

## Industrial Buildings and Architecture of Samarkand

**Maksimov Furkat Sulaymanovich**

*Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

**Abstract:** This scientific article examines the scientific basis of the name of the city of Samarkand, the architecture of industrial buildings and structures of Samarkand and expresses opinions about them. At the same time, information is given about the history of the formation of the city of Samarkand, the monuments and architecture of Samarkand, the culture of the city of Samarkand.

**Keywords:** Kent, qand, Samar, Semizkand, Semizqand, Hamara, Shamar, Avesta, Gathering place, consulting village, construction, industry, craft.

**Samarkand** is one of the oldest cities in Uzbekistan. A number of historians in their works consider Samarkand equal to Babylon, Thebes, Athens, Rome, Persia and other similar cities. Almost all researchers believe that the second part of this name is Turkic - **kent**, - **qand**, that is, village, city.

According to Mahmud Kashgari **Kent**, this is said in every city on the side of the sunrise. But the first part of this name is interpreted differently in the sources. In some sources, **Samar** is associated with the name of a person, the name of a commander, and in some sources it is explained that **Samara** means fruit, harvest, that is, the city of sweets.

Abu Rayhan Beruni writes in his work that "Samarkand is **Samizkand** in Turkish, one of the cities of enlightenment." Mahmud Kashgari notes that "the Oguzes and those close to them call Samarkand **Samizqand** - the fat city" because of its size.

Kh. Khasanov, asserting this etymology of this name, connected another explanation, that is, the first part of the name with the Persian word **Hamara** "gathering, accumulation" and "place of gathering, consultation of the village", T. Rakhmatov considers the first component of the name of Samarkand to be associated with the Persian the word **Shamar** means "stream, canal" and interprets this name as "village by the stream".

Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world, a city with more than 2,700 years of history, founded in the 8th century BC. The oldest source on the history of Uzbekistan, in the book "Avesta", is the capital of the Sogdian state from the 4th century BC to the 6th century AD. According to the Roman historian Quintus Cursius Rufus, at the end of the 1st century BC the circumference of the Samarkand fortress wall was approximately 10.5 km. In 329 BC, Alexander the Great and his warriors destroyed Samarkand. The people rebelled against the troops of Alexander the Great. The rebels were led by a man named Spitamenes, who tried to liberate Samarkand from the Greeks, but was killed by treacherous nomadic leaders, and his head was sent to Alexander the Great to make peace.

In the 6th century, Samarkand was part of the Turkish Khanate and was ruled by local governors. During this period, Samarkand had trade relations with countries such as India, Iran, Egypt and Byzantium.

At the beginning of the 8th century, in 712, Arab troops under the leadership of Qutayba ibn Muslim occupied Samarkand. The people rebelled against them under the leadership of Mukanna, and because the rebels wore white clothes, they are known in history as the "white dress rebellion". After several bloody clashes, the troops of the Arab Caliphate gained the upper hand, but Mukanna, who did not want to surrender to the Arabs, died by throwing himself into a burning furnace.

Since the 20s of the 9th century, representatives of the local zamindar population were involved in the management of Mavarunnahr and its regions, who actively participated in the suppression of uprisings against the Arabs, for example, the management of Samarkand was transferred to the Samanids. From that time on, Samarkand became the capital of the Soman state. Since 887, Samanid silver coins were minted for the first time in Samarkand. Samarkand is one of the largest craft and trade centers of Mavarunnahr. Since the 11th century, Samarkand was part of the Karakhanid state. During the Karakhanid period, the unification of different countries made it possible to develop science and culture. During this period, the importance of Samarkand as an administrative and cultural center increased, expanded and developed. Understanding the important place of science and culture in the life of the country, the Karakhanids patronized it. Interregional trade based on the Great Silk Road became more developed. In the 11th century, Samarkand was conquered by the Seljuks. Since the 12th century it was subordinate to Karakhitai. In 1210 it was included in the state of Muhammad Khorezmshah.

In 1220, Genghis Khan's troops invaded Samarkand, set the city on fire and killed most of the population, the rest fled the city and survived. A few years later, Samarkand began to recover.

In the middle of the 14th century, a popular movement against the Mongols arose in Mavarunnahr. As a result of the uprising of field commanders, popular power was established in the city for several months. At the end of the 14th and 15th centuries, the economic, political and cultural life of Samarkand improved significantly. Samarkand became famous throughout the world as the capital of the kingdom of Amir Temur. The capital of the Sultanate, Samarkand, flourished during the reign of Amir Temur. Palaces, mosques, madrassas, and mausoleums were built in the city by the hands of architects and builders from the cities of Isfahan, Shiraz, Aleppo, Khorezm, Bukhara, Karshi and Kesh. Outside the city there are gardens and parks.

