

THE HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS AND URBAN PLANNING OF SHAHRISABZ

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Abstract: This article provides information about the historical and architectural monuments, infrastructure and tourist potential of Shahrissabz, one of the oldest and youngest cities of the country.

Keywords: Shakhrisabz, architectural monument, urban planning, historical values, industrial center, tourist route.

Shahrissabz (or Kesh) is one of the oldest cities in Uzbekistan, which was formed on the basis of the development of trade and handicrafts.

The distance from Shahrissabz to the capital of Uzbekistan - Tashkent is 410 km, 104 km to the regional center Karshi and 80 km to Samarkand.

During the reign of Timur and the Timurids, Shahrissabz was recognized as a prosperous city as the "Dome of Science and Thought" (Qubbat ul-ilm val-adab), where scientists from many countries of the world worked. Navoi and Jami visited this place many times and Ulugbek lived there. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Shakhrisabz became the third largest and most important city in the Emirate of Bukhara. Later, its importance diminished. In 1929, Shahrissabz became the district center.

The first (first) planned organization - the ancient territory of Shakhrisabz, together with the districts of much later periods, in the south-western part of 200.0 hectares (ha), which includes architectural and historical monuments and public buildings built in previous centuries and restored in the past decades. Until recently, there were administrative and economic management facilities in the old part of the city.

Since 1995, even in the northern part of the old city (Oqsaroy district), objects that are alien to this historic district are being lost, and the country's government is paying great attention to the beautification and landscaping of this ancient area. A monument to the great ruler Amir Temur was built here and an alley named after him was built. The 2700th anniversary of the city of Shakhrisabz was celebrated in this region [1, 2].

Its stages of development date back to the VII century BC.

As for the architectural and historical values, the city is one of the centers of medieval architectural monuments, and in the territory of the city of Shakhrisabz there are the following monuments that are protected by the state:

- Aksaray - 1380.
- Kukgumbaz Mosque - 1436.
- Gumbazi - Sayidon Mausoleum - XV century.
- Shamsiddin Kulol mausoleum - XV century.
- Tomb of Jahongir Mirzo - XIV century.
- Malik Ajdar Mosque - 15th century.
- Kunduzak Mosque - XIV century.
- Medieval bathhouse - XI century.
- Chorsu trade dome - XVI century.
- Working mosque - XIX-XX centuries.
- Gumbaz Mosque - 1903-1904.
- Mahalla mosques - XIX century - 2.
- Historic residential buildings.
- Two caravanserais.
- Mirhamid's room - XIV-XV centuries.
- Remains of the walls of the city castle.

These monuments are of great interest to tourists from all over the world and are given special attention by the state and local authorities [1, 2].

These objects are truly recognized by all countries of the world, and the current generation faces the task of preserving these universal values.

Unfortunately, the architectural monuments are in a difficult situation, surrounded by various commercial and catering facilities, without taking into account the protection zone of the monuments.

The main reason for this problem is the excessive concentration of the population coming to the central market, which does not have the necessary conditions for the reception of visitors and transportation.

The lack of parking and the lack of proper control by DAN (State Automobile Inspectorate) authorities, in particular, force cars from all over the district to park along the crosswalk, further reducing the narrow-gauge crosswalk.

The second planned (historical) organization - the industrial zone was created on the basis of the railway station "Book", which has grown significantly in recent years due to the construction of various industrial facilities, warehouses, bases, which were built on a planned basis.

The third planning (historical) organization - it occurs between the first and second planning (historical) organization and combines different periods as a result of urban planning activities of the 50-80s of the last century.

Modern multi-storey residential districts with schools and kindergartens have been built in a set of appropriate cultural and social facilities. There are 16 state-protected architectural monuments in Shahrizabz. Analysis of the implementation of the Master Plan (tarx) developed in 1988.

The current Master Plan was developed in 1988 by the Institute of Urban Planning. The estimated population is defined as follows:

First of all (1995) - 75.0 thousand people;

In the interim period (2000) - 90.0 thousand people;

During the reporting period (2015) - 120.0 thousand people;

As of January 1, 2005, the population was 90.36 thousand people, which is slightly less than the estimated number for the interim period, and in the interim period this figure was 87.8 thousand people.

