



Analysis of Historical Stages of Urban Planning In Khiva

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Abstract: *In this article we will consider the stages of formation of Khiva urban planning and architecture, as well as the factors that influenced urban planning in different periods. We analyze the period of development and decline of the city in the Achaemenid period, the period of the Kushans, the period of the Khorezmshahs, the end of the XVIII century - the XIX century and the Soviet era.*

Keywords: *historic city, castle, arch, political stability, monuments, complex urban planning, historic city, modernization, repair of urban environment.*

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Introduction. In a short period of time, great creative work has been carried out, which has a strong place in the history of the historical cities of Uzbekistan. Significant results have been achieved in the field of architecture and urban planning, in the restoration of historical monuments, in the restoration of our values, in industry, construction, agriculture and other areas.

In order to objectively assess the current state of urban planning in Khiva, one of the historical cities of Uzbekistan, to accurately determine its future development, it is necessary to analyze, summarize and draw appropriate conclusions about the achievements and shortcomings in this area. Although the years of independence are not yet long, the creative work done during this period, the advanced trends and shortcomings of architecture should be identified, analyzed and objectively evaluated. During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, it is difficult to imagine the formation of advanced trends and artistic and architectural styles of urban planning in Khiva from its historical cities. However, during this period, the cornerstone of such trends and traditions was laid, and sufficient grounds were collected to analyze and establish them.

The main part. In the past, the Khorezm region was much larger than it is now, covering a certain part of the territory of Turkmenistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Khorezm is bordered on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the Kyzylkum, on the south, on the southwest by the Karakum and the west, and on the northwest by the deserted Ustyurt Desert. The Amudarya, the largest river in Central Asia, flows from the south-east to the north-west along the territory of the Khorezm region. Thus, Khorezm was separated from other regions of Central Asia due to the fact that it was surrounded by deserts on three sides. It was connected with the provinces by caravan routes, which were very scarce. The most important and largest of them is the trade route through the banks of the Amudarya. This trade route provided Khorezm with regular contacts with India and the Volga region. Such a geographical location has influenced the way of life and culture of the Khorezm people [1].

The period when people began to move to the territory of Ichan-kala. Archaeological evidence suggests that this period dates back to the 5th century BC. At the end of the 5th century BC,

Khorezm was freed from the political pressures of the Achaemenid Iran and began to form an independent ancient Khorezm state. The formation of the Khorezm state was accompanied by the intensification of urbanization. It was during this period that the main elements of the city system were formed in Khiva. Then came the period of full mastery of the territory of Ichan-kala. During this period the foundation of the old castle wall was laid, and the whole area of the castle was surrounded by a thick wall. The pottery found inside the walls and in the corridors is dated to the IV-III centuries BC[2]. The huge wall and corridors inside it from ancient times testify to the fact that at that time Khiva was one of the largest central cities and allowed to control the Heikanik (Polvonyop) canal and the areas close to its shores. Although in the first period of urbanization Khiva was involved in the general process as an agrarian artisan city, but in the II centuries BC it became an empty city. The destruction of a large part of the Ichan-Kala walls dates back to this period[3].

From the first centuries AD, life in the city began to recover. The whole city square will be renovated. In the middle of the western side of the castle walls, the Horde is built.

