



Analysis of Architectural Solutions of Tourist Complexes and Hotels in the 20th Century of the Cis States

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the development stages of tourism during the Soviet Union, the construction of buildings built for tourist purposes: hotels, tourist centers and complexes, and architectural solutions. Special mention is made of tourist centers and complexes in historic cities, which are the first examples of culture established in the CIS countries during the time of the former Soviet Union. The tourist buildings of Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan were discussed.

Keywords:

Travel, tourist center, tourist complex, hotel, ancient, historical, monuments, resources

Introduction. Tourism is vital to the success of the economy of many countries around the world. Tourism increases the income of the economy, creates thousands of jobs, develops the country's infrastructure and creates a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and citizens. The number of jobs created by tourism in various sectors is significant. In addition to the tourism sector, these jobs may also include agriculture, communications, health and education. Many tourists travel to get acquainted with the culture, various traditions and gastronomy of the host place. [10] During the former Soviet Union, the first tourist centers, tourist complexes and hotels were built in the CIS countries.

The main part. During the time of the former Soviet Union, the Russian "Proletarian" tourist society in 1928, the "Intourist" All-Union joint-stock company in 1929, and in 1929 the Russian "Proletarian" tourist society, in the former Soviet government, in determining the urban planning and architecture of the beginning and middle of the 20th century in the Central Asian republics, including Uzbekistan, in particular, the formation of tourist buildings

and its ideological direction (BAJ Inturist) was established, which was associated with the beginning of the development of foreign tourism and the regulation of reception of foreign guests. In 1931, the All-Union "Hotel" joint-stock company was established to accommodate foreign tourists. As a result of these actions, the architecture of many hotels, tourist complexes and buildings serving various tourists was formed [1].

The origins of organized tourism date back to the early 1890s. It was at that time that tourism-oriented societies appeared: the Society of Nature Lovers, the Crimean Mountain Club, the Caucasus Mountain Club, the Circle of Mountain Sports, and the Society for Mass Travel to All Countries of Crimean Mountain Lovers. The formation of the tourism business has begun, that is, enterprises such as hotels, cafes, restaurants and special shops have appeared that specialize in providing services to tourists. In Sochi, the Kavkaz "Rivera" complex was built, which included 4 hotels with 360 rooms and a 600-seat concert hall, an equipped beach, parking lots and a medical building. This tourist complex was based on the newest architectural solutions of

its time. It was a wide-ranging tourist complex that was able to attract many tourists

"Natsional" and "Metropol" hotels were built in major Russian cities, especially in Moscow, and "Austria" first-class hotels were built in Saint-Petersburg.

Tourist complexes of Uzbekistan during the SSR. Even in the 20th century, the possibilities of attracting a large flow of tourists from Uzbekistan within the SSR were studied. The natural and climatic features of the republic, the most beautiful landscapes, were considered an important factor in the potential of tourism development. (Fig. 1.)), as well as air travel through ancient Khorezm fortresses, castles and cities into the depths of the ages, have an incomparable place in the structure of tourist routes in the USSR. -books showed that the minimum time spent in each of these cities should be at least two to three days. This was considered a great achievement for its time. Many hotels were built. As a result, it started to bring good economic benefits.

The tourist center in Samarkand. 1980-1983 The tourist complex with 620 seats is located in front of the Registan ensemble, on the south side of the newly created square in front of it. The project was accepted for construction, but construction was not carried out. (Fig. 3)

The main tourist center of Bukhara was developed in 1980-1983. Project managers - architects: F. Novikov, M. Orlov. , among which in the past there were closed streets with neighboring streets and caravanserais. including a swimming pool, restaurant and service buildings, etc.[7] The integrated system

of tourist services envisages the following activity groups:

1. Provision of the main types of tourist reception and accommodation services: hotels, camping sites, tourist centers, motels, catering establishments, construction of garages for vehicles.

2. Development of museum expositions, organization of demonstration of attractions.

3. Provision of additional services during tourists' free time (production and sale of souvenirs, "entertainment" food establishments, cultural and entertainment institutions, recreation establishments, sports, entertainment ngilochar, organizing games, etc.).

