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STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF NUKUS

Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering,
Doctoral student of the Department of Restoration of Architectural Monuments

Aimbetov Islam Saparimbet uli

E-mail: ayimbetov97@mail.ru

Abstract. In this article, at the turn of the 20th century, the city, which received the name of a large industrial, scientific, and cultural center, a city of friendship and brotherhood, has acquired a more unique appearance and is becoming a beautiful city. This article analyzes the stages of formation and development of the city of Nukus.

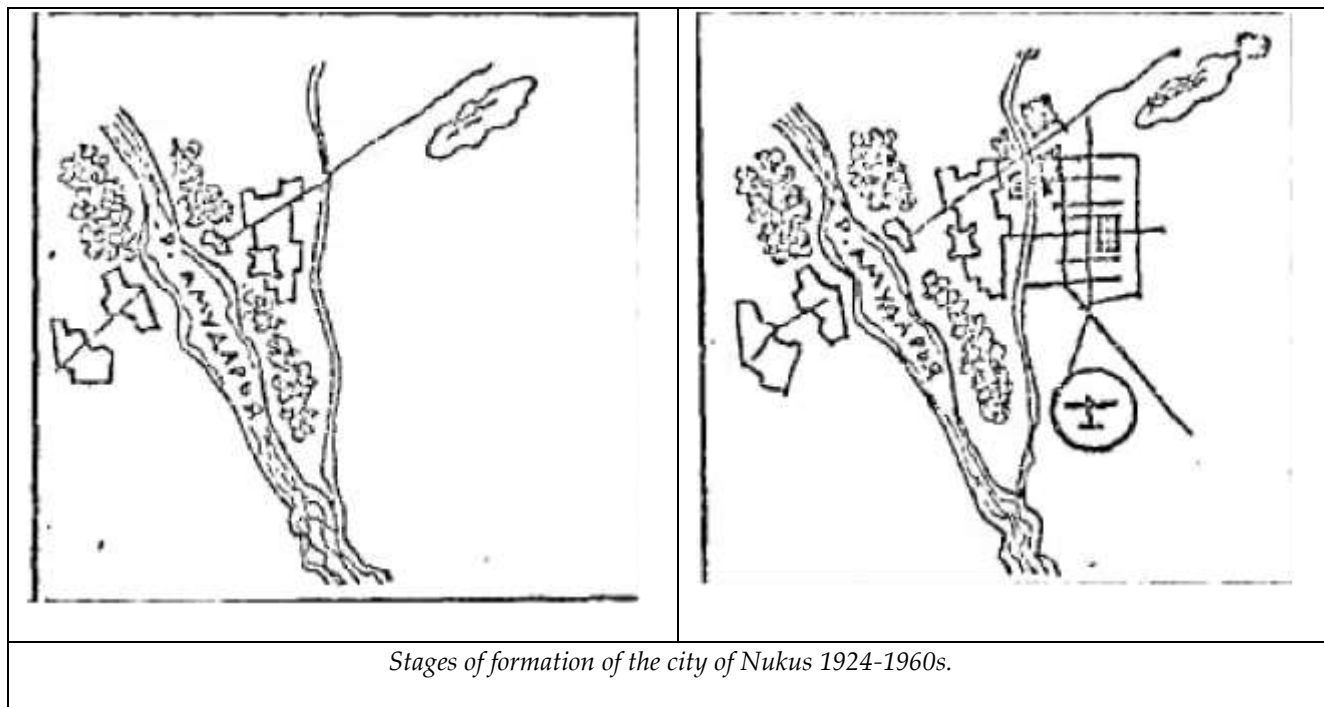
Keywords. Tortkol, Nukus, the capital, master plan, architecture, urban planning.

