

**ARCHITECTURE OF TOURIST FOOTPATHS IN SAMARKAND CITY**

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**Abstract:** The use of practical and foreign experiences in the field of architecture of pedestrian walkways in the formation of historical areas of the city of Samarkand, the use of practical and foreign experiences in the organization of urban planning and historical pedestrian environment. walking paths, scientific study of achievements and shortcomings, this is modern architecture. making suggestions on effective use for further development of the scientific project.

**Key words:** Changes to the landscape of the area, corridors, irrigation networks, landscaping and harmonization of building facades with respect to these projects.

**Research object:** Tourist pedestrian walkways in historical Samarkand (Islom Karimov Street, Registan Street, University Square, etc.)

**Main part.** Designed to study the development of tourist routes, which is one of the foundations of tourism development. The history of tourist routes, the routes of tourists in the great geographical eras, Central Asian scientists and geographers, and tourist-scientists who conducted research and discoveries in the 20th century, methods of developing a tourist route, providing services on routes, developing ecological tourism routes, and important topics defining the project model, goals and objectives of route creation are covered [2].

In architecture, the types of historical Samarkand pedestrian walkways, practical experiences, achievements and shortcomings in the field of urban planning and organization of the environment of historical pedestrian walkways are scientifically studied, and proposals are made for the future development of architecture [1].

The aim of the study is to study the problematic aspects of modernizing tourist pedestrian walkways in historical Samarkand, and to find solutions to the issues of the interaction of culture and the community environment in the mainly historical area of the city. The preservation of pedestrian walkways in the historical part of Samarkand and the appearance of pedestrian walkways in their traditional compositional integrity, taking into account historical architectural traditions in the process of creating future projects for urban pedestrian walkways [1].



**Figure 1. Islam Karimov Street**

There has been no objective scientific assessment of the state, formation and level of development of the architecture of the historical pedestrian zone of Samarkand city from the time of its formation to the beginning of the 21st century, and there are few scientific analyses of achievements and shortcomings. The architectural creative styles and architectural and artistic directions formed during this period have been identified, but not sufficiently. The methods of organizing tourist routes are designed to reveal the uniqueness of historically formed streets, fragments of the urban environment [2].

**Problems.** The continuity of the tourist pedestrian environment implies the creation of a single network system of interconnected pedestrian areas that ensures pedestrian connectivity throughout all areas of the historic center [2].

A continuous system of pedestrian and recreational areas, as well as a transport network, creates connectivity in urban areas, making urban areas walkable and mutually accessible. The social connectivity of tourist destinations allows for the inclusion of low-income areas located in the outskirts and the center of the city into a single social circle.

Natural and man-made landscapes are of great importance for the formation of the environment of tourist pedestrian walkways, which are a means of creating a single architectural space that develops the urban ensemble. Natural elements - relief, water, plantings - usually complement the open architectural composition. The architectural and artistic appearance and comfort of the environment of the system of pedestrian tourist routes largely depend on the characteristics of the interaction of man-made areas and natural components of the urban environment, as well as the characteristics of a particular urban landscape. In each city, depending on the morphology of the urban environment, there is a specific location and type of framework for the system of pedestrian paths. Thus, the structure of the organization of the system of tourist routes is largely determined by the relief structure, the nature of the placement of existing monuments, the footprint of the street and road network, transport infrastructure, and its connection with the visual structure of the city [3].

The use of any planning methods to improve the social and ecological quality characteristics of the tourist route environment is not specified. The “Green Line” pedestrian tourist route does not fit into either the structure of the city’s public recreation areas or its ecological structure. The objects of visit are not thematic, they are selected from different periods of the city’s history. The route does not show the preserved massifs of the city’s wooden historical buildings. In addition, the “Green Line” has an unclear, freedom-seeking planning structure. The entry and exit points are not emphasized in any way, any simple points of the route can serve as a starting point [2].

From the point of view of urban planning, walking tourist routes are spatial systems that include various urbanization and recreation zones, institutions and complexes, individual objects of natural and cultural nature, engineering communications, service production and consumption institutions, etc. [3].

