

## Reconstruction Works in Historical Cities During the Years of Independence in Uzbekistan and Ways to Improve Them

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### ABSTRACT

*The reconstruction work in historical cities during the years of independence in Uzbekistan, formation of centers, restoration of architectural monuments, adaptation of dwellings to various tasks and their improvements.*

**KEYWORDS:** *restoration, historical city, adaptation, culture, system, complex, historical center, beautification, renaissance, shahristan, castle, inner city, scale.*

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, a lot of reconstruction and creative work has been carried out in all historical cities. Nowadays such events continue to develop the process.

The objects of cultural heritage of different periods of history, testifying to the world civilization in the territory of Uzbekistan: archeological monuments, ancient cities, architectural monuments, houses and others are unique examples of the past.

Over the years of independence, a number of Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Government Decrees have been adopted, which clearly define the tasks aimed at improving the cities and towns of the republic.

In particular, in accordance with the Presidential Decree of June 2, 2000, the "Urban Development Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was developed and approved in 2002. Also, the Decree of April 26, 2000 "On measures to further improve the architecture and urban planning in the Republic of Uzbekistan", March 12, 2012 Decree "On the program of urban development and beautification of the old part of Tashkent until 2020" R-3806 and For example, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 20, 2014 No 31 "On the Program of comprehensive measures for the construction and reconstruction of facilities in the city of Shakhrisabz, Kashkadarya region" and others.

Particularity, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 2000, the "Urban Development Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was developed and approved in 2002. Moreover, the Decree "On measures to further improve architecture and urban planning in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated April 26, 2000, the Decree "On the program of urban planning and improvement of the old part of Tashkent until 2020" R-3806 dated March 12, 2012 and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №-31, dated February 20, 2014 "On the Program of Comprehensive Measures for the Construction and Reconstruction of Facilities in the City of Shakhrisabz, Kashkadarya Region" and others are examples. They clearly define the

tasks for the improvement of historical cities and towns of the republic. As a result, the centers of historical cities and their historically formed parts of the "old city" were restored.

The integration of historical urban culture plays an important role in urban redevelopment in Uzbekistan. Taking into account the natural and climatic factors, it is natural that a special study of the best aspects of the ancient architectural culture, high architectural traditions that have developed over the centuries will enrich and strengthen the spiritual culture of the people, and in practical terms - the reserve. architectural and urban planning techniques. Today, more than 3,000 of the country's more than 11,000 cultural heritage sites listed by the General Directorate for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage are ancient cities and castles.

Currently, there are a number of challenges in how to preserve and enrich the historical environment in the restoration and beautification of historic cities. These include the harmonization of historical and modern buildings, the correct solution of the historical centers where the most important buildings are located, the definition of the protection zone of monuments, their adaptation to a new function, repair, engineering networks, road infrastructure and more. Trends in the formation and development of historic cities and their centers, what principles should be based on the implementation of their reconstruction and beautification, as well as the development of the most optimal ways to adapt historical cities to modern requirements are relevant today.

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, a number of reconstruction works have been carried out in historical cities. We can see this in the example of the capital Tashkent. The city is one of the two structural cities. That is, it consists of "old" and "new" parts. The central part of the old part is separated by the historic buildings Kokaldosh Madrasa, Khoja Ahror Vali Mosque, Chorsu Bazaar and the ensemble of the modern Chorsu Hotel. The so-called new ensemble was designated as Amir Temur Avenue and the environs of the Uzbek Hotel and the Palace of International Forums. Between these two parts, the modern city center, Independence Square, was erected.

During the years of independence, a lot of reconstruction and creative work has been carried out on the square. The area of the square has a straight rectangular shape, with wide streets on three sides and the western part bordered by the Anhar River. During the years of independence, the concrete coverings laid on the main part of the area, which is not suitable for the climate of Uzbekistan, were removed, and a magnificent green garden area was created here. In total, the area consists of four separate parts. In particular, the Memorial Square was erected in the northern part of the square and a statue of the Mother of Sorrows was erected. The second part is the "Arch of Independence and Goodness" (2007) and the model of the globe and the monument "Happy Mother" (2005). If we look at the plan of the square, the philosophy of the location of the erected statues is of interest to one. Because the statue of the "Mother of Sorrows" faces west, that is, the sunset, and it serves as a symbol of grief. The monument "Happy Mother" is oriented to the east, that is, the sunrise, and is a symbol of bright life.

The next section is mainly occupied by government and administration buildings. These include the Senate, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry Building, the Political Party Building, the Institute of Art History and the Exhibition Palace of the Academy of Arts.

In addition, another internal ring road was built in Tashkent on Alisher Navoi Street, which connects old and new cities. This road is called Nurafshan, it was implemented in two stages and was commissioned in 2016. The first stage is a curved street starting from the territory of Minor Cemetery to Beruni Street. This street has 3 to 6 lanes and is about 5.5 km long. The second stage of the Nurafshan road starts from Beruni Street and continues to the territory of Oktepa Square. The street is 4 km long and 50 m wide. It has 4 to 8 lanes. Modern lighting is installed every 30 m in the middle of the street. The two-way carriageway is separated by metal fences. The most modern

technologies and materials were used in the construction. The construction of modern multi-storey residential buildings instead of the low-rise apartment buildings built along the street has allowed engineering networks to enter these areas as well. Fresh air circulation has also been improved.

