

### Analysis of the Location of Residential Areas and Rural Settlements in the Foothills of Uzbekistan

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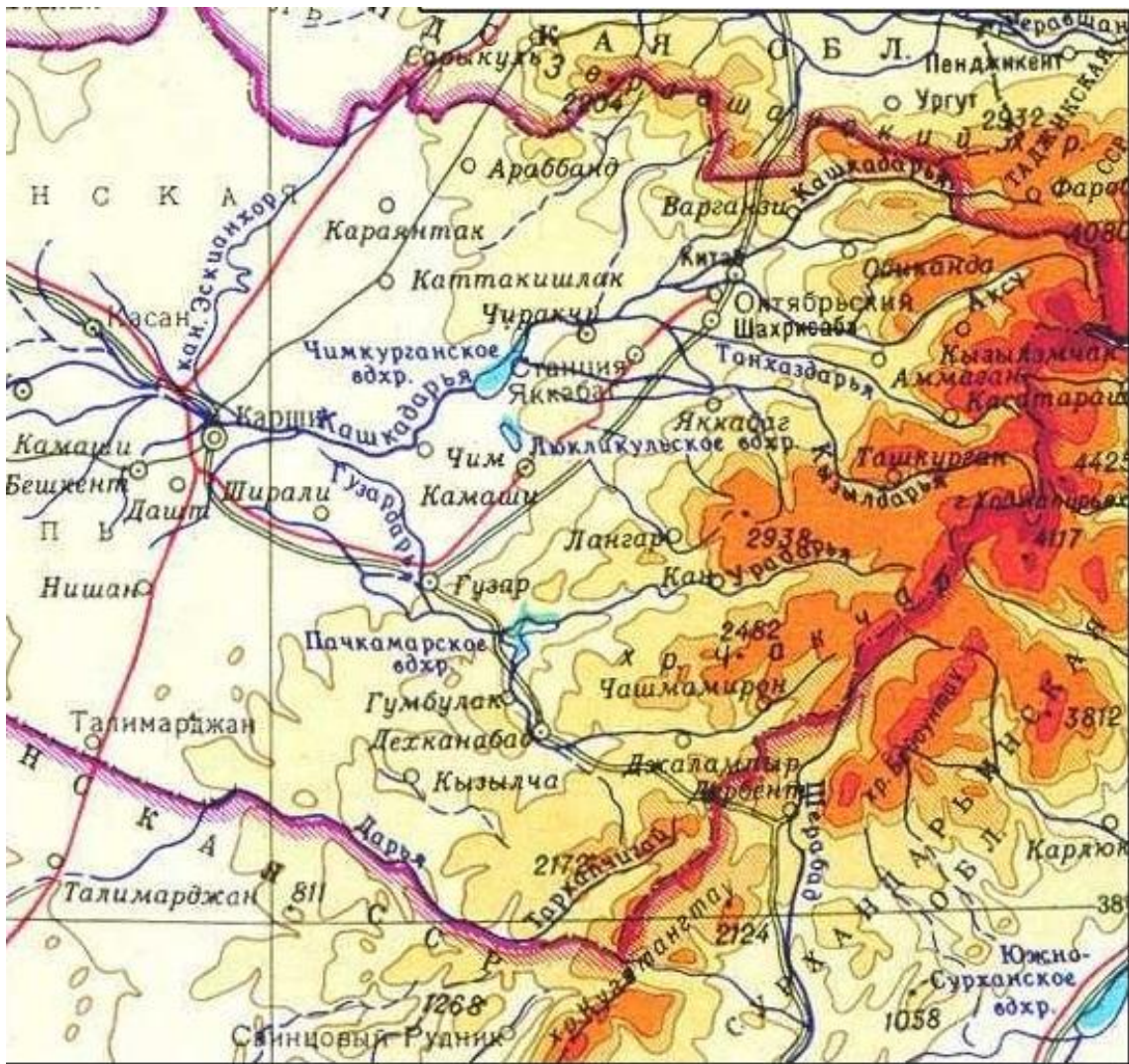
#### ANNOTATION

*Economic growth rates are increasing rapidly in the countries of the world. One of the main reasons for this is the efficient use of every piece of land. In our country, the use of fertile land in every region, city and district is important for the development of the economy. At the moment, the design of rural settlements in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan and provision of land areas is an important issue. The head of state also emphasized that rural settlements in our republic are developing on a scale no less than cities.*

The main part of the population of our country lives in the plains, that is, in an environment that is attractive to everyone from a socio-economic point of view. In our country, the majority of the urban population lives in the plains. The geographical location, as we all know, is mainly plains and lowlands. From a project perspective, we know that plains are the most suitable not only for living but also for engineering projects. The area I focus on is the foothills. If we analyze, on average 15-25% of the population in our country live in mountainous and mountain areas. As a result of my analysis, the population living in the border area of Samarkand and Kashkadarya region is located at an altitude of 1000-2000 m above sea level. Naturally, this creates difficulties for many factors. (I-picture) At the initiative of the head of our state, a number of measures aimed at improving the lifestyle of the population were implemented in the following years. The development of the state program and its consistent implementation in life started a new era in this field.

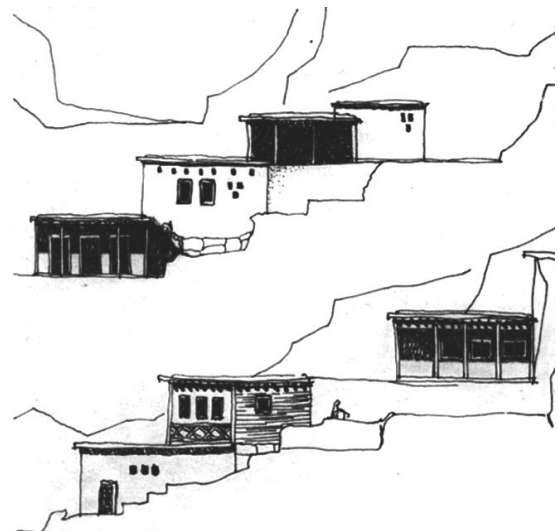
On this map, we can see that the population lives at an altitude of 2000 m and above in the regions bordering the Republic of Tajikistan. Large-scale works are being carried out aimed at organizing planning from an architectural point of view, improving the design system for the construction of housing and social sector objects.

