

RECONSTRUCTION ISSUES OF THE OLD PART OF TASHKENT CITY RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS

Gulnora Irgasheva

Tashkent architecture and civil engineering institute

Abstract - Reconstruction of mahallas and historical monuments located in the Old City of Tashkent, connecting new buildings with architectural monuments and providing engineering networks meeting modern requirements.

Index Terms - Tashkent, historical city, mahalla, monument, national settlement, town planning.

◆

INTRODUCTION

In years of independence, architectural monuments and urban-planning complexes restored and transformed into the beauty of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Due to the attention to maintenance and repair of architectural monuments, many monuments are restored and well-maintained in our country.

The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov are old historic buildings and new residential complexes in the form to create a full-fledged life of their engineering, socio-cultural and consumer services in order to eliminate the imbalance on the visible historically occurred in cities, urban planning, construction and complex the main issues of the construction.

Historical development of the cities, the problem of effective use of modern monuments to address the issue is considered one of the most pressing problems. In accordance with the requirements of the modern and the historic city center, to restore architectural monuments, new construction interconnectivity requires a comprehensive approach to the problem. This problem, as usual, is based on the construction of complexes, complexes and separate architectural monuments of the city. Tashkent is one of the oldest and most ancient cities of Central Asia. Today, thousands of tourists in the world, attracting the attention of those legendary historical architectural monuments in the city of the East and the ancient part of the majority of the regions in the past against us closer to the stage erected in the East during the recovery period. However, architectural studies carried out by scientists from the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan have revealed that these regions have rich layers of "cultural archaeological sediments".

Old ancient streets of Tashkent remain an invaluable treasure of history, and its secrets become even more intense over the years. It is necessary to restore the streets on the basis of the documents shown on the historical topographic survey!

Today, the architects of these issues around the world to solve the most pressing problems of the world. After gaining independence of Uzbekistan gained more attention to ancient monuments and historical streets. Many madrasas and palaces, houses, unique monuments have been repaired. They work diligently in order to protect future generations are being cared for. During the years of independence, magnificent buildings, squares, mosques and temples were built in Tashkent, a hotbed of East modular structure built in markets and stalls, hotels and other facilities in the city and emphasize gratefully. Greater positive changes are taking place in the life of the people of the city. This is one of the most ancient cities in the original images, combines them for the development and introduction of new equipment and infrastructure, architectural solutions to global environmental link it with the necessary sense of urban policy. In the XVIII century, the Tashkent area was about 16 sq. Km. km, with a population of 80,000 (some say 100,000). The northern boundary of the city is the Aral Sea Arctic; The eastern border is through the present national park across the Anhor; southern frontier from Beshyogoch via Samarkand Darvoza street; The western border crossed the street to the hut. Thus, the entire city consisted of the present-day Shaykhantakhur district and partly Sabir Rakhimov district. This area was called the "Large City". There was an old center surrounded by another wall between the "large city". At the time, called the

"old city" of these six gates in the center. There were densely constructed buildings in the center, where there were markets for the market, mosque, madrasa, queen, and city officials. The mosque and the homes of some of the richest population of baked bricks. There were 40 mosques and many mosques in the city. "Culture" is associated with architectural heritage, and tourism is a sphere of economic interests that implies economic interests. However, we must not forget that repairing architectural values and ancient buildings carry out the construction of the economy, building materials, manufacturing, handicraft, architecture and engineering, history and archaeology, applied arts, humanities, anthropology and sociology. All the famous medieval cities such as Tashkent area surrounded by high walls. According to scientists, the thick cob wall is 8 meters in height, a circumference of 10 kilometres in length. "The city is not open for all" popular proverb says that if the rest of the ancient times. Twelve gates were built from each side of the city as high as the fortress. They are named after the nation and tribe.

At the beginning of the 18th century, Tashkent was a rich and beautiful city than other cities, with its culture and prosperity relative to that period. There were plenty of bridges and bridges on the big streets in four parts of the city. Though the narrow streets were not covered, the city was always sweeping the streets and sprinkling water. The water flowing from the Chirchik River to the city came from the Bosphorus canals - Kalkovuz, Anhor, Labzak, Chorsu, Tarlak and others. The drainage lines of earlier canals, such as the Chorsu, Tarlak, Labzak and other canals, have been preserved in Tashkent streets. In the city, wells were drilled and some wells had been drilled, considering the possibility of a storm.

The warm climate, the fertile soil and the irrigation system, and the extensive work of the population created favourable conditions for abundant harvesting in gardens and melons. The courtyards in the abundance of water reminded the gardens of the shade, and the trees and the flowers gave the yard and fruit to the yard. In Tashkent, grape, peach, apricot, plum, black and yellow figs, pomegranate, apple, pear, quince, cherries, cherries, almonds, pistachio were grown in Tashkent.

In the XVIII century, the city was divided into four branches: Kokcha, Sebzor, Beshyogoch and Shayhantakhur. Each time the nature of the construction and the density of the population differed from the traditional occupation of the population. In 1865, Tashkent there were 140 mahallas, 13260 families, 8 madrassas, 8 baths, 255 mosques and 116 mills.

In the early 19th century, Tashkent was occupied by the Kokand Khanate. Tashkent residents stormed 1847 y. and 1863 y. against the brutality and brutality of officials. In 1865 during the period of

similar political and social crises, it was occupied by the kingdom of Russia. In 1867, Tashkent was transformed into the centre of the Turkestan governorship general. Concluding that the residential neighbourhoods, the paper is still important problems. Providing the engineering networks that meet modern requirements and, in particular, the development of transport networks, while preserving these areas and rebuilding national settlement techniques, at the same time, for the sake of repatriation of the cultural housekeeping facilities and, of course, the neighborhood facilities as well as the minimum "Snos" coordination functions.

REFERENCES

- 1) Azadaev F. «Tashkent at the second part of XIX century» 1959y.
- 2) Ziyaev A.A., Ziyaev N.O. «Methodical reconstruction and modernization of the statistical system of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the background of the capital of the Republic of Karakalpakstan» («Привет в районе улиц Чувалчи и Карасайской»). Materials of whole scientific-technical "problems complex districts of historical facilities". (SNIP reconstruction of urban-planning) edition 6. M. 1990y.
- 3) Askarov Sh. «House and two store-houses at the ancient Tashkent at the end of the XX century» ASU №1 1991y.
- 4) Salimov A.M. "Main principles of the reconstruction of the ancient complex cities of Uzbekistan for modern functions". Methodical listening. TACI. Tashkent, 1994 y.
- 5) Salimov A.M. "Main principles of the ancient reconstructions of the complexed facilities of the city (by the example of Mahalla "Suzik-ota" in the city of Tashkent) № 1.2006 y. Tashkent.