

## Proposals for the Use of Historic Shopping Malls in Uzbekistan for Modern Purposes

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### ABSTRACT

*The article provides information on the preservation of architectural monuments, including commercial buildings, their use for modern purposes, further revitalization of human relations with them and their adaptation to modern types of services.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Chorsu, tim, mountain, caravanserai, complex, monument, monument, decoration, khojra, mausoleum, courtyard, trade, dome.*

Each architectural monument is aimed at enriching our understanding of the development of the culture of a particular period, the style of construction, the intelligence of our ancestors. In addition, we need to properly organize the repair of architectural monuments, find ways to use them for modern purposes, thereby preserving them and bringing them back to life.

The preservation of architectural monuments, including commercial buildings, depends not only on their maintenance, but also on the revitalization of human relations with them, ie their adaptation to modern types of services.

Adaptation of architectural monuments for modern use must first and foremost involve the preservation of monuments and their spiritual architectural essence with almost no change. Here, on the one hand, the main focus should be on preserving the original artistic expression of the architectural monument, and on the other hand, on creating all the necessary conditions for the use of the monument as a "new" object. The main problem in this regard is to correctly determine which type of modern services the monument is suitable for and which specific service it is appropriate to adapt it to. The scientific and practical experience gained in this area by the open joint-stock company for the repair and commissioning of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan in Tashkent is particularly noteworthy. It developed and implemented projects for the repair and commissioning of a number of architectural monuments in historical cities such as Bukhara, Kokand, Nurata, Samarkand (Figure 1). The university has developed and implemented a number of recommendations for the repair, maintenance and use of architectural monuments for modern purposes. Below we will focus on the completed projects for the repair of commercial buildings and structures, their adaptation to modern use and landscaping.



*Figure 1. Use of Taki Sarrafon historical monument in Bukhara on modern lawns.*

**Ali-Qulikhon caravanserai in Khiva.** This monument of the XIX century is relatively well preserved, it is distinguished by its dimensional-planning, architectural, artistic solution, its place in the reserve and its proximity to the market area.

The caravanserai is a two-storey building with a rectangular plan. The dimensions of the yard are 42x46 m. Around the courtyard are cells on both floors. Downstairs rooms housed a variety of goods, while upstairs were visited by traders (Figure 2).



*Figure 2. Interior of the Ali-Qulikhan caravanserai in Khiva.*

The project to adapt the monument to the trade fair also envisages the conversion of the first floor rooms into industrial rooms, administrative rooms, part of the rooms into trade halls, and the second floor rooms mainly into trade halls. Favorable conditions have been created for the organization of a trade fair on the stage of the caravanserai on Sundays and Sundays. To do this, the roof of the courtyard is covered with a spatial lightweight grille construction covering made of rising pipes on

quiet high metal columns. This covering, reminiscent of a peculiar canopy set over the courtyard, rises slightly from the roof of the monument and joins its architectural composition through windows along the perimeter of the courtyard. Additional stairs have been designed near the side walls of the courtyard to allow customers to enter the second floor stage. In order to improve the microclimate, a multi-faceted patterned fountain has been installed in the center of the yard, surrounded by benches for customers to relax. The caravanserai rooms will be converted into summer and winter trade halls, and a trade fair will be held in the courtyard on Sundays and Sundays. Thus, the Ali-Qulikhan caravanserai became one of the most important and beautiful shopping centers of Khiva. This is one of the most convenient practical ways to preserve the monument and ensure its vitality.

Chorsu trade building in Samarkand. This 17th-century shopping mall is also well-preserved, with the so-called chorsu located at the junction of 6 streets leading to its historic city center, the Registan ensemble, as well as the traditional chorsu architecture. It is one of the most fully preserved commercial buildings in Samarkand (Figure 3).



*Figure 3. Chorsu historical monument in Registan Square in Samarkand.*

The Chorsu plan is in the form of a 12-cornered circle. In the center of the building there is a market covered with a large dome, adjacent to it there are 6 shops.

The Chorsu building is currently used as an exhibition hall of the Samarkand branch of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. One of the 6 shops mentioned above is the entrance to the hall, on the two walls of which, like other rooms, exhibitions of works of fine art can be placed. In general, it can be said that the level of demand for work to ensure the transmission and preservation of this historic commercial building in such a function to future generations.

At the same time, the monument is fully landscaped and illuminated so that tourists can see it in the evenings and in the evenings. The building is located in the north-eastern corner of Sherdor Madrasa, one of the monuments of the nearby Registan ensemble, and is of great importance as a historical monument at the beginning of Tashkent Trade Street.

Today, the city of Samarkand is becoming a major tourist center, which requires the modernization of our city and the development of a new urban planning system (Figure 4).



Figure 4. The current state of historical monuments in Samarkand.

The large-scale landscaping work carried out in our city pays little attention to the location and condition of shopping centers. Small and large shopping malls are located in a chaotic manner. It is surprising that they do not have such a variety of playgrounds, such as entertainment, recreation, especially for young people. For example, the main disadvantages of the New Trade Market in Samarkand are its location in a suburban production (industrial) warehouse, shops that do not meet the functional requirements of the shopping center, without cluttered shops and special services, and partly in the open air. Therefore, the transformation of Samarkand into a major world tourist city in the system of changes is increasing the need to create large shopping malls, entertainment centers and complexes based on centralized functional requirements.

If we analyze all the markets and major shopping centers in the region, they have the following shortcomings:

1. In shopping malls, products and items are irregular, not divided into special sections and not adapted to the buyer, and unconditionally transformed industrial buildings and open spaces into large shopping centers, located far from the city and occupying a very large area (eg New Market, Microdistrict Market).
2. Lack of convenience for customers in shopping centers (for example, in winter and summer conditions, the lack of microclimate in these facilities and the lack of safety and evacuation of people).
3. Due to the fact that the buildings and structures used in shopping centers are not specially designed as shopping centers, these buildings and structures can not meet the functional requirements for public buildings.
4. Lack of playgrounds and recreation areas in shopping centers and lack of good conditions for tourists.

Taking into account the above shortcomings and mistakes, it is expedient to work on the design of a new type of modern shopping markets and entertainment centers for the infrastructure of our city.

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