View of mountainous areas of Kashkadarya and Samarkand region from sea level.



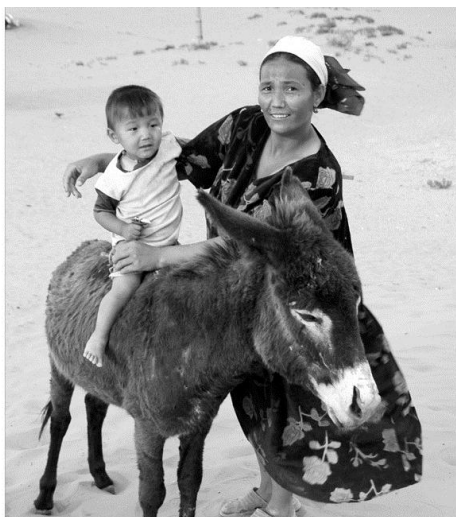
*1-picture View of mountainous areas of Kashkadarya and Samarkand regions from sea level*

In such conditions, it is possible to design settlements in mountainous and mountainous areas, to preserve flat land areas, and to expand areas for agriculture. Currently, 51% of the population of our country lives in villages. Today, residential areas in our villages are becoming more prosperous with houses, external engineering and transport-communication system, social and market facilities. Financing of these works, construction work is the focus of our government. These houses are built with quality building materials. (2-picture) These houses serve several generations. According to the population, QFYs in this group have the highest performance. However, although the number of villages belonging to the first and second groups is still large, their socio-economic development and the formation of the infrastructure system cause certain difficulties. But increasingly large villages are creating the necessary opportunities to solve such problems.



**2-picture A view of the location of residential houses in mountainous areas.**

The Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the Central Asian region, where four seasons are equally distributed. First of all, it is important to comprehensively analyze the settlements and settlements established by the local population in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. Through this, we will analyze the conditions of the buildings being built by local residents in mountainous areas. (Figure 2)



**3-picture Lifestyle of mountainous regions (Uzbekistan)**

Residents' residences and buildings built by residents are alternately located on the mountain terrain, creating a small area for the yard.

Due to the natural mountainous conditions, residential houses are designed with basements, which is important for flat placement. In the mountainous regions, the dwellings of the settlements were built from existing folk memory materials, stones and cobblestones, straw walls. Therefore, the design solutions of folk architecture in mountain settlements are characterized by natural building materials. (3-picture) In the mountainous regions, crafts and handicrafts are more widely developed in the mountainous regions of the Fergana Valley. Analyzing this, it can be said that building materials are cheap, and wooden houses have been proven to withstand earthquakes. Naturally, in mountainous regions, flat land areas are not very large, in such conditions, villagers in mountainous regions create a plain for productive use of land, and the lower part of the house where they live is used for raising domestic animals (cattle and sheep). , and the upper part is for crops. and used as a yard for the house. Depending on the

relief conditions, climate, demographic composition, type of economy, mountain zones can be divided into types. Mountainous and mountainous zones in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be divided into 4 main groups according to the social stratum of the population. 1. In the free-planned areas in line 1, large land areas are located below the mountain slopes, and cultivated areas and garden areas are located below the mountains. 2- Designed for a small population, the village area will not be large. 3- Settlements are intended for construction in high mountain areas, there will be very little land for crops and agriculture. (4-picture) 4- Residential punk houses are created in small terraced houses. Houses with small yards are designed in relation to the adjacent yard.



**4-picture Location of houses in mountainous areas (Uzbekistan)**

In the mountainous regions of Kashkadarya region, houses are intended for two families. The plan of the house is two-room houses with a corner porch, and three-room houses with a middle porch. Settlements are located around Peshayvon. The projects of Kashkadarya and Nurota houses complement each other.

It is possible to change the traditional system of rural life by developing the provision of quality household services rather than the household needs that have been formed for the village and are available today. For this, it is necessary to increase the number of household service facilities and start them as soon as possible. Along with housing construction, creating a regional service system is one of the urgent issues of today. The creation of local engineering networks (heating system, water supply and sewage), gasification, and telephone systems is of great importance.

In mountainous areas of Urgut district of Samarkand region, winter is very cold (-40 degrees) due to relatively little sunlight from the south. In summer, the weather is relatively hot, sometimes rainy. Residents on the south side build their houses from cheap building materials, clay, while houses facing the north are built from stone materials. As a result of the analysis, one of the reasons for this is the abundance of stones in the mountain. The arrangement of the houses in relation to the sun and the arrangement of the rooms next to each other did not appear by themselves. As we all know, this convenience has been around for centuries. These are our so-called "national" houses. As mentioned above, the appearance of this building is caused by climatic and seasonal conditions and local weather conditions. If we focus on the ventilation system of residential houses in mountainous and mountainous areas, the air is cooler and the ventilation is natural compared to the plains.

**Conclusion:** According to the analytical results in our country, we can see that settlements are built based on climatic and physical living conditions. The inhabitants of the plains build houses

according to their own traditions. Mountainous and mountainous areas build houses according to their profession and the number of family members. In mountainous areas, the number of family members, the number of births, the burden of family work, and the fact that more women are responsible for this are characteristic of the families of local residents.

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