

"Modernization And Development Of Old Tourist Routes In Samarkand"

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Abstract: this report illustrates an excursion into the history of Samarkand. The tripartite division of the city belonging to different periods and layers of historical cultures. For each part, particular approaches to the reconstruction, modernization and renewal of the environment are highlighted. The development of a new tourist infrastructure of the studied routes shows a variety of directions in their functional use, due to which the above objects become more attractive and innovative, gradually developing the sphere of tourist activity.

Index Terms: tourism, tourist routes, architectural and landscape environment, domestic tourism, tourist infrastructure.

1 INTRODUCTION

Samarkand is one of the greatest and oldest ancient cities of Central Asia! The city was destroyed several times. There were both the troops of Alexander the Great and the troops of Genghis Khan, but the glorious city was reborn like a "phoenix" each time from the "ashes". Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world, founded around the 8th century BC, was the capital of the ancient state of Sogdiana. Nowadays Samarkand is the second largest city in Uzbekistan after Tashkent. In addition, two thousand years ago, the city was a "key point" and a central link along the "Great Silk Road", which, located between China and Europe, served as one of the most important centers of trade, science and culture of the medieval East. [1] The urgency of this problem lies in the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2018 No. UP-5326 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan" domestic tourism: [2]

2 PURPOSE

The aim of our task is to create a "theoretical model" of architecturally updated tourist routes, to paint a functional range of objects of a non-traditional nature with innovative solutions in the guest-service system and a comfortable space, where the ideological atmosphere along the entire tourist route should correspond to the historically established folk architectural landscape traditions, religious culture, being decorated with modern methods and methods of the latest tools of innovative technologies. In the same way, it is necessary to create conditions for the movement of cycling, with appropriate architectural and spatial solutions of service facilities that meet the aesthetic and technical requirements of modern times, and also meet the design requirements of the environment of each part of the city in all three of the above-mentioned temporary spaces.

3 METHODS

To do this, we need to set a number of tasks, such as:

- analysis of the historical experience of the formation of the investigated street-tourist routes;

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- study of ways and means of modern development and formed nowadays tourist routes;

- development of typology and classification of tourist routes based on the study of spontaneously formed such routes;

- determination and study of their urban planning and planning placement in the space of each separate part of the city;

- identification of historical architectural and urban planning patterns and methods of forming a system of tourist routes and establishing the principles of their functional and volumetric-spatial organization;

- study and survey of traditional pedestrian walkways on flat and relief areas of the historical environment, to ancient monuments and other historical places of pilgrimage in Samarkand;

- determination of architectural, engineering and functional planning advantages and disadvantages in them;

- identification of types and types of traditionally necessary and basic modern public and civil objects located on these routes of movement of tourists and guests.

The presence of modern pedestrian walking spaces, taking into account the infrastructure in the central historical part of the city that has developed for many centuries, the quality of their environment in many ways (directly or indirectly) determines the quality of urban life, contributes to the formation of a "urban community", the revival of urban traditions, city culture, increases the city's rating, its tourist attraction. The system of public spaces for pedestrian walking, in its meaning in organizing the planning frame of the historical center of the city, is equivalent to the transport network. The organization of open urban pedestrian spaces, including walking spaces, is one of the priority areas of modern urban planning and urban planning reconstruction, which can help solve transport, environmental problems of city centers, will contribute to the preservation and restoration of the integrity of the urban planning, and the adaptation of the existing buildings to modern functions will combine the social and commercial efficiency of the urban environment.

4 PROBLEMS

Currently, control over the distribution and consumption of urban resources is fully provided by the city authorities. In this regard, a new methodological and regulatory framework is needed for the formation in cities in general and in the historical parts of the city, in particular, tourist routes. The relevance of such studies is determined by the historical and

cultural potential of Samarkand, the progressive process of disappearance of historically remarkable places in the urban environment, the growing interest in the society in the historical and cultural heritage and the development of the tourist movement vital for the city. The existing framework of the city is an extremely valuable historical and architectural environment, which cannot be changed for reasons of protection of monuments of material culture and economic feasibility. However, the existing practice of building new objects and the reconstruction of existing ones revealed tendencies of a rude attitude towards these historical spaces and heritage. A construction boom swept through old Samarkand, destroying its color, historical values are losing their role as a guardian of time, especially in the European part of the city and the city center. All historical cities have a developed system of tourist routes in the central part. This is due to the fact that the road network in them, basically, has an ancient structure, but adapted to the realities of modern life. In this regard, it becomes obvious that, like the preservation of monuments, the development of a system of tourist routes is a prerequisite for the full use of the potential of the city center. The development of the tourist movement is not only a highly profitable industry, but also has great social and international significance both for the city as a whole and for each person individually. [3] The uniqueness and huge tourism potential of Samarkand, as well as the originality of the still preserved integral fragments of the historical and architectural environment of the city center, are beyond doubt. It is vitally necessary to develop and implement projects of pedestrian tourist routes as a system of architectural and landscape spaces that contribute to the perception of the image of the city. These circumstances determine the need for scientific development of the fundamental principles of strategic planning of such systems and methods of architectural and landscape organization of tourist routes in the city of Samarkand. The architectural and spatial significance of tourist routes lies not only in creating a comfortable movement of tourists, but also in the harmonious unity of unique objects of different eras. Therefore, stylistic compliance with the environment, as well as reasonable tracing and location in the city - the most important principles of organizing tourist routes. Tourist routes are structure-forming for a number of cities. For example, Samarkand has its "visiting card" architectural monuments, fragments of the architecture of the urban environment, rivers (Zarafshan, Siyob, Obirakhmat irrigation ditches) that link urban planning of three times.

