

Ways of Formation of New Architectural Ensembles in the Development of Samarkand City

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Abstract: In this article, the city of Samarkand has historically been divided into three parts - "ancient" (Afrosiyob), "old city" (Temurids) and "new city" (Russians). As a result of its rich historical heritage, each section has its own independent artistic and unique architectural image. Therefore, the formation of a modern city without compromising the unique appearance of each architectural part requires the solution of several issues. For this purpose, the master plan of Samarkand until 2025 has been developed for the modern development and formation of the city.

Key words: Ensemble, historical, city, project, architecture, heritage, population, building, street, solution

The main goal of the main project is to create a large modern administrative and economic center in the city and to preserve the unique historical and cultural heritage of global significance. Special attention will be paid to the historical center of the city. It covers the "old city" and "new city" as a separate zone of urban planning, which includes the preservation of historical heritage and the provision of favorable conditions for living¹. Reconstruction of Eskishahar includes the development of engineering equipment, improvement of transport services and the provision of minimum social guarantees in the field of cultural and household services. Yangishahar includes commercial tourism services². The project envisages the placement of such facilities in the area without damaging the historical and cultural heritage³. According to a number of factors, including certain socio-economic processes, the growth of the urban population necessitates the management of urban growth⁴. The proximity of buildings and structures and the lack of internal resources lead to the territorial expansion of the city⁵. The regulation of the current administrative boundaries of Samarkand is directly related to the change in its territorial size⁶.

The management of the demographic and regional development of Samarkand requires the improvement of the existing structure of economic factors and close cooperation with the border areas⁷. The main solution of the master plan of the city of Samarkand is to create a single space, which will ensure the sustainable development of the city and its efficient operation, and is

¹ Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

² Хуррамович, К. А. (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.

³ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.

⁴ Dilshoda, S. About Modern Graphic Reconstruction Wall Painting Of The Throne-Room Of Afrasiab.

⁵ Жонузаков, Абдувахоб Эсиргапович, and Гулбахор Уктамовна Миразимова. "Городские парки и некоторые вопросы ландшафтно-экологического аспекта." *Academy* 11 (62) (2020).

⁶ 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

⁷ 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.

rationally planned. It is based on the transport-communication system, the open equivalent road system of the radial-ring structure in the historically formed historical center and the correct intersection of the middle and nearby streets⁸.

Under the new master plan, a number of streets will be reconstructed. New ensembles began to appear in the streets. One of them is MirzoUlugbek Street, one of the central streets of Samarkand. Formed a whole complex⁹. These three buildings, despite their different architectural appearance and grandeur, represented a series of common buildings. It is from the reflection of these buildings that we can see how majestic the use of the pair type, formed as the first ensemble in the history of ensemble building, in modern urban planning¹⁰.

At the intersection of Rodaki Street in the city, a high-rise apartment building with an academic lyceum is built on the diagonal axis of the street. These buildings are built as an alternative double ensemble. The architectural design and majesty of the buildings are built in harmony with each other¹¹. The construction of two such buildings at the intersection as a diagonal alternative is the first in the history of urban ensembles. The fact that the entrances to the buildings were designed in a similar artistic solution and that they were built on the same axis formed the modern royal ensemble¹².

In addition, large-scale construction is underway on MirzoUlugbek, YuldashAkhunboboyev and other streets. A complex of modern buildings with Russian architecture is being built on these streets. It is obvious that modern Samarkand is building buildings that correspond to each of the three main architectural units¹³.

This means that in modern urban planning, as well as in a historically formed city, buildings built in the form of an ensemble in artistic proportions are more attractive and impressive than individual buildings¹⁴.

An alcohol plant will be built around the Gori Amir architectural ensemble and the Ruhobod architectural monuments. Built in the center of the historic city, the plant violated urban planning norms and was a major factor in undermining the majesty of the Gori Amir complex, one of the city's main ensembles. Many of these mistakes have tarnished the image of Samarkand¹⁵.

However, after the independence of Uzbekistan, a new bright page was opened in the history of Samarkand. As a result of the initiative and creative work of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam AbduganievichKarimov, the city of Samarkand has restored its royal image. During the independence period, more attention was paid to national cultural monuments than ever before¹⁶.

Only the repair and restoration work carried out at the Shahi-Zinda architectural ensemble in 2005-2006 by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is much larger than in the

⁸ 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.

⁹ Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

¹⁰ Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

¹¹ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса ХазратИ Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

¹² Alisherbek, N. (2021). Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES*, 2(10), 24-26

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизакоб Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 2(9), 69-72

¹⁵ Yerjanovich, Y. B. (2021). Development and Planned Construction of Housing Buildings in Djizzak. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 109-112.

¹⁶ Inomovich, A. N. (2021). CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL SAMARKAND CITY CENTERS. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 155-158.

former Soviet Union. The monument was partially repaired in the former Soviet Union, and in some cases even repaired¹⁷. By the time of independence, large-scale complex works were carried out, such as the repair of Shahi-Zinda, as well as complex special works such as opening, replenishment, revival, restoration of originality, beautification, night lighting. As a result, Shahi-Zinda has been completely revived today, and its architectural and "spiritual" environment has been restored. Particular attention was paid to each inch of land - nigers, devices, corridors. Around Shahi-Zinda, Bibi Khanum and HazratiHizr ensembles, the buildings and monuments that accidentally ruined the city were removed, and a wide range of beautiful green spaces and fountains were erected.

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¹⁷ Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

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