Hiking tourist routes are considered a set of natural - climatic, health, historical - cultural, educational and social - household objects of the relevant territory. In a broader sense, tourism resources include natural, historical, social and cultural objects, including tourist exhibition objects, as well as other objects and institutions that can satisfy the spiritual needs of tourists, help restore and develop their physical strength.

It should be noted that the communication system of the “Green Line” pedestrian tourist route is relatively well established, but the comfort of the environment and its ecological component is not provided for in any way. From the conducted analysis, it can be concluded that the “Green Line” tourist route needs to be improved, since the environmental quality of the route does not meet international standards [3].

Located in the center of the ancient Silk Road, Samarkand is one of the ancient cities of the world, famous for its rich cultural and historical heritage, unique oriental appearance and color, wonderful natural and climatic conditions, and high tourist potential [3].

Solution. Taking a cue from foreign experience, in England, separate pedestrian crossings have been created for those looking at their smartphones (mobile phones), and there are no obstacles on them. It turned out that special pedestrian crossings have appeared on the streets of Manchester for people walking and looking at their smartphone screens. The author of the unusual project is the mobile operator AO-Mobile, which wanted to take care of its users [4].



**Figure 2. Manchester Street smartphone lane**

Hardman Boulevard has built a pedestrian walkway that thousands of people walk through every day. According to company employees, special markings have been made on the paths so that people do not collide with each other, but can calmly move forward, freely looking only at their smartphones. The path is 75 meters long and is divided into two lanes. When British people walk on the sidewalk, they often bump into each other because they are looking at their smartphones (mobile phones) [4].

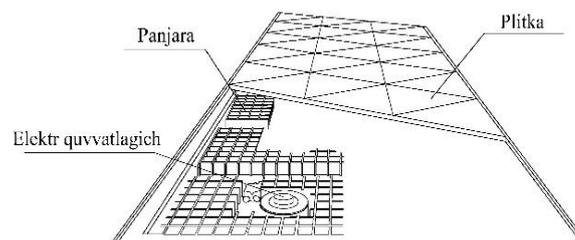
In England, bus stops are made with glass on all sides. The reason is that when it rains, the roads are flooded and the people waiting for the bus at the stop are not splashed with water, which is why bus stops are built close to the road. Bicycle paths for pedestrians are very popular, where you can see bicycles being rented at every step. Another interesting fact is that in England, even pedestrian paths are created for ducks. These paths are mainly found in parks, and this path was invented so that it would not spoil the beautiful landscaped gardens, to put it bluntly, and of course it is natural that this would be interesting for tourists [4].

Since 2009, the company PaveGen has been developing paving slabs that convert the kinetic energy of pedestrians into electricity.



**Figure 3. PaveGen's innovative tiles**

The latest project is Bird Street in London, where one of the sidewalks is covered with special PaveGen tiles.



**Figure 4. Tile drawing project**

The company claims that the tiles generate electricity through magnets and coils. Each step along a 10-square-meter walkway on Bird Street generates enough electricity to light the walkway while playing audio through nearby speakers. You could also use the energy from that walkway to light up trees and broadcast Bluetooth signals [4].

**Conclusion:** The main results of research on the development of parameters, quantitative characteristics of tourism facilities, and methods for assessing tourist potential have been introduced into the practice of regional architecture, thereby creating the necessary conditions for the organization and development of a tourist architectural environment in regions with tourist potential.

Proposals have been developed for the effective placement of recreational areas and the creation of composite solutions for other tourist facilities on tourist routes in the Samarkand region. It is necessary to build or reconstruct pedestrian tourist trails in historical places not only for tourists, but also for domestic tourism and the local population.

The development of tourism and recreational activities ensures the use of innovative ideas in the architectural planning of pedestrian walkways when creating tourist and recreational complexes that include various elements necessary for the development of a tourist destination. In this regard, a special place in the field of tourist and recreational design in general, and the creation of tourist projects in particular, occupies a special place.

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