

The Concept of Urbanization Development of the New Uzbekistan: Social-Philosophical and Cultural-Aesthetic Essence

Akramov Kozimjon Ibragimjon o'g'li¹

¹ Namangan engineering-construction institute

Abstract:

Aimed at aesthetic taste, creativity, socio-cultural development, beautification and beautification of cities. The wishes, desires and instructions of one person were taken into account in the formation of urban planning and city aesthetics, streets, squares and their artistic decorations were changed by his order, and statues were removed. At the same time, shortcomings have been identified.

Keywords: national culture, aesthetic taste, urban planning, aesthetic requirements, urbanization development.

It became possible to create new cities, residential areas, socio-cultural and recreational complexes, which correspond to the national culture and aesthetic taste of our people, and whose aesthetic appearance arouses pleasure. In this place, first of all, there is the Museum of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the International Forum, the National Library (Symposium) named after Alisher Navoi, the National Theater (formerly the Drama Theater named after Hamza), the Turkestan Palace, the International Airport (now named after Islam Karimov), Abu Sahi and O'rikzor bazaar complexes, Tashkent-Samarkand-Bukhara high-speed railway ("Afrosiyob"), Kapchin railway connecting the capital with the Fergana valley, the Valley highway, youth creativity centers and independence parks were established in the regions, Independence Square, Friendship of Peoples, Pushkin Square, the Palace of Culture named after Gagarin (now the National Center of the Russian People) were rebuilt, and the state programs "Prosperous Neighborhood" and "Prosperous Village" were started to be implemented on the scale of our country.

On the first day of independence, our country regarded peace and tranquility as the main guarantee of reforms aimed at creativity, socio-cultural development, beautification and beautification of cities. At the same time, corruption in urban planning, misappropriation of public funds, shoddy

works, shiny four-story colleges built only in the name, poorly paved, unsightly roads, shopping areas that do not meet any aesthetic requirements, garbage full of old, stagnant canals, overgrown trees and leaves and branches falling from them did not leave a positive impression on the appearance of cities. The wishes, desires and instructions of one person were taken into account in the formation of urban planning and city aesthetics, streets, squares and their artistic decorations were changed by his order, statues were removed.

The socio-political, artistic and artistic literatures published during the Soviet period were taken out of the library fund and sent to the library in tons and tons. Groups formed around the President and his family, employees of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic, governors and officials illegally "purchased" social and cultural objects in the places they wanted, and turned other people's properties, playgrounds and water bodies into their own. Corruption, corruption, lawlessness were the vices created by autocracy. The government made decisions to improve the lifestyle of the population, to give them free work, to live richly, and to ensure their rights and freedoms, but they were partially or not implemented at all. in terms of development, it was ranked 115 out of 230 countries in the world.

A country that has all the opportunities to achieve socio-cultural progress, i.e. intellectual potential, hardworking people, natural resources, favorable geographical environment, and inter-ethnic harmony, the population of the country could not remain so poor and their rights and freedoms were restricted. After Sh.M. Mirziyoev became the head of our country, a critical look was made at the past quarter of a century. The negative situations that occurred in the state administration were exposed, the fight against corruption, embezzlement, illegal behavior was announced, those who served the people, plundered state property and wealth, and those who illegally embezzled was held accountable. Crimes in the fields of construction, transport, cultural and household services were revealed. The slogan "let the people serve the people, not the state agencies, the state agencies serve the people", which expresses the essence of the political concept and reforms of the President Sh.M.Mirziyov, was taken as a guide and program for all updates.

Uzbekistan's long-term Action Strategy (2017) and Development Strategy (2022) were adopted, based on which concepts for the development of all sectors of the national economy were developed. The concept of the urbanization development of the new Uzbekistan was clarified in the Decree of the President Sh.M. Mirziyoev dated January 10, 2019 "On measures to fundamentally improve the processes of urbanization". In the decree, it is recognized that until now the urbanization development of Uzbekistan has not been considered as a state policy and task. In addition to the implementation of large strategic investment projects within the framework of ongoing structural reforms, it is pointed out that the processes of urbanization as a factor leading to the growth of well-being and sustainable development of the population of a number of cities have not been adequately taken into account. As a result, the urbanization level has been decreasing in recent years, the number of urban settlements has increased from 1065 to 1071. Despite the measures and programs taken to transform large rural settlements into urban settlements, the level of urbanization of Uzbekistan does not meet modern requirements for the comprehensive development of cities and lags significantly behind world trends. It is shown that the level of urbanization is still not stable.

REFERENCES:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining Farmoni. "Urbanizatsiya jarayonlarini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" // "Xalq so'zi", 2019, 12 yanvar.
2. Azizbek, H. (2022). The Main Artistic Principles of The Project Proposal of The Ecological Mosque. *Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*, 3(6), 45-51.
3. Raimjonovna, N. N. (2022). Urban and urban planning as an object of philosophical and aesthetic research. *Innovative achievements in science*, 1(9), 65-69.

4. Akramov, K. (2022). Afrosiab, Panjikent monuments interior solutions. *Obuqesmvo i innovatsii*, 3(6/S), 62-66.
5. Ibragimjon o'g'li, A. K. (2023). The modern interior. *Journal of new century innovations*, 21(2), 18-23.
6. Ibragimjon o'g'li, A. K. (2023). Zamonaviy dizayn tendensiyalari. *Journal of new century innovations*, 21(2), 10-17.
7. Касимов, О. С. (2021). Современный интерьер. *Интернаука*, 20(196 часть 1), 88.
8. I.K Akramov, (2023). Interyerning rivojlanish tarixi. *Qurilish va ta'lim ilmiy jurnali*, 5 (1), 98-101
9. Ibragimjono'g'li, A. K., & Elyorqizi, R. G. (2022). Religious buildings in the history of Central Asian architecture. the appearance of the mosque building.
10. AKRAMOV, K. (2024). O'zbekistonda shahar madaniyati va estetikasining milliy-madaniy rivojlanishga ta'siri. *News of UzMU journal*, 1(1.3), 65-68.
11. AKRAMOV, K. (2024). Kottej tipidagi va jamoat binolarini loyihalash estetikasi. *News of UzMU journal*, 1(1.4. 1), 55-58.
12. AKRAMOV, K. (2024). Attention to landscape and aesthetic factors in anatory design. *Acta NUUz*, 1(1.2), 43-46.
13. Akramov, I. K., Xoshimjonov, R. A., & Ibrohimjonova, F. L. (2023). Interyerning rivojlanish tarixi: interyerning rivojlanish tarixi.
14. Ibragimjon o'g'li, A. K. (2023). The modern interior. *Journal of new century innovations*, 21(2), 18-23.