

SURKHANDARYA IS A CENTER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Dalvarzintepa, which is considered to be the capital of the ancient Kushan state, is of great importance in the history of the Uzbek statehood, and is recognized as one of the important centers of world civilization. The city of Dalvarzin was important as an important economic and political center during the reign of the rulers of the Kushan state, Kudzula Kadfiz, Kanishka, Khuvashka, and others. During this period, Buddhist temples were built as the state religion, and they stood out for their luxury and grandeur.



Dalvarzintepa archeological monument is famous for having made a major contribution to the emergence and development of the Kushan state, Bactria, Greek Bactria, Takharistan, Kushan, Ephthalites, Turkic Khanate, Chaganiyan, and Timurid states that emerged in the northern region of Ancient Bactria. The primary sources for the emergence of the city are related to the emergence and development of various economic activities in the 2nd millennium BC, with the emergence of cities in the early 1st millennium BC in Kiziltepa, Dalvarzintepa and other historical sites. Academician I. Rtveladze and archaeologist B. Turgunov's Dalvarzin defensive wall analyzed the construction of the 6.1-meter-thick defensive wall, using the Greco-Bactrian method to build observation towers on the wall. The city of Dalvarzin is of special importance in political, economic, cultural and military life. As a result of the economic and cultural development of the Kushan state, the system of state management in the southern regions of the country is strongly developed, and the unique methods of economic, tax, monetary relations, and military potential are manifested. Favorable conditions have been created for the development of international trade along the "Great Silk Road".



Today, the use of archeological objects as a museum and cultural tourism infrastructure is considered one of the important tasks. Studying the history and culture of the formation and development stages of the first statehood in the territory of Dalvarzintepa is considered one of the urgent issues, although it is known that the structure, history and its components of this object have been studied, but the archaeological research conducted in recent years increases the need for scientific research of the object. As a result of these decisions, a number of archaeological studies were carried out. During 1994-2016, the Uzbek-Japanese expedition carried out scientific research in monuments such as Dalvarzintepa, Old Termiz and Karatepa in the oasis area under the leadership of the Japanese scientist Kyuzo Kato.

The scientific research group of the Institute of Art Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan annually conducts archaeological excavations at the Dalvarzintepa monument located in the Shorchi district of the Surkhandarya region. When it comes to researching Dalvarzintepa, studying the history of the area, it is necessary to acknowledge the great treasure of gold objects found in this area in September 1972. The total weight of the finds was 35 kg 713 g 96 mg and consisted of 115 types of items. These finds clearly demonstrate the extent of the Kushan Empire, which spread its power from Central Asia to India, as well as the harmony and tolerance of cultures characteristic of this state. These findings glorified and made



Dalvarzintepa and the scientists who researched it world famous. For example, Dalvarzintepa finds were prominently featured in the exhibition held in the world-famous Louvre Museum (Paris, France) from November 2022 to January 2023 and in the exhibition opened on May 3, 2023 at the famous Museum Island in Berlin, Germany. The archaeological excavations carried out at the Dalvarzintepa archaeological monument show that the monument is an important monument not only in the territory of Uzbekistan, but also internationally.

