

TOURISM AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL CITIES (on the example of the city Khiva)

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the socio - economic, urban development problems of Khiva, its architectural planning and urban organization, and compositional features. In order to preserve cultural values, recreate, restore Khiva, its formative development, a comprehensive reconstruction of the historical city, full modern use of both a separate historical building and the entire complex of old Khiva as objects of socio-economic and tourist infrastructure is proposed.

Keywords: Khorezm, Khiva, culture, ancient city, monuments, mausoleum.

INTRODUCTION

Ancient Khorezm and Khiva occupy a special place in the history of world culture and can rightly be proud of their monuments of architecture and urban planning. In ancient times, this region played a huge role that has not yet been fully appreciated in the history of mankind, and ancient cities and settlements still keep monuments of world significance on their territory, including the ruins of large cities, ancient fortresses, beautiful buildings and traces of irrigation systems. On the territory of ancient Khorezm, there are cities of the ancient period, such as Djambas-kala (IV-III century BC), Kalali-kir, Gyar-kala, partly retaining archaic elements of the past in their structure, outstanding monuments of the past Toprak-kala, Kaptar-khana, Eres-kala and many other archaeological sites of that time. [1, p. 36-64].

The lack of a conceptual approach to the preservation and reconstruction of Khiva has led to: □

- to the use of heterogeneous building materials and structures in the development of a historical city; □
- extravertive solution of premises of residential and public buildings; the appearance of metal pitched roofs and metal framing and glazing of the madrasah (Matniyaz - divan - begi);
- The emergence of a new market at the gates of Palvan-Darvaz led to a violation of the shaping of the structures of the historical environment, to an increase in personal vehicles and the expansion of roads and parking lots, to the transformation of the urban fabric of the city.

MAIN PART

According to the general plan of the 1980s, off-scale buildings were included in the system of the city center, public buildings (high-rise administrative building), hotels, and the stylistic unity of the buildings of the new and old was violated. New hotels have an extravertive solution of premises in densely developed territories, eclectic layering of the facade and argue with historical monuments, the historical flavor of the city is violated. Due to the change in the hydrogeological situation and the rise of groundwater, the underground and aboveground structures of the monuments began to erode, which led to environmental problems, there is no developed sewerage network, etc.

New residential planning areas in the structure of "Dushan-kala", schools, kindergartens, service facilities, do not experience the town-planning tradition of the historical city, they are built up in large arrays. Simultaneity of erection and typification of buildings affected their appearance. The modern inexpressive architecture of buildings, the repetition of which was generated by the housing construction industry, new volumetric and spatial solutions and technical requirements for areas to a large extent predetermined the methods of monotonous

composition. The large scale and considerable length of the administrative building suppresses modest low-rise buildings, disrupts the silhouette and panorama of the city's buildings.

It is much more difficult to create an individual image of the area inherent in a particular city, especially if the city is historical. This is possible only with the creative development of the urban culture of the city, using the traditions of continuity in the planning and development of new arrays. The search for the originality of cities, its individuality, the harmonious interaction of old and new architecture should be carried out constantly, their foundations should be laid, starting with urban planning projects - the general plan, planning schemes for new arrays, reconstruction of historical quarters, projects for detailed planning of districts, development projects.

Violation of the structure of historical landscapes, isolation of ancient monuments from new rural settlements, also gave rise to a number of problems, primarily due to the lack of knowledge of the historical, cultural and natural factors of virgin lands in rural district planning and the lack of evidence-based recommendations for their use in rural settlement. World heritage sites like Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand, Shahrizabz, cities of the ancient world, archaeological sites should have boundaries - buffer zones, they are an additional level of protection. They must prevent threats to authenticity and integrity. Such threats can be: construction (new high-rise structures) close to historical centers, vehicles and accessibility, socio-economic changes, visual and aesthetic impact, topography. Zones of visual and aesthetic impact require special attention, since they contain points from which the panorama of the city opens, in which the magic and spirit of the city, its intangibility, safety and inviolability are felt. Buffer zones identify hazards and create mechanisms to reduce them. There is an acute problem associated with a change in the functionality of the historical parts of cities, with a decrease in the number of inhabitants and confusion in the usual functions, the expansion of commerce and tourism, including the forceful lobbying for the demolition of buildings, the loss of identity, authenticity and integrity, car flows and parking, inappropriate advertising. There is a conflict between conservation and the need for development, new major commercial development should be concentrated away from historical centers.

