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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXPERIENCE OF MUSEIFICATION OF HISTORICAL SITES IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS ROLE IN MUSEUM TOURISM (50-70s OF THE XX CENTURY)

Abstract: The article examines the experience of museification of historical sites in Uzbekistan and the creation of museum exhibitions in the 50s and 70s of the 20th century using the example of museum reserve projects in Uzbekistan. The historical cities of Ferghana, Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva are represented as tourist attractions in the city and its surroundings. Today, preserved, restored and preserved monuments are based on the fact that they serve as the main material source in cultural tourism practice. Artistic, creative and rational representation of national cultural heritage sites is of great importance for the scale and development of the tourism industry.

Key words: tourist complexes, monuments, objects of historical and cultural heritage, nature protection zones, ethnographic quarters, museum tourism, cultural tourism, authenticity.

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Introduction

In 1943, Uzkomstaris was abolished. The center has established the Main Department of monument protection under the Committee on architectural works[9,p.34-36]. In Uzbekistan, the Department of Architectural Affairs under the Council of people's commissars of the Uzbek SSR was established, and the Department of protection of architectural monuments was established under the administration. History shows that the transfer of monuments protection bodies to the architectural office, which carried out the construction of cities and villages, ultimately led to the loss of many monuments that could be used as a cultural tourism resource.

In 1957, at the request of advanced scientific intellectuals of Uzbekistan, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR decided to establish a committee for the protection of monuments of material culture. The committee for the protection of monuments of material culture under the Council of Ministers of the

Uzbek SSR managed to carry out a lot of work in a short period of its activity (1957-1961). The production base of restoration workshops was practically reorganized. In exchange for funds allocated for capital construction, workshops for wood processing, ceramic coating and ancient brickmaking were built in historic cities. The established production base and increased funding allowed the committee to carry out large conservation and restoration work on the technologically complex and size of Bukhara's most important architectural monuments.

Materials and Methods

On the side of the staff of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Museum Science, it is the created scientific literature that covers the problems of the museum and tourism. These works explore historical and contemporary aspects of the museum's work in the second half of the 20th century,

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including the impact of Tourism. The scope of scientific research also analyzed the performance of cultural and educational tasks on the basis of a description of the links between museums and tourism activities. In the studies, the potential of tourist opportunities and museums in the territory of Uzbekistan was also analyzed.

In L. Bogdanov and A. Baburov's research, the economic sides of the museum reserves in the infrastructure of cultural tourism were studied on the example of foreign practice, and the museification of the regions and the activities of tourist routes by excursion bureaus were also cited[1,p.28]. A.Ikonnikov's research critically examined the problem situations in the formation of the historical urban environment on the basis of excellent projects and the creation of conservation areas, giving a negative assessment of the processes of the fact that in Central Asia there are not yet established museum reserves [4,5,6,7]. The issues of studying and preserving historical monuments in the cities of Uzbekistan, museumization, conservation, restoration of monuments and their use in tourism infrastructure are also reflected in a number of articles [2,3,10,12,13,14]. But in these studies, the issue of tourism was mainly considered from the point of view of the ideological-political approach, local and territorial characteristics were evaluated in a general case.

In 1957, at the request of advanced scientific intellectuals of Uzbekistan, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR decided to establish a committee for the protection of monuments of material culture. The committee for the protection of monuments of material culture under the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR managed to carry out a lot of work in a short period of its activity (1957-1961). The production base of restoration workshops was practically reorganized. In exchange for funds allocated for capital construction, workshops for wood processing, ceramic coating and ancient brickmaking were built in historic cities. The established production base and increased funding allowed the committee to carry out large conservation and restoration work on the technologically complex and size of Bukhara's most important architectural monuments. Despite the fact that the Monographs "Architecture of the times of Ulughbek", "Architecture of the times of Alisher Navai", "Masterpieces of architecture of Uzbekistan" were even put into use as excursion texts prepared for publication by the scientific staff of the committee, their publication was not published due to the lack of funding from the Ministry of culture of Uzbekistan (dotation 300 rub).

According to the information obtained from the dialogue with the employees of the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan, the Department of Architecture, museum staff and employees of

