

Modern Tourist Requirements In Samarkand

Juraeva Elvira Elmuradovna, Makhmatkulov Ilhom Turdimurodovich, Zubaydullayev Ulugbek Zuyadullayevich

Abstract: During the years of independence, every historic site, sites of cultural heritage, ancient art and, of course, pilgrimages have been restored their landscaping and gardening has been thoroughly investigated.

Index Terms: Monument, shrine, tourism, Monument, parterre flower, architectural, cultural, scheduled.

1 INTRODUCTION

If the sites of the pilgrims are planned on the basis of modern tourist requirements and adapt the architectural site with its historical appearance, then we will not be able to achieve our goals. Because we can get out of the way by giving the historic sites a very modern look. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange each landscape object without compromising its historical value and corresponding landscape views. Gardens in the area of the pilgrimage sites can be created by expressing national-historical symbols, creating parterre flower gardens and lawns, or revitalizing the local natural environment. The landscape environment at the shrines can also be solved through the internal and external solution of the object, the spatial arrangement and the harmonization of space. Such a park can host mobile exhibitions, a display of pilgrimage advertisements and sculptures about the shrines. The garden can be designed using mixed methods: partly systematic and partly landscaped. Such trees can be planted along the boundaries of the garden, with a number of shrubs, green fences, turquoises and green parterre lawns. Flower composition plays an important role in complementing the main landscape accents of the garden, especially in conjunction with sculptures. It is advisable to use mostly colored flowers to avoid the attention of visitors to the main exhibit in the coloristic solution of flower beds.

The gardens at trading enterprises should be divided into specific functional zones. These include the establishment of the following zones: an area of intensive movement of pedestrians, a zone of exposition and a temporary recreation zone [1]. The temporary recreation area should consist of a system of shops, advertisement windows and avenue for pedestrians alike. The composition of the grounds may include flower beds, smaller fountains, decorative sculptures and other design elements. Seats, trash cans, lamps, flower bushes in containers should be placed on the grounds [2]. There is an opportunity to change the parks at the trade enterprises to the fairs and the amusement mini parks with attractions. It is necessary to create parking lots for private vehicles, taxis, and umbrella parking for public transport [3]. Here it is advisable to use geoplastic methods: terraces and retaining walls at different levels. The lowest of the terraces can be occupied by garages, accommodations of private vehicles, the economic sector, some ancillary rooms and others. The architectural-landscape solution of small gardens is made possible by the use of a well-defined regular planning method of main and secondary alleys. Evening illumination scenarios and visual networking systems also need to be developed. It is well

known that tourism is one of the largest, highly profitable and developing sectors of the modern economy [3]. Of course, Samarkand has world-renowned landmarks, historical and architectural orbits that attract tourists from all over the world. A number of monuments such as the Registan Ensemble, the Ulugbek Observatory, the Bibi-Khanim Mosque and the Amir Temur Mausoleum serve as an invitation to tourists as the most rare examples of medieval Eastern architecture. Samarkand has been recognized internationally as one of the top 50 cities in the world that a person must visit at least once in their lifetime. Samarkand, which has a history of almost three thousand years, is well-known on the world tourism market, with its rich cultural and historical heritage and modern infrastructure. At the 99th session of the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization held in Samarkand, it was noted that the role of Samarkand as a tourist center and the prospects for tourism development in the region are bright. The analysis shows that in recent years the industry has been developing steadily and rapidly. In turn, the tourism business in the region stimulates the development of such sectors as construction, trade, agriculture, production of various products. The region has developed a targeted tourism development program for 2016. It defines a number of tasks for the effective use of the region's tourist resources, the improvement of the type and quality of services, the development of ecological and agro-tourism, the promotion of domestic tourism, the training and retraining of personnel for the sector. Europe is the first region of the international tourist flow. Today, its political map contains more than 40 countries, 27 of which are united in the European Union. Europe has the most economically powerful countries in the world (Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Russian Federation). Foreign Europe (except CIS) is one of the most densely populated regions in the world. More than 8% of the world's population lives on its territory. Europe is the largest, oldest cities in the world, temples, sports facilities, recreation areas, resorts, therapeutic mineral waters, sea play, hotels, restaurants, modern transport communications (airports, seaports, river ports, railways, highway and high quality cars). Roads, high-speed trains and aircrafts, high-quality ocean and maritime passenger boats), advanced banking and financial institutions, a variety of service providers gives a great opportunity to shoot. Europe is geographically divided into Western Europe, Central Europe, Northern Europe and Southern Europe. In international tourism it still remains one of the major regions of world tourism. One of the main reasons for this is the presence of a wide range of recreational (natural, cultural, historical) resources in the region, and secondly, socio-economic and infrastructure factors (high standard of living, high urban population, and transport networks) favorable for tourism development. Another factor of the geographical location of the region, which is access to many countries of the world by land, is one of the most important features of the region. About 9/10

• Post-doc I.T.Makhmatkulov. Samarkand state architectural and civil-engineering institute, Uzbekistan, E-mail: maxmatkulov1@mail.ru

of European tourists are European residents [3]. It is a joy to have many holy places and attractions in our country. They come to visit through the proper distribution of people's leisure time. Attractions and conveniences for tourists are being created in our country. Historical and architectural objects in large cities of Uzbekistan are over 2.5 thousand. The second place to visit the objects of applied art as a source of attraction of tourists. More than 60% of the population of the country lives in rural areas and has real architecture (Figure 1).



