

BRITISH VIEW

MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL



Anthropologie, Applied Linguistics, Applied Physics, Architecture, Artificial Intelligence, Astronomy, Biological Sciences, Botany, Chemistry, Communication studies, Computer Sciences, Computing technology, Cultural studies, Design, Earth Sciences, Ecology, Education, Electronics, Energy, Engineering Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Ethics, Ethnicity and Racism Studies, Fisheries, Forestry, Gender Studies, Geography, Health Sciences, History, Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, Labour studies, Languages and Linguistics, Law, Library Studies, Life sciences, Literature, Logic, Marine Sciences, Materials Engineering, Mathematics, Media Studies, Medical Sciences, Museum Studies, Music, Nanotechnology, Nuclear Physics, Optics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Publishing and editing, Religious Studies, Social Work, Sociology, Space Sciences, Statistics, Transportation, Visual and Performing Arts, Zoology and all other subject areas.

Editorial board

Dr. Marcella Mori Agrochemical Research Centre, Sciensano, Brussels, Belgium.

Dr. Sara Villari Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia, Palermo, Italy.

Dr. Loukia V. Ekateriniadou Hellenic Agricultural Organization, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Dr. Makhkamova Feruza Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute Uzbekistan

Prof. Dr. Xhelil Koleci Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania.

Prof Dr. Dirk Werling The Royal Veterinary College, London, UK.

Dr. Otabek Yusupov Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Dr. Alimova Durдона Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Dr. Jamol D. Ergashev Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Dr. Avezov Muhiddin Ikromovich Urgench branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Dr. Jumaniyozov Khurmatbek Palvannazirovich Urgench state university

Dr. Karimova Aziza Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Dr. Rikhsikhodjaeva Gulchekhra Tashkent State Transport University

Dr. David Blane General Practice & Primary Care, University of Glasgow, UK

Dr Raquel Gómez Bravo Research Group Self-Regulation and Health, Institute for Health and Behaviour, Department of Behavioural and Cognitive Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Education, and Social Sciences, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Dr. Euan Lawson Faculty of Health and Medicine, University of Lancaster, UK

Dr. Krsna Mahbubani General practice, Brondesbury Medical Centre/ University College London, UK

Dr. Patrick Redmond School of Population Health & Environmental Science, King's College London, UK

Dr. Lecturer Liz Sturgiss Department of General Practice, Monash University, Australia

Dr Sathish Thirunavukkarasu Department of Global Health, Population Health Research Institute, McMaster University, Canada

Dr. Sarah White Department of Biomedical Sciences, Macquarie University, New Zealand

Dr. Michael Gordon Whitfield NIHR Health Protection Research Unit in Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial Resistance, Imperial College London, UK

Dr. Tursunov Khatam Andijan State Medical Institute Uzbekistan

Manuscripts typed on our article template can be submitted through our website here. Alternatively, authors can send papers as an email attachment to editor@britishview.co.uk

Editor Multidisciplinary Journals

Earthquake in Western Uzbekistan: disaster and loss in Gazli

Kurbanov Nodirjon Norboyevich,

Doctor of Philosophy in History

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami

Abstract: Strong earthquakes have occurred in the cities and villages of the western part of Uzbekistan since ancient times. Historically, the last major earthquake to hit this area was in Ghazli, which left most of the buildings in the city unusable and caused extensive damage.

Keywords: Earthquake, history, seismology, loss, disaster, area, plate, east, west, south, region, city.

From the geoseismological point of view, the north-western regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan are located in the eastern part of the Turan plate, which is part of the Ural-Siberian platform. The total area of this plate is 500 thousand square kilometers. The Turan plate consists of four complex blocks, which are the Syrdaryo, Kyzylkum, Nurota-Tomdibulok and Amudaryo blocks ¹. All regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi, Khorezm regions and a certain part of Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Jizzakh regions of Uzbekistan belong to the eastern region of the Turan plate ².

It is on this plate that there are old and newly developing cities such as Khiva, Bukhara, Karshi, Samarkand, thousands of villages and large production facilities. In this place, 30 percent of the country's agriculture is irrigated and fertile land, as well as reservoirs and natural lakes that hold billions of cubic meters of water ³.

