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# GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF TOSHRABOT VILLAGE AND ITS TOURISTIC OPPORTUNITIES

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Article history: Abstract:

Received: 3rd May 2022 The following article deals with detailed information of the formation of

Accepted: 3rd June 2022 Toshrobot village, its tourist potential and geographical features as well.

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gray soil, epilepsy, Ghamkhor village, Huja Hasan bobo shrine, the Great Silk Road, farming, cotton growing.

Our country is a convenient country for both travel and pilgrimage, because our ancestors, who are known and famous all over the world, settled forever in our motherland. There is great interest in the rich spiritual and cultural heritage left by them in the international arena. We found the following words of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the development of this field to be acceptable: "Tourism is one of the important sectors of the economy, it is necessary to further develop this sector by effectively using the available opportunities, this is what the times demand".

Uzbekistan attracts the attention of the whole world with its many historical and architectural monuments, diverse climate and rapid development.

Over the centuries, Uzbekistan was located on the path of trade, merchants and travelers, geographers and missionaries, invaders and conquerors of the Great Silk Road. At the same time, Uzbekistan is becoming one of the fascinating tourist destinations for those interested in culture, history, tradition and exotic countries. Uzbekistan is proud of its architectural monuments that have survived to this day. The Ichan-Qala complex in Khiva, the historical centers of Bukhara, the cities of Shahrisabz and Samarkand are included in the special list of UNESCO's "World

Heritage". Unique monuments and architectural structures in these cities reflect the past and play a major role in the history of the country.

Tourism as a set of practical actions and activities is an important means of physical education. Its educational and health-enhancing properties have an important place in the development of society in terms of form and content. That is, it directly serves to improve the quality of production and the formation of a healthy lifestyle by improving knowledge and practical skills in the process of travel. As we have already mentioned, tourism is represented by excursions and trips.

In particular, let's dwell on the history of Toshrobot village in Kyziltepa district of Navoi region, where tourism is developing. Toshrobot - the ancestors of the Uzbek people lived and worked in this historic village for thousands of years. In the Middle Ages, Toshrobot and more than 50 villages around it formed the Toshrobot region. Currently, there are 32 villages and about 20 historical hills in Toshrobot area. The Zarafshan river flows from the south of Toshrobot region. Therefore, the villagers lived on the right bank of the river and engaged in farming, cattle breeding, handicrafts and trade. In ancient times, there was a rabot made of stone in Tashrobot. Many "rabots" were built in the Bukhara oasis in ancient and medieval times.

"Rabot" is a fortified settlement and caravanserai on trade routes. It is known from history that the Great Silk Road, the intercontinental caravan route that connected Eastern and Western countries for the first time in the 2nd century BC and the 15th century AD, passed through many cities and villages of the historical Bukhara region.

Toshrobot village is one of the ancient historical villages located on the Great Silk Road. The "rabot" in Toshrobot is located in the central part of the region of the same name. The caravans passing through the Great Silk Road from Bukhara to Samarkand passed through Toshrobot, of course, stopped at this "rabot". It was a day's journey by caravan from this Rabat to the famous Rabati Malik near Karmana. They also visited the village of Qal'ai Azizon in Toshrobot region.

After the establishment of Kyziltepa district (1935), the famous Toshrobot village and other surrounding villages were part of the district. At that time, the name of the village was pronounced as "Toshravot".

The nature of Toshrobot village is very beautiful, despite the fact that it is surrounded by the desert on all sides, it has been cultivated and created very beautiful gardens. The climate is scorchingly hot in the summer, with warm winds. Winter is quite cold, the average temperature of January is 0,40, the lowest temperature is -24 0, the average temperature of July is 28,30, the highest temperature is 440, the average vegetation period is -212 days. Soils are light gray, reeds, sedges, wheat, sorghum, elderberry grow from wild plants consisting of gray, sandy-gray soils.

Wild animals include wolves, foxes, hares, wild boars and gazelles. Agriculture is mainly engaged in farming, cotton growing, and horticulture. In addition, the Zarafshan River and the Amu-Bukhara machine channel are the main water parts.

In recent years, the potential of tourism has expanded, that is, the historical architectural monuments here have their own history. No matter what shrine or historical place, each of them have their fans surely.

There are several historical monuments and shrines in our Toshrobot village. The history of which goes back to the ancient past. For example, we can cite Qal'ayi Azizon mausoleum, Khoja Hasan Bobo shrine and Ghamkhortepa monuments. Since ancient times, people from other places have come to visit the grave of Husen Ota in the northern part of the village of Ghamkhor, which is adjacent to the Kyzylkum deserts. It is said that many people suffering from epilepsy find a cure if they drink the soil of this place mixed with tea.

Now let us give a little information about the shrine of Khoja Hasan Bobo. According to the opinion of the orientalist scholar Orif Usman, Abdulkholiq Gijduvaniy once asked Yusuf Hamadoni to tell him about the fate of his students, and the teacher said: "My real caliphs are first Khoja Abdullah Barkiy, then Khoja Hasan Andokiy, and Khoja Ahmad Yassaviy. They were as caliph, but left for their native Turkestan. Then Khodja Hassan was the caliphate instead of them. According to the book "Tarikhi Mullazoda", Khodja Hasan reached the level of a saint.

Khodja Hasan Andokiy (we call him Khodja Hasan the Saint) since time immemorial, people have come to him from far away countries seeking healing for their ailments or visiting him. There are mulberry trees that treat back pain of shrine. The first mulberry tree is considered as a cure for back pain, and the second mulberry tree is considered as a cure for various rashes and sores. These two trees are called "Avliya trees".

There is a big well near these trees, and its water is holy by its healing properties. If the mouth of this well is closed during the day and childless women look at it, if they see the moon or a star in it, it means that the woman will be able to give a birth. In addition, when people were suffering from mental illness and could not control themselves, they were chained to the trees of the saint for 30-40 days and then recovered and returned to their original state.

To sum up, we can say that taking advantage of two days off a week, large enterprises, trade union organizations, sports clubs, groups of self-employed workers organize promenades in the suburbs of the city. Even rest houses and preventive camps have been organized for production and craft communities in Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, Navoi and a number of other cities. In addition, there are opportunities for recreation and travel throughout the year. We proud of our

saints, scientists and scholars that we had in the past. It is the duty of each of us to preserve their rich heritage and pass it on to future generations.

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