

Scientific Concept of Akhsikent Monument complex of archeological heritage object

Akhsikent, which served as an important link between the East and the West along the Great Silk Road, has its own history and narrations as an integral part of the history of the Uzbek people and its statehood. Under the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the object of tourist tourism in the form of open-air museums is being created on the basis of the Akhsikent archeological monument. The monument is located in the Turakurgan district of Namangan region along the right bank of Syrdarya River. The complex is based on the scientific experience of developed countries. In Italy and Spain, similar complexes have been operating for many years. For example, in the cities of Rome and Pompeii in Italy, open-air museums are organized in collaboration with museums with archeological artifacts.

The Complex consists of two parts:

1. The Museum to be exhibited in Akhsikent and its surroundings and the theater, which will host the International Historical Archeological and Ethnographic Festival "Trip to the Past".
2. Open air Museum.

The main purpose of the Museum exposition is to:

- To show the history of humanization from the Stone Age of Govasay and Kosonsay in northern Ferghana with archaeological materials;
- To show the history of formation and development of the first irrigated agriculture culture in Govasay and Kosonsay.
- To give the history of formation and development of urbanization processes in northern Ferghana.
- The appearance and historical topography of Akhsikent;
- Comprehensive coverage of the city's material, cultural heritage
- Reflecting the city as a center of ethnical and religious tolerance and creative unity;
- To show the place of Akhsikent, Pop and Koson cities on the Great Silk Road;
- To demonstrate the role of the city in the development of Uzbek national crafts.

The theater is located next to the museum, where mainly the International Historical and Archaeological-Ethnographic Festival "Travel to the Past", which will be held twice a year.

The "Young Anthologists" school will be established in the complex that is continuously operating.

2. Open Air Museum

It is located within the Akhsikent monument and is gradually being step - by - step. Because the monument has a cultural layer of 10-15 meters, preserving the history of 1.5 thousand years. Therefore, the first exhibition will be organized mainly in science objects. Specifically, first of all, it is archeologically inspired by archaeological excavations.

1. On the left side of the road to Mingbulak (Jamashoy), the defense building surrounded by a western shrine along the left side and opening of the underground water pipeline from the bottom to the western (19 objects), restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object;

2. Opening of the underground water supply and dwelling complex in the suburbs (8 objects), restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object;

3. Underground water supply system in the internal city (a semi-dome room and a water-jetty (18 objects), restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object;

4. Defensive walls, barracks, underground tracks of the city arch (objects 3,3a, 3b), restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object;

5. Opening of dwelling and dome room in the first town (11 objects), restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object;

6. Opening of metallurgists and metallists neighborhood in the second city (16 objects), restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object;

7. Opening of Defense Buildings at the Second Shakhristan (9 object), restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object;

8. Opening of the Western Rabad Apartment (5object), restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object;

9. Opening of the remains of a bath in the eastern rabad restoration and conservation, and then turning it into an open-air museum object.

First of all 8, 18, 19, 1, 11 are under construction on the groundwater system, defensive structures and residuals and turn them into an open-air museum.

In summary, the objects of the open-air museum are based on scientific concepts, based on world experience and complying with modern requirements.