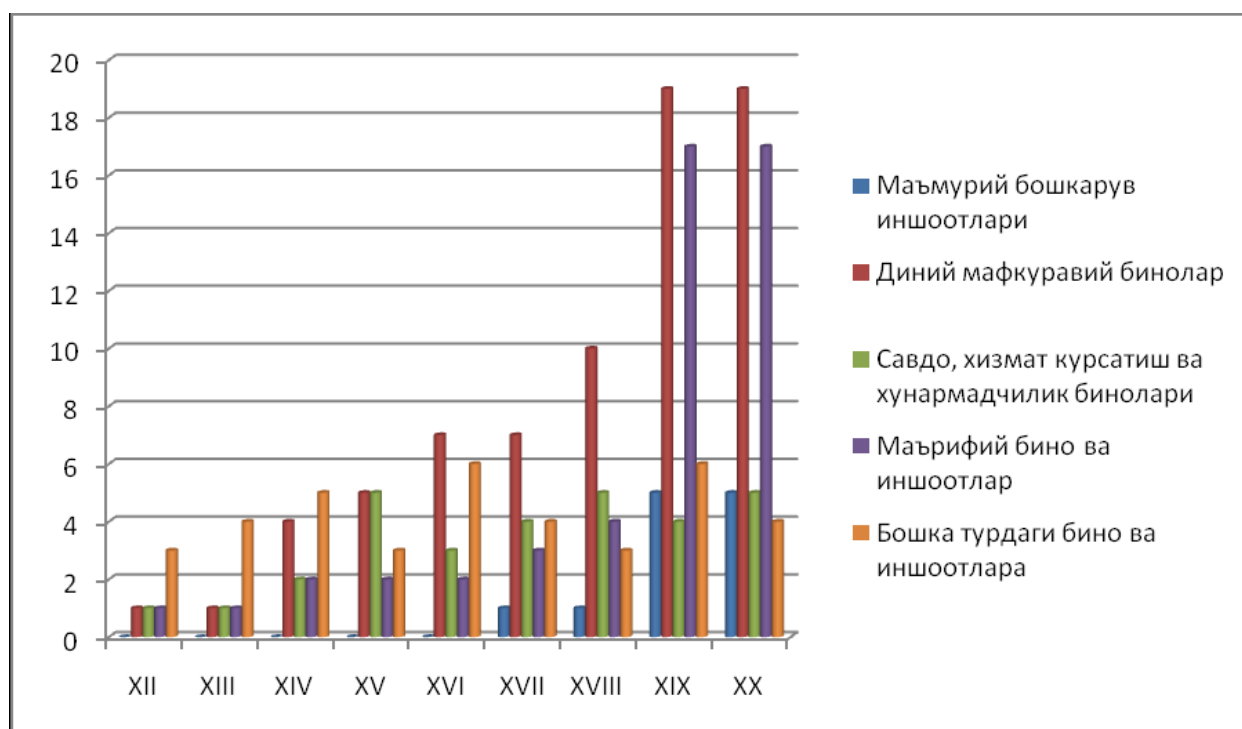
During this period, ie in the I-IV centuries AD, researchers called the "Kushan period", the walls of the Ichan-kala in Khiva were reinforced with a thick brick wall on the outside, resulting in a thickness of 7.5-9 meters. By the second half of the IV-V centuries AD, archaeological research has shown that in the history of the city there is a second extinction process, that is, the city is again covered with sand [4,8,].

The city of Khiva flourished again during the reign of the Khorezmshahs - the beginning of the XII-XIII centuries. Khiva expanded. Outside Ichan-kala, mahallas began to be built. This was the fifth period in the history of the city. In 1220-1221, Khiva, like other cities of Khorezm, was destroyed by Genghis Khan's troops. At this time, a Muslim tomb covered with raw bricks began to appear on the Ichan-kala wall. Khiva and other destroyed cities of ancient Khorezm are included in the Chigatay nation. The population began to rebuild the ruined city. Soon he was revived again. In the following periods, especially in the XVI-XIX centuries, the city developed rapidly [5].

The rise of Elbarskhan Berka Sultan oglu of the Arab dynasty in Khorezm in 1511 and the strengthening of Khiva's position after the establishment of the Khiva khanate and its gradual formation as a capital city were determined by both natural-climatic and political-economic factors. For example, the decline of the Amudarya River, which began in 1573, led to the complete extinction of life in Old Urgench, the largest city and current capital of the khanate, by the end of the 16th century. The conquest of the Khiva Khanate in 1740 by the armies of Nadir Shah Afshar, King of Iran, and the destruction of many buildings in Khiva, Khazarasp, and Khanka by enemy artillery during hostilities led to a long period of political turmoil. joined. These events led to the depression of city life in Khiva. For example, according to Munis, only 40 families remained in the khanate's capital during this period, and according to some other sources, the number of families remaining in the city did not exceed 15 [4].

