

The Concept Of Ethnographic Museum Complexes At The Open Air In Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The ethnographic museum complexes, set up in the open-air section of the "old city" in the historical city, combine our national traditions with the modern experience, and the complex design of it - preserving the peculiarities of the traditions of national architecture, preserves unique artifacts for future generations. It plays an important role in enhancing the artistic and aesthetic appearance of the city, the rapid and balanced development of the country's economy, and the development of tourism, radically improving the quality of tourist services. The aim of the study is to identify the principles of establishing ethnographic museums in the open air by analyzing the historical structure of the "Old City", the heart of Tashkent. Preserving samples of the residential buildings, which are now rapidly disappearing to the Shahristan zone. In addition, it contributes to the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, by this way.

Index Terms: ethnography, museums, history, concept, project, complexes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Museums play a great role in understanding the history and leaving it to future generations. Historical cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan are unique in the area of ethnographic museums, which are designed to further enhance the tourism potential of the country, improve the quality of service to visitors and promote the attractiveness of our national cultural architecture. As the tourism industry in our country develops rapidly, the architecture of tourism complexes is partially analyzed and studied. Currently, tourism complexes historical problems, the solution of complex three-dimensional landscape design solutions, as well as the issue of the right to organize and the national principles of modern architecture around the complex environment of the current issue. National cultural heritage, traditions and customs, values and important museums in the place of supply for future generations.

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Historically, Uzbekistan is known as Turan, Movarounnahr, Turkestan and is located on the Great Silk Road, connecting

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the East and the West, linking their economy, culture, art and development. As the successor of the Great Silk Road, many countries are showing great interest in Uzbekistan, such as the USA, Japan, Germany, France and Italy. They want to see the unique artifacts stored in the museums of our ancestors, to learn about our ancient history and rich culture. An example of this is Dr. Fredrick T. Khiberg, director of the Museum of Central Asia in the United States, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, wrote in his letter to the first President of Uzbekistan I.Karimov : «The Great Silk Road in the United States of America, the epoch of the Renaissance and the Middle Ages, the epicenter of world development, the development of science, the rich history, culture Your respect for your Republic of Uzbekistan, which today has great scientific and economic development, is of great interest ». As a result, many museums in Uzbekistan have started their activities in various parts of the country since the 1990s, many museums have been completely rebuilt and others have been overhauled. In the 1999 years, the number of state-owned museums in Uzbekistan was 81, of which 15 were museums, 23 were museums and 10 were museums, 20 were memorials, 8 were literature, and 4 were museums. The 10 largest cities in Uzbekistan are listed as historic cities: Bukhara, Samarkand, Khorezm, Kokand and others. In particular, Samarkand is a very rich historical city, with many foreign visitors every year.

Today there are more than 350 museums and museum exhibitions. According to the Ministry of Culture, 90 of them are state museums. The idea of creating an ethnographic museum complex under the open sky was the first to be put forward in 1790 by the Swiss scientist Charlisz De Bonstten. According to him, such museums, along with the placement of genuine historic residential buildings, can be preserved in their indoor and outdoor environments with home furnishings, furniture, and accessories. But he lived in Dany for the time being, but he intended the museum he proposed to be a "royal park" ("shoxona park") - a park in northern New Zealand. Then, in 1867, near the town of Uslin, peasants brought their homes, a wooden church, and attempted to establish a museum. Also, in 1872 the Stockholm ethnographic museum was called the "Northern Museum". It is in this museum that in 1890 Pedagogue A. Gezelius established the famous "Skansen Park" for the people. The main principle of the establishment of museums in this reserve is: to select a particular land area in a particular city and to bring in all the houses, public buildings, without any changes, Also, this ethnographic

museum is home to a number of professionals, artisans and artisans who have gone home after their working hours or settled there. In the household and living rooms, the interior of the room was restored in the same old fashioned way. The staff and the locals were dressed in national costumes. As we have already mentioned, it is still alive today. Such reserves are especially crowded on holidays. Because during the holidays, they have prepared national music, dances, various national games and ancient cuisine in the streets, town parks, apartments, shopping malls and tried to attract visitors.