Great attention is paid to the construction of bridges during the years of independence. Two covered overground pedestrian bridges have been built in Oktepa Square. Their length is 48 and 60 m. Furthermore, a transport and pedestrian bridge was built at the intersection of Sebzor and A. Qodiriy streets. The transport bridge in the Ganga area is 400 m long and 8 m high. The length of the two pedestrian bridges here is 100 m. Modern escalators and elevators were also used on the pedestrian bridge. Another bridge is a 19 m wide bridge at the intersection of Muqimiy and Usmon Nasir streets. Its length is about 1 km and its height is 7-8 m. This bridge is arched at a 150 degree angle. The bridge is supported by 21 pairs of reinforced concrete columns. This is the first bridge of its kind in Uzbekistan. Such creative work is becoming an integral architectural part of the city, along with the tasks such as ensuring the safety of vehicles and pedestrians, saving time, preventing congestion.

Historical ensembles located in the old part of Tashkent, including Hazrati Imam, Shayhantahur, Zangi ota complexes, have been creatively decorated during the years of independence. The buildings blocking the monuments were removed and the spirit of integration was restored to the area.

Today restoration, renovation and improvement, in a word, modernization is taking place in all our historical cities. Such work further increases the tourism potential of our country and increases the number of tourists. Finding a balance between historical and modern buildings is one of the most pressing problems in adapting a historic city to modern requirement.

Moreover, in 2014-2016, the historical center in the city of Shakhrisabz was repaired and beautified.

During the reign of the Timurids, Shahrissabz fortress was one of the leaders in Movarounnahr in terms of size. We read this in Baburnama: "... There is no better noshpot than the noshpot of Andijan. There is no greater fortress in Movarounnahr than Samarkand and Kesh".<sup>1</sup>

As part of the celebration of the 680th anniversary of Amir Temur in April 2016, in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 20, 2014 No. 31, repair and improvement works were carried out in Shakhrisabz. The city of Shakhrisabz is located on the Great Silk Road, where 14 cultural heritage sites have been repaired, restored and improved. White Palace (1380-1404), Complexes Dor-ut Tilovat (XIV-XIX centuries) And Dor-us Saodat (XIV-XIX centuries), Caravanserai Koba (XVI century), Historical fortress wall (XII- XIV centuries), Samarkand gate (XIV-XV centuries), Abdushukur Agalyk Madrasah (XIX century), Chorsu (XVI century), Medieval bath (XVI century), Chubin madrasah (XVI century), Malik Ashtar complex (XIX century), the house of Mahmud Ibnboy (XX century), among them the archaeological find Bani (XIV century), the Kunduzak mosque (1833).

Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur wrote that a number of creative works were carried out in Shakhrisabz during the Timurids: "Another is the district of Kesh, which is nine leagues to the south of Samarkand. Between Samarkand and Kesh is Itmak Dabani, a mountain that is the source of all the stone used by the stone carvers in the area. Since the countryside, city, roofs, and walls all turn beautifully green in the spring; the town is also called Shahrissabz.

For the sake of Kesh, Temurbek made many efforts and expectations to make it a city and a capital, and he built high buildings in Kesh. He made a great roof for the Devon to sit on, and two smaller roofs for the beys on the right and on the left, so that the Devon could be held. He made small

<sup>1</sup> Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. Baburnama. - T.: "Yulduzcha", 1989. p-6

shelves in each corner of this Devon room so that the people of savrun could sit again, and they are rarely seen in the upper world. I would say that Kishro is very tall. He also built a madrasah and a mausoleum in Kesh. The tomb of Jahangir Mirza and some of his descendants are there now. Because Kesh's ability to become a city was not like Samarkand, finally, Temurbek chose Samarkand as his capital".<sup>2</sup>

Amir Temur started beautification works in Shahrisabz in 1378-1379. We read this in the diary of the Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo: ... The suburbs are surrounded by earthen mounds and deep ditches. There are suspension bridges in front of the gates to the city. ... There are many big houses and mosques in the city. In particular, a mosque built by Temurbek stands out ...".<sup>3</sup>

In the historical part of the city, a cozy alley was built from the White Palace square to the Dor-ut Tilovat and Dor-us Saodat complexes. Here 9 fountains help to create an optimal microclimate in the lane. During the time of the Timurids, many lanes were built. In "Boburnom" it is said: "... In the east of Samarkand there are two gardens, further a combination, the Baldu Garden, the worst is the Dilkusho Garden. There is an alley from it to the Feruza Gate and poplars on both sides."<sup>4</sup> The modern alley in the historical center of Shakhrisabz resembles such historical alleys. The length of the alley is about 1200 meters. Designed in a combination of traditional and modern styles on both sides of the alley, 2-3-storey residential buildings, together with monuments, have further enriched the look of the historic center. The first floor of multi-storey buildings is used for a craft house and trade, and the upper floors are for a residential building.

The Samarkand Gate in the northern part of the historical center of the city has been restored. It is rectangular in shape, has a central arch, and semicircular constellations on either side. The height of the gate is planned to rise 12.8 m above ground level. The upper part is made of baked brick, the foundation is made of concrete. The appearance of the gate is similar to the preserved historical gates, its overall dimensions (including towers) are 17.5x10.4 m. The castle wall on the left side of the gate was also rebuilt of baked brick. It is 11.1 m high and 7 m thick. The wall shrinks upwards and it has semicircular towers at certain distances. In 1996, on the occasion of the 660th anniversary of the great master Amir Temur, 187 meters of the historic wall were symbolically restored.

