



AIN PRINCIPLES OF USING BUKHARA CITY'S ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS FOR MODERN PURPOSES

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Abstract:

The rich architectural heritage of Bukhara city and its utilization for modern purposes while preserving its historical and cultural significance, enhancing it, and passing it on to future generations without damage is considered a critical issue. Bukhara, a city renowned for its grand historical monuments, requires these monuments to be adapted for new purposes in line with contemporary demands and needs. This article encompasses all these aspects, emphasizing the enhancement of the functional significance of historical monuments through the use of modern architectural and urban planning technologies.

Keywords: Bukhara, architectural monuments, historical heritage, urban planning, innovations, cultural preservation, civilization, science, legacy.

Introduction

Bukhara is a sacred city that has left an indelible mark on world civilization with its rich scientific heritage, ancient artifacts, and architectural monuments. It is a famous cultural center and a cradle of knowledge. This blessed land has been the birthplace of great personalities whose blood was shed here. In Bukhara, sciences such as philosophy, geography, jurisprudence, medicine, hadith, geometry, and many other religious and secular disciplines were taught. Most renowned figures in the Islamic world are buried in the mausoleums and cemeteries of this sacred land, their resting places having become pilgrimage sites. Sources state that while divine light rains from the sky onto most Muslim cities, in Bukhara, this light emanates from the soil itself. More than 365 madrasahs were established in



Bukhara, laying the foundation for the flourishing of knowledge. Bukhara is a museum city preserving over 140 architectural monuments from the Middle Ages. It is the only city in Central Asia fully documented by the famous 10th-century historian Narshakhi. Narshakhi notes in his works that no other city has as many names as Bukhara. In the 5th century, it was called Nyumi in China; later, in the sources of the Tang Empire, it was referred to as An, Ansi, Buho, and Buhe. According to etymologists, the name "Bukhara" derives from the word "Buharak," meaning "place of fortune" or "happy place."

Materials and Methods

Every year, Bukhara hosts the "Silk and Spices" festival, which attracts tourists from around the world to visit the city. During this festival, Bukhara's cuisine, spices, fruits, sweets, fabrics, clothing, carpets sewn by artisans, atlas and adras textiles, clay toys, and various accessories crafted by blacksmiths are presented to visitors. Bukhara's traditional dances add a unique charm to the festival.

Bukhara is a city rich in historical and cultural monuments. Utilizing these monuments for modern purposes creates significant opportunities for tourism, education, art, and cultural development. Currently, numerous efforts are underway to ensure these monuments serve contemporary needs. Additional infrastructure is being developed around the architectural monuments, particularly for tourism routes, roads, exhibition halls, and services. Special tourist itineraries are being organized. Thematic tours related to Bukhara's history and architecture have been established, and online information about historical monuments is provided through interactive tours and virtual excursions. Weekly travel maps have been created based on tourists' requests. Minarets and architectural ensembles are now integrated with modern art and culture, hosting museums and galleries.

Every tourist visiting Bukhara wishes to learn about its past. For this reason, they also visit the "Seven Pirs" pilgrimage sites. The Samanid Mausoleum, Ark Fortress, Kalon Minaret, Lyabi Hauz, Sitorai Mokhi Khosa, and the madrasahs attract visitors repeatedly due to their charm, tranquility, and peacefulness.

Results

Under the initiatives of President Shavkat Mirziyev, the 2022-2026 tourism development program in Bukhara, measures to protect the "Ancient Paykent"



archaeological heritage site, and the preservation of manuscripts, rare works, and items of exceptional value inherited from our ancestors have been set in motion. Museums for these books have also been established.

Architectural monuments in need of repair in Bukhara have been restored, adding a unique freshness to the city's appearance. The Bahauddin Naqshband pilgrimage site has been renovated, and a Sufism school has been established there. A museum has been created within the mausoleum of this sacred figure, housing his books and works written about him.

The restoration of the Seven Pirs pilgrimage sites has become another positive step for domestic tourism. People from all regions of Uzbekistan are visiting Bukhara, boosting pilgrimage tourism. Every inch of Bukhara's land is sacred. As Sadridin Salim Bukhari stated, every visitor wonders whether the soil they tread upon might be the blessed grave of a revered figure. This land has nurtured countless saints, prophets, wise men, spiritual leaders, and hadith scholars, whose sacred tombs reside here.

Discussion

Bukhara, one of Uzbekistan's oldest and most historic cities, is a center of numerous pilgrimage sites and religious heritage. This city holds several sacred places of great importance to the Islamic world. Bukhara's pilgrimage sites play a significant role not only in religious reverence but also in promoting tourism and increasing economic significance. The city is home to several famous and sacred pilgrimage sites, each of great historical and religious importance. For instance: The use of pilgrimage sites must prioritize the preservation and protection of their history and culture. Safeguarding these objects, which have existed for centuries, from any issues helps reduce potential future problems.

Another key aspect of wisely utilizing pilgrimage sites is tourism development. Bukhara is envisioned as a tourism hub with immense potential. Special tours, cultural events, and services are being organized for tourists. Cultural events are held annually in Bukhara, with festivals arranged for both locals and visitors. Establishing specific routes and tourist pathways, along with applying modern advertising and marketing methods, aids in advancing the tourism sector.



Conclusion

Bukhara is described as an “open-air museum.” It is a sacred land bestowed with the title “Bukhara Sharif.” Preserving its madrasahs, mosques, minarets, mausoleums, and the artifacts inherited by us and passing them on to future generations is the greatest duty of our youth. This is because the blood of our ancestors, renowned worldwide for their knowledge and rich cultural heritage, was shed here, and their blessed graves lie in this land. Preserving the heritage of our country, famous for its rich cultural and spiritual legacy and its construction architecture that continues to astonish the world, serves as a bridge between the past and the future—a duty that must be upheld for many years to come.

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