INTRODUCTION. After taking over the Khanate of Khorezm under the leadership of General Von Kaufman of the Russian Empire, the first capital of the Karakalpakstan (Petro-Alexandrovsk) Tortkol was built and construction began. According to historians, the city of Tortkol was called four-flowered because it was four-cornered, and got the name Tortkol.[1] It is said that the reason why it is called Tortkol in the language of local residents is that there are four lakes around the city.[2] The capital village of Nukus was transformed into a city and capital moved to it in order to protect and prevent natural disasters in the developing young city, which is the border of our first capital republic.

The formation of the word "Nukus" began in the IV-III centuries BC. The fact that people of Nukus fortress and its surroundings mainly built by Karakalpaks in the 13th-19th centuries, among them the people of the Nukus clan made up the majority. On December 18, 1873, Kaufman asked the Russian Minister of War to transfer the administrative center of the Amudarya department from Petro-Alexandrovsk (Tortol) to Nukus. But in recent years, the administrative center of the Amudarya department became Petro-Aleksandrovsk, and the construction of Nukus began as a military fortress. On September 29, 1928, he issued an official decision to select Nukus as the site for the construction of the new administrative center. As a result, it took 10 years (1932-1942) to move it to the city of Nukus, located in the center of Karakalpakstan. The reasons that prevented everyone from moving at the same time were the large number of administrative buildings related to the management of the region and the problem of providing housing for the employees of this administration. The first stage of the construction of the city was planned for 3 years. The city's population is expected to reach 20,000 people within a ten-year period. After the decision on the construction of the city of Nukus was made in 1933, the master plan for the development of the city of Nukus was prepared under the leadership of S. Ovsyannikov, and the construction began in 1934.

In the years after the Second World War, construction works began according to the second master plan for the development of the capital of our republic. The master plan was drawn up by the "Uzgazproekt" institute in 1948. This master plan was drawn up for a period of 10 years, and the city's area was increased by 1300 hectares, taking into account that the population of the city would reach 45,000 people. According to the master plan, it is planned to build industrial and residential facilities in the city in the years after the attack. The construction of the Sharjau-Kongirat railway began

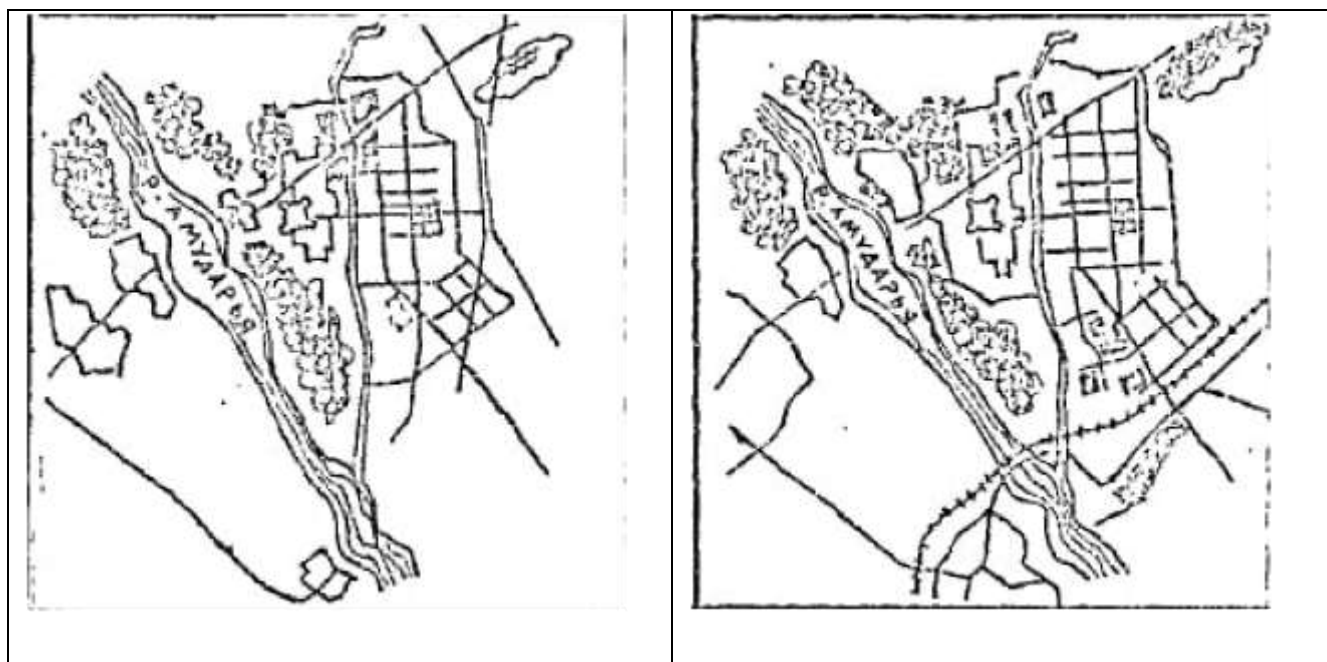
this year. The beginning of railway construction had a great impact on the development of our capital. The city is located in the center of the republic, on the right side of Amudarya, 120-150 km away from its discharge into the Aral Sea. The climatic conditions of the city were improved by being surrounded by Shokai forest, Bekbay forests on the southwest side of the city, Samanbay and Shortanbay forests on the north side. The east-south side of the city corresponds to the Kyzylkum desert zones. The southern side was the mountains of Bestobe, Shilpik fortress.[3]