As it's known, the historic city centers are defined by Registan Square and Chorsu. The site was used for commercial purposes and for meetings. A modern one-storey modern market building in the national style has been erected on this square. An open amphitheater has been built near the market.

The Koba caravanserai has been adapted to a new function, the "status center". The courtyard of the caravanserai was covered with a metal structure.

The cluttered and unsightly houses blocking the Malik Ashtar Mosque from the new alley have been removed and the facade of the mosque reopened. The alley is equipped with children's playgrounds, observation decks, fountains of various shapes, benches, which add splendor to the historic center.

In general, as a result of the creative work carried out to restore, repair and beautify the historical center of Shakhrisabz, the architectural samples of the Timurid renaissance will be beautiful, helping international and local tourists to enjoy the glorious history and culture of our country.

<sup>2</sup> Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. Baburnama. - T.: "Yulduzcha", 1989. p-47

<sup>3</sup> Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo. Diary of a trip to Samarkand - to the palace of Amir Temur (1403-1406). - T.: "Uzbekistan", 2010. p-146

<sup>4</sup> Po'latov Sh., Mamatmusaev T. Historical Karshi urban planning system. Architecture. Construction. Issue 1 of the Design Journal. - T.: 2016. – p- 3-7.

Following the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 29, 2004 "On preparations for the celebration of the 2700th anniversary of Karshi" and the Resolution of the President of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2005 "On additional measures to celebrate the 2700th anniversary of Karshi" a large amount of research and creative work was carried out in the city.

The ancestors of Karshi are considered to be Erkurgan (Bolo, Nashebolo), Zahhoki Moron (Nakshapa, Nakhshab), Shulluktepa (Nasaf).<sup>5</sup>

The **Erkurgan** monument is located north of Karshi in the area of the Sheykhali railway station. His name is mentioned in historical sources as Bolo, Valaam, Nashebolo. The city of Erkurgan has a history close to a rectangle, the corners of which are oriented almost to the sides of the world. It first appeared as a fortification in the IX-VII centuries BC. In the 6th century BC, the fort became a city that served as a trade and craft center in the oasis. The city was destroyed during the reign of Alexander the Great.

In the III-I centuries BC the wall of the shahristan was strengthened, straight rectangular towers were made. A trench was dug around it. The process of arc formation lasted until the first century BC. Its present ruins are located on a hill measuring 120x90 m with sides 5 m high. A temple was built in the center of Shahristan. The area of Shahristan was about 40 hectares.

In the I-IV centuries BC, the city expanded, surrounded by an additional outer wall, covering an area of 150 hectares. The devices are mostly located in the southeastern part of the city. A hut mausoleum was built in the area bounded by the outer wall. There were three entrance gates on the outer wall. From the 6th century AD, Erkurgan was in crisis.

The fortress-city named after Zahhoki Moron monument (around Karshi railway station) has lived in parallel with Erkurgan since the II century BC. In it, the architecture of the fortress was of paramount importance. The complex of buildings in the middle was protected by three, concentric square-shaped fortified walls. Its total area was about 150 acres.<sup>6</sup>

Erkurgan and Zahhoki Moron served as two specialized centers of the Nakhchivan oasis: trade and administrative-military centers.<sup>7</sup>

The **Shulluktepa** monument (8 km northwest of Karshi on the left bank of the Kashkadarya) was built as a fortification in the III-IV centuries BC. In the V-VI centuries it took the form of a castle with sides of 150x80 m. It is expedient to use the name Nakhshab in reference to him. In the VIII century, the Arabs occupied the city and surrounding areas. From the ninth century it developed as an oasis center.

Nasaf (formerly Nakhshab) consisted of an ark, a shahristan, and a rabad, occupying an area of 200 acres. There were four gates: Bukhara, Samarkand, Kesh and Gubdin. In the tenth century, the ark became a ruin, and life went on in abundance. In the early Middle Ages, important caravan routes connected with Iran, India, Russia and other European countries passed through Nasaf. Trade and

<sup>5</sup>Alimova D.A., Buryakov Yu.F., Suleymanov R.X. Nakhshab-Nasaf-Karshi: its place in world civilization. - T.: 2012. p- 109

<sup>6</sup>Po'latov Sh., Mamatmusaev T. Historical Karshi urban planning system. Architecture. Construction. Issue 1 of the Design Journal. - T.: 2016. - p 3-7.

<sup>7</sup>Alimova D.A., Buryakov Yu.F., Suleymanov R.X. Nakhshab-Nasaf-Karshi: its place in world civilization. - T.: 2012. p- 109

<sup>8</sup>Jurakulov O., Erdonov L. Against. // National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan.- T.: p- 608

<sup>9</sup>Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. Baburnama. - T.: "Yulduzcha", 1989. p-47

handicrafts flourished there.

