

The Pages Of History Khazorasp

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Abstract: The Khorezm oasis and its surrounding towns play an important role in the development of historical ties between the peoples of Uzbekistan. Gurganj (Ancient Urgench), Khiva, Kat, Khazorasp, Mizdahkan, Shemakhaqal'a, Zamakhshar, Ardakhushmis, Shahrukh, Puljoy, Bugokhon, Janpikkala, Norinzhon, Shurakhan, Darghana, Sadvar and others. Archaeological research in ancient centers such as Jigarband, Madame, Cardonhos, Kerdor shows that agricultural, livestock, crafts and trade relations are also developing in Khorezm, based on ceramic vessels, coins and items found in archaeological research. However, there are many written sources and archeological sites that have not yet been fully explored. In particular, there are such monuments in the Khorezm oasis, and both written sources and archaeological research indicate that they played an important role in the socio-economic, political and cultural history of the ancient region. Among such monuments, the study of the history of the Khazarasp monument is of great importance in covering the unexplored pages of Khorezm's history. Therefore, one of the most important tasks is to cover the history of these monuments. The need to educate our people in the spirit of patriotism as a result of the study of their history, to provide young people with the deep knowledge and skills in local history, is based on the theoretical and practical relevance of the topic we have chosen.

Key words: Khorezm, Khazarasp, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Ivan Khohlov, Khiva, Mongol invasion, "holy fire", "Aturaspent".

1. INTRODUCTION

When it comes to Khorezm, one of the oldest centers of civilization of mankind, it is impossible to remember the unique melodies of the country, its sweet, elegant lifestyles and unique castles. First of all, it would be good if we begin with the history of our homeland and our native soil, where our blood was shed. Indeed, history is the past, present and future of the nation. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of activities were carried out to objectively study the history of our country, to understand our identity, to revive our national and cultural values, which had been violated by the colonialists. Khazorasp castle is one of the oldest in Khorezm strongholds and it is famous for its mysteriousness. In the past, historians have associated it with various place names, legends, stories, and stories. This article gives an overview of the Khazorasp Castle, its associated written sources, and the results of archaeological research in the area. The earliest written records of Khazorasp are in the works of Abu Raykhan Beruni, "Monuments from the Past." The famous historian al-Tabari states that there were three major cities in Khorezm, which were conquered by the Arabs in 712 - Goth, Gurganj and Khazorasp. Another prominent Arab historian, al-Istahri, said that several ditches were flowing near the fort, one of them called Khazorasp. Khazorasp Castle was not only southern southern Khorezm but it was also a military and strategic fortress. For any enemy coming from the south of the oasis, this fortress was initially opposed, and in many cases the enemy, who knew that Khorezm was insufficient, had to retreat from there. Juvaini, the author of a great work called "History Jahongosha": "Sultan Mahmud, the head of the Ghaznav state, subdued the fortified Khazorasp fortress after two months of siege during his third march to Khorezm." - he wrote. In 1219-1221, the Mongols invaded Central Asia and defeated the Khorezmian Anushtagin Empire. Ibrahim ibn Yakut, an Arab traveler who was on the eve of this invasion, wrote:

"This is an impassable castle and a beautiful city. It surrounds it like an island. There is only one corridor to enter. It is also from Khorezm. The road between them is three days. It is on a flat ground and has a lot of markets and traders. The population is wealthy." The aforementioned Juvaini stops the situation of the city after the Mongol invasion and shows that it was destroyed and submerged in other cities of Khorezm. Since then, life in Khazorasp has not been peaceful for decades. In the beginning of the XIV century there was some revival in economic and social life of the Khorezm oasis. In the Golden Horn, Kutlug Timur and his wife, Turabekhonim, are building several large shrines and towers in Urgench. Although Khazorasp was the largest city in southern Khorezm, which was at the time the Chinatown population, officials who fought for the throne did little to rebuild and strengthen it. In 1371-1372 and 1388, Khazorasp encountered Amir Temur's military campaigns. Like Urgench, Khazorasp was destroyed and a large portion of its population was driven to cities such as Samarkand and Shahrisabz. Following the death of the great Amir Temur in 1405, the leader of the Golden Horde army, Yedigey (Idiuk Uzbek), conquered much of Khorezm. The Mongols from the North were not able to attack Khazorasp at this time. Also, the troops of Shahrukh Mirzo and Ulugbek sent to Khorezm in 1412 returned without any victories. During this period, the role of Khazorasp in protecting the Khorezm oasis was of great importance. Half a century later, in 1463-1464 Temurzoda Hussein played an important role in protecting the population of the Khazarasp oasis during Baykar's invasion of Khorezm (Mirhond). The courage of the city's inhabitants was also demonstrated during the Muhammad Sheibani's 1505 military attacks. During the formation of the Khorezm Khanate in 1511-1512, Khazorasp did not lose its status as one of the largest economic, social and cultural centers of the state. One of the most trusted brothers of the khan was the governor of the area, given the large station in the oasis. The Russian ambassador, Ivan Khohlov, who arrived in the city in 1620 and visited a large number of markets and traders, said that life here had become more peaceful. In the last century, Khiva has gained a foothold in the oasis because of its cultural and economic traditions. In the historical sources we find many accurate and reliable information on the history of Khazorasp. Especially the ethnographic and folklore materials about the emergence of the city are still

