



HISTORY OF SYSTEMATIC PLANNING PROCESSES AND USE IN MUSEUM TOURISM IN THE ACTIVITIES OF MUSEUM RESERVES IN UZBEKISTAN (THE SECOND HALF OF THE XX CENTURY)

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ABSTRACT

In the developed countries of the world, traditions of preservation, museumization and effective use of historical and cultural heritage objects in cultural tourism have been formed. The criteria for improving tourism and determining the factors of development in the museum facilities are the basis for the effective development of the cultural tourism industry. On the basis of this article, the coverage of projects related to the activities of existing museum reserves in Uzbekistan, one of the regions where positive results were achieved in museum tourism in the 1960s and 1980s was analyzed.

KEYWORDS: objects of historical cultural heritage, projects, Museum tourism, systematic design, project for the museumization of Monuments, Conservation and repair of monuments, immovable objects.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, the use of the basic principles of the methodology for the systematic design of Museum-Reserve activities in cultural tourism, the technical and economic development of tourism, which is considered as an important branch of the national economy, the orientation of program tasks in large regions of the country on the basis of specific goals, the introduction of the necessary stage and the In the general rules for the development of tourism, it was considered that it is advisable to introduce a project for the museumification of monuments in historical cities, which can attract the attention of tourists and, due to the factors that cause interest of specialists in the tourism industry in different countries. As a result of the design of tourism complexes, one of the regions that achieved positive results in the 1960s and 1980s, the existing museum in Uzbekistan serves to understand its fundamental essence through an in-depth analysis of the topic on the example of reserves.

Research methodology. The issues of study and preservation of historical monuments in the cities of Uzbekistan, museumization, preservation, restoration of monuments and their use in tourism infrastructure were also reflected in a number of articles[12, 2]. But in these studies, the issue of tourism was mainly considered from the point of view of the party-political approach, local and territorial characteristics were evaluated in a general case. In the course of the research, the foundations of the protection and repair of monuments, the restoration of historical urban centers and their use for modern tasks , the stages of development of cultural tourism in recent years have been highlighted, innovations and innovative forms in the practice of World museology, museumization of real objects, focused on issues of conservation.

In Uzbekistan, the memory of the martyrs of the city and its surroundings was honored with museums, conservation monuments, restorations dedicated to tourism. Nevertheless, research on tourism, mainly of a party-political nature, allows us to bring the point of view, local and territorial features closer to the general situation in evaluating. Research and development on the protection and repair of monuments, renewal the design of urban centers and use them in modern works. The highlighted works of the Center for the Development of Cultural Tourism, the world museum of news exploitation and innovative forms, the relocation of museum objects, their protection, in particular, do not matter.

Results and Discussions. The fact that tourism centers organize a guided tour according to the plan in order to determine the flow of tourists and their needs, as well as to provide various additional services, first of all, to study the base of needs and opportunities for providing special conditions to each point was considered one of the most important tasks[15,34].

It is in this regard that the Central Scientific Research Institute of expressive design (SNIIEP), in cooperation with the Tashkent Institute of scientific research of quantitative expressive design (Tashzniep) in the development of the activities of tourist complexes along with the planning of trade and domestic buildings, developed programs on the topic technical and economic development of tourism in the Uzbek SSR as an important branch of By 1978, on the basis of this, the principles related to the tourism industry in the Republic, which are mainly taken into account the improvement of the services of local and foreign tourists, the formation of an object exploration system, and the provision of economic efficiency were taken into account. As a result of the implementation of the established programs, integrated travel routes on the life of ancient historical cultural heritage sites, museums and modern Uzbekistan were created[15,35]. In the process of introducing projects into practice, the general planning structure of the Historical Cities of Uzbekistan was revised and territorial planning was developed. The recommendations of the scientific staff of the Institute of art studies and the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan were also taken into account. Working on determining the goals of a certain group of tourists, as well as analyzing one path, making plans, choosing a system of acceptable routes, at the same time drawing up a route structure and offering additional amenities, as far as possible, based on the needs of the tourist group, creates interdependence.

