

# HISTORICAL ENSEMBLES PRESERVATION IS THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT

*Juraev Zamon Zubaydulla ogli*

*Samarkand state architectural and civil engineering institute  
Zoning, Urban planning, Rural accommodation planning.  
Landscape architecture. 1st year basic doctoral student  
on the speciality in "Buildings and structures architecture" (PhD),*

\*\*\*

## **Abstract: ABSTRACT**

*This article describes the architectural ensembles transformation of Bukhara gave rise to rich urban planning methods and the architectural traditions formation, architectural ensembles creation, methods and features of their urban structure formation to find modern ways to transform, to pass on the analysis to the next generation while maintaining its status.*

**Keywords:** *analysis, tradition, architecture, ensemble, method.*

## **Introduction**

Due to independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has entered a new development era. Our people have a thousand-year architecture and urban planning history, cultural and spiritual heritage. [1]

Bukhara is one of the oldest and most unique cities in the world. It embodies 2,500 years of rich history and ancient civilization examples. Despite being a center of life, irrigated agriculture, science and development from time immemorial, this unique city, located on the lower reaches of the Zarafshan River, is rightly recognized in world history as one of the cultural cradles of humanity.

In order to preserve architectural ensembles located in the historical part of Bukhara region, unique historical monuments, for future generations, representatives of Bukhara region and Bukhara city administration, Bukhara region general construction department, "Bukhara project" and "Uztamirloyikha" institutes, as well as relevant ministries and committees

are jointly implementing a number of practical measures in the urban planning.

## **Main body**

In the first years of independence, work began on a modern transformation formation of old ensembles and the reconstruction of a new look of Bukhara. By the initiative and under the leadership of our first president, the appearance of Bukhara ensembles was restored. Today, modern transformation development of architectural ensembles in Bukhara region and the city is carried out by the following methods:

- construction and placement of domestic and cultural life objects, education, science and economic development, industry and production, market and trade, based on the new social development principles throughout the city;
- work on the repair, restoration, adaptation of the historical part of the city, its architectural monuments to modern social and tourism purposes, and thus their preservation for future generations, taking into account the history and universal status of the city;
- recreation of the population, urban climate, ecology and landscape improvement and the open environment beautification, landscaping, gardening, creation and formation of new gardens and parks, alleys;
- improvement of municipal life, engineering beautification and equipment;

Today, on the initiative and under the direct leadership of the head of our state, a program to increase green areas in the city has been developed. At the same time,

the main attention was paid to the uniqueness of the city and its each areas architecture, taking into account the ancient traditions, the districts location.

The old part of Bukhara, which has remained unchanged for centuries, the old city was also radically prospered during the years of independence. The holy shrines have been reconstructed and turned into a place of remembrance not only for our compatriots, but also for the whole Muslim world, as well as for tourists. At the same time, large-scale creative work was carried out in other areas of the Old City. Dozens of socio-cultural facilities, new residential buildings, bridges and roads have been built, makhallas and guzars have been beautified.

After independence, the city architecture has changed significantly. Examples include the Ark Castle and the surrounding architectural ensembles. Today, cities and villages are being beautified, modern enterprises, wide and smooth roads, educational and medical institutions, sports complexes and stadiums, parks and alleys are being built; reforms in the field of services in all complexes to change the lifestyle of our cities and villages, the essence of industrial relations, ultimately have a single goal - to create decent conditions for the people of Bukhara, the country and world tourists, including citizens living in rural areas. [2]

These monuments testify to the city's centuries-old history, culture and high architecture. Because of this, their modern transformation plays an important role. Improving these architectural ensembles transformation, like other cities in Uzbekistan, began after independence. In particular, the Minorai Kalon, Nodir Devon Begi khonakakh and other architectural ensembles transformation, which have been preserved to this day, is being completed.

Today, the architectural ensembles located in Bukhara region and cities have been studied in depth and included in the list of architectural monuments of the world. At present, the leadership of the republic is taking measures to attract domestic and foreign tourists, develop domestic and foreign tourism, improve the urban planning architecture by developing their modern transformation, focusing on the sacred shrines

and monuments restoration of the architectural ensemble. By transforming these architectural ensembles, it is possible to open new tourist routes by removing unsightly, dilapidated buildings that spoil the environment.