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difficult to solve, not only for historians, but also for other representatives of science. According to tourists, "Khazorasp's fortress is 57 feet from the capital Khiva. It is situated on the left bank of the Khoja canal, in the eastern part of Khorezm. there is a brick gate. Each side of the wall of the fortress is 185 metre, and is 2 square metre (Danilevskiy 1851). It is worth noting that Khazorasp, the center of stability, has also been active in political life. As a dynasty of ruling dynasty, Amirulumaro, the brother of the Khiva khan, was named as the successor of the throne to Khazorasp. The heir was brought up and raised in Khazorasp in the Amirulumaro family. Due to the current political necessity, the palace was invited to public administration. That is why "Khazorasp is the permanent headquarters of the Unions, the city and its suburbs are ruled by the city of Amakul-Omaro. The beautiful university in the city was the Kutlimurad-Unak madrasah, which was built in 1827 by the slave of Rakhman inoq. "It is worth noting that the fortress is a beautiful and luxurious building with a house of solidarity and is made of durable brick (Ivanin 1873). The representative of the Russian caravan in Khorezm in 1842, Doctor of Philosophy F. Basiner met with the successor of the throne, Rahmankul, and gave the Prince a watch (Baziner 1873). The researcher M. Ivanin emphasizes the importance and importance of Khazorasp's khanate cities and fortresses, "The permanent residence of the older brother of Khazorasp Khan is smaller than Khiva, but the largest in the country. The fortress is surrounded by gardens known for its apples. The tourist-observer in Khazorasp points out that the old and medieval traditions of craftsmanship disappeared, creating new networks that are relevant to the modern era. "Known in Khiva as a new branch of craftsmanship, they make rifles, swords and other weapons. In 1838, there were two gun masters in the khanate, one in New Urgench and the other in Khazorasp." In the middle of the XIX century there were 10 mosques and one madrassah in the fortress. The city market is represented by the khanate's largest market, with between 150 and 400 stores (Kun 1874) According to sources at the beginning of the 20th century, "The fortress has 180 homes, with around 900 people. In 1910-1911 Khazarasp Station was ruled by governor Ismailkhoja. (Boltayev 1997). Thus, Khazorasp played an important role in the political life of the khanate in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and played an important economic and cultural role as a center of stability. A new stage in the development of Khazorasp began in the 1870s. At the initiative of author Muhammad Niyaz's, the castle's walls were repaired. In 1825-1826 under the command of the new Governor of Khazorasp Rahimkul Unak, a castle was erected in the fort. The ethnographer A. Kun, with his own eyes, saw the building, built by Bukhara masters and Iranian slaves, with 8 mosques, many schools and medrassah, and about 400 large and small shops. wrote that there are shops and that there will be a market on Fridays and Sundays. G.I Danilevskiy, a Russian diplomat in Khorezm in 1842, reports that Khazorasp is located near the Hosoriq from Polvon canal, where the ruins of fortress walls were restored during the governor Rakhmonkul's incarnation. By the order of Rakhimkulhan, who took the throne of Khiva in 1842, the fortress of Khazorasp fortress was once again fortified. In recent years, a new wall was built around

