



ISSN: 2350-0328

**International Journal of Advanced Research in Science,  
Engineering and Technology**

**Vol. 7, Issue 11, November 2020**

# **Architectural Formation of Modern Cultural and Tourism Complexes of Architectural Environment in the Context of the Aral**

**Matniyazov Zafarbek Erkinovich**

Docent, Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

**ABSTRACT:** This article is related to the need to create scientifically based principles of architectural design of tourist facilities in the natural and cultural riches of the new socio-economic conditions of the Aral Sea region. Today, the tourism industry is recognized as one of the priorities of economic development at the state level. Attracting tourists from foreign countries with their unique traditions, folklore and national-artistic features, which is one of the priorities for the development of tourism in the country. The huge potential of the country's recreational resources, the peculiarities and favorable socio-economic conditions that shape the dynamics of tourism development are highlighted..

**KEY WORDS:** Aral Sea, architecture, extreme, Great Silk Road, recreation, tourist route, architecture, monuments, tourism, Karakalpakstan.

## **I.INTRODUCTION**

Tourism is an effective and promising source of national income growth, especially as it creates ample opportunities for countries with recreational opportunities, favorable natural-climatic conditions, historical and architectural monuments, and life security.

The relevance of the study is due to the need to create scientifically based principles of architectural design of tourist services in the natural and cultural resources of the Aral Sea region in the new socio-economic conditions of the region.

Today, the tourism sector in Uzbekistan is recognized at the state level as one of the priorities of economic development. Every year, the country becomes more and more attractive for businessmen, athletes, scientists, fans of extreme recreation, those interested in the history and culture of the Great Silk Road, architectural and archeological monuments. With its unique traditions, folklore and national-artistic features, which are one of the priorities in the development of tourism in the country, there is a growing interest in the historical and cultural heritage and tourists from abroad. The huge potential of the country's recreational resources should be understood in conjunction with the favorable socio-economic conditions that shape the specifics and dynamics of tourism development.

The analysis of modern practices in the organization and diversity of tourist areas in foreign countries is an important material for studying the advanced trends in the development of tourism infrastructure in the future.

Uzbekistan has an appropriate legal framework, a stable socio-political environment and security are reliable guarantees for the successful operation of international and domestic tourism. The state spends a large amount of budget funds for the construction of new hotels, resorts and the organization of public spaces in resort areas using natural conditions. At the same time, the problem of formation of tourist centers in places with a concentration of architectural monuments and other cultural heritage sites has not been resolved, and their diversity requires sufficient types of tourist services to preserve and modernize them in Uzbekistan. Analysis of modern problems of urban planning and architecture of cultural and tourist centers in other countries allows to identify advanced trends in the practice of promising development of tourism infrastructure.

In this regard, it is important to identify the potential of historical and cultural sites and recreation areas that promote the development of tourism in the country, to determine their regional and national characteristics, which should be taken into account in the creation and development of modern cultural and tourist complexes in Uzbekistan. Based on the above, it is expedient to propose the introduction and justification of the term tourist route - cultural and



ISSN: 2350-0328

## International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 7, Issue 11, November 2020

tourist complex in the development of the architectural concept of buildings and structures adjacent to architectural monuments for the development of tourism.

The new type of tourist route, in contrast to the established practice of building separate service facilities, should be formed as a single system with the function of preserving the architectural monument and determining its impact in calculating the capacity of the complex, urban planning principles and spatial planning features. At the same time, the socio-economic effectiveness of the concept is to increase the interest of the tourism industry in infrastructure investment, as well as archeological and restoration work, to contribute to the preservation of historical heritage, improving the comfort of visitors to the architectural monuments area and increasing local employment. Thus, along with the popularization and preservation of historical and cultural monuments and the organization of modern tourist complexes with them, the main task of architecture is to create a socially elegant, aesthetically expressive functional public space that meets the spirit of the time and the real needs of people.

