

Ecological And Technological Responsibilities To Archeological Pakhsadevor (Clay Wall) Department Of Karakalpakistan

Najibullo Kaliev

Abstract: Complex scientific and experimental researches are carried out with the involvement of young scientists to determine the technical condition of historical monuments of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan.

Index Terms: Pakhsadevor, clay walls, ancient buildings, construction, historical monuments, Mamun Academy.

1 INTRODUCTION

Ancient Khorezm is one of the world's historic sites, with unique architectural monuments - castles and fortresses all over the world. Abu Rayhan Beruniy wrote in his Geodesy, "Horezmians built more than 300 villages and towns on both sides of the river and their ruins survived to this day. According to senior Scholars S.P. Tolstov and Ya. Gulyamov's data, from the beginning of the first millennium BC, Khorezm was the most powerful state in the East, and since then the architectural structure has developed in the oasis. In fact, ancient cities such as Khorezm - Greece, Rome, Mesopotamia have a history of architecture [1].

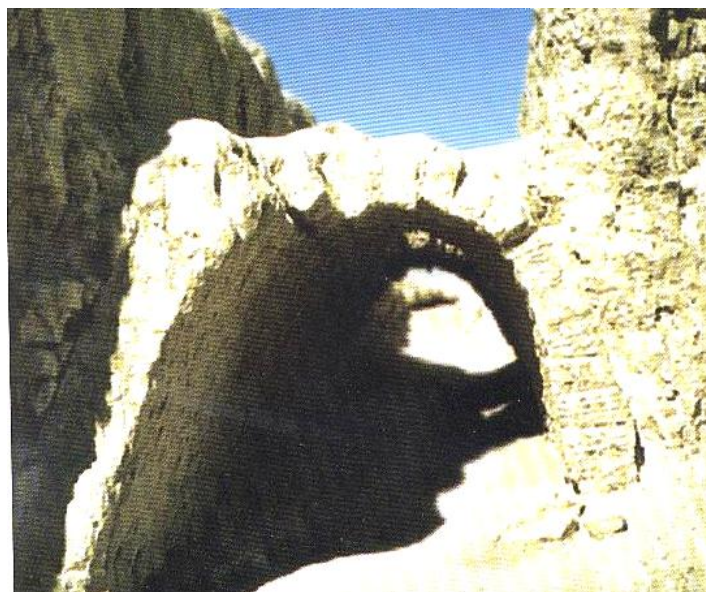
2.1 Main part

The fortresses in Karakalpakstan are made from ordinary clay - paxs and brick bricks, which are based on arithmetic and geometric calculations based on their own complex architectural solutions (Figs 1 and 2). So, these monuments, which have survived to our time, will not be an exaggeration to say that they are "precious books" about our distant past [3]. Most of the miraculous monuments of today's world today are facing the negative effects of ecology and humanity, and it is important for them to do what is right for future generations. This archaeological architectural monument is not only a natural phenomenon (such as earthquakes, floods, strong winds, climate change, cold and hot air flow, freezing of compounds), but also adversely affect human activity (man-made effects, degradation, seismic effects, termite effects, etc.) (scheme 1).

2.2 Figures

In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 353-II of 4 April 2002 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the City Development Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the May 1, 2017 PF-5030 "On measures to radically improve the activities of the State

