

Scientific and Natural Study of the Architecture of the Khiva Garden-Palaces, Development of Recommendations for their Use for Modern Tourism Purposes

Makhmudova FiruzaIbraimovna

Intern teacher of the Department "engineering graphics and computer design", Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction

Article Information

Received: January 06, 2022

Accepted: February 08, 2023

Published: March 09, 2023

Keywords: Khiva, garden-palace, architecture, modern tourism, history, memorial restoration, repair, garden-park, reconstruction, interior, arrangement.

ABSTRACT

Development of recommendations for the use of modern tourism on the basis of scientific and natural study of the architecture of the garden palaces of Khiva. The city of Khiva is being studied pointwise, the restoration of historical architectural monuments in the state under study and the reconstruction of parks and squares around them, the development of projects for their use, the solution of issues of ensuring harmony with modern architectural information is provided on the habitation of structures.

Development of recommendations for their use for modern tourism purposes based on a scientific and natural study of the architecture of the garden-palaces of the ancient Khiva city of tekstezbekistan. To achieve these mentioned goals, the ancient and modern architecture of the Khiva City of Ichan and Dichan Kala is studied and analyzed from an urban planning point of view, and architectural proportions are determined. For their use, taking into account the fact that the palaces are outside the city, the proximity of urban enterprises, neighborhoods, the function of enterprises are studied.

In addition to the city of Khiva, the field is aimed at scientifically substantiating ways to make the most of the garden-palaces. They include the Norillaboy Palace and the chodra courtyard. The palace is aimed at finding a solution to the issues of reconstruction of the courtyard garden in a monand solution to classic gardens and the creation of a project for the use of certain rooms without interfering with tourist requirements.



Development of recommendations for their use for modern tourism purposes on the basis of a scientific and natural study of the architecture of the Khiva garden-palaces. Studying from the point of view of urban planning, Khiva finds a solution to the issues of restoring historical architectural monuments and developing a project for the implementation and use of Garden-Park reconstruction around them, ensuring their harmony with modern architectural structures. To achieve these mentioned goals, the ancient and modern architecture of the Khiva City Ichan and Dichan Kala is studied and analyzed from an urban planning point of view, and the architectural proportions are determined. For their use, taking into account the fact that the palaces are outside the city, the proximity of urban enterprises, neighborhoods, the function of enterprises are studied. The first to study the gardens around the castle palaces and their reconstruction projects will be carried out.

The monuments outside the city of Khiva are aimed at ensuring that small-scale devices that should be built from materials that do not harm the interior and appearance correspond to the architecture of the palace. For the use of monuments, they are provided with equipment suitable for the interior and exterior. The results of the study are used in the project in accordance with specific requirements and conditions. All hypotheses are fulfilled, relying on scientific conclusions.

The theoretical solution to the issues to be seen as a result of our research is that the monuments are comprehensively studied, the results of existing experiments are analyzed. It will be possible to use the project of parks, transport routes and corridors created on the basis of the results of the study in the reconstruction of the Khiva field gardens, palaces. In the first turnvt, monuments are studied, with their entire surrounding area. Measurement work is carried out. The basis for scientific analysis is created. The problem, which must be studied and analyzed to achieve the goal, finds a solution in sequence. In the last navbvt, proposals are developed based on the conclusions of the study, and on their basis, sketches of a graphic project are created.



Formation of palaces in the historical cities of Uzbekistan. In ancient times, several millennia before millod, the nose man was a community and lived. They later managed the team out of the uddabarolari. The various life anxiety tables (defense, hunting, farming, religious issues) felt the need for community building to be solved with the community. In the early days, one of the rooms of the

captain's House began to cope with this task. Later, these rooms began to narrow, because in the meantime, religious captains also became necessary to integrate their position into the community. As a result, the relationship between the two captains led to the occurrence of aloxida-aloxida Imamate.

As a result, a new type of Imamate was formed, which acts as a palace. Later, as their maw increased, attention to such buildings increases. They begin to build them in the center of the field. They begin to build it, making it dignified and luxurious. The luxurious huge buildings or castles, which served as the quarters of the rulers (Khan, king, emirs and other state owners), began to be called palaces. Later, buildings with various lush courtyards also received the name of the palace. Early Tsarist period in ancient Egypt (ad. avv. 3rd millennium) Dayak Pharaohs attached importance to the construction of palace buildings, lush temple palaces for their apartments. Such palaces were built in the capital cities of the Ancientbes and Memphis. Mesopotamia and Babylon were also palaces, built according to a strict project, decorated with mosaics and hanging gardens. In Arab countries, Iran, India, China and Japan, too, the importance of lavish palaces has been given.