According to the current Master Plan, the standard living space was 14 m².

Karshi, along with the city center, includes Karshi, Kasan, Kasbi, Nishan, Guzar, Dehkanabad, Mubarek, Mirishkor districts.

Shakhrizabz includes Kamashi, Kitab, Shakhrizabz, Chirakchi and Yakkabag districts together with the city center and five cities (Shakhrizabz, Kamashi, Kitab, Chirakchi, Yakkabag cities); two urban-type settlements (Miraqi, Eski Yakkabog) and 678 rural settlements located in the above-mentioned districts.

Taking into account the scale and nature of the settlement, the population census, in the future the city of Shakhrizabz will be considered and designed as an average town, taking into account the requirements of modern urban planning, rules and norms of urban design.

In addition, training facilities will be located and located around it. Taking into account the tradition of development of the city to the east, the project envisages the continuation of the axis of development of the center in this direction. In the eastern direction, housing and city-building reserves are also envisaged [3].

Irrigation facilities and other small irrigation canals, such as Chorshanbe, Muminabad, are actively involved in the city system, on the basis of which the recreation areas of the city residents are created.

It should be noted that the project identifies a solution to regulate the flow of the river Tankhozdarya. In the general plan of the city of Kitab, a similar solution is adopted for the Aksudarya River. Roads will be built along them to serve as dams, and shores are planned to be created. Water protection zones will be created along irrigation canals.

There are many cemeteries in the city, around which it is necessary to create sanitary protection zones. The project envisages the closure of these cemeteries and the use of these zones for the placement of residential and storage facilities, AZS,

STO, landscaping, their use in agriculture, for example, the creation of orchards, vineyards.

Given the fact that the territory of the city of Shakhrisabz in the future will include regional drainage facilities, it is necessary to accelerate the decision to close the cemeteries and strengthen measures to maintain the required environmental condition. At the same time, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of green crops in the city. Landscaping of parks, alleys, highways in the city will improve people's lives in hot climates. The city is mainly intended for single-family residential buildings with an area of 500 to 600 square meters per family. In combined rural settlements, where the area is larger than the city norm, it is proposed to intensify the areas under the project.

Therefore, the project proposes the development of residential buildings with two-storey apartments with similar areas. Due to the lack of economy and inconvenience, the development of two-storey buildings is not envisaged in the project, as residents on the second floor are deprived of the opportunity to use the area in front of their homes for personal purposes. On top of that, there is the problem of draining water to the second floor. All this requires the use of

two-story residential buildings with courtyards, two-story apartments in the project. This type of house should be located along the main highways of the city, in order to decorate them.

Multi-storey residential buildings (four-storey) are used in limited quantities, and the sixth structure envisages multi-storey buildings, mainly for small families, in order to emphasize the importance of the city center in the demolition of low-rise buildings.

Each residential structure (neighborhood, micro-district) is provided with basic and periodic (occasional) service complexes. Each structure envisages the creation of schools, kindergartens, neighborhood guzars and small alleys or parks, taking into account the standard of service and the number of people living in it.

In the urban environment, special attention is paid to the architectural and historical zone of the city. The project, in line with the previous master plan, envisages the removal of the Silk Road transport highway passing through its center and the creation of a pedestrian street at its base. Transportation services in these zones are provided by highways bypassing the area, ie the zone is served by highways running along its perimeter, and from them the population of the area is served by closed routes.

These zones are intended to create a tourist complex that will cover the entire historical complex with its services. In order to develop historical sites in this area in the spirit of oriental architecture and living environment, taking into account the

recommendations of the Institute "Uzshaharsozlik", it is necessary to carry out the reconstruction of pedestrian transport systems [4].

It is necessary to create stone bridges in the areas where tourist routes pass and to use yellow-red tones when painting the walls of residential buildings. It is necessary to continue the work on the restoration of the castle wall, the raised bridges along the length of the castle wall, the creation of protection zones around the monuments, as well as landscaping and beautification around them.

In short, the ancient Kesh-Shahrisabz with its historical and architectural monuments, infrastructure facilities, beautiful nature has always attracted everyone. One of the most pressing issues today is to further increase the tourism potential of the region through the effective use of such vast opportunities.

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