Khazorasp Castle during the reign of Mukhammad Amin and Ibrahim. Now there are 7 towers in the north wall of the city, 6 in the south, 4 in the west and 1 in the east. In the middle of the south wall was a brick gate, 16 meters high and 8 meters wide. There was a madrassa building near the gate. The existing market near the old fortress, which remained in the new castle, was often stretched out of the city. As a result of the inability of the ruler of the fortress of Khazorasp during the Russian invasion of 1873, the population could not resist the enemy. As a result of the Khiva Khan's surrender to Russia and the cessation of external attacks, the military-strategic importance of the Khazarasp fortress diminished. Now, as an important administrative center of land in the south of the oasis, it has made it possible to accomplish much in economic and political life. Khazorasp markets could see goods and traders from many parts of the country. As the city's population grew, so many buildings were being built inside the "Devsolgan" (Castle which has been erected by giant) as the control became weaker. As a result, the physical evidence that has been witnessed for thousands of years of history is left intact, indefinitely. There are many legends about Khazorasp. One of them was that the castle was a giant castle. Previously, there were five springs in place of the fortress. Winged horses have always come to drink water from these springs. Giant has deceptively seized thousands of winged horses who come here to drink water. He then cuts their wings and trains them. This fortress, known for its excellent generation of horses, was called "Khazorasp" ("khazar"-thousand (in Persian language, as-drawn horse). There are different views on the etymology of the toponym. Most of these ideas divide the name into two parts (ie, "hazard" and "horse") and thus explain the origin of the toponym. Y. Jumanazarov makes the following statement about the toponym: The name Khazarasp is based on the tribe, which means Hazara-os, which means "tribe of Os." The form of Khazorasp is based on the legend "Thousand Horses" (Beruni and Khorezmian Language, Journal "Uzbek Language and Literature" T: 1973, No.5, pp. 22-23). Z. Dosimov's Khazorasp toponym is made up of two parts, Hazoris (us), Hazar-folk, and the plural suffix. The etymology of the word Hazar is hard to say. However, it should be noted that the Ossetian housewife may be related to the word "south, south". Ethnographers and historians suggest that the name of the city is not related to legendary horses, but to the names of the "Hazar" and "Os" tribes that once lived there (Makhmudov 1998). Professor M. Iskhakov points out that the Khazorasp toponym is the place where the holy fire of Zoroastrianism is stored, and that the toponym is actually the place of Aturaspant's sacred fire, a place of worship. This interpretation is closer to reality. So it turns out that the name of Khazorasp is not "a thousand horses" but "a sanctuary for holy fire (Is Khazorasp - "thousands horse or? Iskhakov M. Uzbek language and literature. 1997. P.72-75). Khazorasp Castle, which played a huge role in the life of the Khorezm oasis, was once a major economic, social and political center. No precise written information on when the castle was erected. Even many years of archeological research by our ancient scholars did not provide any basis for conclusions. Nevertheless, it is believed that the first sacred fire of the Zoroastrian religion - the estimated age of the Aturaspend castle - is about 3,000 years old. In particular, the Khorezm

