana.

Since Karmana is the second capital of the Bukhara Emirate, the Ark fortress was built on an area of 1 hectare in the center of the fortress, on the site of the current Mustakillik, Babur, Karman and Amir Temur streets. The perimeter of the arch is also surrounded by a 9-adobe wall 7-8 meters high. The circular length of the fortress wall was 3000 m, and in the eastern part of the arch there was a large wooden gate that could be entered. An ascending path leads to these gates on the site of the present Karmana Okshomi teahouse. The gatekeepers in front of the gate guarded day and night. Inside the arch were the palace of the emirs, a house, a reception room, an office, as well as houses where the emir and his courtiers lived [5, p. 12].

The old city center of Bukhara is intended for trade and crafts. The new buildings are surrounded by the outer wall of the fort and 11 gates have been installed. The western gate of the citadel led to a large territory of the Registan. The walls of Bukhara were fragrant with the gardens of Juy-Mulyan, irrigated by canals, and the palaces stood among the lush greenery of flower beds [6, pp. 6-7].

It is believed that in the middle of the 8th century it was surrounded by a rabod wall. In 849-850. The city, castle, shahristan and rabad, as well as 11 more gates were surrounded by a wall [10, p. 203].

If 11 gates have been installed in Bukhara, then 3 gates have been installed in Karman, including Bukhara, Samarkand and Nasaf (Karshi). The Bukhara Gate replaced the current Navoi bus station. The Samarkand gate replaced the current gate with the dekhkan market, and the Nasaf gate replaced the Karman printing house. The walls and gates were destroyed by the Karakhanids, Khorezmshah Otsiz, Genghis Khan. But during the reign of Abdullah II, they were restored. By the post-Soviet period, the walls and gates were lost [4, p. 9].



1- picture. Medieval arch and castle of Karmana (drawn by the author from written data). 1-Eastern gate of the dekhkan market instead of the gate of Samarkand, 2-Karman's printing house on the site of the Nasaf gate, 3- Navoi bus station instead of the Bukhara gate.

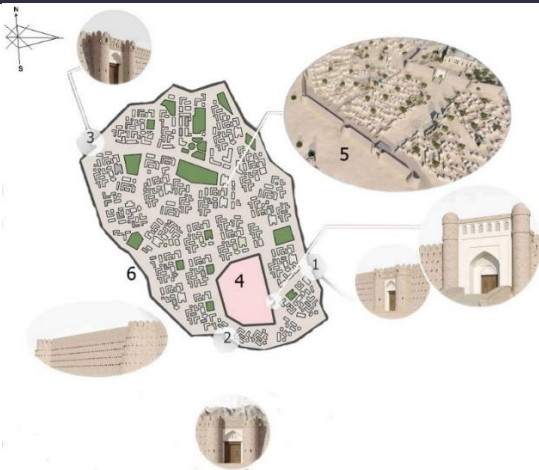
RESULTS

Much research is currently being done on the history of Karman. As a result of research, it turned out that Burkuttepa itself was a large fortress, consisting of an arch and a shahristan. This indicates that ancient Karmana was located in Burkuttepa. Over time, this area was destroyed, and today only part of Burkuttepa has survived.

The ancient center developed from the east to the banks of the Zarafshan River in the north. The river changed its course, forcing the center to move south. The fact that during this development there were large palaces in the arches and walls of the castle also means that the name of this place is related.

The word Karmana literally means "Harmana", which means "the great palace" [1, p. 474].

On the basis of written sources for the study of the area, the author developed sketch drawings. On the basis of these drawings, as a diploma work, a graphic reconstruction of the Karman Arch and the fortress was developed under the leadership of Sh. Boboyorova by A. Nosirov's student.



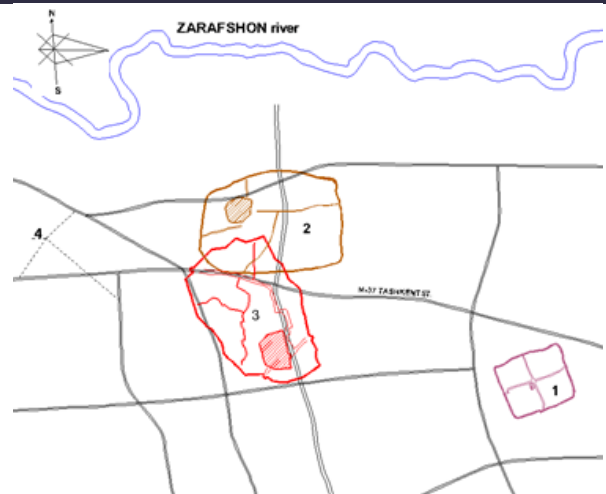
2- picture. Karmana. Post-medieval arches and castles (Diploma work by A. Nosirov. Graphic reconstruction. Diploma supervisor Boboyorova Sh.). 1- Samarkand-Kunchikar gate, 2- Nasaf-Karshi gate, 3- Bukhara-Kibla gate, 4-Arch and its gates, 5- General view of the castle, 6-fortress wall.



3- picture. General view of the arched gate (Diploma work by A. Nosirov. Graphic reconstruction. Diploma supervisor Boboyorov Sh.).



4- picture. Bukhara-Kibla gate (Diploma work by A. Nosirov. Graphic reconstruction. Diploma supervisor Boboyorov Sh.).



5- picture. Karmana. Development stage of the center. (drawn by the author from written data). 1-East-Ancient Karmana in Burkuttepe, 2-North-Arch of the Karmana and the castle in the Middle Ages in Kuhnakurgan, 3-South-Post-medieval arch and castle in the city center. 4-Streets of the city at the moment.

CONCLUSION

In short, Bukhara had a great influence on Karmana, which was considered the second capital of the Bukhara Emirate. Ark Karmanas, its fortress wall (external and internal) and a number of similar buildings, construction, architecture and even the appearance of historical monuments are similar to those of Bukhara.

It is worth noting that the Bukhara arch was built in the form of a seven-star constellation, on the basis of which the post-medieval Karmana arch was built in the same form.

The study of unique architectural monuments of the structure of the structure of the Karmana, its development from ancient times to the present day - one of the small centers of Bukhara, are of current importance today.

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