The organizers of the museum tried to popularize folk art.

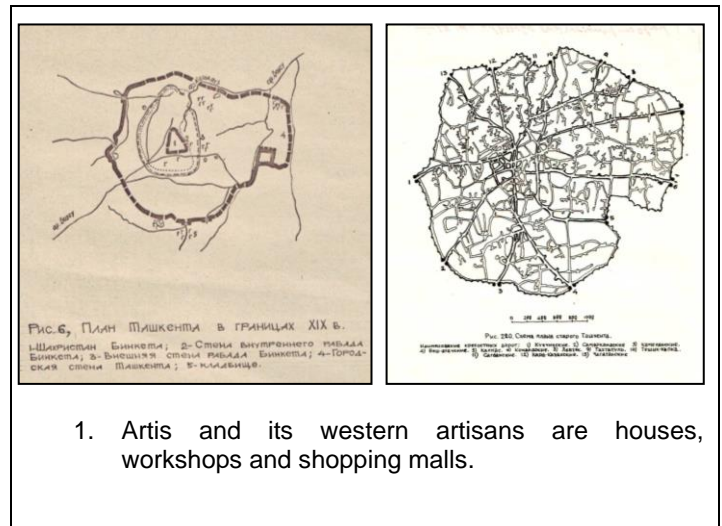
The main facilities of this museum consist of 59 complexes, the peasants' houses and household structures are wrecked, the oldest dating back to the 16th century. Housing, warehouse rooms and other facilities have been "relocated" from around the country, amounting to 30 hectares. In addition, there is an amusement park in "Skansen Park" to keep visitors entertained, and a small zoo is also set up in this town. In recent years, similar ethnographic museum reserves have been established in various countries. The Romanian Satuli Museum is unique in that it has a large number of exhibits. There are about 70 ensembles in the museum, and it includes more than 300 buildings, with over 2,000 farmers (dehkans). In 1924 it was the first in the former Soviet Union, in Latvia, to open such a nature reserve. It is located 12 km from downtown Riga, in a green garden along the Yugla River. Its total area reaches 97 hectares.

2.2. Method

Methodology and research methods are based on a comprehensive analysis of theoretical and practical achievements in the field of folk architecture, the origin of residential buildings. Qualitative research methodologies include a wide variety of methods for collecting data, sources. Study of textual, graphic and visual materials on the formation of historical structures of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva; research of electronic resources on the topic of research. Analysis of the location and architectural features of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan.

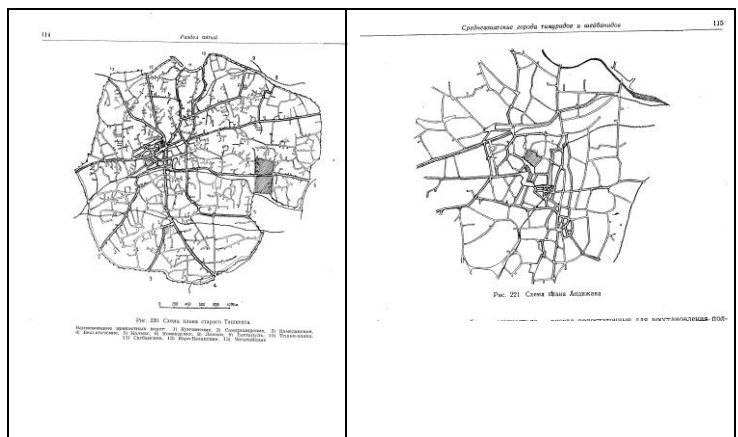
3.1. Result and discussion

Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, the formation of the historical structure of the city. The subject of the study is the Shahrison Square, located in the center of Tashkent, at the crossroads of Chorsu, which is now the Gulbazar neighborhood and is home to traditional residential buildings and the trade of folk artisans. Based on this fact, the Tashkent city historical department has studied the history of the Timurid era up to the present time and has learned from archival materials that maps and maps of the Russian scientists and military in the pre-Soviet system.



