

THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL
RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article reveals the trends in the formation of tourist complexes in historical cities and protected areas rich in historical and cultural monuments; to study their impact on the formation of master plans and the preservation of historical monuments in the cities included in the tourism system, the types and categories of service enterprises, their location, as well as their high socio-economic efficiency. Recommendations have been developed for the preservation and rational use and preservation of architectural, historical and cultural monuments.

Keywords: Architecture, history, Tourism, monuments, territory, heritage, tourism, development, development, resources, architecture.

Introduction

The problem of preserving and using the architectural reserves of historically formed cities of Uzbekistan reflects the general level of urban planning ideas, including the attitude of the Uzbek people to the heritage and care for its future. They are witnessing significant qualitative changes in the process of changing the historical parts of the cities of Uzbekistan.¹

In terms of its tourism resources, Uzbekistan is one of the leaders in Central Asia and one of the 10-15 countries in the world with unique potential in this area. In ancient times, the cities along the Great Silk Road, which connected China with European countries, have many architectural monuments of historical periods, which are undoubtedly of great interest to tourists.²

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to restore the Great Silk Road and strengthen the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the development of international tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" of June 1995, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.06.1999 The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism", adopted on 20.08.1999, provides for the development of schemes for the development of promising tourism for the historical cities of Uzbekistan.

The volume of tourism in Uzbekistan is constantly growing. In the list of enterprises of the Central Council for Tourism and Excursions of Uzbekistan alone, the total volume of tourism in 1990 was 31.4 million people, and in 1991 - 33.4 million people, including tourists and amateurs on weekends, tourists and other categories. The growth rate of domestic and foreign tourism, on the one hand, due to the increase in leisure time of workers, the growth of material prosperity, the growth of the cultural level of the population and, on the other hand, the trend

¹Xurramovich, K. A. (2021). The problem of protection and use of architectural reserves of historical cities of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 1220-1223.

²Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса ХазратИ Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

of active recreation, reaches about 5% of annual flow.³

The variety of tour itineraries, the opportunity to get acquainted with the historical past and modern life of the protected area or city, as well as the most favorable conditions for a study tour, along with the rest of the historical nature. Therefore, the range of issues that need to be addressed has become much wider, and as a result, we have come to develop in all respects all the key aspects of tourism development in the project area.

Tourist organizations do not spend money on additional services for tourists and do not receive adequate income from them. This, of course, not only reduces economic efficiency, but also has a significant impact on the tradition of introducing tourists to the traditions of the destination area. The developed system of additional service enterprises - the production and trade of art monuments, national cuisine, the demonstration of folk traditions in wonderful traditions, etc. - all this not only helps to expand the flow, but also the rich history and culture of tourism.⁴



1 picture. Samarkand .2018.

It should be borne in mind that tourism has a significant impact on the development of urban planning. Preservation and rational use of architectural, historical and cultural monuments; reconstruction of old ones and beautification of new cities; transport, road construction; utilities; local industry and trade - it is expedient to plan all this, taking into account the prospects for the development of tourism, the share of capital investment in the development of these areas of activity

The great place allocated to the tourism economy is determined, first of all, by the fact that we see a real economic basis for the preservation and rational use of monuments in tourism, the creation of conditions that have been preserved for many years, occupying a worthy place in architecture. - Spatial structure of cities. This approach stems from the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage" adopted by the OliyMajlis.⁵The law itself already represents the unity of beings and ways to solve the problem. Taking into account the different techniques and methods of including tourism in the structure of the ancient city, we can simultaneously find the optimal way to use the architectural monuments in search of the optimal functional organization of tourism, to find new ways to adapt them.

Based on the above, we emphasize that the systematic design of tourism should probably be the basis for the planning, construction and operation of tourist complexes - as highly efficient state-owned enterprises. Tourism is able to actively influence the development of related sectors of the economy and, first of all, one of the most difficult problems of modern architecture and urban planning - the preservation of the historical appearance and architectural monuments of the rich cities of our republic.⁶

³Жонузаков, А. Э., &Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. Academy, (11 (62)).

⁴Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизак Об Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY, 2(9), 69-72.

⁵Холиков, С. Р. (2021). МарказийОсиё архитектура ёдгорликларигумбазларинингтурлари. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION, 2(2), 40-43.

⁶Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. Academy, (11 (62)).

The existing structure of the ancient city, the preservation of all the architectural monuments and valuable houses in their environment, the ethnographic zones that meet the national and climatic features and national characteristics, and the living environment - a functional environment. consists of identification.⁷

Provision of the territory with engineering facilities, organization of tourist zones and reconstruction of handicraft and trade streets. Formation of a buffer zone between the "Old and New" city and administrative territories; development of a single-storey residential building or residential complex. to satisfy the conditions of development in the historical zone, to create places for the use of the labor force, taking into account the peculiarities of the historical zones.

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⁷Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.