Through the popular material assets and attractions of Uzbekistan, projects aimed at attracting tourists to the steps, it was envisaged not only to promote them, but also to achieve a wider and closer introduction of the country to the world through foreign tourism.

The Institute for the preservation and repair of cultural monuments of Uzbekistan was the dates of scientific centers engaged in the preservation, repair and adaptation of architectural and urban planning monuments to tourism. Uzbekistan was founded in 1979 on the basis of a special scientific repair design workshop. The Institute studied the historical zones of ancient cities and took part in the design of protected zones, historical architectural and Ethnographic museum-reserves.

By the 1980s, the number of visitors to Uzbekistan began to exceed the close 2.3 million. The development of various routes by the Republican Tourism Soviet also served as a major factor in the increase in tourist visits. Among these, 40% of the population constituted tourists. When studying statistics on the annual increase in tourist visits for the territory of Central Asia, in the territory of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan - an increase of 1.6%, while in Turkmenistan

- 1.0% of visits were formed precisely on the basis of historical cultural heritage sites. In this regard [15,36], the provision of hotels for local tourists was allocated in Uzbekistan – 1,000, in Kyrgyzstan – 2,100, in Tajikistan – 650, in Turkmenistan-460. While hotels operated on an annual basis, the main tourist centers operated on a seasonal average of 6 months (April-October). By 1984, however, the days of visits to tourist centers consisted mainly of 3 days, and excursion programs began to be introduced into practice, in which international tourist routes were adapted mainly to these days. In 1960-1977, 4 points were included in the international tourism routes on the territory of Central Asia, on the basis of which 8 modern tourist routes were formed, the growth of foreign tourism in the period 1970-77 amounted to an average of 10-13.5% in the cross-sectional years [15,34]. Exactly, in the system of hotels "Inturist" for foreign tourists: in the city of Tashkent – 1450, Samarkand – 1384, Bukhara – 1384, Urgench-Khiva – 725 were allocated. In the development of tourism, by 1977, however, about 5,000 tourists were served through 125 tour trains.

From the studies it is known that "all historical cities of Uzbekistan consist of elements such as arch, chorsu, Registan, rasta, chakar, dakha, makhalla, guzar" [16,18]. These elements are harmonized by the means of architectural ensembles formed in the Jome mosque, the main market, neighborhood centers and other public space and centers, where today are considered unique exhibits of cultural tourism. The more damage to the integrity of these items, the more the artistry of the city disappears. Therefore, in order to preserve the artistry of historical cities, it is necessary to look for ways of modern development of traditionalism in urban planning. To do this, in the system of tourist centers, it was established to identify the architectural elements that make up an ensemble, such as chorsu, guzar, repair them as monuments and ensure their harmony with the new urban component.

"It was important to draw attention to the climatic conditions of the area, its natural landscape, the location of groundwater and engineering networks, the presence of railway and motor transport highway networks as the basis of the idea of urban planning in the development of master plans for cities with historical monuments, their transformation" [10,9].

The lack of focus on this issue in the 20th century led to the confusion of traditional architectural harmony in the Chorsu part of Samarkand, Shahrissabz, Andijan, Tashkent with boring architectural structures, which were the product of Soviet-era design. Especially characteristic of the Uzbek mentality in the projects by the center, the exclusion of aspects promoting nationalism was an obstacle to the preservation of the traditional life and unique atmosphere of the ancient Kentish. The funds allocated by the center were insufficient for the full implementation of these projects.

Nevertheless, projects have been developed to create an urban economy system aimed at the formation and development of tourist routes with modern conditions in historical cities, to rebuild all types of cultural and domestic and communal services, to solve many social, economic, cultural problems. Tourist service organizations included tourist accommodation, feeding stations, transport, excursion service, cultural and sports organizations, souvenir products manufacturing enterprises, shopping stalls, communal services facilities. As a result, on the basis of historical monuments, a new sphere was created – the tourism industry, and the funds spent on the reconstruction of these cities began to justify themselves economically.

The scientific center established in Tashkent – the Research and project institute of the restoration of monuments of Uzbekistan has become important. This scientific center was a



practical continuation of all the work carried out in the field of scientific study and repair of monuments in the republics of Central Asia.

