

To The Issue Of Sustainable Development Of Architecture And Urban Planning Of Independent Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the development of urban planning and architecture in the era of independence of Uzbekistan. There is also considered the issues of sustainable development of the regions and cities of Uzbekistan. In the realization process of above mentioned tasks first it is necessary to refuse old methods of functional urban planning design obtruded by the Soviet urban planning. In the XX century in designing master plans of cities development of new city parts was taken as a composition framework which neglected old city part that hasn't received appropriate attention. This was the main mistake of the Soviet politics, which made cities lost historical city images, ensemble construction spirit.

Index Terms: urban planning, transformation, urbanization, genesis, general plans, housing construction, functional urban planning, old city areas, reconstruction, monument restoration.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the reform process of social and spiritual life in years of independence in Uzbekistan, special role is given to urban planning which is main component of material culture. With a goal of legal regulation of contemporary architecture and urban planning the creation of the State Committee of Construction on the initiative of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov was an important step in this field. The series of documents were developed on the base of new taken important documents as "Residential code" and "Urban planning code". On their base prohibition was incorporated which prohibited construction of non-designed plans. The list of developing of master plans financed by the State budget and local governments was confirmed. As I.A.Karimov noticed, while developing master plans of each city and construction of roads and buildings, it is important to base not on near five-six years, but on far perspective. They must have a completed image and be sustainable and stable that they serve not only today's generation, but also future generation. In the realization process of above mentioned tasks first it is necessary to refuse old methods of functional urban planning design obtruded by the Soviet urban planning. In the XX century in designing master plans of cities development of new city parts was taken as a composition framework which neglected old city part that hasn't received appropriate attention. This was the main mistake of the Soviet politics, which made cities lost historical city images, ensemble construction spirit.

2 PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

2.1 Review Stage

With acquiring independence urban planning politics gained absolutely new meaning. The rehabilitation issues of traditional methods and their development in terms of contemporary urban planning requirements. For instance, dusty, loud industrial territories transform to contemporary production centers. The construction culture of Chor-Bag, squares, hovuz and fountains was re-created, tradition of ensemble art creation is continuing, their uprising comes to the Amir Temur and Temurids period. During recent decades material and spiritual foundations of architecture and urban planning of independence period were created. Recently idea of "sustainable cities development" received priority direction in world urban planning. Idea of sustainable urban planning, which is based on procuring of high level urban space, improvement of life quality level, balance making between city and nature – directed to formation of healthy and beautiful, responding to all demands cities. The meaning of the term "Sustainable development" is harmonic (correct, steady, balanced) development – this is a process of changes, in which operation of natural recources, investment line, scientific technical development orientation, personal development and institutional changes are agreed with each other and strengthen present and future potential for satisfaction of human demands and aspirations. Here is more about procuring life quality of people.

2.2 Final Stage

A large part of theoretical paradigms of the XX century lost its actuality. With words of the French architect Pierre Lefebvre, urban planners of Manchester city D.Roudlin and N.Falk raised their concept about residential development compression against E.Howard's "garden city" idea. Following their opinion, through compression developed shadow small streets in the South of France provide comfort in summer time. This, in turn, is a traditional method used in Central Asia. Cities of XXI century and all arrangements of their development must respond to sustainable development requirements. Use of energy efficient buildings, harmless construction materials, cautious rainwater usage, wind and solar energy usage, biodiversity preservation – all this is directed to procuring of city sustainable development.

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Sustainable development concept is based on three principles:

1. Providing of ecological and economic balance;
2. Providing balance between economic and social fields;
3. Problem solution related to demands satisfaction in natural resources not only present, but also next generations.

2.3 Figures



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

3 SECTIONS

Every environment adapts according to demands of people living there. Human chooses only those elements, which respond to his/her inner needs and intellectual demands. Integrating different fragments surrounding him/her in daily life, he/she tries to create one environment. Especially there is an important role of landscape and design of architectural environment in organization of urban space, defining building image. Landscape design is important not only in urban architecture, but also in settlement architecture. On the example of Urgench city's region center one can see an example of embodiment of contemporary urban planning ideas in field of architecture and landscape design of Uzbekistan. Geographical location of the city is connected to Shavat canal which goes from Amudarya. Interrelationship of Pahlavan Mahmud, Abu Algozi Bahadirhan and Al-Horezmi Streets, embodied first in organization of new radial street system (Figure 1). Besides landscape on these central city streets architecture is fully renewed, which influenced to perception of these streets as well of the whole city. During streets' construction principles of sustainable architecture were implemented. The city airport were reconstructed and transformed to international airports class. The main entrance

into the city is air terminal. Existing objects of Al-Horezmi Street built in 1950-1970 had two stories. Due to the earthquake in 1977-1980 and consequently strong rains, these buildings came to unusable state. Based on these data demolition of weak and attached buildings was confirmed, in central urban arteries which are Al-Horezmi. Sherazy, Pahlavan Mahmud, Gafur Gulam, Al-Beruni Streets. Also the solution of broadening these streets till 40 m was taken (Figure 2). Nowadays in the central intersection of Al-Horezmi Street 4 supermarkets and 38 service objects were constructed. Special attention deserves constructed in the region center park "Ozero molodeji"(Youth lake) and attaching to it open pond "Park malishey"(Babies' park), and also contemporary amusement complex bringing joy in youth life serve as city decoration. Landscape architecture occurred based on natural climate conditions of Uzbekistan. Widely spread in the period of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek art of making decorative gardens, char-bags, fountains, found its development also now. Created in Tashkent city Aqua Park, Shahidlar hotirasi complex (Figure 3), National park named after A.Navoi, and also tens of other parks, fountains, raised landscape architecture onto the new level(Figure 4). Creation of walking zones along the canal Boz-Su in Tashkent and Shavat in Urgench facilitated emergence of riverbank architecture. The Head of our country, during familiarizing, in accordance with program of creative activity reconstruction, conducted in central city part, said following: "In building and urban planning arrangements it is necessary to take into account the particularity of natural conditions of Horezm. It is required to withdraw underwater, lowering their level, enhancement of collector systems. Simultaneously it is required to use landscape architecture widely. Greenery systems organization with considering soil feature and natural conditions must be in the spotlight in creative activity, directed to the city development".

4 CONCLUSION

Many industrial territories of cities as tannery, alcohol beverages plant, knitting factory of Samarkand; oil-extract production factory of Fergana; cotton processing plant, creamery, meat processing plant of Bukhara; huge production-storage territories, which don't function properly, located in Andijan, Urgench and other cities felt under redevelopment with new goals. Big part of these territories is used as trade enterprises or as greenery territories. But, unfortunately, plenty of similar industrial zones exist, where territory reorganization is required. Outdated methods and norms of urban planning design prevent this. With this goal it is required to refuse out-of-date design methods in favor of comprehended learning of changes happening in the Republic on the initiative of the Head of the State, with their subsequent broad integration in urban planning practice.

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