In 1220, Nasaf was destroyed by Genghis Khan's army. In later periods (XIV century) the center of the oasis was rebuilt 3 times on the site of the present part of the old city. The khan of the Chigatay ulus, Kepakhon (1318-26), built a palace 2 farsakhs (12-14 km) from Nasaf.<sup>8</sup> The basis of Karshi is considered to be 8. The term "Karshi" means "palace", "opposition". The Baburnama also states that the name is derived from the Mongolian language and means "grave".<sup>9</sup> In the literature and in the vernacular, terms such as "Old City", "Fortress", "Castle" are used to refer to parts of the historical Karshi. Karshi, like other medieval cities, consisted of arches, shahristans, and rabads. In most cases, the arch of Karshi is called Orda, Shahristani - fortress. Shahristan and the arched walls are clearly expressed in the available literature. The boundary of Rabod - the fortress wall - is not shown in the literature. However, it must have been reflected in the topography of the city.<sup>10</sup>

Karshi Shahristani - the view of the fortress is marked by the Registan Square in the central part ("Red Square") and the Orda complex in the southern part, and the Jilovkhana Square, which connects them. The central part of Registan Shahristan was formed in the XIV-XVI centuries. The shape of the Registan was influenced by the location of the city gates and the Orda (according to some researchers, the Kepakhan Palace). The stage of Registan Square consisted mainly of two buildings: the Odina Mosque and the Abdullah Madrasa in front of it. The Chorsu building, the cistern and the bathroom also played an important role in the appearance of the square. Later, in the early 18th and early 20th centuries, a number of smaller madrassas were built here, around the Odina Mosque and the Abdullah Khan Madrasah, which also contributed to the field art of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The small forms on the side of the road leading to the square - the shops - gave the complex its fullness.

The peculiarity of the city of Karshi differs from similar complexes in other cities in that it is directly connected with an important caravan route in Central Asia. The importance of trade in Registan is proved by the Chorsu, the sardoba, and the baths.

The three-dimensional composition of Registan Square included smaller madrassas and mosques located around large monumental buildings; for example, the Choriboy and Sayidqulboy madrassahs were built next to the Abdullah madrassah.

Archaeological findings indicate that there were several tiled buildings in Karshi in the first half of the 14th century. In the second half of the 14th century, the shahristan was surrounded by a fortress wall, and the Odina mosque was built. A trench was dug 2.5-3 m deep around the wall. There were 4 lift bridges over it. The territory of Shahristan was 40 hectares. In the 16th century, a large mosque and a bathhouse were built near the city. Hungarian scholar Herman Vamberi visited Karshi in 1863 and wrote that the city had 10 caravanserais and a large market.

The priority of the mosque in the Registan complex was also expressed through architectural and artistic means. The level of the mosque was higher than the level of the square (seven steps) and in front of it there was an entrance called "kovush pattob" (where the prayer buckets are left). The place was made as a porch, the pillars were decorated with carvings, and the chair was made of marble. It is known that the porch was repaired during the reign of Amir Alimkhan (1910-1920).<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Po'latov Sh., Mamatmusaev T. Historical Karshi urban planning system. Architecture. Construction. Issue 1 of the Design Journal. - T.: 2016. p- 3-7.

<sup>11</sup> Nasriddinov Q. Karshi Registan. - T.: 2014. p-101-102.

<sup>12</sup> Nasriddinov Q. Karshi Registan. - T.: 2014. p- 101-102.

In Karshi, most of the heirs to the throne lived in the Bukhara Emirate. This was also reflected in the Hashemite Orda (also known as the Ark and the Inner Fortress). Its history was in the form of a trapezoid, occupying an area of 2.2 hectares. The Sakhlov (entrance) gate of the Orda was made of baked brick, like the main Tutak gate of the shahristan, with flowers on both sides, decorated with vinegar, and the top was sunken. According to oral tradition, at the top of the roof was a sign of the emirate's power marked with a whip. The room of the chief of the city guards was also near the same Gate. The relatives of the Karshi beg were used to line up for the officials during the ceremonial days in the gateway. When the Emir himself came to Karshi, he sat under the roof of the Sakhlov Gate and watched the execution of sentences (amnesty, fines, lashes, executions) depending on the level of crime.<sup>12</sup>

The orda consisted of several courtyards. The first had a domed mosque, a devon, treasury rooms, a tabla, and a dovecote. In the second courtyard was the main official building of the Orda - Arzxona (reception). The porch in front of the reception hall stood out with its decorations. There was a garden to the south of the Orda. According to K. Nasriddinov, it was built on the principles of a "garden": a marble pool in the middle, and four "chamans" between the alleys leading to it from four sides.

In the southern part of the Orda were cannonballs, ammunition (gunpowder) and other similar chambers (arsenal) and the tomb of a Mongol (Kebekhon). This tomb may be a reference to the name "Karshi" meaning "grave" as Babur said.

On the south-west side of the Jilovkhana square was the Orda, and on the north-east side was the Kazikhana. The north-west side of the square leads to the Registan and the south-east side to the Waterfall Gate. In the Jilovkhana square there were usually folk festivals for 7 days, various performances were organized, orders of the amir and bek were announced and executed. The dungeon was also near the Jilovkhana.

On both sides of the road from Registan to the Sharshara Gate in the southeast of Shahristan, the Oliy, Nur, and Shermuhammad madrassas were built during the reign of Amir Haydar, and a series of shops sprang up around them.

On the opposite side of the Jilovkhana from the Orda was built another administrative complex - a building called Kazikhana. The structure consisted of the gatehouse and two buildings in its courtyard: directly from the Kazikhana and the Embassy buildings.

