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DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AND RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the methods of architectural and planning organization of the reconstruction of settlements and community centers and highlights the methods of designing urban planning, development, formation of rural areas on the basis of modern requirements for settlements and community centers, development of planning projects and organization of territories of economic enterprises.

The formation of settlements and community centers will find its expression in various examples and projects using the world experience and will be a great support when working on projects related to the development of housing, construction, improvement of rural infrastructure.

Key words: main city centers, common centers, service facilities, composite design, shopping malls, highways, community centers, center structure, spatial formation, relief.

Enter. Priority tasks of sustainable development of rural areas in Uzbekistan. In the following years, the comprehensive measures implemented on the formation of the modern architectural image of urban and rural settlements, the rapid development of housing and social and household construction, the renewal and reconstruction of the engineering-communication and road transport infrastructure Tashkent, It made it possible to significantly improve the architecture-design system of the cities of Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Ko'kan, Urganch, Karshi, Shahrisabz. The reconstruction of the cities of Gulistan, Kashkadarya, Termiz and Jizzakh is being carried out at a rapid pace [1].

As a result of the construction of individual modern residences on the basis of model projects, the appearance of rural settlements is radically improving. Since the end of 2016, the construction of affordable housing for the low-income segment of the population in cities and rural settlements is being continued at a faster pace.

Prospects of the formation and development of the planning structure of the urban-type population areas, the design features of the production and recreation areas of the city where the population is located are considered.

The main focus is on urban planning and the actual problems of designing residential areas. The educational material was covered on the basis of current normative documents, taking into account modern urban construction, practice, towns and villages.

The degree of study of the problem.

The analyzes show that there are cases of gross violations of the established procedures, rules and norms during construction and reconstruction, design and construction-assembly works in settlements.

The fact that there are no clear boundaries of tasks and powers between the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan and state administration bodies in terms of managing the urban development process in the development of regions is urgent, and sometimes wrong, in terms of the planned development and complex construction and consistent development of cities and other settlements. is causing the issuance of design-planning decisions.

To implement modern design methods, practical software products, science, architecture and design achievements, to attract promising young people who have the ability to implement complex and high-class project-research works that meet the requirements of the time review is required.

Taking into account that solving the main issues and important problems related to the field of urban planning is an extremely urgent task today, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and " A decision was made on measures to organize the activities of the State Architecture and Construction Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In particular, the adopted Decree is primarily aimed at increasing the role of the State Architecture and Construction Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of conducting a unified state and scientific-technical policy in the field of architecture and urban planning, and defines the main tasks and directions of its activity.

Including:

- to regularly improve and update the regulatory and legal framework for urban planning and urban development activities;
- coordination of design works and construction activities, organization of the involvement of advanced technologies in the construction production process;
- further deepening of market relations and further improvement of the system of state procurement in capital construction;
- providing training of qualified personnel for architecture, design and construction [2].

Although the sustainable development of rural areas in Uzbekistan is included among the priority tasks, it is necessary to substantiate this issue scientifically, to expand the scope of scientific research aimed at further improving the mechanisms of its implementation, and to develop proposals of practical importance.

There are different approaches to the concepts of sustainable development of rural areas and its main principle, which are presented by foreign scientists, and it shows that there is no single concept and agreement. New views in the concept of sustainable development, reflecting the directions of various theories and scientific schools, are based on an in-depth analysis of the complex processes currently taking place in the world, and an assessment of various factors affecting human civilization.

Although the topic raised in the scientific work has been studied to one degree or another in the scientific literature related to the theory and history of architecture, urban planning, landscape architecture, as a research in the form of a separate scientific work, it has not been scientifically comprehensive until now. not studied. Scientific works related to the field we are studying are I.S. It is found in the works of scientists such as Isamukhamedova, L.A. Adilova[3].

Scientific and practical significance of research results. today, the requirements for the quality of construction in the reconstruction of the centers of urban-type residential areas are also increasing. In particular, it is taking into account the economic, socio-demographic, architectural-artistic and natural-climatic conditions, which are being realized as specific modern factors in the formation of the regions [4].

Forms of practical use of the territories of public centers.

It should be noted that in recent years, thanks to the care of our government, the working conditions, lifestyle and cultural level of the population are increasing day by day. For this reason, their artistic aesthetic requirements for residential, commercial transport and garden areas and the living environment as a whole are improving and becoming multifaceted.

In such conditions, the development of the centers of urban-type residential areas and cultural changes in the city - social, economic, architectural and landscape architecture are emerging as a new major social phenomenon [5].

The results of the scientific and practical proposal developed based on the results of the research can be used in the part of the textbooks or training manuals for the reconstruction of the centers of urban-type residential areas.

The formation and development prospects of the planned structure of the population areas, the methods of designing the production and reconstruction areas of the city are considered.

It is mainly focused on urban planning and actual problems of designing residential areas. On the basis of the current normative documents, it was covered taking into account the modern city construction, cities and villages.

The formation of settlements and community centers is expressed in various examples and projects using the world experience, as well as in the development of schematic master plans related to the development of construction, improvement of rural infrastructure, in the development of regional planning projects of economic enterprises. will be a support.