In this regard, when studying foreign literature on the subject, P. Bernekker, M.B. Birjakova, E.K. Bulatova, E.V. Vavilova, V.G. Gulyaeva, I.V. Zorina, T.P. Kaverina, V.A. Kvartalnikova, A.S. Kuskov, D.V. Nikolaenko, M.A. Orlova, E.K. Bulatova, V.G. Gulyaeva, E.Yu. Kolbovskiy, S.V. Krivova, A.S. Kuskov, D.V. Nikolaenko, A.A. Safaryan, D.S. Ushakova, Yu.A. Thin, Yu.V. Chernyavskiy, M.D. In Sharigin's works, different approaches to the methodology of assessing the tourist potential are considered. To study the scenario approach to the organization of tourist accommodation and the construction of tourist centers and complexes, including architectural monuments, M.Z. Al-Lefdai, O.A. Antyufeeva, D. Bakiri, M.S. Bezuglova, E.P. Golubeva, G.N. Djanberidze, V.V. Drazhin, A.P. Durovich, E.Yu. Kolbovskiy, E.M. Kuzmina, A.B. Lukichev, V.A. Nielsen, A.P. Olxova, G.A. Potaeva, Yu.V. Raninsky, A.M. Rubaya, M.K. Smis, I.I. Sokolova, M.N. Stulikova, X.B. Tan, Yu.V. Titova, L.A. Tursunqulova, T.N. Chistyakova, F.N. Chan, X. Shenasa, V.M. Shuvalov. Various architectural and urban aspects of new construction in a historical setting M.A. Orlova, S.B. Pomorova, A.S. Considered in the works of Shchenkova.

Study of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan B.P. Denike, S.A. Ershov, B.N. Zasytkin, A.A. Marushchenko, M.E. Masson, G.A. Pugachenkova, V.I. Sarianidi, A.A. Semenov, S.P. Tolstov, A. Yu. It is based on the research of experts such as Yakubovsky. The Khorezm archeological and ethnographic expedition played a special role in the study of architectural monuments and the training of local professional archaeologists. As a result of his forty years of activity (1946-1986), the whole collection of primary sources on the history of architecture of Uzbekistan was collected and systematized, a number of generalizing books and articles were published.

Theoretical foundations of research in the field of architectural and constructive principles of design of objects of architectural environment in urban planning, hot and dry climates J.E. Aronina, N.M. Bachinskiy, L. Korbyuze, G. Lipsmayer, E.R. Kryukova, V.A. Lavrov, B.D. Mamedsahatova, M. Mexta, V.A. Nielsen, N.V. Obolenskiy, B.S. Saini, B.S. Singa, A.N. Rimshi, V.M. Firsanova, E. Xarkness, Sh. Shen, A. It consists of the works of Esenova.

**The purpose of our scientific research** –To determine the features of the architectural formation of tourist complexes in the zones of concentration of historical and cultural monuments of the Aral Sea region and to develop recommendations for their design, taking into account the extreme natural and climatic conditions of Central Asia. To achieve this goal, a number of tasks must be solved:

- Analysis of scientific, theoretical and design developments, typological features of traditional and modern practices of construction of tourist service buildings in countries with hot, dry climates and high salinity of the soil;
- Identification and analysis of historical, cultural and recreational resources that stimulate the development of cultural tourism in Karakalpakstan;
- Identification of the main factors influencing the organization of zoning and spatial planning solutions in architectural monuments;
- Identification, classification and generalization of the types of features and national characteristics of the objects of the architectural environment in the architecture of existing tourist facilities in Karakalpakstan;
- Analysis and synthesis of architectural features of historical and cultural monuments in the region;
- to study the evolution of state ideology in the field of preservation of cultural heritage and architectural monuments;
- Development of scientifically based recommendations for the formation of the architecture of tourist complexes in the historical and cultural monuments of the Aral Sea region;
- Development of proposals for the application of the main results of the study in the framework of experimental design.

The object of research is the objects of architectural environment, as well as cultural and tourist complexes located in the recreational area and architectural monuments of the Aral Sea region.



