

**SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT
INTERACTION UNDER CONDITIONS
OF GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CHANGES**

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Dr. Mohamad Rahim Rahnama took part in the International Conference held on July 18-29, 2003 (Moscow-Barnaul) and made oral presentation entitled: "Perspective of transition of socialistic cities to capitalism, sample: Bukhara and Ashyabat".



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Chairman

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of filling and of falling water level. Practically on all reservoirs there is a phase of annual winter fall of water level. In connection with seasonal regulation of a runoff. So, on Kamstoe water storage reservoir its size reaches 8 meters. The presence extensive shoal conduits to formation of the large draining area, covered by ice. Thus essentially change the form and sizes of a reservoir. For example, the area of Kama water storage reservoir decreases more than in 3 times, and volume - in 5 times. Consequence of downturn of water level, and also character of a bottom relief is the change of ecological conditions in reservoir, to which number, first of all, it is necessary to attribute formation numerous closed hollows, where the probability of formation of the wholesale deaths phenomena resulting in mass destruction a fish and sharp reduction of its number in connection with draining spawning-grounds is great. For the decision problems of protection and reproduction of fish stocks the planning water-melioration of works is necessary, which realization provides knowledge of scales of development of the wholesale deaths phenomena on reservoir. The authors create digital model of a relief (DEM) bottom of the Kama water storage reservoirs in environment GIS "ArcView 3.2a (modules " 3D Analyst ", " Spatial Analyst "). Are designed morphometrical characteristics of the closed hollows (volume, area, average and maximal depth), levels and pieces of their formation. The received information, is submitted in cartographical and attribute databases. The change of quantity closed hollows is considered depending on falling of water level on Kama water storage reservoirs. The analysis of the received results shows, that the sharp increase of number of holes is observed in intervals falling of water level 3.5 - 4 m and 5 - 5.5 m (on Kamstoe water storage reservoir) and 4 - 4.5 m (on Volkstoe water storage reservoir). The common number closed hollows has made accordingly 193 (common area - 6406 ha) and 24 (common area - 230.5 ha). Thus, for Kamstoe water storage reservoir the scales of the considered phenomena are great enough. Partially to solve a problem it is possible at the expense of changes in the level of work of hydroelectric power station. So, at reduction of amplitude winter falling of water level only on 1,5 m, quantity of holes, and also their total areas and volumes are reduced practically to 30 %. The executed researches enable to estimate character and amount of works directed on improvement of conditions hibernation hydrobiotics and increase of reproduction of fish stocks.

Perspective Of Transition Of Socialistic Cities To Capitalism Sample: Bukhara And Ashkhabad

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The objective of the present article is the analysis of transition process of two samples of socialized cities (Bukhara in Uzbekistan) and socialistic cities (Ashkhabad in Turkmenistan) to capitalism (free economy) in central Asia, which is occurred after collapse of former Russia and independence of this country since the year of 1998 A.D. by 11 years. The present research is the result of studying and following up the changes by 11 years. The present research is the result of studying and following up the changes by 11 years. The present research is the result of studying and following up the changes by 11 years. The ultimate goal of this study is assessing the influence of 70 years of communist ideology in construction of the cities of such countries and comparison of this structure with new structure formed after 11 years.

A travel at a distance of 4500 km by bus and attending in the houses of common people resulted in an inclusive visit from the main cities of Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad - Mary, Mary, Charjo, Old Organi, Tashnouz, Ghare Ghoreni) and Uzbekistan cities (Bukhara, Samarghand, Tashkend, Organi Khiva, Nocus, Gazali). Geographical, economical and political differences between two cities have had different effects on the process of transition. Considering different issues of this article, two samples of historical and modern cities from the two above countries are selected which may show the relative characteristics of other cities.

These two cities are actually the samples of the historical city (Bukhara) and socialistic modern city (Ashkhabad) and their characteristics which may be generalized to other cities with the same specifications, so on the such basis we can predict the perspective of future changes in them. The process of transition of the two cities may be described as follow.

Ideologies create environments, socialistic ideology created the socialistic city, socialism considered no importance for the traditional structured cities (such as Bukhara -Samarghand -Khiva, etc) and their historical background which is the source of income and stable urban development. Urban economy, especially in commercial centres were frozen, no attention was paid to private sectors of the cities. Socialism didn't reconstruct