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Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *This article the basis of the economic development of urban planning formation, population location, growth, development of production*

it consists in the formation and creation of a system of intensive urban development zones, which create favorable conditions for the mutual development of living areas, service points, recreation areas, since Uzbekistan is a feature of Urban Development.

Key words: *formation, population, transport, development, territory, settlement. urban planning, location, urban planning, social, architecture, shelter, economic.*

Urban planning, being one of the fundamental public functions, is at the most important direction of the socio-economic development of our society, covering a complex of all spheres of life of the population. The intensive development of social processes significantly increases the role of urban planning as an activity aimed at creating an environment that provides optimal conditions for the harmonious development of the individual, by mutually linking the problems of population placement, the development of productive forces, and rational planning of the population. ¹ about nature management-the most important functional components of the living environment."

This problem is particularly relevant today, when there is a dynamic process of comprehensive development Uzbekistan in connection with gaining political and socio-economic independence. The Republic of Uzbekistan is the heart of the Central Asian region and serves as a link between independent States. Its economic and geographical position opens up great opportunities for establishing a Eurasian economic, scientific and cultural bridge-an analogue of the Great Silk Road and turning our republic into a kind of regional center for interstate exchange and transit of goods, a focus of capital and integration into the world economy, and the implementation of a number of major transnational investment projects. The new conditions for the development of the sovereign republic make it possible to accelerate the economic development of districts and strengthen their importance by building strategically important areas of railways and highways, as well as large economic facilities in cities and districts of the republic¹.

The development of facilities deviates significantly from the planned programs, their growth rates do not correspond to the planned ones, and the functional and planning structure often develops in unforeseen directions. The analysis of the existing spatial conditions of social development indicates an insufficiently

¹ Световая архитектура историко-архитектурных памятников Узбекистана. Изд. «Зарафшон», Самарканд, 2014.

effective territorial organization of life processes. This is reflected in the excessive growth of a limited number of large and large cities, weak growth, stabilization or even stagnation of the population of individual small urban settlements, the outflow of the working-age population from rural areas, increasing territorial disparities in the location of social infrastructure facilities, and a sharp deterioration in the environmental situation in large industrial centers and adjacent territories. A distinctive feature of Uzbekistan is that in the process of settlement development, zones of intensive urban development (oases) have been formed here, where favorable conditions have developed for the interconnected development of settlement areas, places of employment, service centers, and recreational areas. As a result of the increasing processes of spatial integration of populated areas, a supporting framework of settlement is formed, a single territorial and functional organism-the settlement system. At the same time, the term "settlement system" in terms of content acquires a generalized concept that is adequate to the term "city", expanding geographically and functionally and already embracing a set of cities, towns and rural localities united by permanent industrial, labor, cultural and household ties.²

In practice, however, the principles of design and development of populated areas in the republic are contradictory. On the one hand, territorial integration and interaction between settlements are being strengthened, bringing to the fore complex socio-economic factors in the formation of the living environment; on the other hand, a relatively autonomous, sectoral approach to the development of populated areas remains, and the "residual" principle in the development of social and environmental infrastructure dominates. The evolution and peculiarities of settlement development on the territory of Uzbekistan also reveal heterogeneity and significant differences in the formation of settlement areas. This is especially clearly seen in the analysis of the features of the territorial organization of settlement and the formation of regions and economic districts, since the level of their development, the place and role of these areas in the structure of the economy of the republic largely determine the degree of development of regional settlement³.

The establishment of regularities in the development of urban planning systems in Uzbekistan is based on the disclosure of the features of human interaction with a set of objects of his life support which is conducted from the standpoint of an interdisciplinary approach.⁴

The formation of the basic framework of settlement is a manifestation of the laws laid down in the settlement and planning structure of the republic and cities. The framework is the most essential part of the structure, ensuring its integrity, accumulating the defining features of the territorial organization of settlement. Therefore, one of the directions of development of the settlement network is the development of ideas of the framework.⁵

The largest nodal elements of this framework are cities of ancient origin: Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, etc. in the past, they developed mainly due to their location on trade caravan routes. Subsequently, their socio-economic significance increased due to the construction of railways. Since gaining political and socio-economic independence in Uzbekistan, intensive construction of new strategically important areas and the construction of railways and highways, large objects of the national economy in the cities and districts of the republic has begun, which will certainly strengthen the existing framework of settlement and mark the beginning of the development of new planning axes. At the same

² Есбергенов БЕ. Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизак Об Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY. 2021 Sep 28;2(9):69-72.

³ Пугаченкова Г.А., Ртвеладзе Э.В. Северная Бактрия-Тохаристан. Ташкент, издательство "ФАН", 1990.

⁴ Холиков СР. Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION. 2021 Feb 10;2(2):40-3.

⁵ Холиков СР. Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса ХазратИ Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION. 2021 Jan 22;2(1):104-7.

time, the gradual saturation of planning axes with multifunctional cities and the growth of "intermediate" cities will further increase the role of the reference frame in the territorial organization of the population of the republic. As the degree of maturity of the system increases and the transition to a higher level, the composition of tasks related to the development of transport, recreational services and engineering support also changes. Based on the identified patterns of interaction of social, economic processes and spatial structures, as well as a purposeful impact on the development of emerging settlement systems and their centers, we have determined the areas of desired states of each of the infrastructure subsystems in our dissertation research. This was reflected in the modes and parameters of their development, which formed the basis for constructing structural and graphical models of cultural and consumer services, transport, recreational services, and engineering support. The models developed in the dissertation study reflect the degree of development of settlement systems and represent a vector of states of a certain infrastructure element of the territorial system, subordinate to the vector of goals.⁶

According to functional characteristics, all cities of the republic are divided into five main groups. At the same time, Tashkent stands out among them, which differs sharply both in terms of population and in the variety and volume of functions performed. According to genetic characteristics, cities are divided into two large groups-old and new, with a further division by reason and place of origin, where you can trace the development of the city from the moment of formation to the present.⁷

Based on the obtained historical and architectural data, under these conditions, the role of urban formations as the main nodes of settlement in the territorial organization of society has significantly increased.⁸ Therefore, to determine current and prospective trends in urban population development, we have developed a functional and genetic typology of cities in Uzbekistan, which is based on a combination of the main classification features of urban settlements-function and genesis, with a broad quantitative justification.

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⁸ Нарзиев АК. РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. Academy. 2020(11 (62)).