ISSN: 2350-0328

# International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 7, Issue 11, November 2020

The boundaries of the research - the work in the theoretical part covers the historical and modern periods of the objects of the architectural environment in countries with hot, dry climates and high levels of soil salinity. In the practical part of the study, spatial boundaries are determined by the location of recreational areas and cultural heritage sites in the Aral Sea region, which are of attractive importance for the organization and maintenance of tourism.

Analysis of the experience of designing tourist services in a historical environment in hot dry climates.

Explores the three-dimensional solutions of tourist complexes in regions with similar climatic conditions, as well as the stylization of national architectural elements in facade and interior solutions in historic city centers. The scope of research includes the most popular tourist centers located in major cities and historic sites.

Located in the historic center of Isfahan (Iran), the Abbasi Hotel has a 320-year history and is a living reminder of the Safavid dynasty in Iran. In 1966, it was completely renovated and the building was restored to its original structure, turning it into a modern hotel created by the best craftsmen of its time. The hotel has several magnificent halls named after the architectural stones of Isfahan. An interesting example of combining traditional motifs and modern solutions is the Dariush Grand Hotel on the Iranian island of Kish. The hotel on the shores of the Persian Gulf was built in the style of Persepolis, a symbol of the ancient Persian Empire.

Located in Sharm el-Sheikh (Egypt), it is a hotel complex on the shores of the Red Sea. The hotel, which is constantly expanding due to the increase in the flow of tourists, is a “white city” with a national style in its interior and façade architecture.

Projects for Samarkand and Bukhara, created under the direction of architect Felix Novikov, are of great interest. They are united by a similar theme, the design conditions of the same historical area. These tourist complexes are distinguished by a combination of modern techniques of compositional tasks, which are relevant both during design and today, using traditional architectural solutions of folk architecture.

Tourist center in the city of Samarkand [1]. The 620-seat complex is located around the Registan ensemble and is subordinated to the axis of three opposite madrassa structures. At the center of the composition of the center are its main elements - the reception hall, concert hall, swimming pool, restaurant, intersecting with the main recreation area and located to the lower level of the building. Diagonal arrows define the system of connection of the complex with the living rooms facing the three sides of the two residential courtyards. The two-story top-class apartments have porches facing Registan (a flat-covered terrace lined with columns). The spatial construction of the structures characterizes the terraced profile, which decreases as it approaches the ancient buildings. Turning houses into courtyards allows to limit the number and size of openings in the outer walls of buildings, allowing them to be widely adapted to the strong walls of a madrasa. The public spaces of the center have telescopic roofs with outdoor sun protection pergolas that create a unique silhouette. The materials of the walls - bricks, contribute to the unity with the historical environment of the city.

The Bukhara Tourist Center [1], a 420-seat complex, is located in the city's historic setting, next to ancient madrassa and mosque monuments and near trade domes, among which in the past it was adjacent to a closed street caravanserai. The whole composition reflects the lost urban structure in a new way. Across the street, on either side, are four residential buildings arranged around courtyards. These blocks, which are lowered to a level below their level, thereby conceal their mass and, in any case, turn into adjacent monuments with one-story commercial or residential buildings. The entrances to the public elements of the complex face the closed street: a concert hall, a swimming pool, a restaurant and other service buildings. The reception of tourists is organized in a preserved closed caravanserai.

With its fast-paced life and awkward environment, hotels far from the city are increasingly in demand among the city's residents. A number of such hotels, the examples of which are given below, have begun to be replenished with exotic holiday offers in the desert and are attracting tourists with their uniqueness.

The Qasr Al Sarab Desert Resort Hotel in Anantara is an oasis at the bottom of the Libyan desert, 2 hours from Abu Dhabi (UAE). The 206 rooms, with medium-capacity, oriental interiors, offer accommodations in solid tones, each with a desert-facing terrace. The hotel offers a wide range of services, including a large pool of irregular shapes.