The Treasure Gate, unlike the Storage Gate, was empty. There were three large drums on the porch under the roof of the gate. The porch was also used by trumpeters and drummers at city events. The courtyard of the cauldron was also built as a garden with a marble pool and a garden with flowers. On one side of the courtyard there was the Kazikhana (judge's office), to the opposite there was the Embassy. Both buildings consisted of several rooms, and in front of them was a porch decorated with carvings and paintings. The Kazikhana included a reception hall and there was a small bathroom in the embassy.<sup>13</sup>

The important military-strategic commitment of the emirate to Karshi is also reflected in the architecture of the defensive structures in Shahristan and Rabod. It was mentioned above that several buildings in Orda were also used to store ammunition and cannons. According to ethnographic data,

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<sup>13</sup> Nasriddinov Q. Karshi Registan. - T.: 2014. p- 109

<sup>14</sup> Nasriddinov Q. Karshi Registan. - T.: 2014. p- 109

<sup>15</sup> Jurakulov O., Erdonov L. Against. // National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - T. - 609 b.

the total number of large (7-bed) and small (5-bed) soldiers' rooms in the city was 70: out of which 20 was in Shahrستان and 50 was in Rabad. The fact that all four sides of the Registan were surrounded by barracks indicates that the area was specially guarded.<sup>14</sup>

In the corners of the fortress wall of Shahrستان there were one ball, and on top of the gates there were 2-3 balls. At the top of the main Tutak goal there were always 3 balls. Outside Shahrستان, there were large and small cannons specially built.

International and domestic trade played a major role in the life of the city. During the reign of Amir Alimkhan (1910-1920) on the occasion of the construction of the Sharshara Gate, a caravanserai Hafttanob (named after the fact that it occupied seven tanob lands) was built for merchants from far and wide. The weekly included a gatehouse, "Suvloq", "Bedakhona", "Otxona", "Filxona" (also for elephants), "Suvloq" (pool), "Tuyaqamoq" buildings, structures and open spaces (squares). Those who came from closer destinations were served by other caravanserais to the west of Rabotak Guzar which is larger and near Khoja Roshnoyi Cemetery which is smaller.

In addition to the domestic market of Karshi, there were two other Upper (large, on the east) and Lower (smaller, on the west) markets. Both contained zakat rooms. Large and small markets consisted of many shops and open spaces (specialized small markets).

Today, the Kokgumbaz mosque (16th century), the ancient bathhouse (16th century), the ancient bridge over the Kashkadarya (1583), the Sharofboy madrasah (early 18th century), the Charmgar mosque (mid-19th century), the Bektemir madrasah (1905) are located in Karshi. , Khoja Abdulaziz madrasah (XIX century), Kilichbek madrasah (XIX century) and other architectural monuments have been preserved.<sup>15</sup>

Comparing the above-mentioned system of urban planning of Karshi in the XVIII-XIX centuries with the system of other cities of Central Asia, it is possible to distinguish some of its peculiarities:

- is more complete because it is based on ethnographic data on the system of the city in this period; the rapid development of the city began during the reign of Amir Temur and Abdullah; during the reign of the Mangits (Amir Haydar and especially Amir Alimkhan) large-scale repairs and new construction works were carried out;
- along with Registan Square, Jilovkhana Square was of great importance in the city; there is some variation in their functions;
- the peculiarity of the urban planning of Karshi in this period is largely determined by the architecture of the fortress; the shahrستان emerged as a single fortress; military facilities - reflected in all major components of the urban system (ammunition facilities in the Horde, artillery in Shahrستان and Rabod, a large number of barracks, etc.);
- thorough study is required to clarify the rabod part of Karshi and the new part of the city, which appeared in the late XIX - early XX centuries.

The historical topography of Karshi considered above: archeological monuments (Erkurgan, Zakhoki Moron, Shulluktepa), medieval architectural emphasis (Mosque - Odina mosque, Sardoba, Namazgoh), madrasahs and mosques of the XVIII-XX centuries; the north-eastern and north-western sides of the shahrستان are marked by present-day streets, the south-eastern (haram ditch, halal ditch) and the south-western side by water depths. These can serve as an influential tool that can now be used to express the historicity of the city center of Karshi.



Large-scale reconstruction is underway in historic neighborhoods as well. One such neighborhood is Suzukota. Numerous studies have been conducted by experts in this area.<sup>16</sup>

Suzukota mahalla is a triangular shape inside the city walls of Tashkent and occupies the southwestern part of the historical area. It is located on a hill between the Lower Bozsuv and Deep Bridge canyons. Legend has it that Tashkent was built on "seven streams and seven hills." The relief of the neighborhood fits this definition. Two of the seven streams may be intended for these canals and one of the seven ridges for the neighborhood area (which forms a much higher hill than the water flowing in the ravines). This geographical location, in turn, has led to a relatively good preservation of the historical topography of the neighborhood.

Suzukota mahalla has been studied scientifically several times. There were also project proposals for reconstruction. However, the results were not published in the press.

In the existing system of five historical zones in Tashkent: nuclear (arc, shahristan), central (neighborhood-markets), middle (neighborhoods), peripheral (neighborhoods) and outer (neighborhoods), Suzukota mahalla occupies the middle and peripheral zone (zone). This situation, in turn, was reflected in the directions and positions of the streets that appeared in the middle and on the outskirts of the neighborhood.