A total of 660 cultural heritage sites have been preserved in Bukhara region, from which 146 are of national importance and 514 are of local significance. About 70 of these facilities are being processed and transformed. The shrines of the great spiritual mentor Bakhauddin Naqshband and his mother Orifa were renovated, the environment was improved and a huge garden was created in accordance with the oriental gardening traditions. [3]

The architectural ensemble complex of the great scientist Abdukholik Gijduvani has been reconstructed and the environment has been improved. The madrasah built by Mirzo Ulugbek was reconstructed. A domed porch was built instead of the khazira-mausoleum in front of the madrasa. Here are the tombstones of Abdukholik Gijduvani. In ancient times, the complex consisted of a madrasah-khanaqah, a minaret on its left, a khazira-mausoleum and a mosque with a porch on the opposite side. Today there is a madrasa, a minaret and an ensemble with a porch opposite them. The ensemble is surrounded by greenery and a beautiful park in the center.

It should be noted that in Bukhara region, such national thinkers and scholars as Khoja Arif Mokhitobon, Ar-Revgari, Khoja Makhmud Anjir Fagnavi, Khoja Ali Romitani-Azizon, Khoja Mukhammad Boboi Samosi, Khoja Sayyid Amir Kulol, who belong to the Seven Pir series, have been renovated in accordance with national architectural styles and traditions, and transformation work continues. However, Gijduvani complex reconstruction in 2003 did not correspond to the ensemble traditions, and in 2018-2019, at the initiative of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the complex was transformed again. [4]

Despite such a large-scale work on the repair, reconstruction and conservation of architectural monuments, there are many monuments in Bukhara waiting for such changes, For example, in Shafirkan

district, in addition to the ensemble Khoja Arif Mokhitobon, there are many monuments. These are the mosques Khazrat Khoja Sharofiddin mosque, Barakaboy mosque, Miyona mosque, Mullo Fakhriddin mosque, Tojikon mosque.



Figure 1. Khazrat Khoja Sharofiddin Mosque

The uniqueness of these monuments is that they have historical significance. In front of each of these monuments there is a pool, well, ditch. These structures combination can be called an ensemble. The mosque is located in the mahalla of Khazrat Khoja Sharofiddin Gulomte. Barakaboy mosque, Miyona mosque, Mullo Fakhriddin mosque, Tojikon mosque are located in Arabkhona mahalla. This is a great achievement in transforming these areas into tourist areas by attracting tourists from the country and the world through the architectural ensembles and their modern transformation development.



Figure 2. Barakaboy mosque, Miyona mosque

## Conclusion

As a result of the above-named monument repair and restoration, the following goals were set and achieved:

First, they became a symbol of our people's own cultural heritage and unparalleled respect for great ancestors.

Second, the monuments serve to acquaint the younger generation with their ancestors heritage, in general, to educate them in the national identity spirit.

Thirdly, these monuments embody the originality of Bukhara architecture.

Fourth, in the urban structures networking, special attention should be paid to the development-transformation of medieval architectural ensembles and their modern expression-interpretation.

Fifth, the architectural ensembles transformation of Bukhara leads to rich urban planning methods. However, they have not been sufficiently used in modern urban planning;

Sixth, the architectural ensembles creating methods and their urban structure formation features are required to find interpretation ways aimed at a broad transformation.

## References

1. Karimov I.A. «Uzbekistan is on the threshold of the XXI century» - Tashkent.: «Uzbekistan». 1997.
2. Karimov I.A. «There is no future without historical memories» - Tashkent.: «Uzbekistan». 1998.
3. Akhmedov M.K. «Problems of Central Asian architectural ensembles and complexes formation». dis. – Samarkand.: SamSACEI. 1994.
4. Akhmedov M.K. «Ensemble buildings: traditions and continuity», «Architecture of Uzbekistan» (Almanac) - Tashkent.: «Ghafur Ghulam». 1985.