4. Organization of economic services, engineering support of the main public catering enterprises, utilities, transport, tourist complex enterprises, construction of housing for personnel, organization of educational institutions. [2] 60-80s. The creation of a tourist center in the city of Suzdal has not only preserved its Russian architecture and art treasures, but also received international recognition as a convenient city. The calculation of the capabilities of institutions is carried out taking into account the following factors:

- type of tourism;
- composition of the tourist group (age, personality, family);
- length of stay;
- seasonality of operation;
- targeting the middle class of visitors as the largest estimated flow of tourists.[10]



Fig. 1. Scheme of placement of the main architectural, historical and cultural monuments in Uzbekistan. 1 - architectural monuments; 2 - architectural monuments recommended for the exhibition; 3 - archaeological monuments; 4 - archaeological sites recommended for the exhibition; 5 - monuments; 6 - architectural monuments recommended for the exhibition.

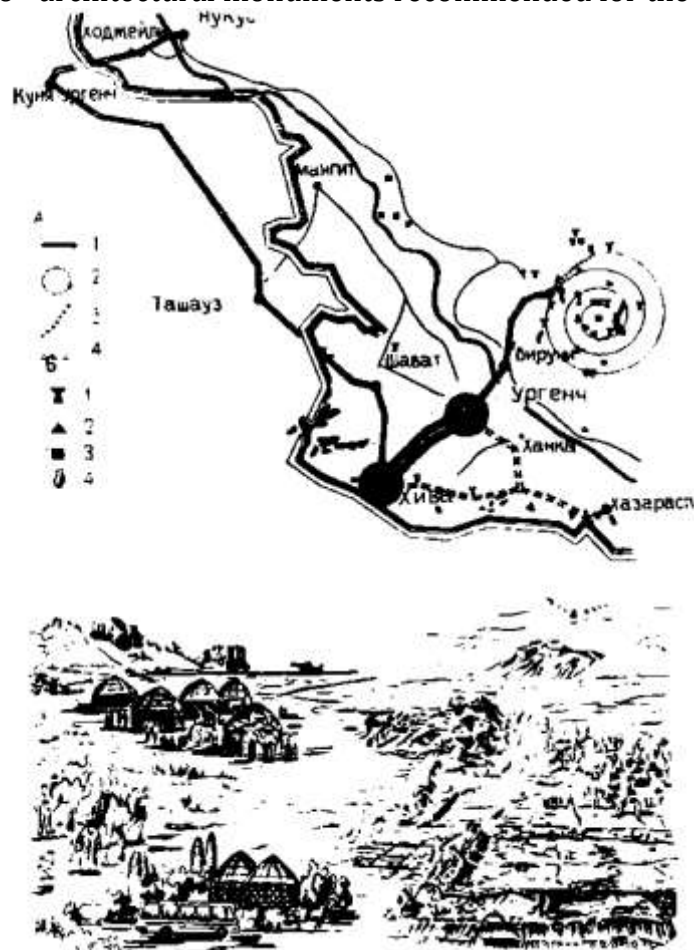


Fig. 2. Scheme of the tourist route in Khorezm oasis



Figure 3. Model of the tourist complex designed for the historical part of Samarkand city.