The analysis of historical data shows that strong earthquakes have occurred in the cities and villages of the western part of Uzbekistan located in this area since ancient times ⁴. These include Bukhara (818, 1812, 1822), Urganch (1208), Urgut (1795), Karatog (1907), Kyzylkum (1932) and Gazli (1976, 1984) can be cited as an

¹ Уломов В.И. Газлийские землетрясения и сейсмическое районирование. Сейсмологические исследования в Узбекистане. Сборник. Глазами ученого. – Ташкент, 1979. – С.3, 17.

² Проблемы сейсмологии в Узбекистане // Научный журнал ИС им. Г. Мавлонова. 2007, № 4. – С.33.

³ Давлятов Ш.Д. Тектоника нефтегазоносных районов западного Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1971. – С.26.

⁴ Таддикот доврўи // Фан ва турмуш. 1984, № 3. – 24 б.

example of strong earthquakes ⁵. From these data, it is known that the western regions of Uzbekistan, as well as the eastern regions, are not free from earthquakes and their dangers ⁶.

At this point, it should be noted that the areas around Bukhara region consist of loess soil layers, and the tendency of this soil to water is quite high, and for this reason, the fact that underground water has been important in construction works since ancient times is also reflected in historical sources ⁷. For example, the historian Mohammad Narshahi in his ⁸book "History of Bukhara" says that "in the past, the territory of Bukhara was a swamp of reeds and reeds. There would be a lot of birds, and in some places there were thick groves, through which no wild animal could pass. The reason for this was that the snow melted from the mountains around Samarkand and the water went in that direction. Around Samarkand there is a wandering Masaf (now Zarafshan). This river has washed away the soil from many places. The Bitik and Farob rivers brought a lot of soil, and the city of Bukhara appeared on the land filled and leveled with soil ⁹.

In this work, the author also touched on the earthquake that occurred in Bukhara, and during the reign of Amir Said (914-943 AD), a strong earthquake occurred on a Friday in the month of Ramadan when the Jami Masjid was full of people, the building collapsed without being able to withstand the force of the earthquake and many people died. He talks about being in mourning ¹⁰.

It is known that during the years of Soviet rule, the establishment of cotton monopoly in the republic ¹¹, the conversion of large areas of land into irrigated fields and the unreasonable use of available water resources led to the rise of ground

⁵ Каржаув Р.Н., Якубов Д.Х. Проявление современной тектоники и сейсмичности Кызылкумов // Узб. Геол. Журнал. 1966, №3. – С.69.

⁶ Уломов В.И. Газлиские землетрясения и сейсмическое районирование. Сейсмологические исследования в Узбекистане. Сборник Глазами ученого. – Тошкент, 1979. – С.3.

⁷ Иншоотлар қалқони // Фан ва турмуш. 1984, № 3. – 15 б.

⁸ Абу Бакр Мухаммад ибн Жаъфар ан-Наршахий. Бухоро тарихи. "Мерос" туркуми. – Тошкент: Камалак, 1991. – 90, 91 б.

⁹ АН РУз. Прогноз сейсмической опасности Узбекистана сейсморайонирование и долгосрочный прогноз сейсмической обстановки. Т.1. – Ташкент: Фан, 1994. – С.159, 160, 284.

¹⁰ Абу Бакр Мухаммад ибн Жаъфар ан-Наршахий. Бухоро тарихи. "Мерос" туркуми. – Тошкент: Камалак, 1991. – 125 б.

¹¹ Ғўза парвариши зарбдор фронт! // Совет Ўзбекистони. 19 май 1976, № 115 (16.501).

water¹². As a result of the careless approach to water, which was "inherited" to us from the Soviet era, a large amount of water was allowed to seep underground in the Bukhara region.

The high level of underground water in Bukhara, Khorezm, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan will affect the living conditions of the population in the regions and improve the operating conditions of the facilities.

