

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IN NORIN DISTRICT

Osimova Yodgora Umar daughter

Namangan State University Department of Archaeology

2nd year graduate student

osimovayodgora@gmail.com

+998 91 354 46 44

Abstract: This article examines the archaeological monuments located in the territory of Norin district. Scientific data on the historical significance of these monuments, their cultural layers and the development of ancient civilizations in the area have been analyzed. The influence of geographical location, climatic conditions and natural resources of Norin district on the economic and cultural life of ancient societies is separately organized. The article analyzes the objects of material culture found on the basis of the results of archaeological excavations: ceramics, memorial relics, as well as metal and stone objects, and their characteristics related to historical periods are determined. The results of the research contribute to determining the place of archaeological objects in the Norin district in the system of ancient cultures in Central Asia.

Key words: Norin district, archaeological monuments, material culture, ancient civilizations, archaeological research, ceramics, memorial remains, cultural layers.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Norin tumani hududida joylashgan arxeologik yodgorliklar tadqiq etilgan. Ushbu yodgorliklarning tarixiy ahamiyati, ularning madaniy qatlamlari va hududdagi qadimiy sivilizatsiyalarning rivojlanishi to'g'risidagi ilmiy ma'lumotlar tahlil qilingan. Norin tumanining geografik joylashuvi, iqlim sharoiti hamda tabiiy resurslarining qadimgi jamiyatlarning iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotiga ta'siri alohida o'rganilgan. Maqolada arxeologik qazishmalar natijalari asosida topilgan moddiy madaniyat ob'ektlari: keramika buyumlari, me'moriy qoldiqlar, shuningdek, metall va toshdan ishlangan buyumlar tahlili o'tkazilib, ularning tarixiy davrlarga oid xususiyatlari aniqlangan. Tadqiqot natijalari Norin tumanidagi arxeologik ob'ektlarning Markaziy Osiyodagi qadimgi madaniyatlar tizimidagi o'rnini belgilashga hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Norin tumani, arxeologik yodgorliklar, moddiy madaniyat, qadimiy sivilizatsiyalar, arxeologik tadqiqotlar, keramika, me'moriy qoldiqlar, madaniy qatlamlar.

Enter

Norin district is one of the ancient cultural and historical centers of Central Asia. This region's convenient geographical location, natural monuments are important in studying the stages of formation and development of ancient societies in the region. In particular, the remains of material culture that have been found allow to study the economic activities, social structure and cultural traditions of the ancient population. Most of the archaeological monuments located in the territory of Norin district cover the period from BC to the Middle Ages [1]. Among these

monuments, the remains of settlements, defense structures, graves and religious monuments take a special place. Each monument has its own historical, architectural and cultural aspects, which reflect the way of life and thinking of the communities in the region. In this article, the important aspects of the archaeological monuments of Norin district are analyzed in depth, and their territorial and historical significance is organized. The purpose of the research is to determine the importance of these monuments as historical and cultural heritage, to create a scientific basis for their preservation and transmission to future generations [2].

The main part

Archaeological monuments in Norin district cover different historical and cultural periods depending on their geographical location. The study of the monuments in this area serves as an important source for understanding the socio-economic activities of the people who lived in Central Asia since ancient times. Below are the types of monuments identified in the area and their significance. Remains of ancient settlements located in Norin district indicate the formation of the first societies in the area. Pottery, farm tools, and animal bones found at these sites confirm that the ancient population was engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. In particular, found ceramic objects testify to their aesthetic taste and practical skills. During the archaeological excavations in the area, several defense structures and the remains of a fortress were discovered. These structures show that the area was of strategic importance. Especially medieval castles provide information about the military potential, political system and territorial control of ancient societies [3]. Archaeological tombs in Norin district give an idea of ancient burial rites and religious beliefs in the area. These tombs provide an opportunity to study different cultural layers. Notebooks, coin finds and other ritual objects reflect the social stratification of these periods. Among the objects of material culture found as a result of the research, metal tools, stone weapons, as well as ceramics occupy a special place. These findings are the main source for studying the level of technological development, economic activity of the population and trade relations. Archaeological monuments in the Norin district are important not only at the local level, but also at the regional level. These monuments serve as an invaluable resource for understanding the interactions and development of cultures in ancient Central Asia. Evidence found during research shows that this area was located on international trade routes and that multicultural societies were formed. The results of this research are of great importance in the preservation of the monuments of Norin district on a scientific basis and their promotion as cultural heritage [4].