Fig 1. Maxdumi Member visit courtyard part.

Museums and exhibitions with a developing force to attract tourists (14.0%). Maxdumi member pilgrimage center. Makhdumi Oyzam ziyaretgahi is located in the Dahbed District of Akdarya. His Eminence Maxdumi was born in the Kasonsoy District of Namangan. Ul zotin Bahouddin was a follower of the pattern and received the title of member. This is the glory of our Prophet Muhammad (SaaS). the a. v.) of 21 generations. The ruler of Samarkand, Yalangtush Bahadir Makhdumi, will recognize His Holiness as a pirim and restore a mosque on the theme of Dahbed by the name of ul-zat. (Figure 2).



Fig 2. Maxdumi Member visit front view.

Oblakulov Habibullahan Haji, the Chief Imam of akdarya district, said that initially everything in the mosque was of 14 types, including 14 domes, 14 columns, 14 chinars and 14 tombs of the state kings. There are also graves of Barefoot Bahadir at the makhdumi oym pilgrimage center. The shrine is not laid in the shrine since 100 years. After the independence

of our homeland, repair work was carried out at the makhdumi pilgrimage center. Dear first president of our country I. A. Under the leadership and direct leadership of Karimov, enormous creative work was carried out. In 1991, the building of the mosque in the sanctuary was restored. In 1998, eight hujras, a veranda of the Qur'an, a tower of the Azan were restored[4]. Khoja Ismail Imam al-Bukhari memorial complex. As we all know, on October 24, 1998 in the village of Hartang in the Poyarik District of Samarkand region, the opening of the memorial complex in connection with the 1225 - year wedding of Imam Al - Bukhari, the Sultan of Hadith science, took place. This day is the Imam of ulugajdimiz. It was a day of rejoicing in the spirit of His Holiness Al-Bukhari, commemorating the memory of ul-Zati Sharif in the Holy Land, where our grandfather was born. From the first years of our people's freedom, it was a day of rejoicing in the permission of Imam Al - Bukhari and commemorating the memory of ul-Zati Sharif, who was born in muqq al-Bukhari. From the first years of our people's liberation, Imam Al - Bukhari dreamed of turning his mausoleum into a step that would give spiritual strength to the believers who came to visit the side of the shrine worthy of the glory of ul - zat. By the grace of Allah, noble intentions were accepted. Gazal has been restored a sacred place, which introduces our Uzbekistan to the whole world, educates our younger generation in the spirit of goodness and makes everyone think about life and eternity(Figure 3).



Fig 3. Imam al-Bukhari front view.

It is natural that such unique and magnificent buildings, which add splendor to our country's vision, will please every citizen and arouse pride in his heart. The work of our masters, who built this holy monument, headed by the distinguished First compatriot Islam Abduganievich Karimov, is worth every consolation. This is the result of the labor of self-sacrificing people from the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khivaayu Tashkent, Andijon Namangan, shakhrisabzu Kokan and Margilan, different regions of our country. It is natural for everyone who goes to visit to recognize the art of masters of flowers, masters of art. UST columns in the national style, especially adding fur to the fur coat, pour a special basket. These columns are one of the ancient types of art of our people, embodied in the art of wood carving. Everyone who knows about this art in a little way can be sure that a flower

with flowers will remain admired by the skill of Masters, if no one doubts. History of folk craftsmanship, ethnic characteristics of peoples, full expression of national values alaydigan is our spiritual, material heritage, which can serve as a sphere (Figure 4).



Fig 4. *Aywani of Imam Al-Bukhari.*

Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari was born on July 20, 810 in Bukhara. He perfectly mastered the Qur'an and Hadith at the age of 7, a number of Sciences at the age of 10. The invaluable work of Imam Al-Bukhari named "Al-Jami as-sahih" has been highly appreciated in the Muslim East as the main source of the Qur'an after Karim in Islamic teaching since the twelfth century. There are more than 20 works of ulugalloma on Islamic teaching. Imam Al-Bukhari died in 870 in the village of Khartang near Samarkand. On Bugunni day, this place has become one of the most magnificent shrines. The total area of the Imam Bukhari memorial complex is 6 hectares. It consists of a mausoleum, a mosque, a gymnasium and a conference hall. The complex has a total of 24 doors, 11 domes and 74 columns. After entering the memorial complex of Imam Bukhari, the magnificent mausoleum is visible. The mausoleum was built on the square Tarh of murabba, the height of which is 9 m, the height of which is 9 m, the height of which is 18 meters above the dome. The lower part of the mausoleum is from the Black Mountain Range. Special attention was paid to the walls of the mausoleum with ornaments of dark green color, mosaic decoration. Among them are hadiths, verses written [5]. The mosque building of the complex is accessed through 3 Doors. On the roofs of the mosque there are national ornaments from sopol, verses of the Qur'an. The mosque has one large and 4 small domes. Here about 1,5 thousand people are able to pray.

REFERENCES

- [1] Stavisky B.Y. Between the Pamirs and Caspian. - M., 1966.
- [2] Uralov A.S. Repair of architectural monuments. - Tashkent., 2009.
- [3] Abulkasimov X. «Problems and perspectives of development of tourism in Uzbekistan». Master's thesis. TDIU 2005-81 p.
- [4] Akhmedov E. The cities of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. - Tashkent.: Medical publishing house named after Abu Ali ibn Sina, 2002.
- [5] Salimov A.M. Fundamentals of research in the restoration of historical urban centers. Tashkent., 2013.