oasis villages, there are also written sources, archaeological research in the ancient oasis of social, economic, political and cultural history have played an important role in. The name of the ancient myths and legends combined with Juvondir village sites. Development to be built in the village and were resettled here Jaloyir, Juvaldir associated with the names of the tribal-like seeds. Known VII–XIII centuries Khorezm Jaloyir, Nyman, Kenagas, Os, as well as the families of immigrants. According to the famous scientist turkiolog Mahmoud Qoshgariy, in East Turkestan Caesar Ko'xon was the third son's name Juvaldor. Z. Dosimov's «Khorezm toponymic», in his book *Dzhuvali Juvondir* came in the form of consumptions, he said (Dosimov 1985) There are also a scientific guess the name «Joyobdi», if necessary, the water outside of the village, the water will come from the same villages. Joyobdi toponymy is water head. Other meaning, it actually Joyobdi, «Aug, other» means that me. One that came from the source (The history of Khazorasp 1998). Agriculture of villages has reported about the origin of the name of another memorial. Memorial Khoremzshah Memorial, Kutlug Temur responsibility for the governance of the country after the untimely death of his wife would take Torabekxonim. Old Urgench Mongol mangonel injury was got, still standing proudly built in a single tower this memorial Kutlug Temur. Torabekxonim was wisdom to rule the country. Her eager to mate, but, in the same way as with the Sultan Sanjar wanted to get a few will go to get hand. Torabekxonim refused each time. The answers to this hearing Sultan rage, made anger. He Torabekxonim made a wish in order to subdue evil plan. This plan is one of the choke of Tuyamuyun, the Amu Darya river Gorge, Kum hand away, to condemn, in the same way as with at the drought. Sultan large number of ceramic pitcher connected to each other. Excellence, completed with sand, was strangled in the desert thresholds will be able to change the Amu Darya. This terrible, then to go the printers confusion Torabekxonim was done and would be asked to agree to the terms of the Sultan Sanjar. Torabekxonim Sultan agreed to go to the courts from Gurganch to Tuyamuyun a distance equal to four lanes. Each lane starting a new fixed education al foal marks, at the end of the training command. Torabekxonim would be reached before the Sultan. He desolate, alone meet Torabekxonim prospects. She:» Here I am, I came to you». The river cut me off, so I accept your terms» she said sitting on a horse. Sultan would be very happy and would demolish the dam. Obtaining their streams flow of the Amu Darya. At the same time Torabekxonim:-» I rather rage at me now if you want to stay with» turned back, saying, Biya, would release the reins». Appropriate» — replaces the Sultan rode a horse whip. Torabekxonim's flying mares trotted towards slaves, because she was a natural. Sultan unbleached, Kazorasp, the sunset side of the castle would be close to the value of Torabekxonim. On of them said: «O woman pearls» — shouted. Since that time, this village «called» Juvandir (Ollayorov 2007). (The history of Juvandir village. Xadiyev, Radjabov, Mahmudov. "Young Scientist" . #5 (85) . March 2015. Pp.395-398) The first archeological observations in the city were made by Ya.G.Gulyamov in the 30s of the 20th century and according to the first data obtained from the fortress. It was built in the IV-III centuries BC (Gulyamov 1957). From 1937

to 1991 this expedition was investigated by its members. The Khorezm archeological-ethnographic expedition was studied extensively in 1958-1960, and the study showed that the city was built in the V-IV centuries. At the same time, 10 excavations and 2 scarves and some of the oldest wall remnants have been cleared in the city (Vorobyeva, Lapirov-Skoblo, Nerazik 1963). As a result of excavations, excavations №3, №5 were investigated the oldest defense walls of the fortress. The fortress is surrounded by a double-walled firewall and has an oval shape on the outside. On the walls, there are white tires. Defense towers are rectangular. Also excavated by excavations № 8, № 9 and the shingle dug next to them. The discovery of ceramic containers dating to the fourth and fourth centuries indicates that life in the city dates back to the late Archaic period (Vorobyeva, Lapirov-Skoblo, Nerazik 1963). In 1995-1996 excavations were carried out at the Khumbuztepa and Khazorasp monuments by the archaeological department of the Institute of History and Ethnography at the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the Khiva branch of the Yahya Gulyamov Republican Archeological Institute. They did. Especially important was the discovery of various valuable archeological finds in the Humbuztepa monument. These findings confirm that the archaic and antiquity of the cities of Southern Khorezm, including the city of Hazarasp in the VII-VI centuries BC, has been in trade relations with various regions since that time. Archeological excavations continued in Khazorasp and Humbuztepa in 1996-2003. In particular, in 1996-1997, the Khorezm Regional Department of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan led by Sh. Matrasulov and M. Mambetullaev conducted further research. As a result of the research in Shurf № 3, 3 layers of culture were identified. In the lower cultural strata, the walls and earthenware of the earliest antiquity have been identified. Unfortunately, the proximity of groundwater has not made it possible to fully explore the lower cultural strata. The study revealed that the city's origin dates back to the 5th century BC. Archeological excavations in the Khazorasp Castle itself have been suspended due to the high groundwater levels. In turn, around Khazorasp The fragments of ceramic vessels of the VII-VI centuries BC are also revealed. However, it is not yet confirmed whether they were made here or imported (Mambetullaev, Yusupov, Matrasulov 1996). As a result of these archeological excavations, unique items were obtained. The monument was built in the V century BC in the square (340x 320m or 10.8m). During the first construction, a 2.50m double-decker fence wall was rebuilt. The outer wall is 0.30m in front, with a rectangle width of 50cm, with a spear shaft measuring 18cm and 30cm in its center. At the center of the southern wall, there is a balcony preserved (8m wide). The one-arm maze that protects its front, and the zodiac remnants that solidify both sides, is not noticeable. During the second construction, square brick walls (45x45x14, 400x40x10cm) will be erected on the pavement and zodiac walls, with no change in the size of the pavement. In the first historical period the pavement was filled with red sand. There is a arc in the southeast corner, no defensive wall enclosing the interior. Its exterior wall has a well-preserved height of 14m. It is separated from the outer wall by the inner wall with the rectangular horizons 8-10m to the side. In the third