In the case of the Lotos eco-hotel in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia, the PLaT Architects design bureau opted out of the concrete and brick metal frame and light steel panels embedded in the sand due to the region's unique features. The rectangular dimensions of the hotel rooms are arranged in a circle and form a lotus flower-like shape. At the top of them are porches at a 45-degree angle, which protects the interiors from direct sunlight and overheating of buildings. One of the main goals of the architects was to do the least damage to the ecosystem of the area. At the Lotus Hotel, electricity is generated using solar and wind energy. Located in the Al-Hatim Desert, the Arabian Nights Village offers travelers a variety of accommodation options: “Bedouin tents”, “palm houses”, “desert houses”, “castle towers”. Thus, the different requirements of visitors. The hotel block forms an inner courtyard with a recreation area [3-4].



ISSN: 2350-0328

## International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 7, Issue 11, November 2020

Seasonal camping is common all over the world. Types of recreation, such as living in national homes, grasslands, tents and tents lost in the desert, are becoming increasingly popular. Tourists are attracted by the exotic nature of this area, its distance from the city, as well as the different levels of comfort.

Kemping is popular in the deserts of Egypt, Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, India, Australia, Libya and other countries, and is attractive by its nature. The Banyan Tree Al Wadi villa complex in Ras Al Khaimah (UAE) is surrounded by 100 hectares of desert. Reflecting the image of nomadic camps, the resort offers accommodation in white tents on wooden platforms decorated with Arabic inspiration.

The above-mentioned projects have identified techniques that can be taken into account in the search for volume planning solutions for TOURIST ROUTES in the context of Uzbekistan. This includes::

- Different typologies of tourist complexes depending on the location, geographical location and surrounding buildings;

- use of courtyards as an element of national architecture and as a necessary element in regions with hot and dry climates;

- the use of local construction and decoration materials, taking into account the national architectural techniques;

- Stylization of national cultural and architectural elements in facade and interior solutions.

The construction of buildings in areas with a unique culture is often accompanied by the use of national features in the architecture of the facilities, which allows modern technological solutions to be adapted to historically created buildings.

One such example is the Central Market in Abu Dhabi (architect N. Foster). This project successfully combines traditional architecture, climatic conditions and modern technical solutions. In a compositional structure based on a traditional market image, enclosed spaces, courtyards, open spaces, and alleys alternate rhythmically. The holes in the roof and interior panel are based on a pattern developed in collaboration with students of the School of Islamic Art [5].

In modern architecture, traditional elements are used in the form of wine patterns reminiscent of traditional Arabic wines in the design of the multimodal transport and exchange center in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia), designed by the architectural firm Zaha Hadid. The shape of the building's smooth-flowing volumes resembles the sand dunes of the Arabian Desert.

The project of Queen Alia International Airport in Amman (Jordan) was implemented by the design bureau Foster Partners, and the basis of the composite solution was the use of a modular block that will allow future expansion of the building and increase passenger flow. The airport building has courtyards in hot and dry climates, which is an architectural feature of the region. The facades are protected by horizontal curtains [7].

The interrelation of local architectural principles and modern technologies leads to the creation of energy-saving structures and gives the building its uniqueness and history, combined with innovative solutions from the traditional features of the region in the architectural composition [8].

When analyzing the practice of organizing scenarios of tourist complexes in historical zones. To develop scenarios for visiting historical sites, O.O. Antyufeeva, E.K. Bulatova, V.V. Drajin, M.A. Orlov, G.A. Potaev, Yu.V. Raninskiy [3, 11, 12, 13, 15]. The provisions of the 1964 Venice Charter on the Preservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites played an important role in the creation of forms of preservation and display of archaeological heritage. In this document, the main goals and objectives of the protection of monuments are formed, based on the fact that cultural monuments are valuable not only as a work of a certain period, but also as a source of various information. The charter emphasizes the need to ensure the longevity of cultural monuments, their preservation in their original form and their use for modern needs. The main purpose of any work on a cultural monument is to prolong its life as a multifaceted value structure. An important condition for prolonging the life of a monument is its active participation in the life of modern society [14]. This goal is achieved in two ways: by emphasizing the artistic and historical value of the monument and by providing it with a function of modern use (usually a museum). Article 15 of the Excavation Act states that the most important requirement is: "Any reconstruction must be removed from the beginning, only the anastilia may be allowed, i.e. the return to the surviving but scattered fragments. The included elements should always be recognizable and indicate the minimum level necessary to provide the conditions for the preservation of the monument and the restoration of the unity of its forms"[15].