The neighborhood has buildings with different historical and artistic-architectural values: public buildings and residential houses. Some places are empty.

**Streets.** The neighborhood is accessed through two major and one smaller streets from Karatash Street in the city. The main street in the neighborhood is Suzukota Street, which intersects in the middle. From there, the ground level goes down towards the ditches on the sides. This aspect has created a peculiarity in the architectural appearance of the neighborhood. From Suzukota Street, closed streets led to the gorges of Bozsuv and Chukur Bridge. The intersections of the streets - the joints formed spatially beautiful knots in many cases. Among them, the "T" -shaped joints stand out. The name of the closed street at the end of Suzukota Street, called Filtepa (Firtepa), indicates that the remains of an archeological object (perhaps a castle - "chakar") can be found under these places. From the south-western part of the neighborhood, the city, which was formed on the site of the fortified city wall, enters Samarkand through the Termez Street.

**Guzar.** In the middle of the neighborhood was a large rectangular guzar complex. From ancient times there was a teahouse and a pool, which were part of the guzar. The shop in the corner of Guzar is also one of the old buildings. It can be assumed that even in ancient times there were shops in its place. The entrance to the Guzar courtyard was made of iron bars. The main part of the guzar, the entrance to the building of the mahalla citizens' assembly, was arranged in the form of a porch, and next to the elder's room there was a meeting room attached to it. There were giant trees in the yard. There was a cafeteria in the corner, and benches were set up by the side of the rectangular pool. The entrance to the neighborhood guard office was from the back of the guzar.

Suzukota mahalla now includes five former mahallas: Andijan, Mirlar, Suzukota, Choponota and Chakar. The boundaries of former neighborhoods are currently difficult to define. Each had its own guzar.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Jurakulov O., Erdonov L. Against. // National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - T. - 609 b.

<sup>17</sup> Po'latov X., Mamatmusaev T., Abdullaev Sh. Historical image of Suzukota mahalla. Architecture. Construction. Design magazine 3-4 - issue. - T.: 2017. - Pages 67-71.

<sup>18</sup> Voronina V. Folk traditions of architecture of Uzbekistan. - M.: 1951; Manakova V. Artistic culture of the national dwelling of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. XIX - early. XX centuries. Monograph - album. - T.: 1989.

**Housing.** There is some information in the historical and architectural literature about the decoration of houses and mosques in Tashkent, and in particular in the neighborhood.<sup>18</sup> Examples of traditional folk architecture of Suzukota mahalla date back to the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century. A significant part of them are residential houses. In the construction of the house, most of the master architects continued the ancient traditions, making extensive use of local materials, using meticulous constructions.

The inner courtyard of the house is called "inside" and the outer courtyard is called "outside". Most of the terraces are built in front of the living rooms. The house was arranged on the second floor except when it was two stories high. It consists of an open corridor - a room with a porch, the windows of which face the street. At the entrance to the courtyard, the lower part, surrounded by a row of houses, mostly kitchens. One such house is preserved at the beginning of Suzukota Street. The roof in front of its second floor is covered with tin. It stands out sharply from other traditional houses preserved in the neighborhood with its current appearance. At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, some researchers called such a high courtyard typical of Tashkent "atrium", similar to that of ancient Rome. Uzhon Jabbor, a scholar of traditional housing, called it an "umbrella."

**Mosques.** The mosques of all five previous small mahallas, which are now part of the mahalla, have been preserved until recently.

*Andijan mosque* is on the side of Karatash street. It consists of a pavilion and a winter khanaqah on one side, like traditional neighborhood mosques. The porch and the attic have a columnar structure. The pillars are 8-sided, and there are four pillars on both the porch and the porch. The tops of the columns have beautiful wooden ornaments. The mosque is covered with tin. Sloping on all four sides. The front of the porch was later fenced with frames and a door. This happened after the mosque changed its function. The two pillars on the front of the porch are more beautifully decorated than the rest of the pillars - they have two rows of carved ornaments. The ceiling is closed in vassajuft construction. Decorative elements have been preserved in the ceiling cornices. Light and dark blue colors are more preserved. The room of the Andijan mosque was badly damaged. The south wall was almost half collapsed, and the spilled ceiling was raised with pillars. The porch was used as a workshop for repairing household appliances and cutting windows. The mosque was demolished in July 2017 during the reconstruction and beautification of the neighborhood.

*The Mirlar Mosque* was built on the corner of Suzuk ota Street. Used as a fabric dyeing workshop. The structure of this mosque is similar to the Andijan mosque, consisting of an awning and a khanaqah. The mosque has a columnar structure. There are four columns on the porch. The roof is covered with tin material.

*The Chapon ota mosque* is smaller than the Andijan and Mirlar mosques. The entrance is separated by a roof. The room is enclosed in a single structure in two parallel directions. One of the odd constructions is taller and the other is lower. This aspect indicates that the function of rooms covered with odd constructions is different. There are also small utility rooms behind the hotel. The entrance to the mosque is made of wood and has decorative elements. This mosque is connected with the Suzuk main mausoleum. Chapon ota mosque is the oldest in the neighborhood. According to legend, the person who built the mosque was engaged in the art of horsemanship. It has not been used before. Among other mosques of the neighborhood, it is distinguished by its small size, rich history and bright architectural and planning originality. The time of the first construction is estimated to date back to the XIV-XV centuries. It can be assumed that the entrance to the mosque was formed from the north, not from the south, as in recent times. Because there is a roof remnant on this side. The

fact that the mosque had at least two periods in the Middle Ages can also be seen from the variety of sunken lines on the surfaces of the flat (flat) bricks that appeared during the period of demolition. Some bricks are marked in simple diagonal directions, others in complex curves. A new, larger mosque is being built on the site of the Chapon ota mosque.