At this point, it should be noted that the soil in Bukhara and its surroundings consists of 6 engineering-geological layers, that is, the soil composition consists mainly of soft layers and cannot have an adverse effect on the intensity of earthquakes¹³. In particular, these soils are prone to water, and as their moisture content increases, their strength decreases. For this reason, it is important to apply many measures, such as prevention of factors that increase the intensity of seismic processes, aimed at the construction of buildings and structures that can withstand earthquakes. However, it is known that several strong earthquakes occurred in this area during the years under study and they caused great damage to the country's economy.

One of them, which went down in history under the name of "Gazli earthquake", occurred near the city of Gazli, Bukhara region, whose impact force was felt in a radius of several hundred kilometers. This earthquake was one of the most powerful earthquakes in Central Asia at that time and was included in the category of natural emergencies¹⁴.

The Gazli earthquake occurred on April 8, 1976, 40 km from Gazli settlement of Bukhara region, and 495 km from Tashkent, counting from the west side of the city¹⁵. The epicenter of the earthquake occurred in the region of the Kuljuktov mountain range. In the Tomdibulok district, 120 km north-east of the earthquake center, the

¹² Зилзилалар сабаби нима? // Ёшлик. 1989, № 8. – 6 б.

¹³ АН РУз, “Прогноз сейсмической опасности Узбекистана, сейсморайонирование и долгосрочный прогноз сейсмической обстановки”. Т.1. – Ташкент: Фан, 1994. – С.161, 162.

¹⁴ Газли зилзиласи // Фан ва турмуш. 1976, № 7 (261). – 24 б.

¹⁵ Ликвидация последствий землетрясения // Правда Востока. 20 мая 1976, 116 (18088).

earthquake strength reached 7 points, while the earthquake strength in the earthquake center was 9 points ¹⁶, and the earthquake caused great losses ¹⁷.

On May 17 of this year, at 7:58 a.m., the earthquake, much stronger than the previous one, occurred again ¹⁸. Its magnitude consisted of 7.0 and 7.3, and its power at the epicenter was 9-10 points ¹⁹. The earthquake caused a certain amount of damage to Bukhara, Kogon, Navoi, Zarafshan and other cities ²⁰. In particular, it reached Tashkent city with 5 points ²¹. The epicenter of this earthquake, which occurred in central Kyzylkum, was located 40 km north-east of the city of Gazli, at a depth of 15-20 km from the earth's surface.

To determine the parameters of the earthquake, the data obtained from all the seismic stations located in Tomdibulok, Nurota, Kolkuduq, Kargiz, Samarkand and Jizzakh were used. As a result of the earthquake in Gazli, 1-3 cm wide cracks, 100-200 meters long, and some 300 meters long, appeared on the earth's surface and sand dunes. The cracks are ring-shaped and the total length is more than one kilometer.

After the first shock of the earthquake that occurred in the town of Gazli, people in hospitals and other institutions were immediately evacuated. There were no deaths during this earthquake ²². Although Bukhara was affected by this earthquake with a magnitude of 7, ancient cultural monuments were able to withstand the earthquake.

On this day, alarming messages arrived from many places - Chorjoi, Tejen, Ashgabat, Hisar Valley, Kolob region and other places. According to reports, it became known that this earthquake affected the territories of three republics - Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan ²³.

¹⁶ Газли зилзиласи // Фан ва турмуш. 1976, № 7 (261). – 25 б.

¹⁷ Иброхимов Р. Кучли зилзилалар изидан. – Тошкент, 1982. – 46 б.

¹⁸ Уч савол муаммоси. Зилзила даракчилари // Фан ва турмуш. 1976, № 12 (266). – 11 б.

¹⁹ Шебалин Н.В., Ибрагимов Р.Н, Чернов Ю.К. и друг. Газлийские землетрясения 1976 и 1984 гг. - Ташкент: Фан, 1986. – С.3.

²⁰ Абдуллабеков К.Н. Электромагнитные явления в земной коре. – Ташкент, 1989. – С.148.

²¹ Абдуллабеков К., Ильясова З. Фавкулудда вазиятлар тарихидан: Зилзила. – Тошкент, 2016. – 106 б.

²² Cliff Frohlich, Scott D. Davis: Texas earthquakes. University of Texas Press. 2003. – P. 75. ISBN 0292725515

²³ Қурбонов Ж.М. Мамарасулов З.Э. Ҳаёт фаолияти хавфсизлиги. – Самарқанд, 2016. – 136 б.