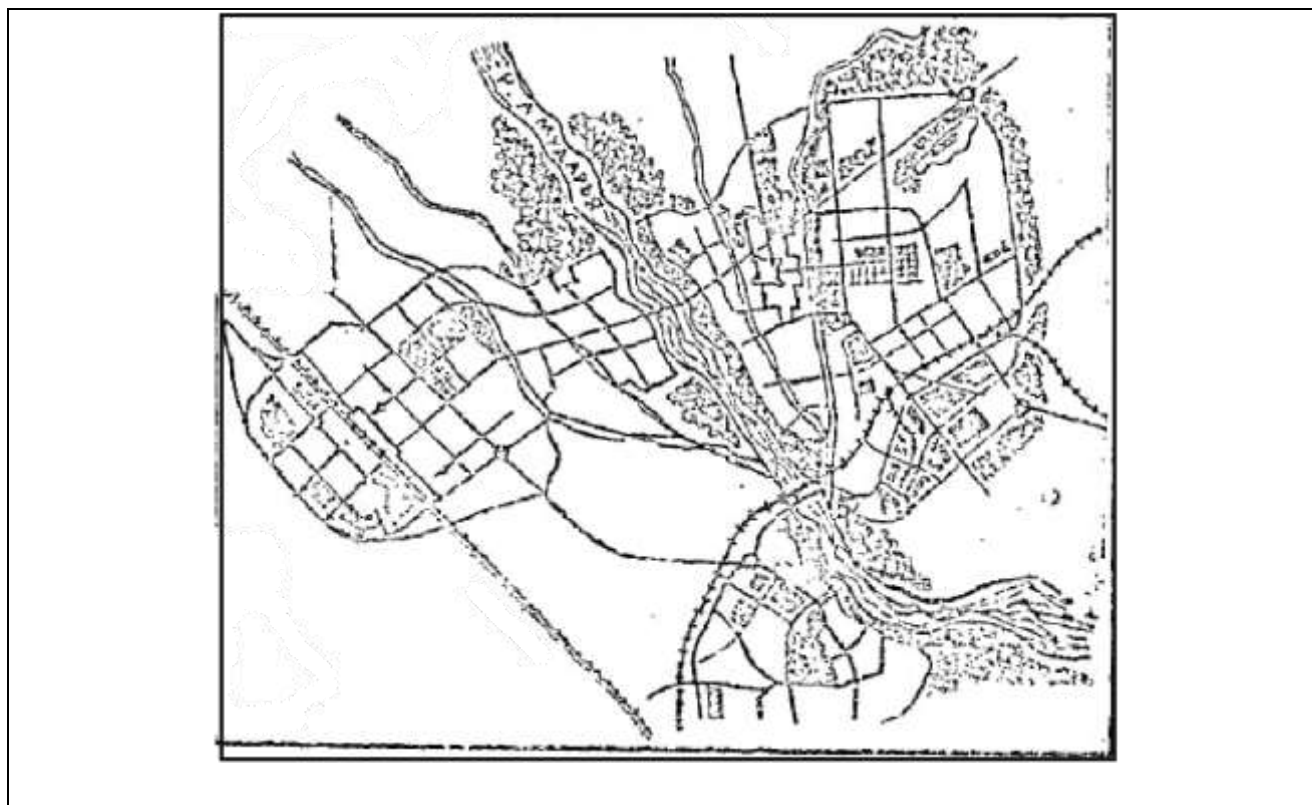
The 60s-70s of the 20th century was a successful period for the development of the city. During this period, the social and industrial structure of the city developed rapidly. The well-being of the population, the work of household services, and health protection have improved. Nukus repair mechanics, auto repair factories, house building plants, brick factories, Nukus printing plants, and other industrial enterprises were put into operation. Transport, communication, and urban electrification have developed significantly. In the 1970s, several new buildings were erected in the city, and the number of modern buildings of national architecture increased. It began to take place among the cities that meet the requirements of modern times. The construction of housing in the 21st sub-district of Nukus city has been completed, and new housing in the 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 sub-districts, schools, kindergartens, playgrounds, public service centers for these districts began to recover.

