

# RECONSTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** *This article examines the idea of preserving monuments and determines their significance in the development of science, culture, and public education. and the study and organization of the spatial environment of monuments.*

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## Introduction

The ancient cities of Uzbekistan, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Fergana, Kokand, Urgench, Shakhriyabz and others, concentrated the peaks of architecture of past eras. Among the picturesque ensembles and genuine architectural masterpieces, you seem to plunge into the atmosphere of a medieval city, you can easily imagine its squares, streets, caravanserais (hotels), madrasahs (universities and seminaries), mosques (churches), and enjoy the amazing beauty of handicrafts.

The originality of historical ensembles and monuments of the ancient cities of Uzbekistan is not only the cultural heritage of our country, but also the heritage of the entire world civilization. The significance of the historical and architectural monuments of Uzbekistan as a cultural heritage is obvious and indisputable. Suffice it to say that many of them are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Being carriers of spiritual heritage, the ancient monuments of every nation are, as it were, evidence of ancient traditions. A society that is aware of the universal human value of cultural heritage also assumes responsibility for the future of this heritage and accepts the preservation for future generations in all its richness and authenticity. In Uzbekistan, unique monuments are carefully protected and restored, returning to their original appearance.

The country's Constitution enshrines the idea of preserving monuments and defines their importance in the development of science, culture, and public education. Based on the relevant provisions of the Constitution, the Parliament of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects". The constant attention of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the issues of protection, restoration and rational use of architectural monuments made it possible to develop a program for the revival of ancient historical cities of Uzbekistan. Currently, master plans for the development and reconstruction of the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, and other regional centers provide solutions to classic urban planning problems associated with the implementation of urgent work to bring the appearance of cities into line with modern requirements of architecture and urban planning. The implemented practical measures are scientifically grounded and consistent with the objectives of the State Scientific and Technical Program for the Development, Reconstruction and Renewal of Historical Cities of Uzbekistan until 2025. In terms of its tourism resources, Uzbekistan occupies one of the leading places in Central Asia and is among the 10–15 countries in the world that have unique potential in this area. In the cities through which the Great Silk Road, connecting China with European countries, passed in ancient

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times, a large number of historical and architectural monuments of various historical eras have been preserved, which are of great interest to tourists. Tourism is one of the largest and most dynamic sectors of the economy. The high pace of its development and large volumes of its revenue actively influence various sectors of the economy, which contributes to the formation of its own tourism industry.

The tourism sector accounts for about 6% of the world's gross national product, 7% of global investment, every 16th job, 11% of global consumer spending [1,2]. International tourism in Uzbekistan is perhaps the most promising sector of the national economy: it can become the main source of GDP growth and foreign exchange earnings. Those wishing to visit, for example, Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva, according to the World Tourism Organization, annually number at least 10 million people. Tourism potential - the historical, cultural, architectural and national values of Uzbekistan attract the world. Natural, historical and cultural attractions of Uzbekistan determine the types of tourism activities. The republic has developed a methodology for the development of tourism with the provision of 25 types of tourism, including 300 types of tourism services [3]. In the historical cities of Uzbekistan - Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, etc., unique architectural monuments from ancient times to the late Middle Ages have been preserved. Many of them are works of world architecture, preserved almost in their original form. Today in the republic there are more than 10,000 historical and cultural monuments, of which 7,844 are under state protection: 3,013 architectural, 3,843 archaeological, 998 monumental, including more than 20 of them are under UNESCO protection. These are world-famous masterpieces of architectural art of the East and Central Asia, such as the Bibi-Khanym mosque, the ensemble of mausoleums of Shahi Zinda, Registan Square, the Afrosiab settlement, the mausoleums of Gur-Emir, Ismaila Samani and others. The Registan, created during the reign of Amir Temur's grandson, Mirzo Ulugbek, can be considered a pearl of architectural genius. The ensemble of the square is formed by the Ulugbek Madrasah - 1417-1420, the Sher-Dor Madrasah - 1619-1636, the Til-Kari Madrasah - 1647-1660. Architectural ensembles of Samarkand are unsurpassed monuments Only Central Asian architecture, but also world architecture. Necropolis Shahi-Zinda XIV-XV centuries. can be called a museum of glazed decor and glazed tiles, the facades of the mausoleums are so diverse [4]. The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the ancient centers of world civilization. Of scientific and practical interest, including for world tourism, are medieval architectural monuments with original, unique, fancy facing decoration.

To successfully solve the problem of not only preserving, but also developing historical cities, the issue of modern use of architectural monuments is one of the most important. It is recognized that the best preservation of monuments can be achieved only with its active service for the benefit of society, because an architectural monument that has lost its function is destroyed both morally and physically. In its essence, architecture is not only an object that can evoke certain feelings and moods in viewers; architecture is closely related to the life of society, its views and ideology. Therefore, one of the main ways to preserve a monument is that the monument must acquire the right to an active life with the obligatory preservation of its historical and artistic significance. This requires the development of a method and ways of scientifically based adaptation. The use of architectural monuments, in addition to the ideological and aesthetic aspects, also has a serious economic basis. Monuments can be actively used for the needs of modern society, while being preserved and bringing significant income to the state, because only reconstruction and restoration do not guarantee the safety of an architectural monument and its participation in the life of society. In this regard, it seems more rational to use existing knowledge in solving tasks and problems. The problem of using historical and architectural heritage begins with the study and organization of the spatial environment of the monument, which consists of many aspects that require social problem solving. The main ones are the



“joining” of old buildings with new spatial formations, transport communications, improvement and landscaping of the monument areas, etc.

### **List of used literature**

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