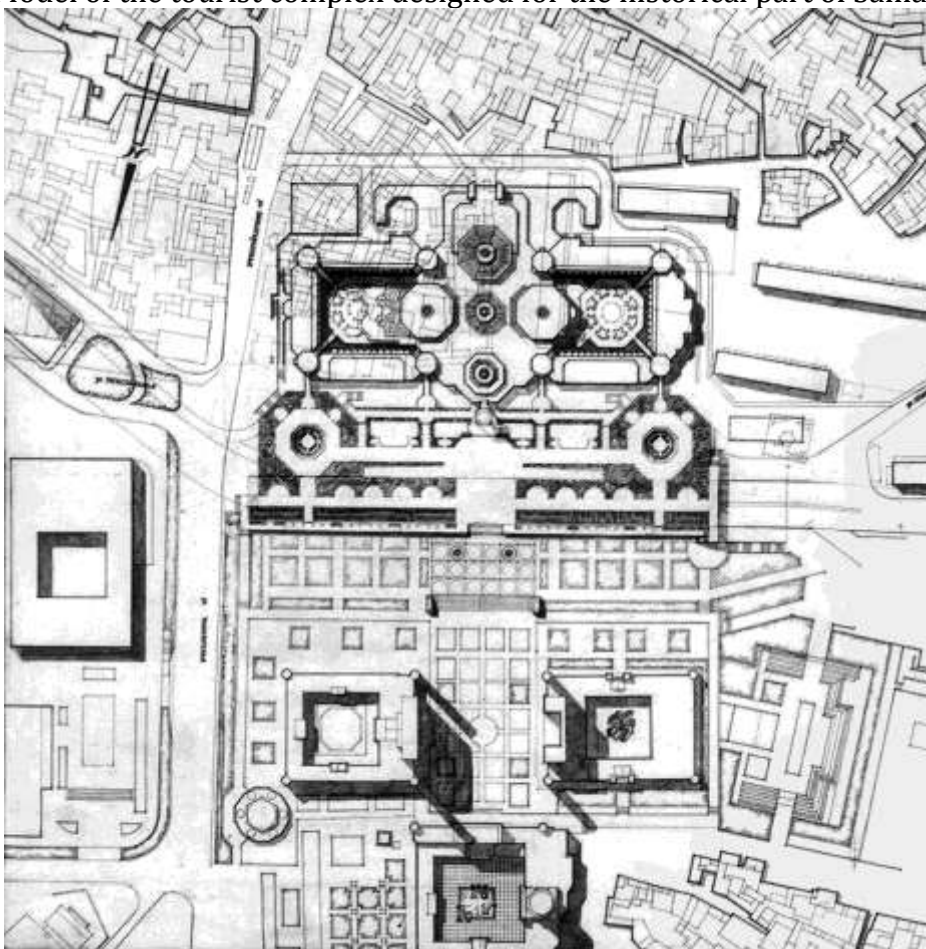


Figure 3.1. The main plan of the tourist complex designed for the historical part of the city of Samarkand.

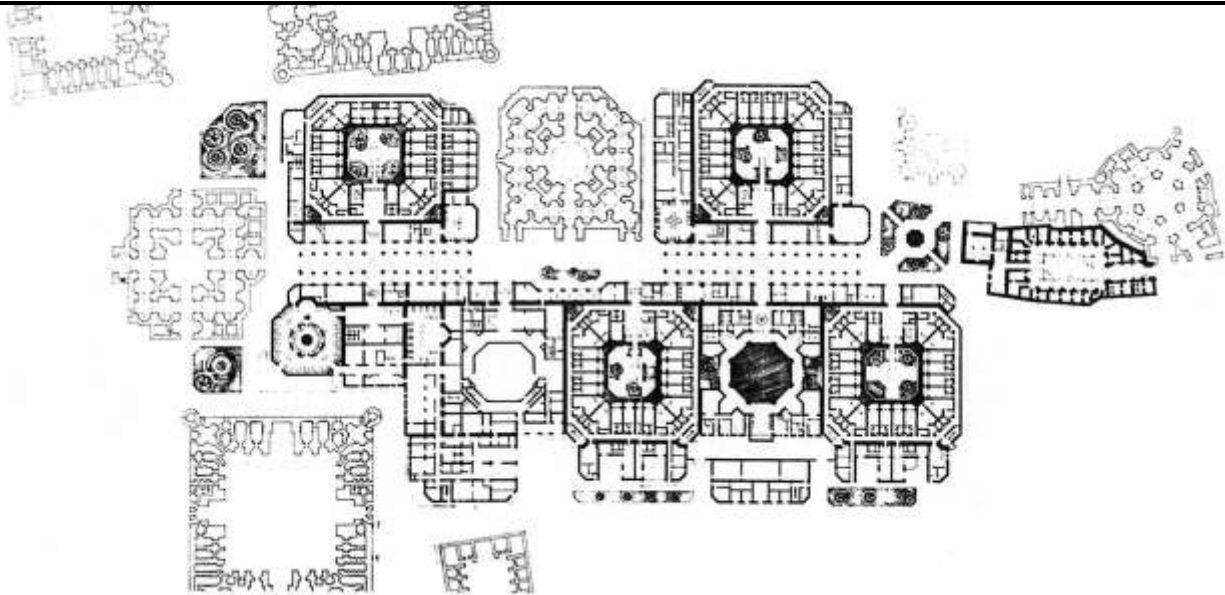


Figure 4. Drawing of the tourist complex designed for the city of Bukhara.

In the middle of the 20th century, due to the expansion of the flow of tourists in the city of Bukhara, the first high-rise building

"Bukhara" was built in Bukhara. hotel was built. The hotel consists of 3 blocks, blocks are placed in the middle and on both sides. (Fig. 5.)