Due to such a terrible natural disaster, most of the buildings in the city of Gazli became unfit for use. Some buildings were completely destroyed, many were damaged by cracks, retaining walls collapsing or warping. As observed before, this time also the earthquake resistance of the concrete houses was demonstrated. The wall plasters of such houses were moved, no other damage was done ²⁴.

The fact that brick buildings are inferior to large-panel buildings in terms of earthquake resistance was proven once again during the Gazli earthquake. The side walls of some of the brick buildings in Gazli fell down. Thin cracks appeared in split areas, wall corners, and slab joints in brick houses. Chimneys were broken ²⁵.

Cracks appeared in the upper parts of Mirzo Ulugbek and Abdulaziz Khan madrasas in Bukhara. In 1121, a part of the upper pyramid of the world-famous Tower of Kalon, which was built by the master architect Baqo ²⁶ and witnessed several earthquakes during this period, collapsed ²⁷.

Sh.R.Rashidov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan SSR, went to Bukhara on May 18 and visited the districts where the earthquake occurred, and gave relevant instructions on the completion of the consequences of the natural disaster and the implementation of assistance to those affected by it ²⁸. A system of continuous supply of industrial goods and food products to the population has been established ²⁹.

From the first days after the natural disaster, hundreds of prefabricated houses, mobile kitchens, cars and equipment were sent to Bukhara region from other cities of the Union and the republic ³⁰. The builders of the neighboring Kashkadarya, Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Samarkand and Tashkent regions also showed enthusiasm in the reconstruction of Gazli.

²⁴ Газли zilzilasi // Фан ва турмуш. 1976, № 7 (261). – 26 б.

²⁵ Жизнь продолжается // Правда Востока. 23 марта 1984, № 70 (20443).

²⁶ Газли zilzilasi // Фан ва турмуш. 1976, № 7 (261). – 26 б.

²⁷ АН РУз. “Прогноз сейсмической опасности Узбекистана сейсморайонирование и долгосрочный прогноз сейсмической обстановки”. Т.1. – Ташкент: Фан, 1994. – С.161, 162.

²⁸ Ликвидация последствий землетрясения // Правда Востока. 19 мая 1976, № 115 (18087).

²⁹ Зилзила оқибатлари тугатилмоқда // Совет Ўзбекистони. 19 май 1976, № 115 (16.501).

³⁰ Ликвидация последствий землетрясения // Правда Востока. 20 мая 1976, № 116 (18088).

One of the reasons for the magnitude of the damage caused by this earthquake was that seismic mapping was not completed until the 1976 Gasli earthquake, and considering that these areas were previously inactive seismic areas, special attention was not paid to the seismic tolerance of buildings ³¹. Because of this, buildings that could withstand the force of an earthquake were more damaged.

The main danger of earthquakes is the strong shaking of the earth's surface under the influence of seismic waves ³². In order to mitigate the consequences of seismic waves, buildings should be able to withstand earthquakes, that is, in seismically dangerous areas, certain measures should be taken against earthquakes ³³. Taking this into account, after the 1976 Gazli earthquake, an automated seismic system known as "Bars" was installed in the Gazli region and the earthquake site was monitored ³⁴.

On March 20, 1984, at 29 minutes after 1:00 a.m., another strong earthquake occurred in Gazli settlement, where an earthquake had previously occurred ³⁵. The workers of the Gazli and Jongeldi seismic station near the epicenter of this earthquake noted that the force of this earthquake was stronger than the 1976 earthquake ³⁶. The power of the earthquake was 7.2 magnitude ³⁷. As a result of the earthquake, tremors of 7 points occurred in Bukhara, 5 points in Nukus and Khiva, 5-6 points in Samarkand, 6 points in Navoi, and 4 points in Tashkent ³⁸.

The earthquake severely damaged gas production equipment, compressor stations, many residential areas, hospitals, schools and other administrative buildings were destroyed ³⁹. Earthquakes caused great damage not only to Uzbekistan, but also to the economy of Turkmenistan ⁴⁰.

