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The Principles of the Development of Small Cities in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT: Building the infrastructure of the cities of Uzbekistan, developing them, modernizing, constructing comfortable at the same time high-quality accommodations and service buildings for the population, and rebuilding the existing ones, also, finding the way of dealing with the problems that appear in this area. Obtaining information adopted by the resolutions of the Oliy Majlis, Cabinet of Ministers, and decrees of the President.

KEY WORDS: City, town, cities of regional subordination, cities of Republican subordination, Action Strategy, architectural and urban Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, there are 119 cities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. These cities differ from each other according to their population, level of industrialization, cultural-spiritual, socio-economic conditions. In addition, the date of their discovery also differs. For example, along with the cities which have more than 2500 year long history, there are cities that have achieved the urban status right after independence. We can divide them into groups by the number of their inhabitants. As well as this, there are cities with the population of more than 2 million people, more than 1 million people, 500 thousand people, 100 thousand people and more than 10 thousand people. The people of these cities are multinational, including: Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, Russians, Turkmen, Afghans and almost 100 other nationalities. The total population of Uzbekistan, according to January 1, 2019, is 33 254 100 million people, more than half of which currently reside in cities.

In the former Soviet Union, the cities of the republic were in a deplorable state due to the lack of favorable conditions to live and because modern technologies were not applied to daily life. In the cities, there were mainly cotton processing factories and chemical fertilizer-producing enterprises. This has worsened the quality of the cities' livelihoods and led to the lack of leisure facilities as well as cultural attractions, for the population.

Table 1.

Fragment	Stages loading	Load t/s	Probes top, mm	Damage characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
	1	3,5	0,6	From the 1st to the 4th stages of loading visible cracks in the laying was not observed
	2	6,6	0,8	
	3	9,6	2,3	
	4	12,4	4,7	
	5	15,2	9,6	Horizontal cracks in the base of the masonry, tensile cracks in the core
	6	18,1	14,0	Inclined cracks in the masonry, in the plane of loading, cracks of separation of the vertical core from the masonry
	7	19,6	23,8	Cracks in the wall of the loading plane



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	8	21,0	24,1	The intensity of disclosure and the number of cracks increase
	9	21,0	34,6	Streams armature stretched core
	10	21,3	35,6	Stretched core armature flows, crack opening = 5mm.
	11	21,3	36,7	Core armature rupture on the buttress side
	12	15,2	71,3	Upon further loading, a horizontal crack opens and the fragment rotates in a vertical plane
	13	11,0	75,8	
	14	12,4	79,6	
	15	9,6	91,6	

However, these days, the look of these cities is radically changing. They have all the facilities convenient for the population, multi-storey accommodations, mini, super and hypermarkets, cultural centers, such as theaters, cinemas, galleries, museums, art palaces, concert halls, wonderful parks, recreational centers and various sports venues adapted for sport activities like Humo Ice Arena, tobacco shops, restaurants, hotels, various organizations, and etc. and many more are in the process construction. Moreover, there are also educational centers that add fur to the sights of cities: universities, colleges and academic lyceums, schools and kindergartens. All of this is being done for the well-being of the population.

Cities of Uzbekistan can be divided into several types according to their subordination centers. For example, cities that are subordinated to the Republic, subordinated to the provinces, subordinated to the districts. In Republican scale the following can be observed:

Urban projects for the population with better quality and modern amenities are being considered and the approved ones are being put into practice. In which situation, the existing cities are either to be reconstructed, or to be completely rebuilt. These days the cities, namely, Termez, Jizzah and Gulistan are being radically renewed. These cities are rising to a new stage of their development. In addition to that, in order to change the appearance of cities and develop them further, it is purposeful to restate the decree by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the effective usage of the program of construction and reconstruction of inexpensive multi-apartment houses in the cities in the years 2017-2020". This is based on the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 22, 2016 № PP-2660 by the state Architecture and Construction Department of the Republic of Uzbekistan jointly with the "ToshkentboshplanLITI" DUK, "O'zshaharsozlikLITI" DUK, "ToshuyjoyLITI" AJ and "Taoshgiprogor" AJ. The model projects of cheap multi-storey houses have been developed and implemented.

According to the project, for the population in the cities of the Republic, the multi-apartment houses are planned to be built, the needy families to be provided and a modern image of the cities to be formed. But, it is also noted that in many cities, there are still slowdowns in the area of implementing this project.

Firstly, in the city of Tashkent (24 houses), in the city of Nukus (7 houses), in Bukhara (6 houses), in Urgench (4 houses) and totally 41 cheap multi-storey houses are lagging behind the schedule.