On the basis of the research and projects of the institute, major architectural monuments of ancient cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Termez, Kokand, Tashkent were renovated. By the 1970s, in order to harmonize the activities of tourist centers with modern buildings, the architect the project of A. Kosinsky's Zoroastrian factory, which was intended to be placed near Minorai Kalon in Bukhara, caused a great sensation. The construction of a Zoroastrian factory on the basis of modern architecture has caused serious controversy. The approved project was also not implemented. At that time, very appropriate critical comments were made by experts about the project[4,18]. For example, the four-story building of the Zoroastrian factory, the high tower next to which holds water, looked like a completely alien, coincidence among ancient monuments, with the shape and splendor of new buildings, as if painted with Minorai Kalon. The new water was in the form of a sepy, on which an ovoid reservoir pool was located. There was no need for such an extravagant second tower made of concrete next to Minorai Kalon to rise. It would spoil the appearance of a unique architectural monument of almost nine centuries [4,19]. With serious criticism and demands in mind, the architect proposed the option of placing a pond underground instead of a concrete tower, and introduced the bottom two floors of the factory into the subsurface slurry. This proposal also did not justify itself. The preservation of a concrete pool under the ground was revealed to be extremely dangerous for the ancient tower and the large monuments around it, and the architectural avant-garde did not materialize. Because most of the monuments along the way were damaged in order to pass large-scale sewers and flood pipes underground, the cost of the building would have become more expensive. As a result, the thoughtless plan was abandoned. By 1976, however, more dangerous proposals began to appear than before. In the project of the project Institute (SNIIEP institut torgovix zdani i turisticeskix kompleksov), several buildings were placed near the same Minorai Kalon in Bukhara, such as a tourist complex buildings – a four-story hotel, a restaurant, a cinema bathhouse. They were intended to create all conditions convenient for tourists, in accordance with the requirements of the present time. The presence of the most dilapidated buildings – a bathhouse, a hotel and a restaurant among the ancient unique architectural monuments would have a negative consequence in all respects. Tourists who came to the city from afar to watch Kuhna resting in a restaurant between the madrasas of Ulugbek and Abdulaziz Khan in the center, Abdullahan TIMI, Toqi Zargaron, miri Arab madrasa and Minorai Kalon, bathed in the pool and rested in the hotel also caused objections from the locals who maintain the centuries-old tradition. After all, it was decided that it was advisable for tourists to walk on foot and go to the architectural complex in a well-groomed garden, which is located in a little side to release the stress after inspecting the monuments, worthy of all requirements. However, despite such serious objections, this project was approved and recommended for implementation by responsible organizations.

Aware of this, the Academy of arts of the USSR widely discussed the project of the Bukhara tourist complex and expressed fundamentally negative thoughts: noting that the construction of a tourist complex in the center of architectural monuments was wrong in all respects, the project was not approved.

In Samarkand city, it was also proposed to place a tourist complex opposite the world-famous Registan Square. This project also received significant criticism in its time. After all, would it

hurt to install the turkcomplex in the same place, arguing with the Registan, exposing it to traffic congestion? So that project was not approved.

The subtlety of the issue was that the central part of ancient cities, such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, rich in architectural monuments, was declared an architectural Reserve. So, the protection of monuments in the historical zone was guided by a separate regime. Nevertheless, there was no logic that attempts were being made to place a tourist complex in the historical-architectural zone. Taking into account the need to preserve architectural monuments after that, it is advisable to place tourist complexes from the center to the corner. The second of these lines is the stunning market. The definition of Oriental markets was known and popular. The market place is usually in the central part of the city, its position has historically not been limited only to trade. Ancient markets had a direct influence on the structure of the city. It was known that the main street flow went to the market and joined. If old cities like Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent are viewed from the top, the market place can be easily found. In the ancient cities, the market place was located in the specific place for thousands of years. Therefore, the historical significance of that address is of particular note. A few years ago, the ancient magnificent market in the historic center of Bukhara was hidden, and the place was turned into a warehouse. And the new market will be moved outside the old wall of the city. As a result, the Old Market became an abandoned place, and the new market outside the city remained a long, vehicular demand for pedestrians. Unfortunately, moving the historical market aside did not bring the expected result.