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when the Kungrad dynasty came to power, a new stage in the development of Khiva began (Figure 3). Activities aimed at improving the city of Khiva and the surrounding villages did not stop even after the establishment of the Russian protectorate over the khanate. This period is characterized by the active integration of European-style buildings and elements of European architecture into urban architecture. Khiva was formed in the early twentieth century as a center of socio-political processes specific not only to Khorezm, but to the entire Central Asian region.

The beauty of the city was provided in many ways by the gardens. The gardens are mostly planted with fruit trees.



Centuries-old construction of buildings and structures in the territory of Ichan Castle

As the number of buildings in Ichankala increased and the possibility of building new gardens decreased, Muhammad Rahimkhan I built courtyards for his sons Mahmud Tora and Muhammad Tora on the western side of the city. When Sayyid Muhammad became the khan, (1856) he entrusted the construction of an exhibition hall near these houses to his minister Hasanmurad Kushbegi. The best examples of Paxsa wall can be found in the courtyards of Khiva, as well as in the courtyards of the suburbs called Rafonak, Nurillaboy, Tozabog [7].

Due to the fact that the arable lands of the Khiva khanate were irrigated, great attention was paid to the construction of waterworks in the khanate. Along with drawing canals from the Amudarya, pools and reservoirs were dug. Of these pools, we can name the main ones, such as Ota pool, Bol pool, Tora pool, Garden pools.

The main pool was built during the reign of Abul-Ghazi Khan and is located to the west of Ichon Qala, opposite the Ota Gate. This pool is named after Ismamut ota. From 1940 to the 1950s, this pool was used as a source of drinking water [4,6].

Bol pool is located on the south of Deshon Qala, on Kadyr Yakubov Street. This pool is rectangular in shape, dimensions 43x45x44x36 meters, depth 1.6 meters.

The Tora pool was excavated in the early 19th century in the eastern part of Deshon Qala, south of the Polvonqori complex. Its main task was to provide drinking water to the surrounding population.

The garden pool was built in 1648 by Abulgazi Bahodirkhan after his beloved son Anushakhan. This pool is located on the left, in front of the Garden Gate of Ichan-Kala. The garden pool is also excavated in a rectangular shape.

The influx of European urban planning and the emergence of a new image of Central Asian cities. New engineering construction solutions developed as a result of the interaction of local architecture and Russian architecture [4,6].

In 1920, according to Matkarimova.I, there were 27,083 people in 4949 houses in Khiva, 909 houses in Ichon-kala -13767 people, 13316 people in 4040 houses in Deshon. With a total of 79

mosques and 43 madrasas, these data show the dynamics of population change in Khiva. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, industrial relations in Khiva developed to some extent, with the participation of urban entrepreneurs. If we focus on the structure of the city and its evolution in the XVI-early XX centuries, Khiva, like other major cities in Central Asia, from ancient times was surrounded by fortifications around its outer (Dishan fortress) and inner (Ichan fortress) [7,8].

According to the source, the construction of the city of Khiva has 13 periods; the last period is 1950-1988. The first main history of the city of Khiva was developed in 1950 by "Uzgozproekt". According to him, the city of Khiva has expanded from Chapaev Street to the north. According to the second main history of 1964, the monuments inside Ichan-kala had to be demolished. However, in 1967 it was amended to reduce the city of Khiva from Chapaev Street to the Sirchali Canal [7,9].

Conclusion: Khiva is a unique complex of urban planning and architecture that has gone through different stages of development in different periods. Preservation of historical monuments in Khiva in accordance with its time requires a great knowledge of urban planning, architecture and culture of these periods.

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