Research methodology

In this article, a scientifically based methodological approach was used in the research of archaeological monuments in the territory of Norin district. Research work was carried out in the following stages. Prior to the beginning of the research, archaeological research, historical written sources and scientific literature were analyzed in the territory of Norin district. At this stage, the historical-geographic features of the area and the description of the previously identified monuments were organized. Preliminary data became the basis for a systematic study of monuments in the area. Field research to identify and map monuments in Norin district was canceled. At this stage. The location of the monuments in the area was determined and their

condition was recorded. The exact geographical coordinates of each monument were determined and special maps were created. Photo and video materials reflecting the modern state of the monuments were prepared. The method of stratigraphic analysis was used to determine the cultural layers of monuments. Objects of material culture (ceramics, metal objects, animal remains) found in each excavation layer were carefully collected and classified on the basis of documents. Findings were organized in laboratory conditions and it was determined that they belong to historical periods. Archaeological findings were organized chemically, mineralogically and technologically. Microscopic analysis was canceled in order to determine their chemical composition and production technologies. Metallurgical analyzes were carried out to determine the sources of raw materials. The radiocarbon dating method was used to determine the age and period of the monuments. All data collected during the research were processed using geographic information systems (GIS) and their scientific systematization was carried out [5]. This process created the basis for studying the stages of historical development of monuments in Norin district. Monuments in the area were compared with other archaeological sites of Central Asia. Through this approach, the general and specific characteristics of the cultures of Norin district were determined, and the issues of regional cooperation and cultural relations were highlighted. This methodological approach made it possible to achieve systematic and scientifically based results in the study of monuments. The methods used in the research process served not only to organize the unique historical heritage of Norin district, but also to create a methodological model for future archaeological research in other regions of the region. The information collected through this methodology reveals the cultural and historical significance of the archaeological monuments of Norin district in all aspects. The results of the research serve as an important source for the introduction of these monuments to the international scientific community and the development of practical recommendations for their future preservation. Also, this methodology provides new views on the development of a comprehensive approach to the classification of monuments, their interconnection of historical periods and the preservation of cultural heritage. This research conducted on the archaeological monuments of Norin district is important not only for local but also for regional cultural-historical research. A number of important scientific conclusions were reached as a result of the archaeological research conducted in the territory of Norin district. Important information about the socio-economic and cultural life of the ancient societies living in the Norin district was obtained through the archeological monuments in the area. The found remains of settlements, household tools and ceramics confirm that the inhabitants of the area had an economic system based on agriculture and animal husbandry. During the research, the cultural layers of the monuments were analyzed, and traces of activities related to different historical periods were identified in the area. These layers, which span the period from BC to the Middle Ages, show the continuous development of society [6]. Ceramics, metal objects and other artifacts found in the area prove that Norin district was located on ancient trade routes. Through these monuments, evidence was found that cultural and economic relations were active in the Central Asian region. Defensive structures and fortresses found in the Norin district showed that the area had a military and political importance. Fortresses and defense systems indicate that the society has a high level of protection against external threats. Through the study of graves and religious monuments, information was obtained about the religious views, funeral rites and religious practices of the ancient population. These findings show the development of religious

beliefs in the region and their important role in the cultural life of the society. Based on the results of the research, practical recommendations were developed for the preservation of archaeological monuments in Norin district and their promotion as cultural heritage. In particular, it was emphasized the need to develop special scientific programs for the systematic study and preservation of monuments in the region. The results of this research revealed the historical and cultural significance of Norin district at a high level. These monuments will serve as an invaluable resource for further scientific study and development of cultural tourism [7].

Summary

The archaeological research conducted in the territory of Norin district made it possible to study in depth the stages of development of ancient societies and systematize their cultural heritage on a scientific basis. It was found that this area is geographically conveniently located and was one of the important centers of the culture and economic relations of ancient Central Asia. The remains of settlements, defense structures, tombs and religious monuments discovered during the research provided important evidence about the lifestyle, economic activities and beliefs of the ancient population. . The found objects of material culture, ceramics, metal objects and ritual objects reflected the level of economic and cultural development of societies in Norin district, as well as regional cooperation. The results of this research formed the basis for the development of important practical recommendations for the preservation of monuments in Norin district and their transmission to future generations. Also, the study of monuments is important in the development of new directions of regional archeological research. In the future, it is necessary to carry out extensive projects for the in-depth study of archeological monuments in the Norin district, to bring them to the attention of the international scientific community, and to develop regional cultural tourism. These studies not only shed light on the historical significance of the area, but also strengthen its place on a regional and global scale.

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