According to Abdumannop Ziyayev in his book "Tashkent Markets" (Базары Ташкента), in the 10th and 12th centuries, the Great Silk Road crossed the Chorsu market at the "Chorsu" intersection. To the south of this bazaar is "Shakhristan", which consists of two parts: 1. Artis and its western artisans are houses, workshops and shopping malls.

Streets, characteristic of shopping malls, surrounding the city center and the center of the city, connecting rabat (small suburban suburbs, downtown), are mainly commercial cities, in Tashkent and Andijan common.



The market space in these cities is more than in any other city, for example, Samarkand or Bukhara. There were 12 gates in Tashkent. (XVI - XVII centuries) Old Tashkent is a small town by its size, has its own town center and trading area, and by that time it was o It has become a city with its large mall. During this time the city has expanded considerably. The main square in the center of it is occupied by the market and its main center is reserved for traders. In addition, the downtown area has a place for teahouses, canteens, poultry (butchering rooms) and other public service outlets. "Tashkent was a big shopping center," he said. - he traded with the cities of Central Asia, Russia and the East. The main market is located in the center of the city, which, by its nature, consists of separate stalls, which consists of separate rows, depending on the goods to be sold. There are about 30 such retail outlets. "Tashkent was a big trading center," said A.Geniy. It traded with the cities of Central Asia, Russia and the East. The main

market is located in the center of the city, which its nature, consists of separate stalls, which consists of separate rows, depending on the goods to be sold. There are about 30 such retail outlets. [1] Efforts have been made to make Samarkand a global shopping center. King said Timur wanted to make Samarkand a great city, Klaviko had said, no matter where the city and where it came from, Amir Timur would bring different masters from there and live in the city. was trying to collect. . . The main characteristic of the city's early history was the Timurid era. "At that time, every craft had its own market," says Sultan Bobir in the 15th century. There are residential buildings in the city. The lands are also located in each specialty. . . Due to insufficient space in the city center, all areas of crafts are located on both sides of the street, leaving the city center." [2]

3.2. TASHKENT BEFORE THE OCCUPATION BY RUSSIA

According to V.V. Bortolt's scientific studies, Tashkent is called "Binket" is close to the reality. By the opinion of Bortolt of the X-th century called Binket Tashkent. The city is surrounded by double-walled walls, with 7 gates on its outer wall. The inner wall had 10 gates. These are the gates of the "emir", the gates of "khakan" and the gates of "khanaqasir". The city center has 3 gates: the gates (Abdul Abbas, Kesh and Junaid). Ark in the center of Shahrستان had 2 gates, one of which led to Shahrستان and the other to Rabat. The palace and dungeon are located within the Ark. The Friday Mosque is located outside the Ark. The market is located near the Ark. Some of the market is located in Shahrستان and some are connected to Rabot. The fresh water reservoir divides Tashkent from the east to the west. These two parts, in turn, are further divided into two parts: the Sheikhtakhur, Sebzar, Kukcha and Beshyagach. The city is surrounded by cobblestone walls with 12 gates and two simple passages. Each section had three gates. The first part was the gates of Labzak, Takhtapul, and Karasarai. In the second part there are the following gates: the gates of Sagban, Chigatay and Kochcha. They are on one side of the river and cross the street between Saghbon and later parts. In the third section there were the gates: Komolon, Samarkand and Beshyagach gates. In the fourth section there were the following gates: Gates, Kokand and Kashgar Gates, crossing Beshyogach Street between these sections. . . There was "Bek" or "Governor (hokim)" in control. They have ruled the treasury of the country and have the right to rule everyone. The governors or governors were appointed by the khans. Next to the bureau were the Commanders, who ruled the city above 4th part. Thousands were chosen by the people and appointed by Beck. . . Each subdivision, in turn, was subdivided into neighborhoods and led by centurions. The large and main market is located in the city center. [3] At first glance, the city of Tashkent is made up of thin snakes and hard corners, which can be seen on the map of the military topographic map. The true picture of the city can be seen on the farm with the popularity of the "25th Soajen" in 1916-1917 ("Map of the City of Tashkent, 1911-1914, prepared by the Statistical Bureau," made on a larger scale. This project of the city, that is, the radial ring spreading outside the city center, is similar to the project of Moscow. [4]