³¹ Зияуддинов Ф.Ф., Садыков Ю.М. Количественная оценка сейсмической опасности западного Узбекистана по геологическим и геофизическим данным. – Ташкент, 1987. – С.3.

³² Тошназаров Р. Зилзилада тўғри ҳаракат // Муҳофаза +. 2017, № 7 (151). – 9 б.

³³ Зилзила даракчиларини излаб // Фан ва турмуш. 1976, № 4 (258). – 6 б.

³⁴ “Барс” - по следам подземных бурь // Правда Востока. 3 октября 1976, № 232 (18204).

³⁵ Гигантские зияющие трещины в пустыне. <http://web.archive.org/web/20090705080001/http://sei.01.01.2020>.

³⁶ Мы стабой Газли // Правда Востока. 7 апреля 1984, № 82 (20455).

³⁷ Ер остида довул // Совет Ўзбекистони. 21 март 1984, № 69 (18.845).

³⁸ Шебалин Н.В., Ибрагимов Р.Н. Газлийские землетрясения 1976 и 1984 гг. - Ташкент: Фан, 1986. – С. 4.

³⁹ Заминимиз нечун нотинч // Фан ва турмуш. 1984, № 8. – С.4.

⁴⁰ Жизнь продолжается // Правда Востока. 23 марта 1984, № 70 (20443).

On the day of the earthquake, a regional commission was formed to end the consequences of the earthquake. The special commission established tent houses for people to live temporarily. Drinking water was supplied to the population. Interrupted telephone and telegraphic communications were restored.

Necessary assistance was provided to the population in the areas affected by the earthquake through union and republican organizations. Measures were taken to ensure the proper functioning of industrial enterprises, transport organizations, communication, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and organizations.

More than 700 children of families affected by the Gasli earthquake were sent to Tashkent pioneer camps and more than a hundred children to All-Union pioneer camps for recovery and volunteer recreation ⁴¹.

At this point, it should be noted that during the period before 1984, a seismic map was prepared and seismic processes were taken into account in the construction of buildings and structures, but due to the earthquake of 1984, oblique cracks appeared in some wall panels, and seams between the panels were opened. The support pillars under the porch floors were dislodged and tilted. After three earthquakes that occurred in this area at different times, it has been proven in practice that large-panel buildings are more earthquake-resistant than brick buildings ⁴². Also, buildings and structures restored from monolithic expanded clay concrete and buildings with wooden walls are distinguished by their high earthquake resistance ⁴³.

After the earthquake, a commission consisting of experts from various fields was formed. They were given the task of finding out why buildings and structures built according to the standards set in the building codes were damaged so much. This commission included seismologists, geologists, hydrometeorologists, geophysicists, and construction engineers from Moscow, Kazakhstan, and Central Asian republics.

⁴¹ Газли болалари Тошкентда // Совет Ўзбекистони. 18 апрель 1984, № 91 (18.867).

⁴² Абдурашидов К. Зилзилалар, иншоотлар ва одамлар. – Тошкент, 1967. – 34 б.

⁴³ Воҳидов М.М. Бинолар ва ишоотларнинг зилзилабардошлигини таъминлаш. – Бухоро, 2004. – 19 б.

It should be noted that the earthquake that occurred in Gazli caused certain changes in the upper layer of the earth ⁴⁴. As a result, two lakes in the Gazli region - Pustakol and Karakirkol - caused a crack in the ground, and one lake was absorbed into the other. The bottom of the Karagyr lake has risen and the width of the cracks has reached 60-70 centimeters, and in other places the water has decreased sharply.

As a result of the tilting of the surface, a fountain of water began to shoot from the underground wells from a depth of 10-20 meters. In some places, this fountain was mixed with sand and mud, and the water temperature was 45 degrees.

At the meeting of the special commission held on May 12, 1984, it was recommended: "In the seismic mapping of the Gasli region, it should be transferred from category 3 to category 1, that is, it should be included in the region where local earthquakes are frequently returned. ⁴⁵" Also, during the years 1976-1984, the mutual cooperation work carried out by experts in various fields to reduce earthquake losses was deemed satisfactory ⁴⁶, and a rapid reporting service was established, which operates together with Jonkeldi and Gazli seismic stations ⁴⁷. The main task of this service was to provide information to the Tashkent Central Seismic Station and through it to the FA of the Uzbekistan SSR ⁴⁸.

