

## **INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN KARSHI AND SHAKHRISABZ DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE**

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**Annotation:** This scientific study investigates the construction policy implemented in the cities of Karshi and Shahrisabz during the years of independence, focusing on the renewal of public buildings and the innovative technologies applied in this process. The research examines the emergence of modern architectural solutions, the introduction of structural materials and energy-efficient technologies, as well as the use of digital management systems, design software, and principles of environmentally sustainable construction. The transformation of architectural space and the practical implementation of innovative construction approaches are illustrated through examples of cultural centers, sports complexes, administrative buildings, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities built in Karshi and Shahrisabz. The findings reveal qualitative shifts in the development of social infrastructure and help identify contemporary trends in regional urbanization.

**Keywords:** Karshi, Shahrisabz, innovative construction, public buildings, architecture, urban planning, modernization, independence period, infrastructure, energy-efficient technologies, digital design, environmental sustainability.

During the years of independence, significant opportunities emerged for studying, restoring, and preserving historical monuments in Karshi. Many architectural sites in the city were renovated in connection with anniversaries of historical figures and major commemorative events. In particular, on the occasion of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur's birth, extensive restoration and beautification works were carried out on numerous monuments and sacred sites associated with his name across the region. As part of these initiatives, the Kokgumbaz Mosque in Karshi, the 16th-century bridge built across the Kashkadarya River, the old city bathhouse, and the Qilichboy madrasah were restored [1].

In 1996, in celebration of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur, further construction and restoration works were undertaken at the Kokgumbaz Mosque along with other historical monuments in Karshi. Additional structures, including a public hall, gateway ensemble, and entrance complex, were built, and the surrounding area was landscaped [2]. Plans were also made to repair and completely restore by the end of 1995 the 16th-century historical bridge in Karshi, the Old Bathhouse, and the Qilichboy madrasah [3].

In cooperation with UNESCO, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution on September 29, 2004, titled "On Preparing for the Celebration of the 2700th Anniversary of the City of Karshi." In connection with this historic date, a series of organizational and practical measures were approved. On this basis, large-scale construction and restoration projects were launched. As part of the preparation for the city's 2700th anniversary, as well as the 670th anniversary of Amir Temur and the 15th anniversary of independence, major development initiatives were carried out throughout the regional capital. More than 30 commemorative sites underwent restoration, including 10 historical monuments. Among them

were the Kokgumbaz, Odina, and Charmgar mosques, the Bekmir and Abdulazizkhan madrasahs, the Kashkadarya bridge, and other heritage sites—each reconstructed according to traditional architectural principles, thereby enhancing the city’s historical landscape [4].

In 2012, the Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah memorial complex, located on Jayhun Street in Karshi and covering nearly 5 hectares, underwent extensive restoration. Large-scale landscaping works were carried out, expanding the complex to 2.4 hectares. Numerous new cultural heritage structures were built within the complex, including a gateway, ablution area, administrative office of the inspection authority, 19th-century cells, 9th–14th century tombs, a minaret, well, mausoleum, two ponds, several large iwans, a kitchen, storage facilities, summer pavilions, and a butcher’s facility. Restoration, conservation, reconstruction, landscaping, and modernization works were conducted across all these sites [5].

On November 1, 2013, the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution “On the Program for Developing the Tourism Sector in Kashkadarya Region for 2013–2015.” According to this program, 167 measures and projects were planned with a total budget of 146.1 million USD. These included the restoration of 43 historical and cultural sites, the construction of 24 new hotels, and the renovation of 5 existing ones [6].

Restoration works were carried out at the Sultan Mir Haydar memorial complex—referred to as “the sun of the nation and religion”—and at the “Namozgoh” Mosque, both located in the center of Kasbi district. From 1996 to 2014, continuous archaeological excavation, construction, and reconstruction projects were implemented at the memorial site [7].

On January 5, 1993, a set of measures was developed regarding the restoration of architectural monuments associated with the names of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek in the city of Shahrisabz, as well as the study of hydrogeological conditions and the protection of the remnants of Jahongir’s mausoleum [8]. In connection with the celebration of the anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek in Uzbekistan, an expedition was organized on October 1, 1993, aimed at studying the monuments of Shahrisabz and allocating financial resources for the restoration of anniversary-related heritage sites [9].

In 1995, a state program dedicated to the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur’s birth was developed. According to this program, conservation, restoration, and museumification activities for the Aq-Saray Palace were scheduled to be completed by December 1995. The Shahrisabz Scientific Restoration Enterprise was designated as the contractor, with the “Hisoraksuvqurilish” trust serving as a supporting organization. A total of 2 million soums was allocated for the purchase of construction materials [10]. In 1995 alone, 1,082,000 soums’ worth of construction and restoration work was conducted at the Kokgumbaz Mosque [11]. Moreover, restoration specialists from the Kashkadarya Scientific Restoration Workshop carried out additional reconstruction work on the northern and southern iwans of the mosque, amounting to 8,310,000 soums [12].

On April 13, 2001, by the signature of UNESCO Director-General Koichiro Matsuura, the “Historic Centre of Shahrisabz” was officially inscribed on the World Heritage List.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 20, 2014, “On the Program of Comprehensive Measures for the Construction and Reconstruction of Facilities in the City of Shahrisabz, Kashkadarya Region,” major restoration projects were carried out in a short period. As a result, 20 historical and cultural heritage sites were fully restored. These included the Aq-Saray, Dorut-Tilovat, Dorus-Saodat complexes, the

Chubin Madrasah, Chorsu, the Koba Caravanserai, the medieval bathhouse, the Abdushukur O'g'aliq Madrasah, the ancient city wall, the Samarqand Gate, and the Malik Ashtar, Qunduzak, and Kunchiqar mosques, as well as the historical house of Mahmud ibn Aminboy. Restoration work was also continued on eleven additional historical sites [13].

In the spring of 2016, reconstruction works were completed at the Palace of Culture located near the central alley and at the "Chorsu" bazaar. Since tourists who visit Shahrisabz typically begin their journey from the statue of Sahibqiron Amir Temur, the area around this monument was radically transformed in accordance with the newly approved master plan. Streets from the central alley to the Dorut-Tilovat complex were equipped with the most modern lighting systems. A total of 72 state-of-the-art lighting devices were installed around the Amir Temur monument. The walkways of the square, as well as the granite and marble tiles surrounding the statue, were completely renewed [14].

**Conclusion.** The findings of the research demonstrate that, during the years of independence, the construction of public buildings in Karshi and Shahrisabz entered a qualitatively new phase. The application of innovative technologies, the use of modern construction materials, the digitalization of architectural design processes, and the strengthening of environmental requirements contributed to the expansion of public facilities and improved their functional capacity. Urban infrastructure in these cities was renewed on the basis of sustainable development principles, resulting in the formation of a modern architectural environment that meets the social needs of the population. The modernization policies implemented in Karshi and Shahrisabz accelerated urbanization processes and emerged as a key factor supporting the socio-economic development of the region.

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