Secondly, the construction of external engineering and communication networks, infrastructure facilities and improvement of the massive regions are left behind the plan, in the cities of Nukus, Andijan, Bukhara, Termez, Samarkand, Gulistan, Almalik, Chirchik and Bekabad.

Thirdly, because of the violation of the requirements of urban planning norms and rules, poor-quality implementation of construction and installation works, deviations from the project could be seen, as a result of which 761 units (205 to the customer, 399 to the contracting organizations, 157 - to the project organizers) were submitted, from 34 units of the volume of the work, more than 1 billion sums have been taken away.

The Republican Council of Architecture and Urban Development under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan operates to establish the formation of cities, the formation of their modern appearance and provision of settlements and all conditions for the population. The Council is a collegial body that coordinates the activities in the field of development of public and economic management organs, ministries and departments, local authorities and



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citizens' self-governance organs, as well as design and survey organizations, including regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Additionally, The Council reports what they have done to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and follows the stages according to their work plan approved by the Chairman of the Council. The main tasks of the Council are as follows:

- formation, review and implementation of concepts and programs for further development of architecture and urban planning;
- consideration and coordination of projects of general plans of cities, towns and settlements, their realization, architectural planning, observance of town-planning norms and rules, observance of state standards;
- placement of the population based on scientific research, planning and constructing the areas, the effective use of national architectural and cultural traditions and urban areas, giving recommendations to harmoniously improve the quality of architecture-planning standards, with non-environmental impact on nature;
- preparation of proposals for the reconstruction of old towns, considering the complex renovation of social and engineering-transport infrastructure of the rural areas, formation of modern city centers, qualitative improvement of the old habitats and the preservation of historical and architectural objects.

Within the tasks assigned to this council, the construction of modern houses through the achievements of the Uzbek national architecture as a national identity is the special one. When producing the general plans of the cities, applying it to reality without causing damage to environment and its ecological situation is also one of the characteristics of our culture. Carrying out the reconstruction work without causing the damage to the historical cities and the parts of historical monuments is mentioned in the last paragraph of the plan of assigned tasks. The examples of these places could be many cities of Uzbekistan such as, The Registan Square in Samarkand, close to it is the Mirzo Ulughbek Observatory, the Gur Emir mausoleum, the Bibi Khanim complex, the old part of the city of Bukhara, the Amir palaces, halls, towers, madrassahs, and Itchankala and Dishan kala, the Khan Residences located in their inner part, bazaars, the Complex of Sultan Saodat in Termez, the Kokildor Ota, Kirkkiz, Fayoz Tepa, Al Hakim at-Termizi the present-day, post-reconstruction conditions of the settlements can be seen as the proof of this council's activities. Such kind of examples can be seen in all parts of Uzbekistan. The most important thing is that these monuments today add a special charm to the image of modern day cities.

In addition, the Council does the following functions in fulfilling its tasks:

- Organizes formations, consideration and implementation of concepts for the further development of urban planning and architecture;
- participates in the development of the state programs on urban planning and architecture, organizes discussions and agreements and contributes to their implementation;
- reviews and negotiates about the part of the program on urban planning;
- reviews the projects of the general plans of the cities and architectural complexes, discusses them and recommends to be approved.
- agrees to change, when it is needed, the general plans of the municipal documents and also the general plans of the city centers and districts, which are approved in order;
- monitors the implementation of projects of the general plans of cities, architectural complexes and architectural-planning documents, as well as compliance with state standards, important urban planning norms, urban settlements and regulations.

Within the framework of the "Action Strategy" several cities of Uzbekistan are being completely reorganized. The new form of the city of Tashkent is being restored as a miracle "city", which has all the conditions. Other than that, new "cities" are being built in Termez, Almazar and other cities. This also contributes to the development of Uzbek cities.

**TASHKENT CITY**

As it was mentioned above, Uzbekistan is currently at the stage of development and is moving towards its rise. Its cities have been flourishing cultural centers since ancient times. Their unusual appearances, eastern style of construction and patterns have been attracting the attention of foreigners for centuries. Cities that appeared before and after BC had their certain way of construction. In the center of the city, there was the palace of the Khan or the governor of the city. The surrounding area was called Shahrison, in which the inhabitants lived and that area was surrounded by fortress walls. The villages were mostly built outside of the walls. One can be proud that, even at that time, urban planning in Uzbekistan was well-developed, and the rulers knew that cities should be built according to the plan. Nowadays, the harmony of Uzbek national style and the world standard can be observed.

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