

Problems of Reconstruction and Formation of Residential Buildings of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

In the centers of historical cities, in addition to preserved pedestrian streets, commercial buildings, towers, architectural monuments, there are also traditional settlements, neighborhoods and guzars, which are integral and closely related components of the architectural environment of those historical cities. The works carried out in connection with the organization of the harmonious structural system of these famous architectural forms and environment of these traditional historical residential buildings, which are located side by side and adjacent to the central part of some historical cities, are highlighted.

We have beautiful historical cities, architectural monuments and complexes that present Uzbekistan to the world, excite the minds of tourists, and excite them, and today their position is known to the world. Among them are such cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, Kokan, Nurota.

There is no doubt that the position of such cities will increase, especially at a time when the glory of our independence is spreading to the world, when the world recognizes the beautiful country of Uzbekistan, and not only tourists, but also businessmen aspire to it.

In the centers of such historical cities, in addition to the world-famous architectural complexes, historical arch-forts, ensembles, pedestrian streets, shopping structures, towers, architectural monuments, there are also traditional settlements, neighborhoods and guzars, which are inseparable and close components of the architectural environment of historical cities. These traditional historical residential buildings, located side by side and adjacent to the central part of some historical cities, form a harmonious structural system of the architectural forms and environment of these cities.

However, unfortunately, the way of life, rapid development, international tourism needs and modern demands threaten the preservation of such traditional and historical settlements. Instead of them, new buildings, commercial and other household service buildings are being built that do not match the environment of our historical cities. Such cases can be found in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Ko'kan and other historical cities. For example, the historic residences around the famous Registan Square in Samarkand were replaced by a 4-story high school and modern multi-section high-rise buildings. In the master plans of many cities, it is envisaged to replace a significant part of traditional residential areas with high-rise buildings. Such urban dissonances

and unpleasantness can be found in other historical cities.

One of the most reliable ways to solve the problem is to replace the modern buildings that do not meet the requirements of the historical environment around the centers of these historic cities by restoring and placing new residential buildings that are compatible with the traditional residential architecture and the environment of the historic cities.

So, have any scientific, creative or practical works been carried out in our Republic to create projects for the restoration of such settlements and adapt them to the architecture and environment of historical city centers? Such works are carried out in the historical central part of the city of Bukhara, on Navoi Shah Street in Tashkent and in other cities, based on the needs of modern life. However, based on the study, analysis, mutual comparison and scientific generalization of foreign experiences in this field, scientifically based proposals and opinions, projects have not been developed. This research is directed to the current topic aimed at solving these modern problems and social tasks, solving them within the framework of the master's thesis.

The research object is made up of traditional residential buildings built in the past and preserved until now in the historical cities of Uzbekistan.

The subject of the research is the study of the architecture of traditional settlements in the historical cities of Uzbekistan and the principles of their restoration and formation in accordance with the environment of those historical cities.

The purpose and objectives of the research. based on the study, scientific analysis and generalization of our country's and foreign experiences in this field, it is the formation and determination of the scientific bases and principles of the restoration and design of traditional residential architecture suitable for the environment of the centers of historical cities of Uzbekistan, and the development of proposals aimed at solving the current problems in this field.

In order to achieve this goal, the following scientific tasks are set in the research:

- To study the architecture of traditional residential buildings typical of the historical cities of Uzbekistan;
- Analyzing the urban development experiences of our country, which are implemented within the centers of historical cities;
- To study the experiences of restoration of foreign urban development practices on the example of historical cities;
- On the basis of the conducted research, to create modern projects of traditional buildings typical of the centers of historical cities and to develop the principles of their formation in accordance with the historical environment.

The centers of the cities of Uzbekistan are the most prestigious touristic needs and heritage objects serving future generations. It is a requirement of the time to ensure that the architecture of such prestigious places is appropriate and specific to the historical environment and period.

The scientific hypothesis of this study is the absence of any scientifically-practically based proposals and the need to create them in order to eliminate the mistakes that are currently being made in the reconstruction of the centers of our historical cities.

Research methods and techniques. It includes the natural and grapho-analytical study of traditional settlements that have been preserved until now in the historical cities of Uzbekistan, the development of the principles of their restoration and formation based on the analysis, scientific comparison and generalization of the domestic and foreign experiences achieved in the restoration of such settlements in the centers of historical cities. .

The theoretical significance of the research results is that they complement and enrich the science of architectural science of Uzbekistan as a scientific work or development dedicated to the solution of the problems raised on the topic of the dissertation, which is the basis for further deeper and broader scientific work in this field. It serves as necessary materials for the restoration of architectural monuments in the architectural education system, the teaching of subjects related to the modern formation of the center of historical cities, and the creation of educational literature related to them.

The practical significance of the study is its necessity as a basic scientific-practical material in the development of architectural-urban planning projects to be carried out on the formation of the architectural-urban image and architectural scale of the centers of our historical cities.

The scientific novelty of the research is that it is one of the first in the field of architecture of Uzbekistan to develop scientifically based theoretical and practical proposals for the restoration of historical city centers, in particular, the formation of traditional folk dwellings in them.

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