Today it is necessary to prepare the source material based on a single planning basis - to determine the further use of Khiva's development and its degree of reconstruction. The historical and town-planning value of the current planning structure of Ichan-kala and Dushan-kala is extremely high. It gives a complete picture of its 1000-year formation. Therefore, all elements of the original planning structure must be carefully preserved as a cultural and historical value of paramount importance. To test the applicability of the data obtained, it is necessary to develop an experimental project for one of the quarters, which can become the basis for the regeneration of its entire development. This will allow us to conclude how successfully historical buildings can be used for today's needs of the historical center [2,p. 12-14].

In the SREDA UZ portal. An article by Natalya Shulepina was published, "Demolition of contaminated houses in Khiva", where the author writes with concern about the fate of the historical heritage: "It is difficult, when reading a document, not to feel a great sense of anxiety. A small yellow-white insect is changing the lives of thousands of people, and is worth a lot of money." The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers (2.02.2013) adopted a document "On the acceleration of work to combat termites and eliminate the elimination of their harm in the republic". It follows from the order that a fully residential development, which gives a nice regional flavor to the world heritage, cannot be preserved, i.e. it is completely demolished. The paper proposes the following. Until June 1, 2013, the relevant structures are required to study the situation of termite infestation in the Mevaston, Yangiturmush, Ichan-Kala mahallas, assess the cost, allocate funds and new sites for the settlers. In the document of the International Charter for the Protection of Historic Cities (Washington 1987), paragraph 2, it is indicated

that the historical urban fabric of the city is also a monument of urban art, it is also subject to careful preservation. So how to conduct urban policy here? What needs to be done to maximize the preservation of the heritage? I will give one example of the experience of Japan. On the banks of the transparent Isuzu River, among dense forests at the foot of the Kamiji and Shimaji mountains, there is the Ise shrine, the appearance of which has hardly changed since ancient times. The inner sanctuary - Nike, dedicated to Amaterasu - Omikami ("Goddess illuminating the heavens"), the goddess of the sun and the legendary progenitor of the imperial house, stands on the eastern bank of the river [3, p. 33-44].

On the other side, about six kilometers away, opposite Takakura Hill, is the Geku (outer shrine) dedicated to Toeuke, Omikami, the goddess of earthly crops. Every twenty years, Nike and Geku are completely rebuilt, completely repeating the previous form. For twenty years, new wooden structures have been prepared and dried, traditional building materials and ancient painting technology have been selected. The landscape and ancient small forms are completely preserved. Simple and unsophisticated, they amaze with their sophisticated style. Due to the antiquity of their origin, they are distinguished by their pristine power and timeless aesthetic value. The entire history of the thousand-year development of Japanese architecture exists in close connection with the form of Ise. She became the prototype of Japanese culture. Ise, fed on the energy released in the process of building a nation. The form of Ise reflects the original spiritual essence of the Japanese people.

The method of further development of the ancient quarters of Khiva should be the regeneration of the environment. Termite-infested areas should be rebuilt on a small scale, preserving the original appearance of buildings and streets, structures. Together with the Institute of Urban Development Institute of UzNIIP, with the participation of students of the Samarkand Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, the Aga Khan Cultural Foundation conducted serious surveys in the Gur Emir region in 1996, on the basis of which a rehabilitation project for this area was proposed, i.e. we already have experience in the regeneration of the historical zone, which can be successfully carried out in Khiva. The question may arise: why regeneration, and not restoration, reconstruction, re-creation? The encyclopedic dictionary defines the concept of "regeneration" as rebirth, renewal, restoration. With regard to Khiva and the buildings that form it, regeneration implies the full modern use of both a separate historical building and the entire complex of old Khiva. Only by the method of regeneration, which combines elements of restoration, reconstruction and repair, can such precious complexes as Khiva be adapted to optimal use, of course, with full preservation, and, if necessary, with the restoration of their historical and cultural values.

Work on the study and analysis of the planning structure and development of Khiva shows that the historical core of Khiva, Ichan - kala, is a unique historical and architectural complex. Dushan is a kala that has brought to our days the network of streets, the structure of quarters almost unchanged, and has retained a significant number of elements of ancient buildings. Within the limits of "Dushan-kala" there are 33 complexes of various purposes, valuable in architectural and urban planning terms, with high information content, such as: Mazari-Sharif madrassah, ziyarat goh, country gardens - Rafanik, the house of Nurullabai and Nurullabek, Anushakhana Baths, fortress walls and many other residential buildings and structures that form the spatial environment and the historical-urban-planning framework of "Dushan-Kala", which together form an integral urban-planning image of Khiva. This allows us to conclude that the historical and artistic value of Khiva lies not only in its architectural monuments already taken under protection, the main value is the old city within the city walls of Dushan-kala, as an integral architectural, urban planning and socio-economic complex, which has preserved in the process its development, the structure, scale and color of the ancient city.

