

**ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA
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Abstract: In this article, one of the ancient monuments of Jizzakh, the Orda Fortress, which plays an important role in urban planning, talks about urban planning practice, architectural stages, the location of buildings, the defense of the city, its important role in history, and its trade. It is planned to study and analyze the convenience of work and the peculiarities of the formation of urban planning.

Key words: Jizzakh, ancient, city, historical, town planning, building, national, rustok, ark, construction.

Introduction

When were settlements formed along the Sangzor River, which originates in the mountains of Turkestan, when the city of Jizzakh appeared, located downstream, and what was the fate of the city's population?

Of course, everyone is interested in finding the right answers to such questions.

Cities in Central Asia began to form as early as the eighth-seventh centuries BC. At the same time, the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termez, Karshi, Shakhrisabz (Kesh), Kuva, Jizzakh (Dizak) were founded and the administrative system began to form.¹

Dizak is the name of the modern city of Jizzakh, mentioned in ancient historical sources. The word "Dizak" in Sogdian means "Little Castle" or "Castle". Historical and archaeological sources obtained in recent years show that its history is more than 2000 years old, which is comparable to the history of Jizzakh, Karshi, Shakhrisabz and other ancient cities. Archaeological excavations carried out by the staff of the Samarkand Institute of Archeology at the sites of Kaliya-Kala and Orda-Kala in Jizzakh show that the city was founded at about the same time. Considering that one of the cities that rebelled against Alexander the Great in 329-327. BC, called Gaza (Dizak), the origin of the city is more than 2000 years old. Determining the age of the city based on historical data is waiting for its researchers today.²

Until recently, the main task was to determine the first ancient settlement of Jizzakh and its periodic date. Archaeological excavations in the Horde, located in the area of the Old City of Jizzakh, suggested that the first place of the city was Kaliyatepa. Most experts speculate about the founding period of Kaliyatepa, the ancient city of Jizzakh, because most of them did not excavate this site. Archaeologist M. Pardaev, who has been conducting excavations in Kaliyatepa for many years, traces the samples of ceramics found on the 2nd floor of the city monument of the 2nd-1st centuries. BC. Based on this, the founding period of modern Kaliyatepa is celebrated in the 2nd century.

It should be noted that the group of experts recognized that Kaliyatepa was the place of Jizzakh in the Middle Ages. However, recent archaeological finds suggest that the Horde, along with Kaliyatepa, was a "rival" and not a medieval Jizzakh. The author's conclusion is that in the cultural layers of Kaliyatepa, the remains of a building from the 9th-13th centuries are located in a very small area. According to him, in this regard, it is also

¹Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

²Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса ХазратИ Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

important that the Khoja Rosiyon cemetery is located not far from the Horde, and not near Galiatapa. It is implied that Gazi's camp was in the Horde and not in Kaliyatepe.³

To ensure the safety of Jizzak, the city was surrounded by a wall and the gates of Samarkand, Tashkent, Uratapa and Bukhara were accessible. The gates were guarded by soldiers day and night. The first of these gates lead to Samarkand, the second to Tashkent, and the third to Bukhara. Residents of the city mahallas "Kunchilik", "Jizzak", "Zargarlik", "Akkurganlik" were engaged in trade, crafts, pottery and soap production.

Every city was protected from the enemy. A moat was dug behind the Horde wall to fill it with water and protect it from outside enemies. The horde was destroyed in 1866 and was never rebuilt again.

This does not reveal to us many of the secrets that we may know about the Horde, many historical monuments have been destroyed over time or these places have been completely forgotten by people.⁴

In the Middle Ages, Jizzakh was the victim of many invasions, so we see that secret passages were always built in forts.

