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THE ROLE OF MUSEUMING THE HISTORICAL CITIES AND ETHNOGRAPHIC NEIGHBORHOODS OF UZBEKISTAN IN CULTURAL TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the role of museumization of historic cities and neighborhoods in cultural tourism of Uzbekistan. Also, in cooperation with UNESCO, the Foundation for the Development of Culture and Art, leading scientists, specialists, architects and researchers studied the issues of museumization of the historical quarters of Tashkent city.

KEYWORDS

Historical cities, museumization, ethnographic neighborhoods, historical environment, biennial, tourism neighborhood.

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, the practice of protecting the architectural heritage, preserving the historical environment of the city and using it effectively in tourism is one of the most promising directions. Determining the historical city as a cultural

phenomenon, museumization of the architectural-artistic uniqueness of the monuments and structures forming a single exposition based on the axiological approach is of great importance. It is extremely important now to pay attention to the museumization



of historical-cultural and socio-domestic aspects of city life in collaboration with architects, historians, archaeologists, local historians, art historians, ethnographers and sociologists. The accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was a unique prelude to the work being done in this regard [1]. The Convention is the most universal international legal instrument for the preservation of cultural and natural monuments. Each country that has signed the convention acts on the basis of general principles in the preservation of monuments of national and world importance existing in its territory.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Development of functional architecture in tourism infrastructure also creates new opportunities. Its basis is directly related to the development of tourism and innovative development [2]. According to UNESCO, in 1990 "Ichan-Kal'a" in Khiva [3], in 1993 Bukhara Historical Center [4], in 2000 Shahrisabz Historical Center [5], in 2001 the object "Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures" [6] was added to the list of World Cultural Heritage. included. Since 2016, the rapid actions taken in the construction of modern settlements have led to the loss of the landscape of the area where the cultural heritage objects of the Middle Ages are located. As a result of this, these historical centers were under the threat of being removed from the register.

In 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the decision "On the protection of territories in the Republic of Uzbekistan included in the UNESCO World Heritage List" [7]. On the basis of this decision, it was indicated that all construction works in historical cities such as Shahrisabz, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva should be carried out taking into account the UNESCO recommendation "On Landscapes of Historical Cities" [8] [9]. Along with the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara

and Khiva, the regions of present-day Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Navoi and Fergana regions were considered one of the main strategic points of the Great Silk Road. That's why there are many historical sites in these areas, and cultural heritage objects have been preserved to this day.

"Today, museum-reserves are operating in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. However, these were also established during the Soviet era, and not a single museum-reserve was opened after the independence of our country.

At the moment, a number of exemplary works on the fundamental reform of the sphere of culture and art are being carried out. As a logical continuation of these works, works on the establishment of museum-reserves have also been established in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Navoi, Fergana regions" [10]. Both the opportunity and reason to open museum-reserves in these areas are sufficient. On the basis of existing archaeological objects, shrines, memorial complexes and other similar cultural objects, there is also the possibility of establishing museums-reserves of various specialties, and it is possible to create new tourist resources in the development of cultural tourism.

The possibility of opening museum-reserves and the coverage of tourist resources in these areas is sufficient. For example, in Surkhandarya region, it is possible to improve the types of religious and pilgrimage tourism with perfect tourist routes in the coverage of Fayoztepa Buddhist temple, Sultan Saadat mausoleum, Al-Hakim at-Termizi shrine and other similar cultural objects. As for the Fergana region, the Norbotabi Madrasa, the Miyan Hazrat Madrasa, the Said Ahmadkhoja Madrasa in the city of Margilan, and the Burkhaniddin Margilani memorial complex are among the important historical objects in terms of

pilgrimage tourism in the museum tourism system of the Kokan Khudoyorkhan Horde.

Also, "the museum-reserve to be established in the territory of Navoi region, the Raboti Malik caravanserai and cistern, the "Qasim Sheikh" architectural complex in Karmana, the "Chashma" complex, the Sarmishsay natural-archeological complex" [11] and other such important tourist routes will be organized. while ensuring its integrity, expands the possibilities of using tourist resources in the area.

In addition, it is necessary to further improve the activities of the state museum-reserves in the historical cities of Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva in order to widely promote, preserve, research, develop tourism and effectively manage the funds of Uzbekistan's rich cultural heritage and history at the local and international level.

In the practice of world museum work, issues of museumization of the historical city environment are attracting the attention of specialists. A number of controversial, unresolved issues remain within its scope of problems. "in situ" [12] and "ex situ" in Italy (Ferrara), Albania (Girokastra and Berat), Denmark (Aarhus), Bulgaria (Nesebar), Great Britain (urban branch of the open-air museum in Bimish) and Georgia (Tbilisi) » [13] is considered to be a more in-depth study of the experience of international practice on the establishment and operation of the museum of the urban environment" [14]. The purpose of this is to preserve the rare historical and cultural heritage, and to focus on the formation and protection of the understanding of the viewers, first of all, the inhabitants of this city, about the uniqueness of the environment.