scientific organizations, an analysis of situations related to the organization of monument protection was carried out. Proposals have been made to increase the scope of autonomy of architectural objects from 111 to 200. Also, 118 monuments were temporarily registered, the tasks of obtaining measurements, photofixation and exemption from residential construction areas were set[15,12]. Work was carried out at the Republican workshop for the repair of architectural monuments in Tashkent (in Samarkand and Bukhara cities) and by 5 foreman brigades (Khiva, Kokand, Turkestan and Tashkent) and one inspection brigade. These brigades also began to organize repairs in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Since the mid-1960s, important work began to be carried out in cities with monuments of historical-cultural heritage with the aim of preserving intact parts of ancient buildings, using them as an object of Tourism. The practice of developing blueprints to harmonize historical monuments with notable residential areas, architectural ensembles has been established. In Particular, K.S.Kryukov, I.I.Notkin, A.Zainutdinov Khiva, I.I.Notkin and I.A.Gardaeva Samarkand, V.N.Manakova and H.Mamashev created projects on the cities of Tashkent[11,p.3]. Based on the study of the activities of the Cultural Monuments Protection bodies, on May 11, 1961, by a joint decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Committee for the protection of monuments of material culture was abolished. Under the Ministry of Culture of the Uzbek SSR, the main department for the Protection of Monuments of Material culture and Museums is established. The project bureau was merged with the project group of the Ministry of Culture of the Uzbek SSR, and the organization began to be called "Special Scientific-restoration design-estimate Bureau" (MIRLSB). In 1963, MIRLSB was renamed the "Bureau of Project and Design Technologies" (LKTb), which included the restoration projects development department.

The third session of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR, held on May 15, 1968, was a historical event in the preservation of cultural heritage. It adopted the law of the Uzbek SSR "On the protection of cultural monuments" [15,p.12]. As a result of the implementation of this law, the main attention was paid to the cities of Khiva, Samarkand, Bukhara, where a large number of monuments of residential and monumental architecture were preserved in the assessment of the state of historical regions in the geocultural space in historical cities. These cities, with the individuality of their development, had an urban environment, which was connected by functional and planning highly organized urban structures consisting of specific hierarchical elements: a fortress, a city hall, a planned network structure, architectural ensembles and integrated into the center's own system. Accordingly, in the geocultural space, the main frame

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of Communications is allocated, consisting of the structure of the center and the residential environment. Comparison of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva by the location of architectural monuments reflected the uniqueness of each city during their late formation:

1. In Samarkand, these are four large ensembles (Bibi-Khanym, Registan, Guri-Amir, Shahi-Zinda), a network of district centers hypertrophically opposite to the residential environment and with a small flat distribution.

2. In Bukhara, it is a structure with many colorful indoor, semi-open and open spaces spread over a long, residential “fabric”, separate peripheral monumental structures, in which important (significant) structure with separate peripheral monumental structures whose locations have become entangled.

3. In Khiva, this is a dense pulsating conglomerate of the center system ensemble – Shakhristan (Ichan-Kala) and a well – developed system of district centers-an outer city (Dishan-Kala).

According to the layout of the architectural monuments in the city structure, there were sharp directions of linear links that maintain their influence, regardless of the planning structure. In Khiva, this was a communicative link between the west-east road and the canal loop that duplicated it; in Bukhara, the north-west-east direction; in Samarkand, the west-north-east position.

With all the corrections of the historical carcass in the geocultural space of the city carcass, in connection with the Centers of new attraction, it became desirable to preserve these directions – vectors that provide them with repeating links.

Bukhara architectural ensembles have often been formed for centuries, but they were inextricably linked with the unity of planning and volume-spatial composition. The historical part, which is a unique open-air museum covering the centuries-old history of the city in a single ensemble, has also been determined to meet the criteria of merit and significance for inclusion in the World Heritage List. The preserved historical part, which has city-forming elements as well as centuries-old architectural buildings, has also been found to meet the requirements of authenticity in terms of the use of materials, performance and the idea of artistic decoration.

The mausoleum of Shahi-Zinda is not only a masterpiece of architectural art, but also the peak of the skill of Central Asian potters of the XIV-XV centuries. An example of an ensemble was a creative laboratory, where there was always a search for new constructions, architectural composition, decorations. The Shahi-Zinda ensemble is a unique piece of architecture that has also greatly influenced the development of monumental and decorative art. The monument is an excellent example of a building typical of the XIV-XV centuries, and the circumstances of its inclusion in the World Heritage

list according to the criteria (I), (II), (IV) have also been explained.

The Samarkand region was one of the most striking examples of urban planning art throughout the East. The main facades (styles) of its three madrasas surround the square, but the Square itself is also actively added to the composition, defining the orientation of the main axes and the spatial connection of the buildings. The mutual balance of all three buildings, the grandeur of architectural forms, the richness and variety of decor subject to an architectural basis are combined together to form a solemn decor. Here everything is so responsive to the set goal of the main square of a large city that the Registan can rightfully be called – the “Samarkand forum”. Based on this, projects related to the inclusion of The Regis in the World Heritage List under the criteria (I), (II), (IV) were also presented.

On October 29, 1976, the law of the USSR “On the protection and use of historical and cultural monuments” was adopted. In accordance with the legislation of the Union, on December 21, 1977, at the fifth session of the ninth convocation of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR, a new revision of the law of the Uzbek SSR “On the protection and use of historical and cultural monuments” was adopted. Their adoption contributed to the strengthening of legitimacy [8,p.82-92.]. One of the regions that is expected to have a positive effect as a result of the design of Tourism Complexes, the existing museum in Uzbekistan serves to understand its fundamental essence through an in-depth analysis of the topic on the example of nature reserves. On the basis of each developed project, a system for providing tourists with the necessary facilities in the city was analyzed, the excursion program or the scale of services that can be offered in the free time of tourists were taken into account. Based on the time limit, the flow of tourists and how long they will be, it is possible to make the most of the valuable times in their capacity, and measures have been taken to introduce the city's noteworthy steps and areas of attention as perfectly as possible: to do this, the scheme of the main facilities planned to serve will be clear, the state of affairs in the city will be taken into account, traffic and pedestrian traffic began to be taken into account in the plan in which the facilities will be visited.

