

GENESIS AND EVOLUTION OF THE CITY OF BUKHARA

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the results of theoretical research - evolutionary development, preservation, reconstruction and modernization of historical cities of the world to determine the genetic basis of cities, restoration of medieval territories, harmonization of historical and modern buildings.

KEYWORDS: *Genesis, Evolution, Madrasah, Reconstruction, Modernization, Caravanserai, Urban Planning, Landscaping.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, in the reconstruction and modernization of the cities of the world, it is extremely important to preserve the structure of historical sites and the effective use of architectural monuments and artistic value.

Scientific research on the emergence, evolutionary development, conservation, reconstruction and modernization of historical cities of the world is implemented to determine the genetic basis of cities, restore medieval territories, harmonize historical and modern buildings, protect monuments, create tourist routes, engineering networks, improve road infrastructure, and so on. [1]

Such studies include the sustainability of ancient cities, the formation and development of the first cities, new scientific approaches to the history of urban planning, clarification of the planning structure of cities and their influence on the development of modern urban culture, increasing the tourist potential of cities, historical territories, the effective use of architectural monuments remains one of the most relevant tasks.

The cities were entered through gates. For example, in the XI-XII centuries, as most of the cities of Bukhara expanded territorially, it had 11 entrance gates.

The first political and cultural renaissance in Central Asia in the 9th-10th centuries was achieved by the city of Bukhara. In general, one of the characteristic features of the cities of this period is the presence of dense buildings within the boundaries of four private or radial plans of cities. [2]

In the first half of the 16th century, prolonged wars for power and political depression in Movarounnahr had a great impact on the country's economy. Only in the second half of the 16th century independent states - the Bukhara and Khiva khanates - were formed and began to be restored in Movarounnahr. [3]

Under the khanate, cities developed and mosques, madrasahs, khanakas, baths, caravanserais, hospitals and other buildings were built. In 1557-1598, Abdullakhan II strengthened the Sheibanid dynasty's reign in Bukhara. Thus, Bukhara experienced a rise after the Samanids (IX-X centuries) and Karakhanids (X-XI centuries). In the urban planning of this period, the ideas of complexity came to the fore.

From the end of the 16th century until the first half of the 19th century, there was a city wall about 10 km from Bukhara, built of raw brick and cotton. The gates were made of burnt bricks.

As part of the project to restore some sections of the medieval defensive wall of Bukhara and the old gates of the city, Sheikh Jalal, Samarkand, Khazrati Imam and Namozgokh gates were restored, the rest are being restored at current time. [4]

Many cities of the country have a long history. Many of these cities are still alive and new modern buildings are being built. This process has become more widespread, especially in the years of independence. There are ancient buildings and structures of various historical and artistic value in such areas as well. In modern conditions, some of them will be preserved, and those that are of no value will be demolished and replaced with new buildings. In the process of changing the architectural appearance of historical places, there is a need to renew historical streets and squares. Because they do not meet the parameters of modern requirements.

In the form of reconstructed territories, the originality of the development of the historical centers of cities should be preserved. When reconstructing the historical center of the city, it is advisable to consider, first of all, industrial premises as the main building being reconstructed. Then it will be possible to expand the construction of recreation and transport areas in historical areas instead of industrial facilities. This will certainly improve the ecological environment of this region and expand opportunities for tourism. [5]

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 No. 846 "On approval of the National Register of Immovable Property of Material Cultural Heritage" stated that the Bukhara region was included in the national list of 829 objects of material cultural heritage with 287 archeological monuments, 31 madrasahs, 105 mosques, 14 mausoleums, 133 architectural ensembles (with a composition), 15 caravanserais, 4 tims and mountains, 18 sights, 122 old houses, 83 monument of architecture, 17 monuments.

The city of Bukhara is rich in many historical and architectural monuments. There are 292 cultural heritage sites in the city, of which 70 are national and 222 are local cultural heritage. 118 historical monuments of the city are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and are under state protection.

The Bukhara region was formed on January 15, 1938. Population is considered to be 1939.6 thousand people (as of October 1, 2020).68% of the population lives in rural areas and 32% in cities.The area is 39.4 thousand km². Moreover, the region is divided into 11 districts.The center of the region is the city of Bukhara. [6]

The population of Bukhara city is 280,187 (as of 2020).The population density is 7184.28 people/km².By 2025, its number is expected to reach 310,000.The land area of the city will be increased one and a half times, that is, up to 10,216 hectares.

Reconstruction and improvement of the historical territories of the city should be addressed as a systemic task, including:development of long-termplans for historical cities for the effective and systematic implementation of architectural and construction projects, identification, evaluation and determination of ways for the effective use of cultural heritage sites, the use of traditional methods and forms in the placement of modern objects in historical territories. [7]

Based on the study, scientific analysis and generalization of foreign experience in this area, to highlight the history and prospects for the use of architecture in the architecture of Bukhara, it became necessary to develop an architectural style that is associated with the desire of people to live in harmony with nature. [8]

Practice shows that the reconstruction of the architectural and artistic environment of the city center should be carried out comprehensively.In this case, the center should be considered as a historical heritage, and it is desirable to preserve it as much as possible.One of the main tasks in reconstruction projects is to take into account the engineering sphere.In modern reconstruction, it is important to preserve the architectural heritage and take care of its protected areas.In connection with the dense development of urban centers, the main attention should be paid to solving the problem of their ecological state.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The structure of the cities of the Timurid period was determined by defensive walls, gates, squares, complexes, quarters, streets, neighborhoods, houses, administrative and residential buildings, irrigation systems, parks and streets.According to the structural arrangement of the city, it consisted of 3 parts: arches, fortresses and rabad.
2. Today, we face great challenges to preserve and restore the environment of historic cities.Registan, located in Bukhara between the Ark and Bolokhovuz, is currently not marked in the architectural and urban plan.Reconstruction of the squares of the Registan of historical cities, to one degree or another, is one of the topical issues.

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