historical period, the outer and inner walls of the outer wall joined together in the form of swords, resulting in a closed path. The outer wall is 0.70-1m thick - blocks are attached to the outer wall. On the fourth day of construction, the 1m thick plywood wall was connected to the outer wall, and its thickness and magnitude increased. During the fifth construction, the exterior wall was hit by a fence with a thickness of 0, 50m and 1m, and the eastern corner of Devsolgan was made of rectangular brick wall (27x27x5, 28x28x6cm). The date of this historical period covers the middle of the sixth century - the 8th century. Total wall thickness - 7m. The area between the circular towers on the defensive wall is 10 to 55 meters, and the number of survivors is 21 (Vorobyeva, Lapirov-Skoblo, Nerazik 1963) So far, research has revealed several stages in urban life. During the I construction, Khazorasp was surrounded by two rows of paved walls, with a width of 2 meters between them. The total wall thickness was 7 meters. During the II era, a wall was built on the paved wall 1.5 meters above the square brick. The bricks are made of chess, and the sides and joints are covered with clay. At that time, the city wall was 3.5 meters high, 2 meters wide, and 1.5 meters inland. During the third phase, an additional wall will be erected on the outside of the city defense, resulting in a height of 10 meters. In the north-east of the city there is an arc. During the IV construction, the enclosed corridor was built on the defensive wall. A 1 meter thick wall was erected on the outside, resulting in a wall thickness of 5 meters and a height of 6 meters. There is an additional wall to the zodiac wall. The pavement between the inner and outer walls is filled with pavement, resulting in a thickness of 7-8 meters, with a height of 6-14 meters. In 1997, the archaeological excavations of the Khorezm Regional Department of Archeology, the Khorezm Academy of Archeology, the Khorezm Academy of Archeology, and the Khorezm Academy of Archeology were unearthed. As a result of the research, the materials on the history of the formation and development of the city of Khazorasp allowed us to ascertain that the origin of the city dates back to the 5th century BC. Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn from the results of archaeological excavations at the Khazorasp monument:

1. At the bottom of the ancient Khazaraspian cultural strata, there is a layer of Central Asian region - one of the oldest cultural and historical regions and one of the earliest state associations - in Khorezm, associated with the early urbanization and the formation of state culture. The results of archeological studies show that in the territory of Uzbekistan these processes occurred in the cultural and historical regions of Bactria, Soghd and Khorezm in the VII-VI centuries BC. By this time Khazorasp had a defensive structure. A well-fortified arc was located in the southeast corner of the city. In the VII-VI centuries BC the area of the city was 14 hectares. The presence of all the city-specific elements in the city, such as walls, arches, houses and crafts shops from the earliest times of the city's development, confirms that Khazorasp was formed in the 7th and 6th centuries BC.
2. Khazorasp - Khorezm, surrounded by fenced walls and a strong arch, served as a well-established and important political, administrative and crafts

center in the southern regions of Khorezm. As well as being located on the southern border of the cultural and historical region of Khorezm and an important strategic crossing point on the Amu Darya, Khazorasp also served as an important military base for the Iranian invaders and nomadic tribes. In particular, Khazorasp played a bigger role as a "southern gateway" in Khorezm's trade relations with ancient Sogdian, Bactrian, Iranian and Old Asian regions. Archeological artifacts found in Khazorasp indicate that Khorezm actively interacts with these regions in almost every aspect of life: economic, cultural, spiritual and political.

