



### ANALYSIS OF THE PRACTICE OF SILENCING TOURIST COMPLEXES IN HOT CLIMATES AND UNFAVORABLE CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS

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#### Annotatsiya

Shu bilan birgalikda tepalikni joylashuvi, joylashuv evaziga eski shahar kompozitsion siulitetini to'liq ko'rishga imkoniyat berishini, yonboshda Siyobcha anhorini o'tayotganligini xisobga olgan holda va tepalik relesini baland nuqtasini xisobga olgan holda, Konigil tepaligi Samarqand shahar shaharsozlik markazi bo'lishini va shaharning turizm markazi bo'lishiga to'liq imkoniyat borligini mazkur tadqiqot ishida takidlab o'tyapti. Vaxolanki, shu tepalik misolida ko'zda tutilgan ilmiy tadqiqot ishimizda zamonaviy turistik majmua loyiha asoslari va tamoyillari ishlab chiqilyapti.

#### Annotation

At the same time, taking into account the location of the hill, the opportunity to fully see the Old City Composite siuliteti in exchange for the location, the passage of the siobcha pomegranate on the side and the high point of the hill relief, Conigil Hill is taking full opportunity to become the city planning center of Samarkand and become the tourism center of In our scientific research work on the example of this hill, the basics and principles of the project of the modern tourist complex are being developed.

#### Аннотация

Вместе с тем, в данной исследовательской работе подчеркивается, что расположение холма позволяет в полной мере увидеть композиционный силуэт старого города в обмен на расположение, учитывая, что на склоне холма проходит якорь чернильница, и учитывая высокую точку рельефа холма, холм конигил является градостроительным центром Самарканда и имеет все шансы стать туристическим центром города. В то же время, в нашей научно-исследовательской работе, предусмотренной на примере этого холма, разрабатываются основы и принципы проекта современного туристического комплекса.

**Kalit so'zlari:** Табий иклим, тарихий обидалар, туристлар окими, релефли худуд, туристик зона.

**Ключевые слова:** Природный климат, исторические памятники, туристический климат, рельеф местности, туристическая зона.

**Keywords:** Natural climate, historical monuments, tourist climate, terrain, tourist zone.

Natural places of Uzbekistan attract visitors from many countries of the world. But the requirements for tourism are common to all countries, and they try to meet these conditions in their own way. Therefore, today tourism is "rising" with many norms, concepts and conditions.



According to the UN 1954 conclusion, "tourism is an active recreation that affects the stimulation of health, physical development of a person, which is associated with movement outside the place of permanent residence." The World Tourism Organization held the 1981 "World Tourism Conference" in Madrid. "Tourism" - defined as an activity combined in countries with a number of Socas and sports elements with the aim of studying certain areas, new countries. Tourism is a trip of residents of one country to another. In 1993, the UN Statistical Commission gave a broader definition of "Tourism": "Tourism is the activity of individuals who travel and stay in places outside the normal urban environment for a period not exceeding one year in a row, for recreational, business and other purposes."

Within the framework of the research carried out, we will consider internal and external tourism, classify its types;

- tourism as a destination trip;
- tourism as a service and employment sector;
- tourism as a branch of the economy;
- tourism as a human occupation;
- tourism as a form of Education.

In the XXI century, tourism includes various industries and other types of recreation, so there is a need to classify it by type.

According to the recommendations of the Jaxon travel organization, three types of tourism can be distinguished for each state :

- domestic tourism-residents travel around their country.
- arriving tourism is a trip to any country by persons who are not its inhabitants.
- outgoing tourism is a trip of residents of one country to another.

Within the framework of the study, we examined internal and external tourism, classify their types:

- domestic tourism;
- tourism of residents of neighboring countries (CIS);
- international tourism.

Generally accepted" tourism " is classified as:

- by composition (individual, group, Family);
- depending on age (children, youth, family, middle age, retirement age);
- on socio-economic interests (by profession and business, education,sports, health (recreational), trade);
- taking into account the active methods of obtaining throughout the country: car, pedestrian, bicycle, horse, camel, water, trail, etc.;
- landscape accounting (mountain, forest, Sea, city, etc.));
- vehicles used to arrive in the country (air transport, water transport, Land Transport);
- through tourist accommodation (hotels, camping, motels, apartments, cottages, etc.).).

All these definitions are universal, generalizing in nature and reflecting the peculiarities of the object we are studying, and special attention is paid to this cultural and educational tourism. Therefore, the concept of" cultural and tourist complexes in the relief " should be clarified and formulated more clearly: this is usually the central point of a tourist route, the history and



culture of which includes ecomoslama. In the landscape of "tourist complexes in areas unfavorable for construction", nature, water resources are taken into account.

Considered an important element of the network "cultural tourist center by relief", it is a place of concentration that provides tourists with accommodation, food, tourist information and excursion services, among others. The concept of "natural and historical environment" also requires accuracy. The most common term in professional speech is "architectural, natural and historical environment", which implies the preservation and use of natural and other historical-environmental values in the development of a modern city. The discipline is also given this name when preparing students for the University in the specialty "design of the architectural environment" and "conservation" of the historical and cultural landscape, which also considers monuments of the past in the context of historical cities. However, there is something else, a broader interpretation of this concept: the protection of the historical and cultural landscape - the territory of historical and cultural heritage objects with their surroundings (group protection zone with the surrounding landscape). Each object has its own radius of the invulnerable area - there is a protective zone. When their zones are adjacent to each other, a group zone is formed, that is, a historical landscape environment. It is not the uniqueness of the hill, but the connectivity itself, a hill in the form of a single historical and Landscape Environment".

One of the main conditions for the development of tourism in a certain area on the outskirts of a historical city is the presence of tourist potential, a set of natural, cultural, historical and socio-economic conditions for the organization of tourist activities in a particular area. Specialists for assessing the methodology of tourist potential for various approaches: Ye. K. Bulatova, V. G. Gulyaev, Ye. Y. Kolbovsky, A. S. Kuskov, T. V. Nikolaenko, A. A. Safaryan, D. S. Ushakov, Yu. A. Khodengikh, D. M. Sharygin. Today there are several main directions in the content of the existing term "tourist potential". For Example, V. Glavan defines it as "the sum of opportunities that the natural and social environment provides for tourism activities". M. Yelenis defines the term as "the sum of natural and human resources." Yu method. A. Khudenkikh "involves the calculation of tourist potential on the basis of assigning points to various categories of service facilities." E. K. In his research, Bulatova, as a result of the analysis of various concepts of this term, draws out the following definition of "complex": as "the architectural and tourist potential of territories", "a set of specific tourist natural and anthropogenic conditions and factors that create prospects for the formation and development of a tourist and recreational environment in a particular territory." Also, to assess the tourist attractiveness of the region, the SWOT analysis method is used to determine the possibilities, strengths and weaknesses, internal and external factors of the development of this area in the region under study. The basis of the methodology used in this study is to assess the quantitative availability of objects. The historical and architectural heritage of conigil, its unique natural location, historical city panoramas, associated with the cultural landscape, its silhouette and the presence of other objects for tourists around the object.

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