5 PROSPECTS AND RESOURCES

For a more complete understanding of the development of tourist opportunities in the historical environment, we present their main prospects and resources:

- ongoing construction of a new road of modern tourist infrastructure facilities (hotels, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, cafes, transport, etc.) to the Grebnoy Channel;
- organization of unique, attractive for tourists cable car-cruises on the historical sites of the city;
- the use of exotic special Religious tours to study the multicultural ideological ties of the city;
- the formation of common territorial recreational systems along the rivers (after their restoration) under the name "Golden Heritage and Historical Landscape of Samarkand" and "The Great Path to the Tomb of the Prophet Daniel";
- activation of the development of tourism infrastructure in

the historical environment;

- intensive development of natural recreational resources in order to compensate for the lost historical and cultural landscape;
- creation of a network of ethnographic national parks and reserves;
- the formation of local tourist centers in all three historical parts, including the ancient part of the city;
- arrangement and landscape development, design, organization of service, comfort in the space of tourist routes and roads;
- development of communication infrastructure, seamless Internet;
- the introduction of innovative spaces in tourist routes, archaeological and paleontological excursions, theatrical ethnographic events, traditional sports competitions and games, folklore events;
- organization of new winter routes, ecological tourism, museums of new profiles;
- expansion of recreational areas, health-improving areas through the development of natural areas of the city;
- construction of new entertainment establishments and tourist centers along the Zaravshan River using unique natural resources;
- completion of the construction of highways and bridges outside the historical zone;
- putting into operation new modern objects of tourist infrastructure - hotels, restaurants and other entertainment and play facilities within the boundaries of the historical zone in the outskirts of the city;
- activation of sports tourism;
- development of the ecological direction in tourism due to the pristine corners of nature;
- the introduction of new forms (camel caravans, helicopters, cycling for complex excursions);
- organization of adventure tourism, exotic ethnographic and religious tours;
- organization of rural, mountain tourism;
- development of archaeological tourism.

CONCLUSION

The prospect of tourism development in a particular historical part of the city (Timurid-XIV-centuries, or European-XIX centuries or Ancient V-VIII centuries BC) depends on many internal and external factors: political and economic, even climatic safety, at the same time, the level of the state of the tourist infrastructure, popularity in the market, the existence of historical and other traditions, everyday life and culture, and most importantly, depends on the organization of service and comfort in the renewed spaces of tourist streets and roads. According to their functional values, the updated tourist routes are subdivided into special zones - public entertainment, religious and ideological, educational, shopping and recreational. Especially in such parts of the city as European and Timurid, recreational development has an important place. There are many monuments, a traditional living environment, a historical and cultural landscape, which also makes it possible for the development of innovative ideas that create the convenience of service and comfort and attract cognitively guests of the city and tourists. In this part of the city, a water-irrigation system has long been developed, four rivers flowed, their source began from the Darghom channel and it blended into the Zaravshan River. Hundreds of small mahalla mosques

had small ponds with small irrigation ditches flowing through traditional courtyards, filling the courtyards with clear drinking water, they also cooled the courtyards and quarter streets, which, in turn, require their revival, in a renewed look and architectural image. Numerous mosques of residential areas with landscape and recreational areas are attractive for tourists - these are also monuments of national importance, with them the culture, life and traditions of the local population are associated. They need to be restored, and the territories belonging to them must be landscaped and watered. In the medieval part of the city, there are also guests "consumers" and there are the necessary resources for their restoration. In addition, there is relative political and administrative stability. In the European part of the city, there are surplus recreational resources, but smaller and very unevenly distributed consumer opportunities, there are also many deformed spaces. Here tourists are attracted by the most beautiful religious sites, located regardless of religion, in one quarter mosque, synagogue, church and historical monuments, Orthodox shrines, residential and administrative buildings of the period of Tsarist Russia - a traditional assembly environment of its period, museums-ensembles of landscape architecture, square and boulevard. It is necessary to correctly link these objects using the optimal approach to the architectural and urban planning solution of tourist routes. In the European part of the city, the Catholic cathedral of the nineteenth century has an attractive force, as well as the central park on the eastern facade of the former provincial administration is extremely popular, they need to be restored in full and restored in their original form, as well as connected with new tourist routes. The ancient part of the city-Afrasiab is a controversial area in terms of functionality. It is a structure of ancient ruins, in the northern parts with the flowing Obi-Rakhmat river. This is an archaeological site. Skillfully used as an "open-air museum" it can have great consumer opportunities and the already existing demand of tourists developing especially archaeological tours. Here, investment resources could reveal the uniqueness of this object, among which stand out steppe-relief with ancient buildings, decor and painted walls, the exterior of the courtyards of guest and traditionally residential spaces where an opportunity for walking and water routes. The presence of architectural, archaeological, historical and religious monuments of the historical and cultural landscape provides a unique opportunity for creation of routes for archaeological tours. Afrasiab may also suggest anthropological and ichthyological tours in nature reserves, ethnographic tours, ecological and various medical tours and, of course, extreme tourism. It should be noted that a new tourist infrastructure is already being formed in the historical regions of the city. A universal tourist trips for the "low" season is being developed under the motto "Rest for all", which includes a variety of proposals for a variety of social and age tourist movements; and the aforementioned archaeological trips and tours. Entertaining tourism takes a large place in the hike. An attractive place here is the Koni-gil hill on the northern outskirts of the city, where it is planned to create a "tourist and entertainment, scientific and educational complex with an abundance of shopping and cultural establishments, sports zones with unique panoramic views. For example, it would be appropriate to develop an equestrian sport, riding lessons. The presence of helipads in the project will create great opportunities for excursions around the city space, a top-down view from the "bird's flight"

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