Also, the formation of central squares, pre-school and school facilities, medical institutions, cultural and social, all kinds of service systems in public centers, placement of trade and household service facilities, greening of sports facilities, centers and recreation areas, transport schemes can be a big factor in the formation of inter-village community centers [6].

At the same time, the organization of administrative economic and communal institutions, health care institutions, protection of cultural heritage objects, environmental protection, urban planning, proper use of ecology and natural resources, rational use of housing stock, social and engineering infrastructures will help.

Comprehensive urban planning documents, which are considered as the basis for the development prospects of community centers of each settlement, are important.

Among the priorities of the sustainable development of rural areas in Uzbekistan, the complex measures implemented in recent years on the formation of a modern architectural image of urban and rural settlements, the improvement and reconstruction of engineering-communication and road transport infrastructure Tashkent, It allows to significantly improve the architecture-design system of Andijan, Fergana, Namangan, Ko'kan, Urganch, Karshi, Shahrisabz cities. Gulistan, Termiz, Kashkadarya and Jizzakh cities are being reconstructed.

The construction of modern residences in new model projects leads to the improvement of the appearance of rural settlements. Since 2016, the construction of affordable housing in cities and rural settlements for the population in need of assistance has been continued at a faster pace [7].

To implement the modern design methods, practical programs, science, architecture and design achievements, to attract young people who have the ability to perform complex and high-tech research projects that meet the requirements of the time. rib output is required.

Taking into account that solving the main issues and important problems related to the field of urban development is an extremely urgent task today, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "O Decisions on measures to organize the activities of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan" were adopted[8].

In particular, the adopted Decree aims to increase the role of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of conducting a unified state and scientific-technical policy in the field of urban planning, and defines the main tasks and directions of its activity. Including:

- regularly improving and updating the regulatory and legal framework for urban planning, urban planning activities;
- improvement of design works and construction activities, ensuring the involvement of advanced technologies in the construction production process;
- provision of training of qualified personnel for the fields of architecture - design, construction [9].

In Uzbekistan, sustainable development of rural areas is included among the priority tasks, it is necessary to scientifically substantiate this issue, expand the scope of scientific research and develop practical proposals aimed at further improving its implementation.

There are different approaches to the sustainable development of rural areas and its main principle described by scientists, it shows that there is no single concept and agreement. The new views in the concept of sustainable development are based on a deep analysis of the complex processes taking place in the world, and an evaluation of the various factors that have an impact on the human civilization, showing the directions of various theories and scientific schools. The "Rural Development and Well-being" program developed and implemented in 2009 was a great impetus for the sustainable development of rural areas in Uzbekistan. The measures defined in this program are very extensive and the main focus is on the development of rural infrastructure, electricity supply in rural districts, communal services, water and gas, supply systems. The development of agriculture, including the training and upgrading of skills of farmers, the development of rural entrepreneurship with special attention to the production of food products, as well as the issues of health and education, are given an important place. Great importance was attached to the improvement of existing technologies, the wide use of high technologies in the food industry, and at the same time, before scientists and experts, the issues of improving the theoretical and methodological foundations of sustainable development of rural areas and scientifically analyzing its specific features are transverse. is drinking.

The main goal should be to significantly increase production efficiency in the agricultural sector, raise the standard of living of our people living in the countryside, and create suitable conditions for them.

In order to develop rural life, it is necessary to bring industry to the rural area, to further develop production and social infrastructure, to establish modern enterprises that process agricultural products, to ensure the growth of employment in the countryside, especially among young people, to increase the incomes of rural residents and A number of effective works were carried out in order to implement comprehensive measures to improve the quality of life.

Including improvement of the image of the village at the level of quality, development and architecture - construction of rural settlements based on the main construction schemes based on the plan, organization of architectural planning of rural settlements, which provides for the construction of residential and social facilities in the village according to model projects and the construction design system is being fundamentally improved[10].

Summary. Villages are one of the most ancient and basic forms of territorial-social organization of the population, and their functions are not so rich as compared to cities. Villages are divided into agricultural, non-agricultural and mixed-purpose groups. In our country, most of the villages are directly specialized in agriculture.

Villages are more sensitive to natural conditions than cities, their formation and development depends on the surface structure, climatic resources of the place, water, soil and other natural geographical components.

These conditions determine the branches and specialization of agriculture, territorial organization, which, in turn, affects the network and type and location of villages.

Development and prosperity of villages is based, first of all, on their economic base, that is, on reforms in the system of agro-economy, on the activity and development of farmers and peasant farms. Among the sectors of the economy are production and social infrastructure, transport, various services to the population - trade, education, health care, national crafts, the development of small business, finance and other service sectors, the development of industry in rural areas. as a result of its introduction, the improvement of the investment environment will serve to improve the employment of the population and its well-being.

Naturally, these opportunities are not the same in regions with different climate-relief conditions and economic direction. Implementation of the activities provided for in the "Village" program in densely populated areas, or in desert and mountainous regions where villages are small and scattered, located far from each other, has its own characteristics.

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