The Council of Seismology and Earthquake-Resistant Construction Departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences appointed Professor V. Ulomov, the then deputy director of the Institute of Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbekistan SSR, as the coordinator of epicentral research in the area where the earthquake occurred ⁴⁹.

Professor V. Ulomov, who conducted research in this area, said that the earthquake in Gazli was an echo of the earthquake observed on the scale of the Pamir and Tien-Shan mountain ranges. stated that it started with a strong shaking.

⁴⁴ Курбонов Ж.М. Мамарасулов З.Э. Хаёт фаолияти хавфсизлиги. - Самарқанд, 2016. – 139 б.

⁴⁵ Шебалин Н.В., Ибрагимов Р.Н. Газлийские землетрясения 1976 и 1984 гг. – Ташкент: Фан, 1986. – С.6.

⁴⁶ Кардошлик шахри // Совет Ўзбекистони. 1976, № 99 (16.456).

⁴⁷ Каримов Ф. Х. Землетрясение. – Москва, 1993. – С.19.

⁴⁸ Зилзила ва метро // Фан ва турмуш. 1976, № 5 (259). – 12 б.

⁴⁹ Зилзила садолари // Совет Ўзбекистони. 31 март 1984, № 76 (18.852).

As a result of the research, it was found that the strength of the earthquake that occurred in Gazli was 8-9 points ⁵⁰, only in the new district "Sharq" established on the eastern side of the city, this indicator was slightly higher ⁵¹.

In the studied years, the risk of earthquakes in Western Uzbekistan remained constant, because there were a number of factors that increased their strength, which can be said to be related to the increase of anthropogenic influence. The main reason for this is that the large reserves of oil and gas supplied in this area were used indiscriminately. During the Soviet period, ⁵²gas was supplied ⁵³from the Bukhara region to other regions of the Union, such as Bukhara-Ural, Bukhara-Tashkent-Shymkent-Zhambul-Frunze-Almaota, through a large pipeline ⁵⁴.

In general, the earthquakes that occurred in Gazli in 1976 and 1984 caused many losses for the people of Bukhara. After the earthquake, in the period from April 15 to May 5, 1976, scientific micro-observations were carried out, and these observations were used later in the mapping process. As a result of the seismic mapping work carried out by 1978, certain changes were made to the area. Also, the gas earthquake and its consequences showed the need for a special approach not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world where mining operations are being carried out.

In short, strong earthquakes have been happening in the cities and villages of the western part of Uzbekistan since ancient times. Historically, the last major earthquake to hit the area was in Ghazli, which rendered most of the city's buildings unusable. Some buildings were completely destroyed, and many buildings suffered cracks that weakened the retaining walls due to collapse or buckling. Immediately after the first shock of the earthquake that occurred in the settlement of Gasli city, people in hospitals and other institutions were evacuated. There were no deaths during this earthquake.

⁵⁰ Землетрясение в средней азии // Правда Востока. 21 марта 1984, № 69 (20442).

⁵¹ Никитин В.С. Газли zilzilasi // Muhoфаза +. 2005, № 1 (19). – 23 б.

⁵² Абдуллабеков Қ. Зилзиладан сақланиш мумкинми? - Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – 21 б.

⁵³ Газли: Промысел возобновел работу // Правда Востока. 24 марта 1984, № 71 (20444).

⁵⁴ Сегодня в Газли мужество // Правда Востока. 27 марта 1984, № 73 (20446).

At this point, it should be noted that the seismic vibrations in these areas caused a great deal of damage to the daily life of the population and the republic's economy. Especially the architectural monuments in the ancient cities located in the western part of the country had a strong influence on the appearance of historical buildings. Because the promotion of cultural monuments that have been established in the territory of Uzbekistan for centuries, reflecting various historical realities, serves to further increase the country's prestige on the world stage and raise the country's touristic attractiveness to a higher level.