4 CONCLUSION

The most convenient and appropriate place for an open-air ethnographic museum is Shakhristan, which is located in the present Chorsu Square in Tashkent and is considered to be a

well-preserved Gulbozor neighborhood. Chorsu Market to the north, Zarkaynar Street to the west, Navoi Street to the south. Nowadays, Gulbozor mosque is preserved in Shahriston Square. The Mosque was demolished, abandoned and rebuilt. The Khoja-Ahror Valiye madrasah on the north side of the mosque has been demolished, but the remains of its foundation have been preserved. In addition, the Kakkoldosh madrasah on the east side of Shahriston is preserved and renovated. The discrepancy between the study of maps of historical sources and scholars (8th-20th centuries) and the current history of Shahrستان is very small. This is especially true on the main streets of Shahriston. However, the residential buildings here may have changed a few dozen or even hundred times over time. One of the main reasons for this is that as time goes by, family changes in each house have large courtyards and separate small yards and, consequently, homes, aging, earthquakes and so on. Nevertheless, the Shahriston Square has historic, architectural, and scientific residences that make up about 10 to 15% of the total area. Of course, these homes are being renovated taking into account modern conveniences. In these homes these homeowners continue to live. About 10 to 15% of homes are preserved, and these homes have no historical architectural value and are not well maintained. Therefore, these homes will be temporarily retained and repaired lightly. In the future, these homes will be replaced by other high-rise apartments with architectural and architectural solutions that will be of interest and good survival conditions. The houses in the north of Shahriston are in poor condition and are being replaced by high-rise architectural, historical, and scientific buildings from other cities in Uzbekistan. For example: Kokand, Andijan, Khiva, Shakhristabz, Samarkand and Bukhara. In addition, "Shakhriston" box mosque mosque preserved in the north - western side of the mosque in the neighborhood, "Gulbazar" at the highest level will be repaired and customize the Ethnographic Museum. The Haji Ahror Vali Madrasah (15th Century), built opposite the northern part of the Juma Mosque, has its founding remains. This madrasah will also be restored and renovated at a high level and will be adapted to the Museum of Religious Books. The historical content of the city is divided into 5 parts (mahalla/neighbourhoods). These neighborhoods have their own centers. These community centers will have public service points, police stations, and outpatient clinics. A guzar center will be established to unite these 5 mahallas, which will be called "Shahriston". The center will also have a museum administration and a teahouse. In Shakhristan, where these five mahallas live, there are mostly craftsmen, folk craftsmen, artists, architects and other professionals. In the center of Shahriston Square is an ethnographic museum, which consists of homes that have been relocated elsewhere in Tashkent. These homes are not used as apartments, but the Museum of Homes, which describes the lifestyle of the 15th and 19th centuries. That is, these apartments as the staff of the museum and equipped apartments in the same period, according to the same period costumes to wear "guide". In addition, a "symbolic" gates will be created at the Shahriston Square. The gate will be opened by Zarkaynar Street. Shahriston squares and courtyards will be enhanced, taking into account national traditions, mentality and gardening art. In addition, there will be two to three special tourist routes along the Shahriston. A closed Tim Street, located north of Shahriston and leading to the Chorsu bazaar, now known as

Khakikat, is home to the artisans. These indoor timepieces are unique to the historic cities of Uzbekistan, and each city has its own architectural style. In Tashkent, such structures are usually built on top of two-storeyed streets with a fireplace system, which is covered with "barrons" to protect against the heat of the summer. the vineyards planted beneath these bushes were covered by a fire that kept them from the heat of the summer ("Базары Ташкента в прошлом и настоящем". Abdumannop Ziyayev./figure 2). As we have mentioned above, the streets in the township have been named after the fact that they have been divided into five parts. These are Kunchikar, Khan, Baland, Gulbazar and Khavuzbag. It should be remembered that the relief of the land in Shahristan remains unchanged. That is, the low ground level is not leveled. In addition, there is a special parking for residents and visitors to the area.

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