*The Suzuk ota mosque* has a relatively new, two-domed entrance, the earliest part of which is a domed khanaqah, an expansive porch, a G-shaped courtyard and a toilet. It is the most prestigious mosque in the neighborhood compared to other mosques. This is the only mosque in the neighborhood with a domed dome. It was built in several construction stages. In the past, it was used for many years as an enterprise of enamelware ("Emalposuda"). The inn had porches from the north and east. Later, more space was added from the east, and the open side of the porch was completely covered with windows. The spatially enclosed frame is made into a canopy. The door in the space is open. In the final stage of the mosque's expansion, the columns were joined by an open awning with a metal tube. During the funeral prayers, the coffin was placed outside the mosque, in the back. The entrance to the mosque courtyard and ancillary rooms were also built later. Its zircon dome had two gates and a tower on the right. The main - left gateway is located on a compositional axis with the Suzuk main mausoleum. The fact that the Suzuk ota mosque has been the main architectural center of the mahalla since ancient times is reflected in its old and new parts. Repairs and reconstruction are currently underway.

*Chakar Mosque* is the youngest mosque in the neighborhood. Located at the back of the guzar. The mosque belongs to the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century. Built in a columnar structure. It consists of a room and a porch. The porch faces the street. The ceiling is flat - lambali (chiy-ganchsuvoq). Used from cast ganch decorations. Neighborhood items (pots, coffins, etc.) are stored. It is used as a woodworking workshop. Chakar (historical defense structure) in Suzuk ota mahalla is one of the four in Tashkent.

In the middle of the neighborhood is the mausoleum of Suzuk ota and two sagans. A mausoleum was built on the burial place of Suzuk ota (according to some sources - Mustafaqul).

**Suzuk ota mausoleum.** Most of the mausoleums are built years, centuries after the person was buried. The mausoleum of Suzuk ota (Mustafaqul) of the XII century is also a relatively new structure built less than nine centuries after his death. Nose Suzuk had nothing on his father's grave. This mausoleum is a product of time. In terms of volume and composition, it is similar to the Shepherd's Mausoleum in Tashkent: relatively small, with a roof, two bouquets; The dome is coated with vinegar. The grille is mounted on the front. The entrance is arranged from the side. The door is carved. His book contains information in Cyrillic letters "Suzuk ota - Mustafaqul 1140-1217". The mausoleum is surrounded by a bed one meter wide. According to the scientific definition of monuments, this structure is not a "monument" - a building imitating historical mausoleums. A new monumental mausoleum is currently being built on the site of the mausoleum. Analysis of the results of measurement practices in some parts of Suzuk ota mahalla allows us to draw some conclusions:<sup>19</sup>

1. When conducting historical and architectural research in the reconstructed areas, it is necessary to conduct them as an integral part of the whole historical city.
2. It is expedient to preserve as much as possible the material (fragments of monuments) and spiritual (architectural-urban planning) heritage of all periods preserved in the process of reconstruction of the historical territory.

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<sup>19</sup> Po'latov X., Mamatmusaev T., Abdullaev Sh. Historical image of Suzuk ota mahalla. Architecture. Construction. Design magazine 3-4 - issue. - T.: 2017. - Pages 67-71.

3. The idea of preserving the historical heritage of our country requires the coordination of all efforts of the general public, the population of the neighborhood and, of course, the responsible governmental and non-governmental organizations and associations.

If we talk about the reconstruction work carried out in the cities, it is also a work that needs to be addressed in a complex and complex way.

Reconstruction or expansion of cities is directly related to population. The city is like separate buildings, only they are more complex than the buildings. There are always dynamic processes in the city. Control over the spatial development of cities has existed since the emergence of ancient cities. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, cities were protected by defensive walls. Later green rings appeared.

There are three main conditions in the process of urban development (reconstruction):

the city moves from one area to another, to a nearby area (e.g., ancient Shosh and the early medieval Thousand Apricots-Tashkent);

the historical system will be changed in one part of the city (for example, the south-western part of Kokand (Russian city), Samarkand and the "European" part of Tashkent in the XIX century);

A new territory will be added to the city (as in the cities of Tashkent and Samarkand (Russian cities) in the second half of the XIX century).

Changes in the life of cities (or parts of them) have been found to take place mainly as a process in four forms:

1. the process of expansion of the city (quantitative change - a positive reality);
2. the process of improving the quality of the city (functional, artistic and other aspects) (positive reality);
3. the process of moving the city from one place to another (neutral reality);
4. Deterioration (negative reality) of the city (or part).