3. Hazarasp was the largest handicraft center in Khorezm from VII to II century BC. Near Khazarasp, on the Amu Darya River, is a 6-hectare monument of Humbuztepa, a center of ceramics providing not only Khazorasp and its surroundings, but also Khorezm. The Humbuztepa Craft Center is administered by the governor of Khazorasp.
4. Thus Khazorasp-Khorezm is one of the most important and oldest centers of urbanization in the world, and equates with ancient Samarkand and other ancient cities of the East.
5. The name of Khazorasp consists of two words, the first of which is derived from the words "Hazahra" in Ancient Iran, or "Hazarra" in Avesta, and the "thousand" in the ancient Iranian and Avesto. derived from the word "horse". In general, the name Khazorasp in ancient times was used as "hazazra-asp" which means "one thousand horses" or "one thousand horses".
6. Formerly Persian or Saxon languages, and the Avesto era, the researchers attribute the formation and development of the Avesto Book to the VII-V centuries BC. This period was the time of Zarathushtra's life and activity, and sources claim that he burned the holy fire of Zoroastrians for the first time in Khorezm.

To date, none of the archeological excavations in the area of Khazorasp have been carried to the mainland. The main reason for this is high groundwater. The height of the underground waters does not allow archaeologists to study the Hazarasp subsoil, to determine the age and stages of its development, to study the material and cultural sources, to determine the structure of defense structures and the thickness of the cultural layers. In 2002-2003, the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Khorezm Mamun Academy continued the archeological research under the direction of S. Baratov. The main purpose of the study was to determine the age of the city. Excavations № 7 and № 9 explored cultural layers dating back to the earliest period of city life. In the northwest corner of the castle, the cornerstone of the oldest wall was discovered. However, groundwater did not allow the study of the lowest layers. This corner tower and sources from the lower strata It dates from the V-IV centuries and has been found throughout the fortress. The first walls were mostly made of decay, and In the V-IV centuries the fortress had walls. (Baratov, Matrasulov 2003) Looking at the history of archaeological excavations in Khazorasp, excavations have been carried out in 15 different locations and shurfs in 3 locations.

However, as the city continued its uninterrupted life, in some areas architectural-defensive structures were demolished in the course of housing construction. Nevertheless, the researchers were able to develop the structural design and reconstruction of the fortress wall. As we have seen, the history of the city is a major problem for all researchers, and has always been a barrier to the study of the lowest levels of groundwater. Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were reached:

1. For the first time in history, the word "Khazorasp Word" was used as a fire center and became known as the Land of Thousands of Horsemen year after year;
2. The strong fortress of South Khorezm, Khazorasp Castle from the beginning to the middle of the twentieth century, lived in danger. The first was a flood and the second was a constant attack by external enemies. Therefore, Khazorasp Castle, one of the oldest fortresses of Khorezm, was built seven times.
3. Khazorasp was the capital of the Sassanids in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD and was a major contributor to the development of the Great Silk Road;
4. In the Middle Ages, such great figures as Abdurashit Votvot, Mrs. Manglisuluv, Javhari, Sakkoki, Hussein Khorezmi, Odina Muhammad Khorezmi, Jafar Khazaraspiy, Masharifjon Pir, Sheikh Nuriddin, Hayali, Umid, Iskandar Mahmud were born. In particular, in the 9th and 16th centuries, Khazorasp was one of the strongest defensive structures and served as a major fortress on the southeast border of Khorezm;
5. During the Khiva khanate's dependence on Russia, this city served as a trade and economic and customs hub.

As a conclusion, today, Khazorasp Castle is losing its magnificence. Natural and artificial threats to the castle are formed. Natural hazard is: 1) Due to the salinity of the earth and the rise of ground water, the foundations of the castle are being destroyed. 2) Due to severe climate change the first part of the castle is being destroyed. Artificial danger is: 1) Local people have been using castle soil (the foundation soil) for brickwork or for their own needs for many years. 2) Disposal of indigenous waste to the fortresses and foundations of the castle causes environmental degradation, and the sight of the fort disappears. Based on these conclusions, it is important to note our own suggestions and recommendations for further development of the castle. So to save Khazorasp Castle: 1. Recovery at the expense of large economic resources; 2. Promoting a lucrative castle into a tourism hub and promoting archeological tourism; 3. Developing new foundations for legalizing preservation as a cultural monument; 4. Undertake remediation activities around the castle without violating the ecological balance; 5. Justification and celebration of the fact that the castle was built as a national monument in the republic; 6. Establish an archeological museum and research center around the castle.

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