Such projects were prepared by the UzNIPI restoration Institute. On the basis of the project to create a tourist center in Bukhara, "it was important to pay attention to the other side of the issue. There is no exaggeration to say that in the market surrounding Jome mosque next to the Bukhara Arch, scientists such as Abu Abdullo Rudaki, Abu Ali ibn Sina(Avicenna), Muhammad Narshakhi, several centuries ago, a trace of the steps has been preserved. It was important to preserve such a historical location, to use it in cultural tourism, returning to life again" [4,18]. By 1979, the world – famous architectural masterpieces of the medieval ensemble of Registan - the Madrasa of Ulughbek, the Madrasa of Tillakori, the Medrese of Sherdor-were incorporated into the image of their early period[17,11]. For the first time in the experience of Uzbek architecture, the historical atmosphere surrounding the monuments was revived in the 15th century and in the following centuries. Around the perimeter of historical objects, 250 thousand cubic layers of soil were removed, which have accumulated over the centuries. In its Central Square, an amphitheater was built with a capacity of a thousand spectators. Fountains were activated on its left and Right Wings. Marble stairs were built at the entrance to Registan. The ancient big street was restored and the exterior decoration of the monuments and their interior was reconstructed fluffy. The inner dome of the Tillakori medrese was decorated with gold – the repairmen found the secret of running Gold water over the patterns. All Samarkand people took part in the restoration of the look of the square – Saturdays and Sundays were held here. A museum of restoration of architectural monuments, an ancient manuscript settlement, an Open Concert Hall were built in Registan.

One of the main aspects that limited the flow of tourists was related to the famous monuments that are causing interest of visitors to Uzbekistan and the problems of inclusion in urban planning ensembles (Gouri Amir in Samarkand, Ichan Kala in Khiva, the central historical part

of Bukhara). For example, it was possible to analyze the flow of tourists in Samarkand, who are in love with seeing the historical monument of Gouri Amir every day, as follows:

$$T$$

$$P_3 = \dots \dots \dots P.$$

$$t_0$$

P_3 - daytime excursion flow volume;

T- duration of excursion organization in one day -8 hrs.

t_0 - the duration of viewing memorial interiors (at least)- 15 min.

P- the limit for the simultaneous occupation of the monument is three groups of 30 people (90 people).

And by 1982, the limit for museum employees to work with a tireless excursion group in one day was at most 2,880 people, during the tourist season (six months and 180 days) - about 500 thousand people.

Taking as an average of 6 hours of excursion organization during the inter-season period, 2-2.1 thousand people per day, and a total of 300 thousand people. So, theoretically, the organization would have to serve without a break (which will not be possible), the visit of a single group of tourists to the mausoleum of Gouri Amir turned out to be about 800 thousand people a year.

The proposal to establish the main tourist center in Khwarezm in Khiva was approved, and excursion performances were organized to reach this city. This task should be organized in the optimal option, taking tourists to important objects of the city should be based on a serious plan. It was estimated that the number of visitors for the day excursion should not exceed 1,200. Because, the excursion to the main complex is organized only by walking. Near the Western "father gate" was built in 1852-1855, along with the two-storey Mukhammad Aminkhan madrasa, famous for its voluminous huge, majestic pediment and short Tower, and the Matniyaz Devanbegi madrasa, built in about the same periods, does not remain both in volume and decoration. UzNIPI restoration instiuti team Mukhammad Aminkhan and Matniyaz Devanbegi madrasa do not lag behind him in both volume and decoration. Scientific research the team of the Institute of restoration has developed a restoration project with the aim of transforming the madrasas of Mukhammad Aminkhan and Matniyoz Devonbegi into a tourist complex with an abundance of 210 urinal cocktails and a 230 urinal restaurant of open type, where the authors of the project tried not to break the initial system of the building as much as possible. The administrative and enema rooms are placed in the entrance group of the madrasa buildings. The hall and culuars of the first floor are harmonized with the inner courtyard, which houses living rooms and a 50-seat tea room. From all the rooms on the first floor, there are exit doors to the inner courtyard. Communication with the numbers on the second floor is carried out through a gallery with four stairs, and the courtyard with an internal buttonhole is climbed. Each number on the second floor can be accessed from the bolo shed. On the first and second floors are located the numbers "Lux" and "polulyux(half lux)". Natural lighting is solved at the expense of window and door urinals. All rooms of the workshop are ventilated with combined ventilation grooves, these paths consist of arcosement cuties with a heater. The carved doors at the entrance to the Arch were repaired by the Khiva Masters. All rooms are given a wide place in the decoration of the cells: a grid, a hook carving, burnt bunches from Brinch, candlesticks.