In 2022, Tashkent neighborhoods were included in the first preliminary list of World Cultural Heritage by

UNESCO. The first steps to preserve the cultural layers of old city neighborhoods were considered when the project "Neighborhood: Urban and Rural Life" presented at the Venice Architecture Biennale in 2019 was developed [15].

The first project of the National Pavilion of Uzbekistan at the International Architecture Biennale "La Biennale Di Venezia" will be a full participant in the international dialogue with its rich architectural heritage and modern cultural, academic and professional achievements in the development of tourism, effective cultural exchange, inviting foreign experts to discuss current regional and global issues. provided opportunities [16]. Tashkent neighborhoods have been recognized by international experts as a way to restore eco-architecture, protect modern cities from mass urbanization, and preserve social values and community. Doctor of Architecture Mavluda Yusupova notes that "Tashkent neighborhoods are unique in that they have preserved their authenticity more than in other regions of Uzbekistan, therefore there is a need to be preserved as a historical architectural reserve" [17].

The Fund for the Development of Culture and Art in cooperation with UNESCO brought together leading scientists, specialists, architects and researchers. Naturally, no investment construction projects are allowed in this area. This is the result of the fact that no one - public representatives, activists, journalists and bloggers - is indifferent to the fate of the ancient Zarkainar Street, which is the historical center of Tashkent. It is also the focus of UNESCO, which has supported the project to preserve the neighborhood and included it in the list of World Natural and Cultural Heritage. In the next processes, relying on the public responsibility and conscious approach to the preservation of the neighborhood, scientific-

restoration works will be continued in this direction. In 1976, the restoration of the historical part of Tashkent was considered and designed. But the open-air museum project, which was planned to be built on the site of the old Shahristan, failed to materialize. As a result of high demographic growth and increased need for housing, high-rise buildings were built instead of historic neighborhoods.

In fact, in 1978, it was planned to open the National Museum of Architecture and Ethnography in the Old Town part of Tashkent, which consists of local settlements typical of national architectural traditions. The residences of the city with artistic value of the XIX-XX centuries were studied, and a special modern project was developed, according to which tourists could get acquainted with the lifestyle, customs, houses, and architectural traditions of the local population [18]. This project was one of the first ideas in the practice of museum work of Uzbekistan regarding the use of residential buildings as museums and tourism infrastructure, but the project was not put into practice.

Starting from 2019, a number of concepts were discussed regarding preservation of historical neighborhoods of Tashkent as ethnographic objects and museumization processes among open-air monuments. Neighborhoods of Tashkent that will be museumized in the context of the project to create a historical-administrative reserve based on the neighborhoods of Khast-Imam, Hafiz Kokhaki, Abu Bakr Shoshiy, Kushtut, Chigatoy Darvoza, Eski Shahar, Namuna, Guzarboshi, Hazrati Imam, Achabad, Guruch Arik, Karasaroy, Khanchorbog and Gulbazar. topic was in the center of discussions [19]. In this regard, the professors of architecture and design of the Zurich University of Technology also expressed their opinion: "The fact that the neighborhood is a dynamic place, in

a certain sense, attracts as the DNA of the residential structure of the cities of Uzbekistan".

In August 2019, Jens Yordan, a specialist in the preservation of architectural heritage and a member of the German ICOMOS national committee, wrote that the destruction of monuments in the historical part of Tashkent destroys valuable evidence of the lifestyle and culture of the Uzbek people [20]. To date, since the mid-1980s, the number of registered residential buildings or significant buildings in the area has decreased from 818 to 1 house.

On January 21, 2022, the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, in the process of familiarizing himself with a number of projects being implemented in Tashkent, presented the Zaraqaynar Street Renovation [21] project on the territory of the neighborhoods. The project envisages the repair of Zaraqaynar Street in the Old City area of the capital and the establishment of a tourist center "while preserving the spirit of the Old City". In March 2020, a project was presented to transform the Old City of Tashkent into a tourism and trade area in historical conditions [22]. It envisages the construction of commercial and service facilities in the Old City similar to the old settlements of Icheri Sheher (Azerbaijan), Mtskheta (Georgia) and Eskisehir (Turkey) [23]. The main purpose of museologicalization of mahals with ethnographic characteristics and granting the status of tourism mahals is to widely promote the material, cultural heritage and traditions preserved in mahals, to attract tourists, to develop sustainable tourism, to create favorable conditions for guests and to provide quality tourist services, in the regions aimed at improving the socio-economic status of the residents and ensuring their employment, protecting the ecology and natural resources of the area.

CONCLUSION

The State Committee for Tourism Development, together with the official organizations, includes the citizens' gatherings, which have been given the status of "tourist neighborhood" in the first place, into the state programs and tourism directions of "Obod gishlok" and "Obod mahalla". At the same time, it trains tourist service residents and staff according to modern methods and prepares promotional materials and promotes cultural tourism markets.

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