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URBAN PROBLEMS OF SHUSHA

Abstract. The development of the master plan of Shusha was started only in 1843, and in 1846 it was submitted for approval to the local Caucasian governorship. The master plan, developed in 1864, was a kind of continuation of the Gonzen's project. In this project, the fortification buildings of the city garrison were planned on a high area – in front of the Iravan gates. It was easy to control the southern trade route to the city from here. Therefore, in connection with the construction of buildings here this part of the castle was demolished (in 1869) [3].

Now the issue of landscaping of Shusha is in the foreground. Unfortunately, in Shusha and the surrounding forests, which were under occupation for almost 30 years, the Armenians literally realized a “green genocide”. Therefore, one of the main tasks facing Shusha today is the restoration of its landscape. We see the most effective way to do this in its announcement and the status of “Ecological city”. It should be noted that the above-said proposals can be applied in other towns of Karabakh as well.

Key words: Shusha, urban planning, architecture, ecology, green city.

Introduction. Historically, Shusha was not an agrarian fortified city with a dense population compared to the surrounding towns and villages. Due to the continuous growth of socio-economic development the city was undergoing a process of urbanization.

The history of urban planning in Shusha is divided into three stages: The first stage covers the period from the founding of the city till the end of Panah Khan's reign. The second stage coincides with the era of Ibrahim Khan, and the third - with the occupation of the Karabakh Khanate by Tsarist Russia (1805) [2].

The interpretation of the main material. The development of the master plan of Shusha was started only in 1843, and in 1846 it was submitted for approval to the local Caucasian governorship. However, this plan, developed by the Russian engineer Major General Postelsu, due to some shortcomings was not accepted by the governor of the Caucasus. Therefore, M.S. Vorontsov entrusts Colonel Gonzen to redraw the master plan of the city. At the time, the population of the city had already reached 13.667 people. Moreover, the people and merchants who arrived here from the surrounding villages and towns had further increased the population density in Shusha. Of course, all this led to the increase of new public and civil buildings in the city. Under such conditions, the project worked out by Gonzen lost its economic importance, and new problems arose in the city. Therefore, in December 1852, a special commission was created under the Caucasian governorship. At the request of this commission, in 1855 a new master plan of Shusha was developed. The plan envisaged to keep the eastern side of the city as is, and the expansion to the south – to the Jidir duzu plain.

The master plan, developed in 1864, was a kind of continuation of the Gonzen's project. In this project, the fortification buildings of the city garrison were planned on a high area – in front of the Iravan gates. It was easy to control the southern trade route to the city from here. Therefore, in connection with the construction of buildings here this part of the castle was demolished (in 1869) [3].

By the second half of the 19th century, the population of Shusha had reached 30.000 people. Despite the large number population, there was stagnation in the city's economy. This economic crisis was felt not only in Shusha, but throughout Karabakh. Aiming to overcome these difficulties, the government decides to connect the Baku-Tbilisi railway line with Shusha. But, the outbreak of war (1914) prevented this. However, despite this, a railway was being built to Khankendi.

In the first half of the 20th century, the economy of Shusha was experiencing a revival. At this time, the population of the city reaches 42.409 people.

According to sources, Shusha which became a resort city with its 12 squares, 4656 monumental buildings and dense greenery, was famous throughout the East as a large cultural center and industrial city.

Along with the town-planning architecture of Shusha, the rate of growth of its population was rapidly increasing. Thus, in the second half

of the 19th century, the population of Shusha had reached 13.667 people, and at the end of the same century it was 30.000 people. Finally, in the first half of the 20th century, the population of Shusha had reached 42.409 people. Based on this, the Soviet government damaged the historical architectural heritage of Shusha by building a new type of multistory residential buildings in the city [1].

Conclusion. Finally, as a researcher who devoted 40 years of his life to the architectural heritage of Karabakh, I consider it my duty to mention a suggestion: the statue of Panahali Khan, who laid the foundation of Shusha and built it, as well as Ibrahim Khalil Khan and the architect Karbalayi Safikhan Karabakhi, who created his architectural school, should be erected in Shusha as well as in Karabakh as a whole. Let's immortalize those who had immortalized our history! This would also be right from the viewpoint of historical justice.

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Rizvan Qarabağlı (Azərbaycan)

SUŞANIN ŞƏHƏRSALMA PROBLEMLƏRİ

Şuşanın baş planının hazırlanması işinə yalnız 1843-cü ildə başlanmış və 1846-cı ildə təsdiq üçün yerli Qafqaz hökumətinə təqdim edilmişdi. 1864-cü ildə hazırlanan baş plan da bir növ Qonzenin layihəsinin davamı olmuşdur. Bu layihədə şəhər qarnizonunun istehkam binaları hündür yerdə-İrəvan qapısının önündə nəzərdə tutulub. Bu yerdən şəhərə tərəf gələn cənub ticarət yoluna rahat nəzarət etmək mümkün idi. Ona görə də burada inşa olunacaq binalarla əlaqədar olaraq qalanın bu hissəsi (1869-cu ildə) söküldü [3].

İndi Şuşada yaşıllaşma məsələsi ön plandadır. Təəssüf ki, 30 ilə yaxın işğal altında qalan Şuşa və onun ətraf meşələrində ermənilər sözün əsil mənasında “Yaşıl soyqırımı” həyata keçirmişlər. Ona görə də, bu gün Şuşa ilə bağlı qarşımızda duran əsas vəzifələrdən biri də onun landşaftını bərpa

etməkdir. Bunun üçün ən effektiv üsul, onun “Ekoloji şəhər” elan edilməsi və status almasında görürük. Xatırladaq ki, yuxarıda qeyd olunan təklifləri Qarabağın digər şəhərlərində də tətbiq etmək olar.

Açar sözlər: Şuşa, şəhərsalma, memarlıq, ekologiya, yaşıl şəhər.

Ризван Карабахлы (Азербайджан)

ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ШУШИ

Подготовка генерального плана Шуши была начата лишь в 1843 г., а в 1846 г. он был представлен на утверждение местному Кавказскому правительству. Генеральный план, подготовленный в 1864 году, был своего рода продолжением проекта Гонзена. В этом проекте фортификационные постройки городского гарнизона были запланированы на возвышенности – перед Ереванскими воротами. Отсюда можно было легко контролировать южный торговый путь к городу. Поэтому эта часть замка была снесена (в 1869 г.) в связи с постройкой здесь других сооружений [3].

Сейчас вопрос озеленения Шуши стоит на первом плане. К сожалению, в Шуше и окрестных лесах, которые почти 30 лет находились под оккупацией, армяне буквально устроили «Зеленый геноцид». Поэтому одной из главных задач, стоящих сегодня перед Шушей, является восстановление ее ландшафта. Самый действенный способ для этого мы видим в объявлении статуса «Экологического города». Следует отметить, что вышеуказанные предложения могут быть применены и в других городах Карабаха.

Ключевые слова: Шуша, градостроительство, архитектура, экология, зеленый город.