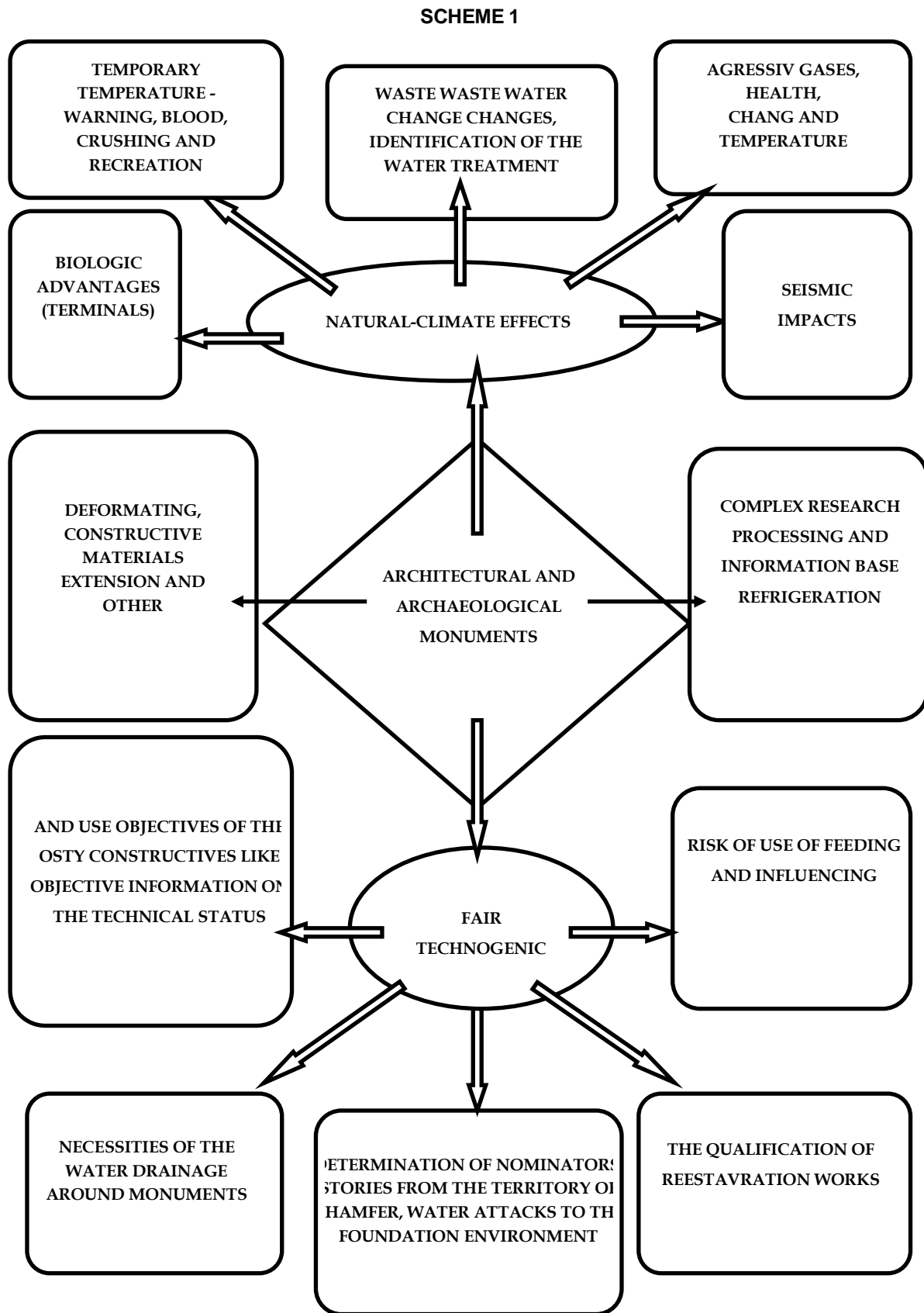
Committee for Architecture and Construction" and in carrying out the tasks specified in the Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on carrying out complex research works on the study of the state of



Picture 1. The unique element in the Pakhsadevor monuments,

a) in "Ayaz-kala";

- Najibullo Kaliev - Assistant of professor at the Department of "Architecture and Urban Construction" of Karakalpak State University named after Berdak, Nukus city, Republic of Karakalpakstan.



Scheme 1. Negative impact on the technical condition of architectural and archeological monuments exposure determination model

infrastructure of this place, to create new jobs for local people, and will be an important factor in the development of tourism in Karakalpakstan.

Acknowledgment

I wish to thank Gavhar Durdieva who is my supervisor and adviser in this scientific research. This work was supported in part by a grant.

REFERENCES

- [1] Gertman A.N. Construction equipment of ancient Khorezm. / AKD. M., "Science".
- [2] Tolstov S.P. Ancient Khorezm. Moscow, Moscow State University., 1948.
- [3] Khojaniyazov G. Ancient Khorezm defenses. Tashkent, 2007. 220 p.



b) - "Ichan Kala (Inner fortress)" (Karakalpakstan)

architectural monuments and other normative-legal acts in this field. bees serve a certain degree. The emphasis on deep study of our history in recent days has resulted in extensive archaeological research in the vast territories of Karakalpakstan.

2.3 Contemporary form

It is well-known that after a long period of time the factors of external influence on buildings and structures will not be reduced, and the construction materials, which form part of the monumental monuments, gradually become obsolete. This results in a decrease in the initial strength of the material, and consequently the long-term deformations of the structures [2]. Today it is planned to carry out complex researches on the basic principles of the architectural monument of Karakalpakstan, soil and water moistening of upper structures, biological impact of some wooden structures - termite damage, vibration and earthquakes, repair and maintenance of pecuniary objects on the basis of reliable information methods are of particular importance. As we know, archeology plays an important role in the study of unreadable pages of history. In addition, it is important for the development of historical tourism. Archeological monuments of Karakalpakstan, which were built as architectural constructions during their rebuilding, are now being erected in the ancient Khorezm oasis, the formation of urbanism culture, the development of archaic and antiquity ceramics, and new sources of Zoroastrianism. available options.

3 CONCLUSION

Once these archeological monuments have been fully explored, they must be scientifically based on conservation, and also incorporate the touristic route into the tourism business. In this process, monuments must be preserved and brought to the next generation, based on conservation of concrete scientific evidence. It will also be possible to attract local and foreign investments, to develop the