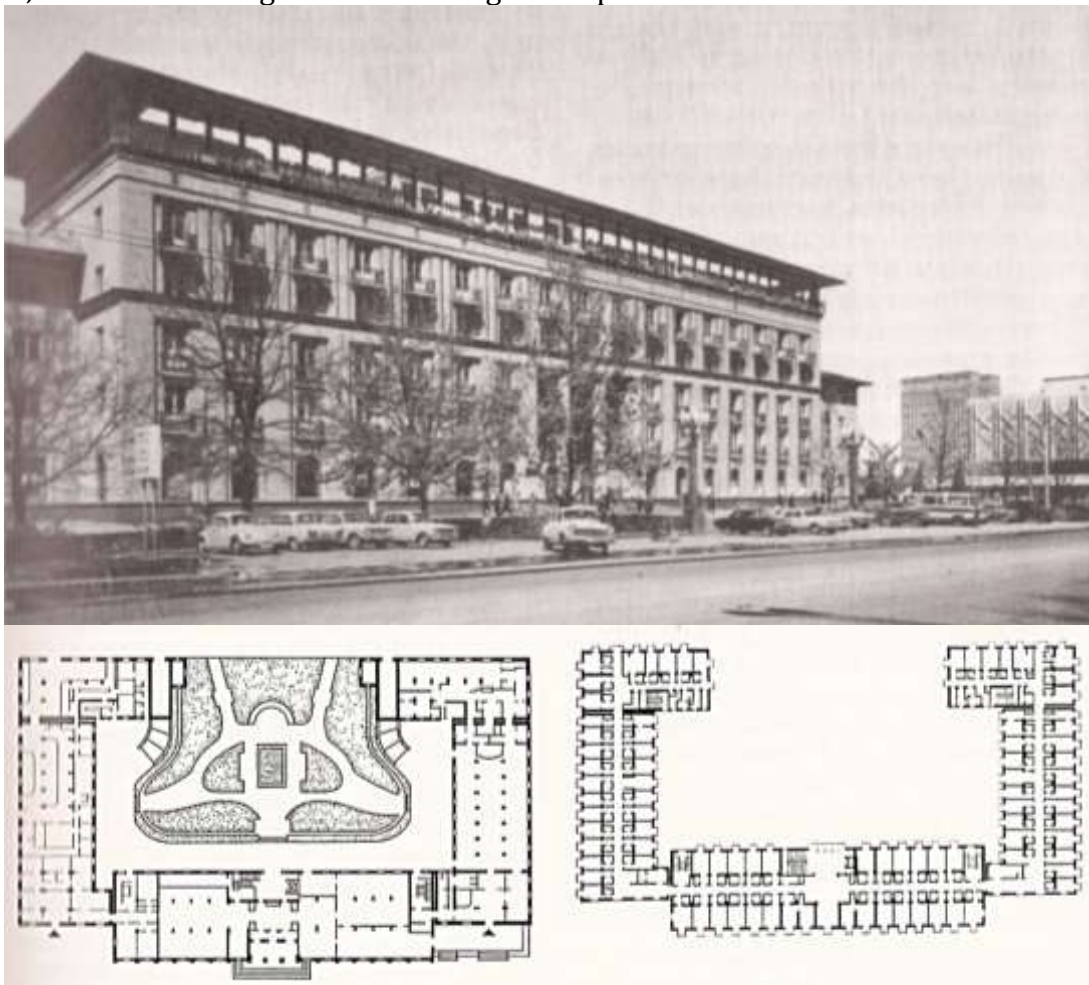


Figure 5. Tashkent hotel. Its appearance in 1956 and today.

The main rooms start from the second floor. The achievement of the building in the 1950s and 1960s, which is different from other hotels, is its roof. [4., p. 109] As a result of the increase in the number of such hotels, the tourist infrastructure will naturally improve. related to creating a choice of accommodation, food, and leisure activities.[6]

Touristic buildings in the architecture of Azerbaijan during the SSR. During the former

Soviet Union, the buildings in the architecture of Azerbaijan were distinguished by eclecticism. In the streets of Baku, the same buildings were placed almost side by side, different styles could be found. another pointed to the "modern" style. One of the first hotels in Baku, the Intourist Hotel[9] was built in 1934 according to the project of the famous Soviet architect Alexei Shusev. (Fig. 6)



Picture 6. Azerbaijan, Baku. "Inturist" hotel

In 1979, the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR created a list of protected objects, which included the old "Intourist" hotel as a historical monument. In 1988, the hotel was rebuilt after a landslide. Restorers have restored the building and improved the living conditions, preserving the exterior of the hotel and all the individual architectural elements. The Intourist bar located in the basement is distinguished by its elegant decoration. The restaurant and banquet hall served Azerbaijani and European cuisine to the guests. On the second floor, there was a small meeting hall where meetings and round talks, press conferences and travel films were shown. In the courtyard of the hotel there was an Eastern sauna with a dome in the style of ancient Azerbaijani architecture. The sauna is connected to the main hotel building by a heated corridor.[8]