In 1971, 131,000 square meters of housing, 3,100-bed school places, 1,101-bed hospitals, and 990-bed kindergartens were commissioned. Although Nukus, the capital of our republic, did not have long historical periods by the 1980s, it turned from a small village into a city center in its 50-year construction period. In the following 1982, the fourth master plan of the city of Nukus was developed by the UzNIIP Urban Construction Design Institute in Tashkent. It was designed by architect E. I. Aksenton, chief engineer Konovalov M. B. In this master plan, the construction of the city is planned for the 30th year, and the population of the city is planned for 200,000 people in the first stage, then taking into account the expansion and development of the city, it is planned to have a population of 350,000 people by 2010. changes were also taken into account, and Orinbay Torenliyaziv, the chief architect of the city at that time, also participated in the project. The residential areas of the city go to the south-west towards the Tachyotosh district. Industrial construction enterprises have grown to the east of the city along the Tortkol River. The city center grew in its place, and the "Kizketken" channel grew in the direction of Amudarya. In 1981, the decision "60th house on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Karakalpakstan" was made, and 5-story brick houses were built on A. Dosnazarov and Tortkol Guzari

streets, the largest main streets of the city. construction has begun. The first floor of these residences is intended for utility services and shopping centers. The number of construction organizations related to the wide development of construction began to increase year by year. At the beginning of the 1960s, there were two construction trusts in the republic, but by the 1970s and 1980s, their number reached 18, and more than 60,000 workers began to work in them.



The formation stages of the city of Nukus, 1960-1985.



The master plan of the city of Nukus was developed in 2002-2006 by Ye.Gogin architects of "UzshaharsozlikLITI" Institute. In designing the master plan, the authors presented a new project based on the previous master plans based on the existing construction of the city. According to the master plan designed in 1982, the development of the city to the northeast was indicated, according to which it was decided to move the airport to another place. In 20 years, the city could be developed only in the north-west, near the Amudarya.[4]

The city of Nukus is one of the young and beautiful cities among the central cities of our country. On the basis of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2003, the city of Nukus was awarded the Order of "Friendship" for its significant contribution to the economic and social development of Uzbekistan and on the occasion of the city's 70th anniversary. Considering that 21 years have passed since the city's 70th anniversary celebration, this year marks the 91st anniversary of the founding of the city of Nukus. Ninety-one years is a very short time for history. However, now the city has beautiful buildings, socio-economic facilities, and modern residences. These updates will undoubtedly increase the admiration of those who are familiar with the appearance of the city a few years ago.

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