

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The ancient cultural monuments of Uzbekistan, the multifaceted living conditions of our people, require a variety of trips for scientific research. In turn, a high level of cultural services for tourists and professionals visiting from foreign countries is also one of the current tasks. This article discusses the role and importance of national architecture in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, measures and measures for its development, proposals for its further development in the future.

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The tourism sector is currently one of the most productive in the world, and its share in the economy is growing. Therefore, many countries are developing the tourism industry. In particular, special attention is paid to the development of this industry in our country. Uzbekistan has a rich tourist potential and all opportunities for the development of tourism, thanks to which various measures for the development of the tourism sector in our country, decisions and decrees of our president are being developed. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan SH.M.Mirziyoyev's decree of February 3, 2018 "on additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan" № 5326 [2], PQ-3509 of February 6, 2018 and PQ-3510 of February 7, 2018 of the Republic of Uzbekistan's state property Committee on measures to further improve tourism development activities [3], PQ-3514 of February 7, 2018 of "measures for the rapid development of domestic tourism"[4], This includes the decree of January 5, 2019 "on additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan"PF-5611 [5].

Architecture plays an important role in tourism because it is an expression of the natural environment through space. Well integrated into the surrounding environment, ecological accommodation and sustainable recreation masks are understood as local life, art and culture.

Today, great importance is attached to the development of Tourism. Ecotourism is an important factor in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. In our country, we are currently using our national parks as an object of ecotourism, the use of nature reserves in ecotourism is not yet allowed. In our country, it is of such practical importance as improving the ecological culture and environmental knowledge of the population, knowing and respecting the laws of nature protection, preparing nature resources for voluntary collaborative work on conservation programs, teaching the procedures, principles of ecotourism.

One of the peculiarities of Uzbek tourism is that the ancient Great Silk Road was adjacent to Fergana vodivsi precisely from our land, i.e. through Kashgar (Khitov). From here, through the Whiptail pass,

Ohangaron, Olmaliq, reached Tashkent along the Piscent. The second (main) road, starting from the Fergana Valley, went as far as Khojand, Khovos, O'ratepa, Zomin, Jizzakh, Sarbozor (Gallaorol), Ghazara (Jomboy), Samarkand, Bukhara [6].

The ancient cultural monuments of Uzbekistan, the multifaceted living conditions of our people, the industry under construction and the viewing of cultural sites, the organization of various hiking tours in order to conduct scientific research. In turn, tourists visiting from foreign countries, providing a high level of cultural services to specialists, are also becoming one of the urgent tasks of the present day [6].

Uzbekistan attracts the attention of the whole world with its many historical and architectural monuments, its nature with a diverse climate and its rapid development. The people of Uzbekistan are proud of their architectural monuments, which have survived from the ancestors to the present day. The Ichan-Qala complex in Khiva, historical centers in Bukhara, the cities of Shahrisabz and Samarkand are included in the special list of UNESCO "World Order" [7]. Monuments, irreplaceable monuments and architectural structures of special artistic value in these cities, reflecting past times, play an important role in the history and development of the country.

Today, there are about a hundred museums in Uzbekistan, almost half of which are located in the capital of the country. Each of these museums embodies the rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. In the center of the capital is the State Museum of Timurid history, the huge blue dome of which is reminiscent of the ancient Dome of the Samarkand architectural monuments. Museum exhibits testify to the formation of medieval forms of statehood on the territory of Uzbekistan and reflect the development of science, culture and art under Amir Temur [7].

In ancient times, Samarkand was described by such names as "Pearl of Islamic architecture", "mirror of the world". Extensive urban planning was carried out in Samarkand during the Middle Ages. The great ruler Amir Temur gathered in Samarkand the most skillful craftsmen and masters of his time, and the work they created has been living for centuries. Ulughbek, the grandson of Amir Temur, continues these traditions. Today, the breath of ancient history, preserved in monuments, ancient ruins, madrasas, mausoleums and towers in Samarkand, can be seen the perfect architectural style reflected in the monuments.

The legendary Registan Square is an irreplaceable architectural monument of Central Asia. In ancient times, this square was the commercial and social center of Samarkand. Three huge buildings of several centuries were erected here by the madrasas of Ulughbek, Sherdor and Tillaqori.

The mausoleum of Gouri-Amir is another pearl of ancient Samarkand. The cave-Amir mausoleum, similar to a hump, where the leaves of the Apostle tulips are arranged in a raft, is a very prominent place for tourists.

Today, Registan Square, Guri-Amir, Bibi-Honim, Shahi-Zinda mausoleums, Ulugbek Observatory and also several monuments have captivated visitors to the city.

In addition, our historical steps, which attract tourists, are very fertile, and Bukhara is famous for its architectural monuments. As if covered with a net, the mausoleum of Ismail Samani, a huge fortress and a fortified residence of the Ruler of Bukhara Ark, Minorai Kalon, many mosques and monuments such as madrasas, caravan-palaces, baths, remain among the unmatched pearls of Holy Bukhara.

Another of the tourist routes is the city Khiva, which has been completely preserved since the time of the Great Silk Road. It is known as the "open-air museum". Many architectural monuments are located in the city center, the Ichan-Qala complex dates from the end of the XVIII century to the first half of the XIX century. Due to its location at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road and the passage of the caravan route from here, four gates were built to Ichan-Qala facing the four sides of the world. The height of the fortress wall gives the city a charming look, just like in real eastern fairy tales.

The towers are said to reach the sky, and among them the longest Tower in Uzbekistan is Islam-

Khojaly. On the flat roofs of houses, the illuminated blue domes of the mausoleums and mosques stand with vigor. In Khiva, a few of the Khan's palaces have survived, the most famous of which is the huge stone-hut Palace, where ceremonies are held, where the Khan rests, and where the hall where the Khan's Kharas live. The exterior and wall are covered with Mosaic decorative stones. Knowing the city's splendor, exploring its narrow streets, and feeling the original taffeta of the "museum under the open sky", is still a day short.

Forty-girl, Frost - Castle, Janbus-Castle, Ishan-Castle mausoleum, unique soil-Castle and other historical-memorial monuments located in karakolpogistan arouse scientific and mine interest, attract local and foreign tourists.

The former caravanserais were replaced by modern comfortable hotels today. Hotels located in tourist areas can satisfy the demand of any guest. The only "difficulty" can be when choosing a design or comfort that suits your taste. For those who like the European style, cocktails with modern interiors, but those who want an oriental atmosphere in a pure sense, on the contrary, also have their own patterned doors, from colorful carpets to Oriental balconies.

In conclusion, it should be said that the ancient cultural monuments of Uzbekistan, the multifaceted living conditions of our people, the organization of various walks and excursions in order to conduct scientific research. In the successful operation of existing tourist facilities today and the design of new ones, it is necessary to find such an option of spatial organization and architecture-planning of tourist complexes, aimed at the complex use of natural and recreational objects. tourists visiting from foreign countries, specialists should be provided with a high level of cultural service. Tourism is developing in Uzbekistan due to the National Architecture, in the future it is necessary to conduct scientific research on its further development.

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