Unlike the historic cities of the Oroboy region, one of the most difficult tasks is to adapt this tourist complex to the already established development of the city. On the contrary, the development of tourist facilities in almost desert and remote areas is required. The country's largest cultural reserves, such as the archeological complexes in Ellikkala district, are located at some distance from major tourist routes and can only be reached by additional transport. Thus, a promising tourist center located within walking distance of visiting facilities should be connected to the existing infrastructure and economic part of the nearby city.



ISSN: 2350-0328

## International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 7, Issue 11, November 2020

Another example of the organization of tourist routes to historical sites - the "Golden Triangle of India" - is an excursion around the state of Rajasthan with its many unique cultural heritage. It includes visits and attractions to the famous Taj Mahal in Agra, including Delhi, Agra and Jaipur, and is the busiest program for visiting historic sites. The duration of the tourist route lasts from 3 to 6 days, depending on the number of objects.

M.A. In his works [11] Orlov suggests a method of developing tourist complexes with historical cities. The development of tourist routes is based on the "scenario method". It identifies all types of tourist attractions that affect the design parameters and the functional structure of tourism facilities - historic cities, cultural monuments of architecture, modern architectural objects, local traditions, customs, etc. [16].

In tourist route projects, the development of scenarios for visitors to visit this institution and the calculation of the capacity of tourist facilities was carried out taking into account the following factors:

- type of tourism;
- The composition of the tourist group (age, individual, family);
- duration of stay;
- seasonality of work;
- focus on the middle class of visitors as the largest influx of tourists.

Due to the lack of a developed program of the tourism industry in the cultural heritage sites of Karakalpakstan, today multi-day tourist routes, including architectural monuments, are not fully developed, which is not only a one-day inspection, but also a deeper development through prior acquaintance with history and culture. Thus, it is necessary to develop new scenarios for the development of tourism in the country, the increase in its duration necessitates the organization of transport and service infrastructure. This work analyzes the current state of the tourist infrastructure in the country and offers design parameters and new scenarios for visits to archeological sites and other tourist sites. The study reveals new requirements for the development of intercultural exchange between the countries of Central Asia and acquaintance with the heritage of the Great Silk Road in the country. There are many interesting objects for the display of historical monuments in Uzbekistan. Given the economic potential of tourism, the main task of our state is to continue to provide foreign visitors with a wider way to get acquainted with the cultural heritage of the country.

Summarizing the foreign experience, the following tasks should be addressed in the design of a network of tourist facilities in Karakalpakstan:

- identification of areas with a high concentration of monuments as objects of exhibition;
- identification of tourist interests in the region;
- Analysis of the relative location of monuments, their distance and temporary existence;
- Development of a scenario of the general process of "tourism";
- Determining the time spent by the visitor in the institution.

By solving the identified tasks, having this information, it is possible to calculate the capacity of tourist service facilities in architectural monuments and determine the functional diversity of the complex.

In summary, the analysis of the results of scientific research revealed the main factors influencing the formation of the Aral Sea tourist route: tourist potential of architectural monuments, distance and time of attraction, duration of visits, natural-climatic conditions, traditional architectural features. Analysis of the classification of hotels on the following parameters: type, mode of operation, purpose, type of accommodation, level of comfort, - allowed to determine the most common types of hotels in Central Asia and their architectural features. As a result of volume planning, analysis of artistic and constructive solutions, the possibilities and location of hotels located in the architectural heritage zones of the region, their main features were identified, including: walking distance from the concentration zones of monuments; closed plan scheme; the presence of a courtyard, a porch; rational focus on key points; use of sunscreen on facades; limiting the height of the building; use of flat roofs for terraces and observation decks; the conformity of the artistic solutions of the facades to the traditional architectural style. On the basis of foreign and local experience, urban planning and architectural features of the design of tourist services were identified, taking into account the following parameters: hot dry climatic conditions; concentration zones of historical and cultural monuments; application of traditional elements in architecture. The result is a systematization of techniques that can be used in the search for tourist route volume planning solutions in the context of the Aral Sea region. Analysis of the practice of the scenario method of formation of tourist complexes in the historical zones of other countries allowed to define the tasks of establishing a network of tourist facilities in Uzbekistan, the solution of which reveals the location of tourist zones, determines their composition, calculates design capacity and functional diversity of new complexes.