1500 Shaibani Khan conquered Samarkand almost without a fight. Until the mid-16th century, Samarkand was the capital of the Shaybani state. From that time until the Russian invasion in 1868, it was part of the Bukhara Emirate. During the reign of Amir Shahmurad (1785-1800), many madrasahs, mosques and various buildings were built in Samarkand. In particular, much attention was paid to agriculture in the Zerafshan valley; various ditches were dug from the side of the Zarafshan River (Kazonarik, Toymansky ditch, Toguzarik), and other irrigation structures were built.

On May 1, 1868, a fierce battle took place between the troops of the Russian Tsar and the people of Samarkand on Chuponota Hill near Samarkand. Residents of Samarkand valiantly defended the city from invaders. Finally, on May 2, the Russians took the city, inflicting heavy losses. Later, Samarkand and Kattakurgan districts were united and Zarafshan district was formed. Later, Penjikent and the mountainous areas above the Zerafshan Valley were added to it. In 1886, Zarafshan district was transformed into Samarkand region. The city of Samarkand became its administrative and commercial center. From that time on, new types of buildings began to be built in the city, and new industrial enterprises arose. The construction of the modern, that is, new, part of the city of Samarkand began in 1871. At the same time, in accordance with the order of the district governor, General Abramov, land plots of the local population were confiscated and purchased, and also distributed to officers and officials, family members of minor military positions and, as an exception, Russian merchants and townspeople. The northwestern area called "Soldatskaya Slobodka" was allocated to junior soldiers. During this period, an avenue and a park were built between the Old and New Towns, the house of the military governor, barracks, and a building where officers held meetings were built. During the colonial period of

Tsarist Russia, several small processing enterprises were created in Samarkand. The city had 34 cotton gins, 20 wineries, several distilleries, breweries and mills. The metalworking plant has a number of pressing machines, 2 lathes, 2 screw-cutting lathes; iron products, chains, scythes, crowbars, hoes, axes and so on are produced.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the number of workers at enterprises and railway workshops in Samarkand increased. On December 5, 1917, power in Samarkand passed into the hands of the Soviets. On April 11, 1918, a regional session of the Soviets took place in Samarkand, at which the formation of the Turkestan Autonomous Republic was announced. In 1925-30, Samarkand was the capital of Uzbekistan. In the city of Samarkand, many industrial and manufacturing enterprises, factories, firms, and joint ventures have been built and put into operation.

After Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, Samarkand became a major cultural center of the republic. During the years of independence, industrial enterprises in Samarkand were re-equipped. They produced products according to market demand. The bulk of industry was privatized. Joint-stock companies were created on the basis of most large and medium-sized enterprises. Many joint ventures were created. Most of the 135 large industrial enterprises of all forms of ownership in the Samarkand region are located in Samarkand. These are "SamKochAvto" (production of buses and trucks), "Alpomish" (tractors, liners), "Tairibamehanika" (drilling equipment), "Kinap" (cinema equipment), factories of electrical equipment for cars, a household refrigerator enterprise, superphosphate, ammophosphate fertilizers, superphosphate plant for the production of sulfuric acid, elevator construction, marble slabs, brick, asphalt concrete plants.

Among the light industry enterprises of the city are felting, silk weaving, knitting, sewing, furniture, shoe factories, and a porcelain factory. In the food industry there are enterprises producing pasta, pasta, tea packaging, milk, canned fruit, wine, beer, alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, and confectionery sweets.

Most of the joint ventures built during the years of independence in the Samarkand region are located in Samarkand. These are: Uzbekistan-Turkey "SamKochAvto", Uzbekistan-America-England "UzBAT", Uzbekistan-Czech Republic "Prague" (mineral water packaging), Uzbek-Latvian joint venture "Bravosut" and most of the products produced at other enterprises in the city are exported abroad. There are thousands of small and medium-sized businesses and private entrepreneurs operating in the city. There are more than 25 bus routes in Samarkand. A trolleybus service has been launched. The city is connected to the regions of the republic and foreign countries via air lines from Tashkent International Airport. On December 30, 2003, the Tashkent-Samarkand passenger electric train was put into operation. Today, in the city of Samarkand there are hundreds of small private production and craft workshops based on large industrial enterprises.

Respected President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, during his visit to the Samarkand region in 2021, stated: "We will again turn Samarkand into a paradise on Earth. In the next five years, 730 apartment buildings with 28 thousand apartments will be built (2 times more than in the previous five years). Budget funds will be allocated for the repair of 408 multi-storey buildings in remote and outlying areas. Based on the Renovation program, multi-storey modern buildings for more than 100 thousand residents will be built in the Temiryul district of Samarkand, and a city for 90 thousand residents will be built in the Shirinsky massif. The city of Samarkand will turn into a comfortable and attractive "green city of millions" for living.

**Conclusions.** Cities changed their shape over time as they developed in accordance with the demands of society. The resulting city, in turn, influenced the worldview of its inhabitants by the force of the society's way of life. In addition to social and functional conditions, the geographical environment and climate also became important factors in the formation of the city. The goal of

city development is to improve the ecological environment and create favorable conditions for the population, regardless of how much industrial production expands.

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