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RESERVE MUSEUMS UNDER AN OPEN SKY AS A METHOD FOR PRESERVING THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: Architectural studies on the creation of a reserve museum allow for the simultaneous preservation of historical and cultural heritage and the development of tourism by placing the appropriate infrastructure for the fruitful work of archaeological scientists and active tourists visiting the archaeological site

Key words: Ancient fortifications; Akhsikent; architecture; open-air museum

Research work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on the topic "Architectural Studies on the Creation of the Akhsikent Museum of the Reserve" is carried out under the supervision of prof. Rakhimov K.D. at the Samarkand State Architectural and Civil Engineering Institute named after M. Ulugbek.

Currently, Uzbekistan is actively working to protect monuments, historical and cultural heritage and the development of tourism in the country. The sphere of culture and digital technologies in this regard occupies a special place in the program of the government of the country [1].

As you know, the first steps in the museumification of monuments date back to the 19th century. The Swedish researcher A. Hazelius was the first to create an ethnographic open-air museum, which in form is a museum park. Following the Swedish researcher Skansen, the process of creating open-air museums began throughout Europe [4].

In the middle of the XX century. at the archaeological site, archaeological open-air museums appeared. The objects discovered during excavations after conservation were exhibited inside the exhibition pavilions in the territory of this archaeological park. This approach created a sense of presence in a genuine historical environment.

We have studied open-air museums in Europe, USA, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, China, as well as similar museums on the African and Australian continents, the CIS and Central Asian countries.

The results of historical, archaeological, archaeological and geographical studies of the Eski Akhsi settlement and its environs (Akhsiket oasis), as well as analysis of information from written sources, allow us to

recreate the stages of urban culture development starting from the 2nd century BC and before the beginning of the twentieth century. AD and localize the capital cities of Ferghana, develop a chronology and periodization of the ancient settlement of Akhsiket of the era of antiquity and the Middle Ages, determine the time of its occurrence and development [5].

It is in this region in the III - II centuries. BC. the city of Akhsiket (Fargana-Pargana-Parkana) arose, which existed for 1.5 thousand years.

In accordance with the individual research plan, we conduct a study and analysis of the state of ancient fortifications in the volume of all Central Asian states, which will allow us to draw the appropriate conclusions and suggestions for their conservation and protection, as an object of national heritage and tourism.

On the basis of architectural tools, a new approach is being developed in creating an open-air reserve museum, which is practically applicable in all ancient fortifications, and the proposed concept enables architects to create their architectural projects for preserving these ancient fortifications.

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The reserve museum, in addition to the historical part, provides optimal service for tourist services such as: car parking, a wind farm for autonomous power supply and creating a microclimate at different times of the year, an electronic library, a visitor center serving visitors, a hotel, a cable car, as well as lecture halls and training classes. In classrooms, visitors will be able to try to do the traditional crafts of the inhabitants who inhabited Akhsiket (making pottery, making "damask" swords, etc.). Visitors will also have the opportunity to take part in archaeological excavations conducted in the museum's reserve. Currently, the use of such technologies and their implementation are becoming necessary conditions for the development of Uzbekistan [2, 6].

Summary:

- the study of open-air museums existing in the world shows that they are diverse and how diverse are the ways of their conservation and visiting by tourists. In Europe, where ancient cities and ancient settlements were built mainly of stone, they are in good preserved condition. In Russia and other CIS countries of the European part, where the folk heritage is

represented mainly by wooden architectural architecture, their preservation is possible with constant care, architectural monuments here are not covered with awnings and other means to protect them from adverse weather conditions, but only certain protection elements are used from groundwater and precipitation. Such maintenance of the monuments does not allow them to be fully preserved;

- a study of the state of ancient settlements of Central Asian countries: Uzbekistan - Tashkent (Ming Urik, Shash Tepa, Kanka), Samarkand (Afrosiab), Namangan (Akhsikent), Kashkadarya (Erkurgan), Surkhandarya (Dalverzintepe), Bukhara (Vardanzi), Khorezm (Toprak feces); Turkmenistan (Yekedeshik, Serakhs, Kushka, Margush, Gonur-Depe, Kunya Urgench, Misriyan), Tajikistan (Penjikent), Kazakhstan (Kayalyk, Karamergen, Talgar, Aktobe, Akyrtas, Kulan, Kostobe, Ornek) shows that here museums preserve folk the heritage of ancient fortifications is in poor condition and there is practically no tourist infrastructure;

- a meticulous analysis of historical archaeological descriptions and the study of literary sources and some monuments by visual inspection and characteristics of ancient settlements that we showed shows that in the Middle Ages these settlements in all Central Asian states underwent a great economic and social boom. However, over the centuries, they gradually fell into decay due to various historical events and shocks, and reached us in the form of barely preserved, swollen mounds, with barely guessed walls and moats. Archaeologists have been excavating here for many years, discovering artifacts and architectural buildings and complexes. However, to save them in a demonstration form for the development of tourism, especially foreign, at the moment there is practically no possibility;

- in Uzbekistan and other countries of Central Asia, where since ancient times the main building materials were raw bricks and constructions from pakhsa, a large number of ancient settlements reached us in the form of swollen hills and barrows, where sometimes cultural layers are hidden at a depth of more than 20 m. After archaeological excavations, such settlements are again in the grip of changing climatic conditions, sometimes unfavorable as the spring of 2019. In this regard, there is a need for constructive shelter of such fortifications. This, in turn, opens up a large field of activity for architects who, thanks to innovative projects and the flight of creative thought, have the opportunity to create projects that are not alike. Such architectural projects make it possible to increase interest in fortifications, and the landscape created around the open-air museum of a certain landscape design and the corresponding infrastructure for receiving tourists, including foreign tourists, provide a large influx of tourists who can not only contemplate the sweeping hills and barrows with chaotic excavations for several hours or even without leaving the tourist bus, but

stay for several days and even more, more fully studying the historical heritage in comfortable conditions, to which are especially accustomed to tourists from Europe;

- an analysis of the state of ancient fortifications shows that they all need to be properly preserved and preserved, which can only be possible using modern innovative methods, which include the creation of reserve museums, designed to simultaneously ensure the preservation of what has been discovered by archaeologists during many years of excavation and which They will be attractive for visiting schoolchildren, students and tourists, both domestic and foreign;

- creation of reserve museums with appropriate infrastructure on the site of ancient fortifications will contribute to the influx of tourists, including and foreign, which, ultimately, will allow such reserve museums to switch to full self-financing, thereby freeing the country's budget from investments and contributing to the economic stability of the reserve museum, as well as represent a new form of museums, where there will be a symbiosis of science and tourism.

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