The city of Khiva and ancient Khorezm with its ancient monuments, archaeological excavations, historical and cultural monuments of nature, with landscape and protected objects, isolated biotopes, are now coming to the fore along with industrial ones. These factors are the basis for the development of the tourism industry in the region.

The program to create a tourism center in Khiva should stem from the need to concentrate the system of tourist reception and service institutions in the structure of the old building "Ichan-Qala", which is due to the functional and economic feasibility of such a solution, both for organizing tourism and for preserving the historical city. The concentration of monuments, the integrity of the historical appearance of the city allow you to lead a tourist into the environment, to create an atmosphere of a historical city. The conditions for organizing tourism, the volume of tourist flows exceed the possibilities of receiving tourists only in "Ichan-kale". Therefore, the role of an additional link of tourist sites is separated by "Dushan - Kale". The proximity of functional interaction contributes to the creation of conditions for the preservation of historical monuments and the environment of ancient Khiva in the conditions of active development of tourism. The allocation of a zone of active action of tourists in "Dushan-kale" should also provide for the inspection of monuments, accommodation, spending free time in the evening, the development of restaurants and cafes with national and other types of cuisine. Monuments, residential buildings and other objects included in this zone should be differentiated according to the nature of their intended use: adaptation of residential structures for a hotel, for souvenir trade enterprises, organization of cultural and entertainment events, etc. For handicraft souvenirs, it is most suitable to use residential buildings, where you can conveniently place utility rooms, equip the workplaces of craftsmen and create the best conditions for tourists to observe the manufacturing process, select souvenirs and buy them. Also, streets - bazaars, shopping arcades with items of national clothes can develop in the quarters. Here you can also provide special venues for the performance of dancers, tightrope walkers, various festivals, wrestling competitions and other traditional local entertainment shows.

The active use of the tourist potential of the historical zones of settlements will contribute to the revitalization of the public life of the city and as an important source of funds for the revenue side of the budget. Under the conditions of tourism development, the engineering equipment of historical zones will be improved, corresponding to modern comfort, transport access to historical zones will be regulated by the creation of bypass highways for transit traffic, the withdrawal of objects of mass transport gravity. New projected mini tourism facilities, private small hotels should harmoniously fit into the living environment in the best traditions of the environmental approach, in the traditions of continuity using the principle of courtyard spaces, without violating the silhouette and color of the building. At the same time, the historical urban fabric of the city should not be transformed, the network of main transport roads should not penetrate into historical cities. Also, it would be advisable not to build up the north-east, eastern part and south-eastern part of the adjacent urban area to the outer side of Dushan-Kala. Historical centers should not remain surrounded by new buildings, as happened in Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara. Regeneration of the environment must meet all the latest requirements of the provisions of the World Heritage Convention, i.e. on new developments in and around cities inscribed on the World Heritage List, in particular decisions regarding the requirements of paragraph 104 of the Guidelines for the establishment of adequate buffer zones. The latest decisions establish that the obligation to preserve spectacular views and panoramas extends beyond the borders of the buffer zones in order to preserve the horizontality of the panorama, one of the dominant characteristics of the city in accordance with the layout of the protection zones. For example, the participants of the Eastern and Central European Regional Conference "Management and Preservation of the

Historic Centers of the World Heritage Listed Cities” held in St. Accuracy in carrying out this work made it possible to preserve the authenticity of St. Petersburg in its original form.

CONCLUSION

Similar problems have developed in other historical cities of Uzbekistan, in Samarkand, Shakhrisyabz, Bukhara, Tashkent, etc. The current situation in the tourist centers of Uzbekistan requires a systematic development and scientifically based presentation of the foundations for understanding the problem of complex reconstruction of historical cities and rural settlements and approaches to its solution . It is necessary to develop a coordinated and purposeful system of measures to address issues of comprehensive reconstruction, taking into account all factors, determining ways for further development in social, economic, environmental, urban planning and other activities. This will provide an opportunity to ensure the effective management of historical cities in the era of globalization and in the face of ever-increasing pressure from the construction boom, the development of industry, transport, changes in the environmental situation, to protect the values associated with natural elements, spiritual and intangible heritage. There was an urgent need to adopt a number of government decrees providing for serious measures to improve the comprehensive reconstruction at the regional level.

Ultimately, the implementation of the comprehensive reconstruction program will ensure the comprehensive socio-economic development of historical cities and regions, improve the housing, living and working conditions of the population, provide wide access to cultural values, which will contribute to the spiritual revival of the people, will provide tremendous opportunities for the development of the tourism industry, will contribute to the further integration of the region into the global tourism business.

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