The hotel building is equipped with communication equipment: plumbing, sewers, which allows it to enter the ranks of modern hotels.

Matniyaz Devonbegi medrese was renovated in restaurant type. Vestibules, a banquet hall and commercial tanneries are located inside the madrasa building, with all the aviary rooms built outside the building. The commercial tank abris consists of two arcas with an inner Hut and an iron tousle, which are fenced off with wooden beams. The porch roof is supported by iron columns with marble copings with carved patterns in the style of Khwarezmian architecture. In all tanobians, a sample lighting fixture was used, which was treated with copper candlestick.

The structural part of the barrier below the trade tanobi was protected by incision-free iron bars resting on columns at eight points, which were held by laying over each other. The fence is made by throwing tin sheets over Iron mopils, which in turn are reinforced by a porch roof made of aluminum sheets. Before construction, all wooden parts of the roof were impregnated with fireproof solution. The lights are switched on using a telescopic, independently operated device. Khiva architectural styles were applied to the courtyard skyline, with flower beds surrounded by brick walls, and various shrubs dazzling the gardens. The Madrasa courtyard has been landscaped.

The transformation of the madrasas of Mukhammad Aminkhan and Matniyaz Devonbegi into a tourist complex is considered to be an early example of the use of Ancient Monuments of memory and the stunning building fund in modern style in Central Asia, as well as the extension of their service time life.

In the process of restoration of the Ollogulikhan caravanserai (1832-33), adapted to the market of national, craftsmen products, the architects retained the volume-plan, width and architectural-artistic outfits of the monument. The activity of trade circulation corresponds to the haji-width and architectural-plan structure of the building. In places where the main and additional stairs are planned, the door spaces have been expanded so that buyers and sellers can freely move around.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, although the potential of Uzbekistan for the development of tourism is very high, it was not used rationally during this period. The subordination of the socio-economic, political-cultural life of the Republic to the ideas of the communist ideology also caused certain restrictions in this area. The All – Union Tourist Organization – Inturist - partially covered the rich natural tourist resources of Uzbekistan, the importance of existing historical, natural, religious, archaeological, architectural monuments in tourism. In the museums, however, there were no expositions corresponding to the rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, their place in the world economy, ideas of national identity. Religious, ethnographic, natural-ecological types of tourism have become almost undeveloped. One side approach to the zoning of Uzbekistan in terms of Tourism and the designation of routes in acquaintance with cultural objects has become a serious obstacle to the development of Tourism. Guided tours to historical cities were divided in content into two types, which were extensive and specific thematic types. Extensive field trips summarized historical, economic, political topics and were organized mainly in the process of the visit of official delegations. In them, tourists got acquainted with political-ideological issues in the Republic, the processes of local economic development, the education sphere and the lifestyle of the population.



Excursions on a specific topic were carried out on tourist routes of museumized objects, that is, territories where historical-archaeological, architectural monuments, museums and sculptural samples are located. It should be noted that in the preparation of the texts of the topic of the excursion, special scenario programs were developed, in which scientific approaches were withdrawn and ideological and political views were harmonized for tourists. The organization of excursions, the creation of their text were carried out in cooperation with the Central Council of Tourism and excursion, the Department of foreign tourism, the International Youth tourism bureau "Sputnik", the Department of Tourism and excursion of the Ministry of Defense and the Department of public education.

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