It is proposed to divide the process of development of urban planning patterns in the territory of Uzbekistan from ancient times to five types:

1. "Tent city" cities surrounded by a corridor wall, without enough buildings inside, all buildings on the city stage restored from tents (in some sources, cities in the form of "var");
2. Rectangular dual cities with one gate, crossing the main street of the city from the center, with administrative, commercial, public buildings in the city network;
3. Three-part cities consisting of arches, shahristans, and rabads;
4. Two-structured cities consisting of "old" and "new" parts;
5. Cities modernizing as a result of technical progress.

Cities have concentric, sectoral, and multi-core development types. As cities expanded, they moved from one type to another. The area of cities is also directly related to the type of animal. For example, historic cities were 4-5 km wide. This takes into account the optimal time for a person to walk from one end of the city to the center. In the XIX-XX centuries, with the development of animal species, the urban area also expanded. Thus, the territory of modern cities has now expanded by 20-30 km.

Many cities in our country have a long history. Many of these cities are still alive today and new

modern buildings are being built. This process became more widespread, especially during the years of independence. There are also ancient buildings and structures of different historical and artistic value in such areas. In modern conditions, some of them will be preserved, while those that have no value will be demolished and replaced by new buildings. In the process of changing the architectural appearance of historical places, there is a need to renovate historical streets and squares. Because they do not meet the parameters of modern requirements.<sup>20</sup>

Reconstruction of the architectural and artistic environment of the city should be carried out in a comprehensive manner. In this case, the ancient center of the city should be considered as a historical heritage, and it is desirable to preserve it as much as possible. One of the main tasks in reconstruction projects is to take into account the engineering sector. In modern reconstruction, it is important to preserve the architectural heritage, to treat their protected areas with care.<sup>21</sup>

In the form of reconstructed areas, the originality of the facilities of historic city centers should be preserved. In the reconstruction of the historic city center, it is expedient to consider, first of all, the production facilities as the main building to be reconstructed. Then there will be an opportunity to expand the construction of recreation areas and transport on the site of production facilities in historic areas. This will definitely improve the ecological environment of the region and increase tourism opportunities.

Reconstruction and beautification of historical areas of the city should be addressed as a systemic task, which includes:<sup>22</sup>

- For the effective and systematic implementation of architectural and construction projects, their integration into production, investment, financial, tax policy, as well as the development of effective areas of long-term urban economy and infrastructure;
- accounting, evaluation and effective use of land and other real estate;
- Ensuring the interaction of city authorities and market infrastructure entities (commercial banks, stock exchanges, insurance companies, etc.);
- Attracting funds for the construction of new housing through the sale of housing, construction of which has begun but not yet completed, the lease of land, private investment, etc. ;
- creation and development of the investment system, mortgage loans.

Cities can have different planning structures: free, rectangular, radial, radial, mixed, and other plans.

An important classification feature of the areas to be reconstructed is their location in the urban area. As a rule, it is possible to distinguish three main areas: central, suburban and central. It should also be noted that the areas are located close to highways and streets.

The most branched classification of regions is their spatial-planning structure. In particular, depending on the floor of the area (low-rise, medium-rise, multi-storey); depending on density (extensive, high density); depending on the capital construction (emergency, obsolete, obsolete, etc.); characterized by planned organization and level of landscaping.

The strategic goal of the reconstruction of any region is to create conditions for environmental

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<sup>20</sup> Po'latov X., Mamatmusaev T. Reconstruction of urban monuments. Monograph. –T .: 2017.

<sup>21</sup> Reconstruction and repair of existing buildings in the city. Textbook for universities. / Ed. P.G. Grabovoy and V.A. Kharitonov. - M .: "ASV" and "Realproject", 2006.

<sup>22</sup> Milovidov N.N., Osin V.A., Shumilov M.S. Reconstruction of residential buildings. –M .: 1980.

security and quality of life, preservation of cultural heritage, as well as sustainable economic development. Reconstruction of cities will have to take into account the long-term interests of the population.

Territories can be reconstructed according to the following aspects: depending on the period of construction; depending on the historical and cultural value; depending on its location in the city; depending on spatial-planning parameters; depending on the functional significance; depending on socio-demographic characteristics.

Today, the transport system in modern cities remains a factor in shaping cities. There are several aspects to the plan of many historic cities that have become a shortcoming of the modern city today:<sup>23</sup>

1. In the scheme of historic cities, all modes of transport move through the center. This causes congestion in the area;
2. There is no clear differentiation, i.e. hierarchy, of the street system in cities. Lack of parking for vehicles;
3. Intersection of intensively moving streets through different levels is insufficient. The traffic flow is not completely separated from pedestrians;
4. Houses near main streets are not fully protected from noise, gas and dust.

Practice shows that the reconstruction of the architectural and artistic environment of the city center should be carried out in a comprehensive manner. In this case, the center should be considered as a historical heritage, and it is better to keep it as independent as possible. One of the main tasks in reconstruction projects is to take into account the engineering sectors. In modern reconstruction, it is important to preserve the architectural heritage, to treat their protected areas with care. Due to the dense facilities in the city centers, the main focus should be on solving the problem of their environmental condition.

Today, there are a number of "transportation problems" in the reconstruction of historic cities. These include the improvement of public transport, parking, street systems and private transport systems, and more. These problems (public transport, engineering systems, services) are complicating the development conditions of cities. Traffic in cities is largely dependent on its planned structure, the density of streets, the distances between intersections, the complexity of transport nodes. The city plan determines the speed of traffic, their throughput, the level of traffic safety and other important indicators.

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