



## ARCHITECTURE OF SAMARKAND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

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### Abstract

This article provides a scientific analysis of the work done so far in the development of the tourism industry for the development and future of the architecture of Samarkand.

**Keywords:** tourism, historical architecture, nationalism and modernity, architectural forms and decorations, public buildings, residential buildings, urban architecture.

### Introduction

Uzbekistan is taking all possible measures to develop tourism at the state level. The fact that our country has a rich historical heritage, traditions and unique nature means that all the opportunities for tourism development are high. At the same time, it is important to implement the principles of national and national architectural development, especially in the construction of cities.

If we look at the scale of the creative work of our architects, we can feel the enormous future development of Uzbek architecture over the past decade. It should be noted that the ideological aspects of architecture, nationalism and modernity are combined..

### Material and methods

The article deals with the formation and development of the architecture of Samarkand in the development of tourism on the basis of systematic, logical, functional analysis, methods of comparative analysis.

However, the following sources were used to cover the article:

- Kulnazarova Z.B. Prospects for the future development of architecture in Samarkand. // Monograph. - Samarkand: SamDAQI, 2021. 120 pages.
- Raximov Z.O. Socio-economic problems of hotel development in tourism. // Monograph. - Samarkand: SamISI, 2021. 212 pages.



## Results

Samarkand is one of the world-famous cultural centers. She is celebrating her 2,750th wedding anniversary. The ruins of the ancient Afrosiyab fortress, the architectural monuments of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek, and the Registan architectural ensemble, which was formed as a complex in the 17th century, have become famous. However, the failure of the architects of the former Soviet Union in the XIX and XX centuries to create such modern architectural masterpieces can be seen in the example of 4-5-storey unsightly residential and school buildings built around the famous Registan complex. That is why a number of buildings that spoiled the beauty of the city were demolished during the years of independence.

Complexes of art and sports colleges in Samarkand, new lyceums, cultural and educational buildings, a system of trade and banking buildings, new residential buildings, hotels, restaurants, markets, parks, stadiums, hotels and other new buildings are unique in modern architecture. is an example.

For the development and future of the architecture of Samarkand in the development of tourism, the work done so far in this area should be scientifically analyzed, summarized and appropriate conclusions should be drawn. Although the years of independence are not yet long, the achievements of this period, the advanced trends in architecture, the shortcomings should be identified, analyzed and objectively evaluated. It is true that in this short period of time it is difficult for architecture to develop extraordinary works, directions and artistic styles. However, during this period, the cornerstone of such trends and traditions was laid, and sufficient evidence has been formed for their scientific substantiation, analysis and study.

## Discussion

In the development of tourism, the work in the field of architecture of Samarkand was carried out in several areas:

The first was the regulation of the city's streets and squares, its most influential components in accordance with the requirements of the development of our independence, the ideology of independence, the lifestyle of the population and the market economy.

The second direction was the construction and placement of objects of domestic and cultural life, education, science and economic development, industry and production, market and trade, based on the principles of new social development in this urban area.

The third direction is the repair and restoration of the historical part of the city, its architectural monuments, adapting it to modern social and tourism goals, taking into account the history and universal status of the city of Samarkand, and thus preserve them for future generations. work in the field.



The fourth direction was aimed at improving the recreation, urban climate, ecology and landscape, ie landscaping, landscaping, gardening, creating new gardens and parks, alleys.

The fifth direction is to improve the life of the city's utilities, to improve and equip engineering, and to revive this work in practice.

As you know, all these areas are related to architecture and urban planning, as well as urban planning. For this purpose, during the years of independence, the master plan for the development of Samarkand for 2025 was developed, approved and put into operation. It reflects the work in all of the above areas.

## Conclusion

The main purpose of the reconstruction of Samarkand under the new master plan is to give it a new socio-economic significance, emphasizing that it is a historical and cultural center:

- Imam al-Bukhari, Mahdumi Azam, Khoja Ahror, Imam Maturidi complexes were restored to show that the city is a historical and educational center in the region;
- Traffic was removed from the territory of Afrosiyab Fortress, Shohi Zinda, Bibihanim architectural complexes and other monuments, and their harmful effects were eliminated;
- A number of non-artistic buildings, such as cafes, buildings, baths and an experimental plant in the area of the Ruhobod Mausoleum, which accidentally appeared in the city in the 20th century, spoiled the beauty of architectural monuments and prevented their construction;
- A movie theater, a restaurant, a department store, and a three-story private bank building that surrounded the Registan architectural complex were removed. At the back of the Tilla Kori madrasah in the architectural complex, a crumbling private building was rebuilt on the idea of the head of state to match the decoration of the madrasah;
- Enterprises that allow small and medium business development are placed in the city structure;
- Great attention is paid to the construction of new tourism facilities in the tourism industry. In particular, more than 30 private hotels have been relocated to the old city structure.

## Acknowledgement

There have been great positive changes in the tourism industry. They cover the socio-economic, cultural, educational, artistic, aesthetic and architectural needs of Samarkand, aimed at improving the living standards and welfare of the population, changing the image of the city in the spirit of the national idea and independence. consisted of extensive work.



All the work done has also served to improve the ecostructure of our city and increase and improve the tourist potential. The main streets, especially Beruni, Amir Temur streets, which connect the railway station with the tourist center of Samarkand and the cultural center of the city and Registan Square, connect Registan with Urgut road, Pigeon massif Penjikent Street, Tashkent and Mustaqillik Pedestrian Streets, Dagbet and Titov Streets, Head of University Avenue, Streets around the Government Residence and connecting the city center with the airport, including Akhunbabayev Street, as well as the city center Mirzo Ulugbek streets connecting Sattepo with the settlement have been widened, some parts have been redesigned, repaired, sidewalks have been restored, planted with greenery, equipped with elements of modern landscape and urban design..

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