Measures taken by the leadership of the Republic helped to activate the activities of the regional and municipal executive committees, the Main Directorate of Monument Protection. At the same time, the small number of composition of the General Administration and the absence of its structural units in the provinces became an obstacle to the organization, use and restoration of the protection of cultural monuments of the Republic. On August 30, 1968, by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the former Central Committee was reorganized into the General Directorate for the protection of monuments and Fine

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Arts of the Ministry of Culture (Yo and TSMBB) on an independent balance sheet. He was entrusted not only with the protection of monuments of material culture, but also with the development of fine and monumental art in the Republic. The same resolution approved the following provisions: on the conduct of archaeological excavations; on the procedure for the design and construction of monuments and monuments in the Republic. The General Directorate for the protection of monuments and Fine Arts of the Ministry of Culture helped to activate activities for the protection and restoration of architectural monuments in the Republic. During this period, they moved from the restoration of individual items to the complex restoration of the historical centers of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Kokand. Large-scale restoration work was carried out in the tenth five years.

In the program for the development of tourism, the first goal of the Fergana Valley was envisaged when establishing a route system of travel mainly through historical cities[16.p.6.]. By the fact that the historical monuments of the Fergana Valley area are not as numerous as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, it may not have attracted the attention of travelers. However, shops selling souvenirs in Fergana, Marghilan and Kokand had significant opportunities with the activity of the folk masters of the region (artistic embroidery, hook and wood carving, pottery, misery, silk fabrics).

For the use of tourists visiting the Fergana Valley, new hotels in Fergana and Andijan, and a tourist base in Yangiabad were established. Taking into account the interest of tourists, the famous Kokand monuments to the modern city of Ferghana and abroad, including the Khudoyor-khan horde of Kokand Khan, were repaired on the basis of the first class of motorways near Ferghana, restoration works of Kokand monuments were organized, a proposal was made to expand the landscaping of Khamza Park around the monument[17,pp.2-9.]. And from 1959, the protected areas of the state-protected Khudoyor-khan horde, Jami Mosque, Norbotabiy madrasa and Khojamnikabri madrasas were designated and included in tourist-excursion routes. Prior to these processes in the first place in 1955, the engineer architect T.Gugul carried out the work to strengthen the outer walls of the Khudoyor-khan horde as well as to prevent the external deflection of the facade parapet[18,pp.2-5.].

Conclusion

Objects of cultural heritage are a set of material and spiritual resources left from ancestors to

descendants, valuable as a source of storytelling from a certain stage of the development of society. Tourism, on the other hand, is an important area of acquaintance with the history of countries and peoples, and acquaintance with various cultures and traditions enriches human spirituality. Taking into account the acceptance opportunities of tourist centers and the development of activities for the protection of historical monuments, expanding it, is an integral part of the tourism development process. After all, today monuments that have been preserved, repaired and newly restored in their time serve as the main material resource in tourist practice. The artistic, creative and rational representation of national cultural heritage objects is of great importance in the scope and development of the tourism industry. As a result of the work carried out in 1960-1980 on the organization of tourist routes on the territory of Uzbekistan, local and foreign tourism in the Republic began to expand. On the basis of a generalization of historical monuments, architectural complexes and ensembles, districts, squares, guzars, khanakah, mosques, madrasas, streets, residential areas, nature and archaeological monuments, five-to six-day tourist routes were formed in Uzbekistan, and tourism became an economic income-generating network. It is worth noting that although interesting routes are the main source of income from tourist service, the demand and offers of travelers when drawing up a tourist route plan were not always taken into account. The Ministry of Culture had not adequately supplied the memorial restoration workshop with machinery and tools. The Ministry of Construction of the Republic looked indifferent to the need of the construction department in Khiva. There were delays in laying asphalt on streets and avenues. Khiva was recognized as the tourism city of Uzbekistan, with 35-40 thousand people every month, including hundreds of foreign visitors, familiarizing themselves with historical objects. Many tourists would not only write down their impressions, but also make suggestions. In this regard, a gift shop was not established in the historic city, and there was no provision for tourists to purchase souvenirs. The sale of Khiva carpet, art workshop products, badges and art postcards has not been established. Urban transport was unclaimed, and the old streets were narrow and dusty. It was necessary to establish taxis in the city along tourist routes. Some cultural monuments were widely used for economic purposes, which limited the possibilities of the tourist city.

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