ISSN: 2350-0328

# International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 7, Issue 11, November 2020

## REFERENCES

1. Belogolovskiy V., Ryabushin A. Felix Novikov "Master of Soviet Architecture". - TATLIN, 2009. - 184 p.
2. ArchDaily: Xiangshawan Desert Lotus Hotel [Electronic resource] / PLaT Architects. - 2012. - Access mode: <http://www.archdaily.com/296725/xiangshawandesert-lotus-hotel-plat-architects>.
3. Arabian Nights Village [Electronic resource]. - Friend mode: [http://visitabudhabi.ae/en/explore/dessert/arabian\\_nights.heritage.village.aspx](http://visitabudhabi.ae/en/explore/dessert/arabian_nights.heritage.village.aspx).
4. Arabian Nights Village [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.arabiannightsvillage.com>.
5. Aldar Central Market [Electronic resource]. - Available mode: <http://www.fosterandpartners.com/projects/masdar-development>.
6. Chirkov, A. Multimodal transport-peresadochny node "Financial Center named after King Abdullah" [Electronic resource]. - 2013. Accessmode: <http://www.archplatforma.ru/act=1&nwid=2445>.
7. Foster + Partners. Queen Alia International Airport [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://www.fosterandpartners.com/projects/queen-alia-internationalairport>.
8. Smith, M. K. Tourism, culture and regeneration. / M. K. Smith. - Wallingford: CABI Pub., 2006. - 186 p.
9. Antyufeeva, O. A. Arkhitekturno-gradostroitelnyeprintsipyekspirovaniyaarheologicheskixpamyatnikovVelikogoShelkovogoputinaterrioriiNizhnegoPovoljya: dis.kand. architect.: 05.23.22 / AntyufeevaOlgaAlekseevna. - M., 2014. - 159 p.
10. Bulatova E. K. Formation of architectural means of the tourist center for small and medium-sized cities (on the first South Urals): dis.kand.arxist.: 05.32.20 / Bulatova Evgeniya Konstantinovna.-Nizhny Novgorod, 2014. - 139 p.
11. Orlov, M. A. Large tourist centers / M.A. Orlov. - M.: Stroyizdat, 1983. - 159.
12. Potaev, G.A. Tselevye orientiry razvitiya malyx istoricheskix gorodov - tsentrov turizma [Electronic resource] / G.A. Potaev, V.V. Drajin // Architecture and construction. - 2004. - №9. - Reaching mode: <http://ais.by/story/288>
13. Raninskiy, Yu. V. Suzdal - tourist center / Yu. V. Raninskiy; under obshch. ed. M.A. Orlova. - M.: Stroyizdat, 1981. - 279 p.
14. Bulatov M.S. Geometricheskaya garmonizatsiya v arhitekture Sredney Azii IX-XV vv. M., Nauka, 1978. - 379 p.
15. Bulatova E. K. Formation of architectural means of the tourist center for small and medium-sized cities (in the prime of the South Urals): dis. kand. architect.: 05.32.20 / Bulatova Evgeniya Konstantinovna. - Nizhny Novgorod, 2014. -139 p.
16. Potaev, G.A. Tselevye orientiry razvitiya malyx istoricheskix gorodov -tsentrov turizma (Electronic resource) G.A. Potaev, V.V. Drajin // Architecture and construction. - 2004. - №9. - Reaching mode: <http://ais.by/story/288>