

## ARCHITECTURE OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

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DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02704.X**

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is about the architecture of historical cities of Uzbekistan, its current state and the history of its creation. A city is a complex of interconnected enterprises and factories. Every day, the city consumes thousands of tons of raw materials and food, and produces thousands of tons of industrial and other waste. The architect is a specialist in a wide field. it must unite art, modern technology, science and economics into a single unit and constantly expand the scope of knowledge. The process of urban development is complex and multifaceted. Today we need to think about 21st century architecture. The group system of settlements (AGT), on the other hand, they form a group. The type of communication that develops with each other is associated with stable functional relationships.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Powerful Engineering Farm, Largely Consistent, Social Labor, Combating Soil,*

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### INTRODUCTION

Architecture is the oldest art form. From the time man built his first home, the architectural profession began to take shape. People gradually moved from individual dwellings to settlements, and then to cities. The architect is a specialist in a wide field. it must unite art, modern technology, science and economics into a single unit and constantly expand the scope of knowledge. The architect must consider all aspects of the building and structure in the design. in doing so, he must not forget that all conditions will be created for future generations. Urban planning is a broad concept. It also includes the problems of the organization of settlements related to the location of productive forces, as well as the creation of housing related to the lifestyle of the population. Urban planning is the theory and practice of planning and construction of urban and residential areas that jointly address sociol-economic, sanitary-hygienic, technical construction, transport and architectural-artistic issues. [1,2]

**The main part:** Urban planning is a complex and multifaceted development process in the formation of an urbanized environment of settlements and settlements. The object of urban planning activities includes planned areas and settlements, residential areas and other planning elements of industrial, recreational areas and urban areas. A city is a complex of interconnected enterprises and factories. Every day, the city consumes thousands of tons of raw materials and food, and produces thousands of tons of industrial and other waste. The city is a powerful

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engineering farm. These include hundreds of kilometers of water pipes, power supply, boilers, sewage treatment plants. The city is the center of development, where the masterpieces of material and spiritual culture have been created. is decided when choosing a system of population placement, taking into account the organization of the show. Sanitary and hygienic issues include the creation of healthy living conditions for the population, the establishment of sanitary protection between industrial and residential areas, landscaping, combating soil, air and water pollution and noise [3]. Study of engineering and geological conditions, determination of the level and modern means of construction equipment, solving a rational system of transport and pedestrian traffic, landscaping (supply of drinking water, sewage, hot water, gas, electricity, etc.) Architectural and artistic issues are related to the definition of the general architectural-plan structure of the city, the network of streets and alleys, the solution of the functional structure of individual parts of the city, including the composition of the center. The process of urban development is complex and multifaceted. Today we need to think about 21st century architecture. Modern architecture is not only an art, but also a unit of science and technology. There is no art that combines the achievements of many fields of knowledge at an architectural level. [4,5]

Population is the system of spatial and territorial distribution of cities and other settlements in the country. In other words, it is the process of distribution of the population in the regions through the development of existing settlements and the construction of new ones. In cities, their economic structure is largely consistent with the role they play in the division of social labor. The primary branches of the mining and processing industries are attracted to small and medium-sized cities and urban-type villages (Chirchik, Angren, Almalyk, Bekabad, etc.). Industries (engineering, chemistry, radio electronics) are more developed in large, large and largest cities. Studies show that as cities grow, so do their industries. As the population of the largest and largest cities grows, so does their number. In 1926, there were 26 cities in Uzbekistan, but today there are 129. Their rapid growth depends primarily on socio-economic factors (integration of industry and science, education, etc.). Small and medium-sized cities play a major role in the division of social labor. They make up the absolute majority. Today, the growth of small and medium-sized cities, the future development of the problem of improving the quality of their architectural and planning solutions. The problem of attracting free labor resources to social work plays an important role in them. Types of settlements Types of settlements depend on the specialization of production and cooperation of its branches. Types of population distribution are also determined by the characteristics of the economic base of settlements and their size. With the abolition of the primitive community system, the process of division of labor — the separation of agriculture from the handicrafts and trade — gave rise to two types of settlement — urban and rural [6,7]. Even today, there are 2 main types of population:

- urban type-related to the emergence and development of cities and urban-type villages.
- The type of village is associated with the development of various rural settlements.

## CONCLUSION

Within each major view, a number of species can be distinguished depending on economic, natural, demographic, and other specific conditions. Within the urban landscape, there is a concentrated or concentrated type of population, which is characterized by the concentration of the population in the largest, largest cities, and the majority of the population is dispersed in

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medium, small and urban-type rural areas. Forms of settlement depend on the density of the type of settlement, the characteristics of their mutual location within a certain area and the level of development of the types of communication between settlements [8]. Different types of relations between settlements are formed. The second sign of population distribution is the development of functional relationships between the characteristics of the location of settlements -they are autonomous (ART) or group (AGT). The system of settlements (ART) is located far from each other, the communication between them is poorly developed transport links, settlements are separated from each other. Develops, functional relationships are weak and unstable. The group system of settlements (AGT), on the other hand, they form a group. The type of communication that develops with each other is associated with stable functional relationships. It is a complex of urban and rural settlements of different sizes in the national economy, combined with developed regional industrial relations, common engineering infrastructure, an integrated type of social, cultural and service centers. [9]

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