

Formation of Tourist Complexes in the Territories of Historical Cities

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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 system of tourism, the preservation and rational use of architectural, historical and cultural monuments; reconstruction of old ones and beautification of new cities; transport, road construction; utilities; The prospects of local industry and trade, as well as the method of development of these areas of activity were analyzed.

Keywords: Local, historical, tourism, monuments, transport, heritage, tourism, development, services, resources, architecture.

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

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.

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 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 promising schemes for the development of tourism for the historical cities of Uzbekistan.

The main part: 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 of active recreation, reaches about 5% of annual flow¹.

The variety of this itinerary, the opportunity to get acquainted with the historical past and modern life of the protected area or city to be visited, as well as the most favorable conditions for a study tour with a rest in 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 the full development of all key aspects of

¹ Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154.

tourism development in the project area².

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 tourism³.

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; It is expedient to plan all of this, taking into account the prospects for the development of local industry and trade, the share of capital investment in the development of these areas of activity⁴.

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, 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 Oliy Majlis⁵. The law itself already represents the unity of beings and ways to solve the problem. Taking into account the different techniques and methods of incorporating the system of tourist enterprises in the structure of the ancient city, we can simultaneously search for the optimal functional organization of tourism, find the best ways to use architectural monuments, find new ways of adapting them⁶.

Based on the above, we emphasize that the systematic design of tourism should, perhaps, 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, above 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 the republic⁷.

The existing structure of the ancient city, the preservation of all architectural monuments and valuable houses in their environment, ethnographic zones that meet the national and climatic features and national characteristics, as well as the environment and living environment. consists of identification. Provision of the territory with engineering facilities, creation 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

² Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

³ Inomovich, A. N. (2021). Principles of Reconstruction and Formation of Residential Buildings Typical of Historical City Centers. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 29-40.

⁴ Qudratovich, B. B. (2021). Personnel Issues in the Application of Nanotechnology in Construction and Architecture. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 248-250.

⁵ Салимов А.М. Зарубежный опыт регенерации памятников. архитектуры //Архитектура и строительство Узбекистана. Ташкент, 2009. – №1. – С.12.

⁶ Xurramovich, 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.

⁷ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса ХазратИ Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

of the labor force, taking into account the peculiarities of the historical zones.

The degree to which the problem has been studied. The approach to the use of monuments in the cities of Uzbekistan, mentioned in the articles of I. Notkin and I. Gordeeva, is of great importance. In contrast to the tradition of using architectural monuments as hotels, tourist bases and catering establishments, the authors generally ask for other proposals: large architectural monuments, modern quality of their courtyards, verandas and dome-shaped buildings. This will allow to almost completely preserve the appearance and construction of the monument, the harmonious environment⁸.

The following conclusions, suggestions and some recommendations can be made on the issue under consideration:

The study concludes with a diagram of the historical development of urban planning, transport and space changes, taking into account the ongoing development of urban planning, not only preserved, but also the missing parts of urban development⁹.

The main style of development of the city master plan, the historical-architectural and town-planning part of the district¹⁰.

As a result of historical-architectural and town-planning researches the system of historical zones is developed, which is divided as follows:

1. Boundaries and procedures for the use of protection zones.
2. Classification of historical, cultural and urban monuments
3. Derived from the general requirements for the provision of social services

the current state of historical and cultural monuments in the urban environment and their use (recommendations for their use).

Basic laws of reconstruction of volumetric-spatial and planning structure of historically formed buildings.

In carrying out the project, the general complex of historical, urban planning problems requires unusual solutions in terms of identifying, restoring and emphasizing the centuries-old structural-urban planning and architectural features by all means of architecture¹¹.

The establishment of a historical-architectural reserve is an important part of the task assigned to it as an urban-planning unit with historical integrity in the administrative-structural expression¹².

Today, almost all historical parts of the city have undergone certain changes:

- Lack of a city-wide cultural center;
- Center for the development of culture, tourism and excursions;

⁸ Ноткин И.И., Гордеева И.И. Памятники архитектуры и реконструкции городов Узбекистана, «Строительство и архитектура Узбекистана», 1972., с.7–11

⁹ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA FORTRESS OF ANCIENT JIZZAK. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 148-151.

¹⁰ Esirgapovich, J. A. (2021). CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 145-147.

¹¹ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43

¹² Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

- Concentration center for the production of folk crafts, souvenirs;
- general recreation, traditional ceremonies, fairs, sports competitions, circus arenas and others¹³.

Due to the new data on the historical, architectural and town-planning structure of the city, the project for the reconstruction of the historical part and the creation of a historical-ethnographic museum-reserve in some cases, individual design solutions have only a fundamental character¹⁴.

Such solutions will eliminate the possibility of such voluntary construction, as it was in the process of "consolidation" and reconstruction of important and "promising" places in the planning of the historic city¹⁵.

In the formation of the historical part, it is necessary to preserve the originality of the city structure, silhouette and architectural image, to create a harmonious unity of the newly built and historically formed urban environment.

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¹³ Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154

¹⁴ Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8

¹⁵ Alisherbek, N. (2021). About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 90-91.

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