Therefore, studying the Horde and its environs, determining the distribution of pottery fragments belonging to the material culture of the Horde, collecting ethnographic data, opinions expressed by the informants-interlocutors and their comparison with topographic plans, comparative o During the study, important clarifications were made to the total area, boundaries and historical topography Jizzakh fortress (Horde) during the period of the khanate. Research has shown that the plan of the Horde is executed on a scale of 1x5000 cm (i.e. 50 m by 1 cm). According to the topographic plan, the Horde is rectangular in shape. Its dimensions from north to south are 1100x900 m. The square arch is located in the center of Shahristan. Its sides are 300x200 m. Based on these figures, the total area of the Horde is almost 100 hectares, the arch is 6 hectares. we can say that they have formed.

Finds, literature and the work of historians show that the Horde flourished in its time, its defensive lines, the width of the fortress and its ability to defend its borders.

Moats filled with water are marked on the outside of the defensive walls. In front of all three gates there was a suspension bridge to enter the city. Ahmad Donish, a historian from the Managit dynasty, admits that the gates of the Jizzakh Horde were buried in carts to prevent the Russians from breaking through. According to the author, after a long attack and effort, when Russian troops invaded the Horde at the gates of Uratapa, the entire exit for the defenders was blocked and the gates of Tashkent and Samarkand could be opened. As a result, many defenders from Jizzakh were killed by throwing themselves through 10-meter-high walls.

According to Mirza AbdulazimSomi, on May 8, 1866 in an area called Maida Yulgun on the left bank of the Syr Darya (in the writings of Russian historians this area is called Sassikkul in Ahmad Donish, Irjar. After a short battle and heavy defeat, Amir Muzaffar hurried back to Jizzakh. MangitOllokher) appointed the ruler of Jizzakh as governor and ordered him to surround the Jizzakh Horde with a second line of defensive walls. The topographic map at our disposal also shows the defensive walls of the second people of the Horde. So, almost five months after the Battle of Erjar, that is, until October 1866, it can be assumed that the wall was hastily rebuilt.⁵

According to Ahmad Donish, after the Russian occupation of Tashkent, hundreds of thousands of coins were allocated for the construction of an additional defensive wall in Jizzak, the border of the emirate and the gateway to Samarkand. So, on May 17, 1865, after the conquest of Tashkent, the construction of the second wall of the Jizzakh Horde began, and this work was completed in almost a year and a half.

M.A.Terentyev also wrote about the gates of the Jizzakh Horde: "Three gates - Samarkand, Uratapa,

³Холиков, С. Р. (2021). МарказийОсиё архитектура ёдгорликларигумбазларинингтурлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.

⁴Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятапы В Городе Джизакоб Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 2(9), 69-72.

⁵Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

Kamyshkurgan or Tashkent - were tightly closed from the inside with a heap of earth and blocked the way to the exit from the garrison. By order of the emir, the commandant of the fort decided to defend the city to his last strength. "

According to the topographic map, the northern and eastern gates of the Horde, that is, the gates of Tashkent and Uratapa, were completely destroyed during the attack, and only the western gates of Samarkand survived.⁶

The population of the Horde is very dense. We see this from the information and topographic maps of our informants. The quarters began almost behind the defensive walls, in these places there were almost no open spaces, the streets were extremely narrow and interconnected, and all these streets led to the Archnaya Square of the Orda Governor. There was a kind of open area around the arch.

The Ark of the Horde Governor is a relatively well-preserved historical structure. Its current microrelief, size, height practically correspond to the data recorded on the topographic plan. Based on this information, we can say that the gate of the arch was located on its northern side. The Ark Gate is located on the right side of the Tashkent Gate, in the same direction as the Samarkand Gate. The arch is also surrounded by defensive walls. There were defensive towers on either side of the south and east gates. Inside the palace, in addition to the governor's palace, there is a large square-shaped pool (about 50x50 m in size), a mosque and an ammunition depot.

Continuation of archaeological excavations in Kaliatpe, Horde and other historical sites with a history of 2000 years will serve to further clarify the history of the city.

The sacredness of the city lies in the fact that this sacred land is kept in the memory of our ancestors, who sacrificed their lives to preserve their independence from the invasions of the Iranian Achaemenids, Greek Macedonians, Arabs, Mongols, and the rulers of the Russian Empire.

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