

## **PROBLEMS AND MAXIMUM PRESERVATION OF THE TRADITIONAL STRUCTURE OF HOUSING IN THE HISTORICAL PART OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND**

**Kamilova M. E., Xamrakulov O. M.**

Teachers of the Department: “Design and preservation of cultural heritage objects” Samarkand state Architectural and Construction university, Uzbekistan

**Annotation:** In the article is being checked the problem of maintenance of an ancient plan structure of accommodation in historical part of Samarkand with maximal maintenance of traditional residential houses and their rational decision to the answering modern requirements.

**Keywords:** folk architecture, folk art, ayvan, artistic craft, ganch and wood carving, engraving on copper – trays, historical housing, guzars.

Over the years of Uzbekistan's independence, a number of important state and government documents have been adopted aimed at developing spirituality, art, culture and enlightenment, reforming the cultural sphere, ensuring the growth of its social and educational role. Strategic directions and specific tasks in the field of cultural construction have been identified.

On November 30, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev heard reports from the heads of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Architecture and Construction on the results of the reforms carried out in the field. Within the framework of the adopted targeted state programs and in accordance with the instructions given by the head of our state during trips to the regions, social facilities are being built locally.

Urban planning practice of the last decades has shown that those cities in which the pearls of medieval and classical architecture are not only preserved, but have surrounding residential buildings have beautiful original panoramas. [1]

Housing is the main object of folk architecture, it most fully reflects the tastes and needs of the working masses of the population, it makes up the main mass of the development of cities and villages. Hence it is clear that the shape of the dwelling is the starting point in the addition of the appearance of other objects of folk art. Uzbek folk dwelling, like a pearl shell, conceals the treasures of art inside the shell of deaf and featureless clay walls. Only sometimes an architectural touch – a shadowy spot, a loggia, a lattice opening – enlivens the stingy surface of the street facade. But inside the courtyard, the visitor is greeted, in contrast to the dust and heat of the street, by the cool shade of the ayvan, the greenery of the vineyard, cleanliness and comfort, instead of monotonous walls – exquisite spatial combinations, fine finishing of the details of the ayvan and the room. The appearance of the dwelling is characterized by spatiality, picturesqueness, scale and that special intimacy that is generated by the loving and attentive arrangement of each corner and details. Even the most modest dwellings followed architectural traditions and provide fertile material for study. All kinds of folk art are involved in the decoration of the dwelling – ganch and wood carving, ceiling and wall painting; works of artistic craft contribute to the same purpose: coinage and engraving on copper – trays, jugs, etc., ceramics – watering dishes, wood carving – chests and caskets. All these utensils are placed in special niches. In addition, the walls are decorated with various types of embroidery.[2]

There are many traditional residential buildings in the historical part of the city of Samarkand. They are located along Bukharskaya, Penjikentskaya, Khujumskaya, Rakhmatullayevskaya, Suzangaran streets, etc.

The problem of preserving the historical heritage, especially the old-town residential buildings around Aksaray in the city of Samarkand is one of the most urgent tasks of modern urban planning and historical heritage. The most compact type of development is housing in historical zones, which is often physically difficult to preserve due to the fragility of outdated building materials in them, unsolved engineering and technical problems.



***Pic. 1 In the process of many years of urban planning transformations, the old part of the city of Samarkand has undergone significant changes.***

More than half of historically valuable housing has been lost, some architectural and cultural monuments have been demolished, functional and compositional structures in the protected areas of valuable historical and architectural monuments have been disrupted, radical changes in the ancient planning structure have taken place. The reason for all this is that the historical buildings were considered obsolete, and radical transformations were envisaged here - the demolition of historical housing, guzars, redevelopment of streets and dead ends; the construction of the territory of the old city with multi-storey buildings.

Currently, in Samarkand, a significant part of the housing stock in the areas of existing development has a high level of physical and moral deterioration, the indicators of infrastructure elements do not meet modern and promising requirements. Pic. 1.

Reconstruction of traditional residential buildings will not only prolong the life cycle, but also significantly improve the quality of housing, eliminate utility deficiencies, equip houses with modern engineering equipment, improve the architectural image of residential buildings and increase their energy efficiency. For buildings of different construction periods, an individual approach is needed in the development of methods and technologies for their reconstruction. At the same time, the process should not take place in a detached house, but in a group of houses in a block. This makes it possible to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the situation of urban development, make the most rational

decisions that meet modern conditions, and ensure a logical connection of various architectural trends [3].

Now it has developed that in historical cities, the background building as the main "historical element" of the urban planning structure has turned out to be defenseless, which can and already leads to negative consequences, distorting the dignity and identity of national architecture.

The need to preserve the historical, cultural and town-planning heritage of the historical city demands the creation of a special regime for its reconstruction. However, the problem of protecting the urban heritage in the scope of the entire urban complex, including the consideration of the historical central core as an integral and unified monument of urban culture, is a relatively new aspect in the field of historical and cultural heritage preservation [3].

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