With the development of medieval city-republics in Europe, administrative governing bodies and palaces of officials appeared. In Italy, the public palassos of Siena (1297-1310); the Palace of the DOJs in Venice, in Spain the Al-humro (Algambra) are among them. Religious figures also built palaces for themselves (the Papal palace in Rome, the XIII century, the palaces of the patriarch and archieres in Russia). The monumental palaces of the 15th-16th centuries occupied a whole part of the city with spacious inner courtyards, libraries, wall decorations and halls where unique cultural treasures were kept. Palaces of this type had a strong influence on the formation of the Royal, Imperial palaces (Escorial near Madrid, XVI century; Louvre in Paris, XVI-XVIII centuries). A characteristic feature of the incarnation of the palaces of this period is seen in their anfiladas, in their decoration with style Colonnades, in rizalites connecting the external environment with the building.

The architecture of the Central Asian palaces is distinguished by the fact that it is built in a unique style. The palace in the earthen tower had about 300 rooms, spacious ceremonial halls, receptions, treasure-rooms. Works of Fine Art-figurines, carved patterns and colorful murals were worked in the palace decoration of varakhsha, Afrosiab, Kholchayon. In Khorezm, the Northern Karakum will be built with the Palace of the town of Shahsanam. A channel called Chermeniyab passed by him. Tourists testify that the suburb is a gardener. The surrounding area of Unig is also clearly visible in the photo taken from the plane. This kindergarten dates back to the XII-XIII centuries (44, 180 P.). The general view of the palace is reminiscent of the tradision chorbogtarhi. M.A.Orlov argues that this park was erected in the traditional tsarist-era chorbogusuli (44, 158B.). Built during the reign of Amir Temur (XIV century), the city-Oqsaroy in Sabz, Boostsaroy in Samarkand, Koksaroy and the architectural structure of many bagsaroi in Amir Temur Gardens, the lush decorations in them are distinguished by their unique elegance. Traveler Clavicho argues that the Timurians have a geometric straight Tarh, the attic named "Garden Dilkusho", and the palace is in its center (7,256,258 b.). Mazur evidence also testifies to the fact that in Central Asia there was a traditional tarhi of garden art. The styles of Samarkand and Fergana architectural schools have been expressed in the architectural form of Bukhara Ark, Kohna Ark, Kokand Horde and other Khan palaces. They showed the traditions of the construction of folk Masters, ornaments of ornaments, national architectural styles. The traditions

of European and national architecture are intertwined in the Sitorai Moxi Khosa, Nurillaboy Palace, Romanov Palace. In the late XIX–early XX centuries, ancient palace buildings were used as museums, libraries, holiday homes.

In the Middle Ages, rabots were called caravanserais, where caravans in the countries of the East stopped. In modern architecture, important structures built for a specific purpose: palaces and houses of culture, Cinema–Concert, houses of marital happiness, sports palaces, etc. also received the status of palaces. Such structures are the palace of art in Tashkent, the palace of friendship of peoples.

Instead of a conclusion, it can be said that the theoretical solution to the issues that will be seen on the result of our research is that the monuments are comprehensively studied, the results of existing experiments are analyzed. It will be possible to use the project of parks, transport routes and corridors created on the basis of the results of the study in the reconstruction of the Khiva field gardens, palaces. In the first turnvt, monuments are studied, with their entire surrounding area. Measurement work is carried out. The basis for scientific analysis is created. The problem, which must be studied and analyzed to achieve the goal, finds a solution in sequence. In the last navbvt, proposals are developed based on the conclusions of the study, and on their basis, sketches of a graphic project are created.

List of used literature:

1. **Ш.М. Мирзиёев.** "Биз буюк келажакимизни Жасур ва олижаноб халқимиз билан бирга кураимиз." Ўзбекистон" нашриёти. Тошкент 2017.
2. **Назилов Д.А.** Интерьеры дворцов Средней Азии //Архитектура и строительство Узбекистана №2, 2006.
3. **Орлов М.А.** Памятники садово-паркового искусства средневекового Хорезма//МАЭЭ №1. –М.,1952.
4. **Абдуллаев А.** Хива (сайрнома).–Хива: “Хоразм маъмун академияси нашриёти”, 2003.
5. **Абдурасулов А.** Хива.–Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 1997.
6. **Алимов Ў.** Ўрта асрларда Мовароуннахрда боғчилик хўжалиги тарихи.–Тошкент, 1984.
7. **Бобожонов Д., Абдурасулов А.** Фирдавсмонанд шаҳар.–Т.: “Ўзбекистон”, 1997.
8. **Булатова В.А., Ноткин И.И.** Хиванинг архитектура ёдгорлик-лари.–Т., 1963.
9. **Odilova F.O, & Maxmatqulov I.T.** (2022). Scientific analysis of the Erkurgan historical and archeological complex in Karshi district of Kashkadarya region. Journal of Architectural Design, 3, 7–11. Retrieved from
10. **Бердикулов, Ж. Б.** (2023). Қишлоқ аҳоли пунктлари ҳудудини ривожлантиришда инновацион лойиҳаларни яратиш омиллари. архитектура, muhandislik va zamonaviy texnologiyalar jurnali, 2(1), 123-127.