Since 1920, the Naftalan mine came under the jurisdiction of the Soviet state and was declared a protected area. Since 1926, the "Naftalan" specialized resort has been operating in the field zone. Patients and tourists from different parts of the USSR were treated and rested there with diseases of the musculoskeletal system, neurological, skin, gynecological, and urological diseases.[7] The number of tourist patients who came to use Naftalan baths was about 70,000 people per year.[9]

Touristic buildings in Turkmenistan. Historic, monumental buildings created by Turkmen architects and masters in the ancient and middle ages in Turkmenistan attract world tourists. historical buildings rich in colorful shapes and rich in decorative ornaments have been passed down from generation to generation.

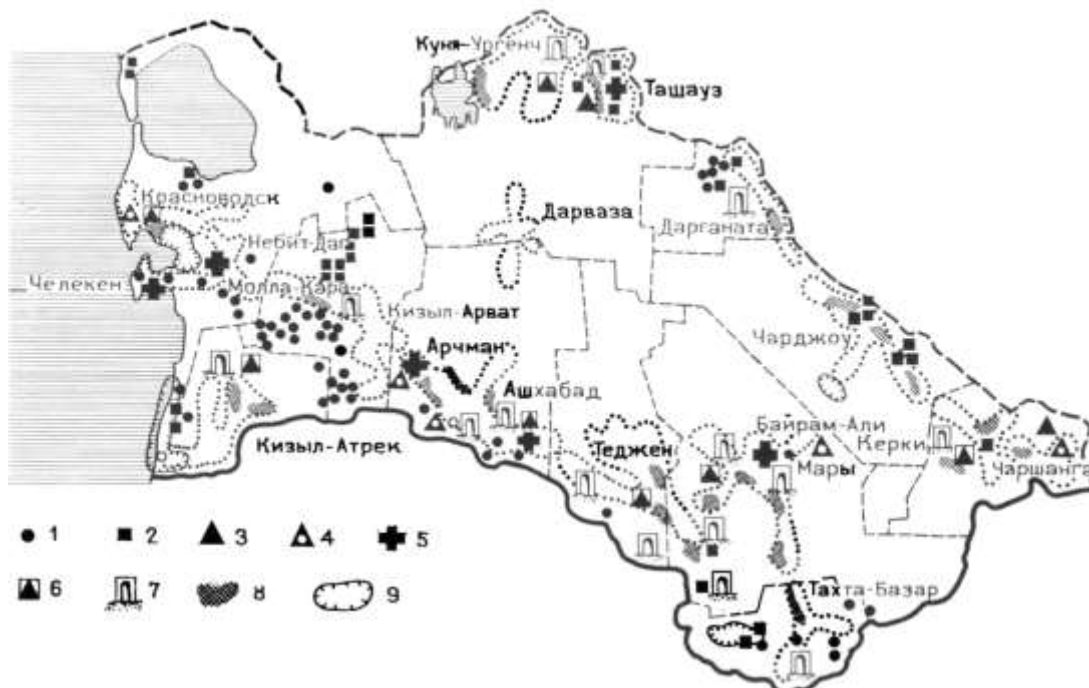


Figure 7. Regional scheme of recreation and tourism development in Turkmenistan (SSR). 1. mineral water sources. 2. mud 3. climate stations. 4. climatic resorts. 5. balneological resorts. 6. tourist centers. 7. historical and architectural monuments. 8. public recreation areas. 9. landscape gardens.

The climate of the country is one of the hottest zones in the territory of the SSR. According to the construction-climatic conditions, most of Turkmenistan is considered to be zone IV-A, that is, a very hot and dry climate zone. In the summer, the average temperature is 40 °C increased to 50 °C. required attention. Green areas and water bodies and structures significantly affect the ambient air temperature and air humidity. All these factors affect the heat balance. The increase or decrease of body overheating in a person has a positive or negative effect on human health. Choosing the best insolation conditions on the southern fronts in summer is important. [11., p. 138.] is a 13-floor hotel in the center of Chorjoi, one of the original projects of its time. Hotels "Ashhobot", "Yubileynaya" and "Tourist" were also designed during the union period. The 22-story, 900-seat hotel, one of the tallest buildings in Ashgabat, was a new turn in the architecture of Turkmenistan during the SSR period. The lobby of the hotel houses the administration, service, etc. from the hall you can go to the restaurant with 550 seats. The restaurant and the conference hall with 500 seats are connected to each other through the hall. In the basement there is an exhibition hall and service showrooms are located. Different types of numbers are placed on the 3rd-22nd floors. [11., p. 275-285]



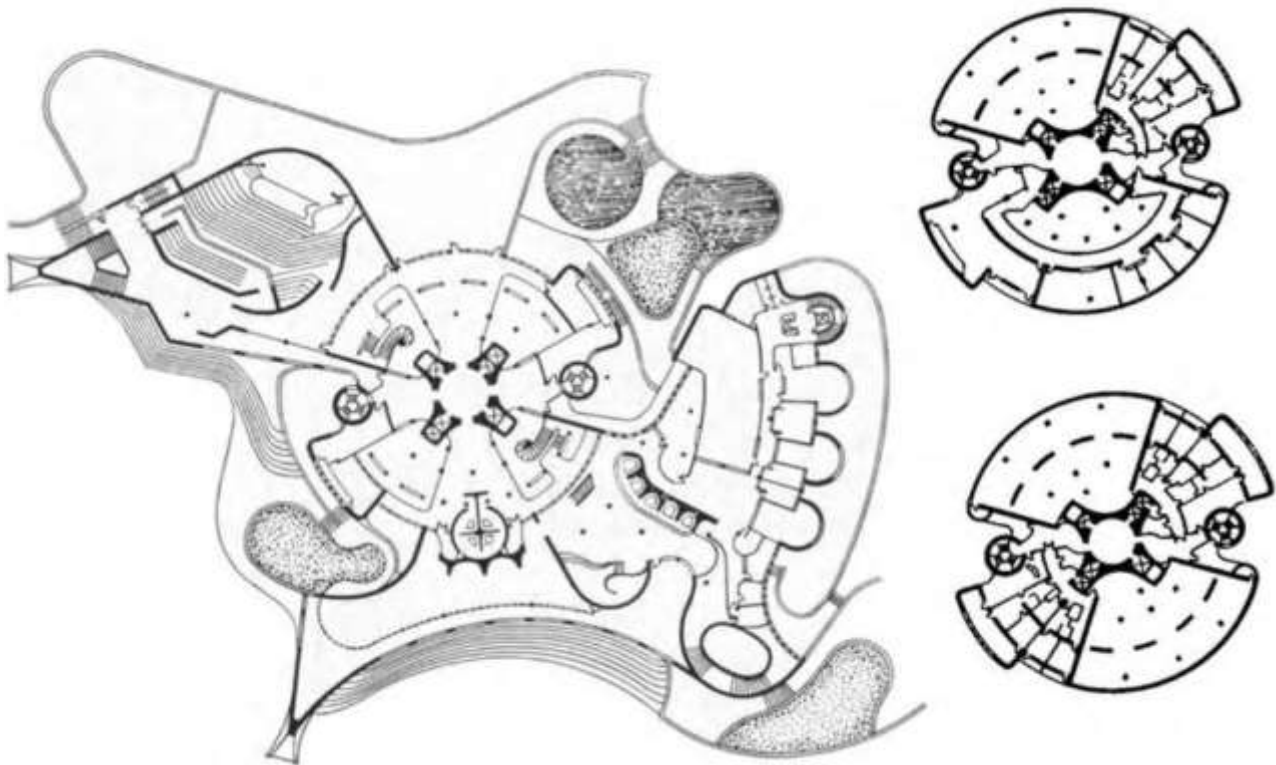


Figure 8. Turkmenistan. 22nd floor hotel.

Summary. To sum up, the main factors that influenced the early development of international tourism during the SSR era are related to the development of technology, the development of cars, trains, airplanes and water transport, and people's interest in recreation and travel. Later, depending on the interests of tourists, tourism resources were used to provide them with an interesting trip for their time. After that, the construction of tourist centers, complexes, hotels, motels and hotels began. Thus, the construction of tourist buildings began to accelerate. As a result, tourists the flow began to increase, which began to bring great benefits to the economy. We know that the tourism sector is the second most profitable in the world economy after oil. Therefore, we architects are using tourist resources more fully to attract tourists. , we need to develop the principles of designing tourist complexes.

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