

# MODERN URBAN POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN: ADVANCED FEATURES AND PROCESSES OF MODERNIZATION

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**Abstract** — This article focuses on this subject, which is purposes to build and develop the architecture and urban development of after independence period in Uzbekistan.

**Index Terms** — Urban planning, sustainable development, architecture if independence

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The architecture of Uzbekistan has a long period of ancient history. The progress of construction in this place has begun in the 4000th BC centuries, as well as in the 2000th centuries were built forests such as Sopollitepa and Jarkuton. The history of Uzbek architecture is divided into several periods. The architecture of independence time and town-planning are the results of their new social functions, and the city of Soviet history and city architecture are in sharp contrast with each other. Therefore, their research is considered actual currently.

This article focuses on this subject. Its purpose is to build and develop the architecture and urban development of after independence period in Uzbekistan.

## 2 CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF BERUNI

Two issues have studied before the investigation:

1. Summarizing the main achievements of architecture, town planning and landscape architecture created during the independence period;
2. Indicate the role of the ideology of independence in the formation and development of architecture, urban planning and landscape design.

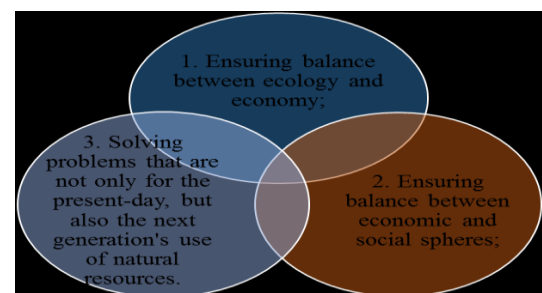
During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has carried out the process of the reform of the social and spiritual life of material culture in one of the most important special attention paid to urban planning.

An important step in this direction was the establishment of the State Committee for Architecture and Construction of Uzbekistan on the

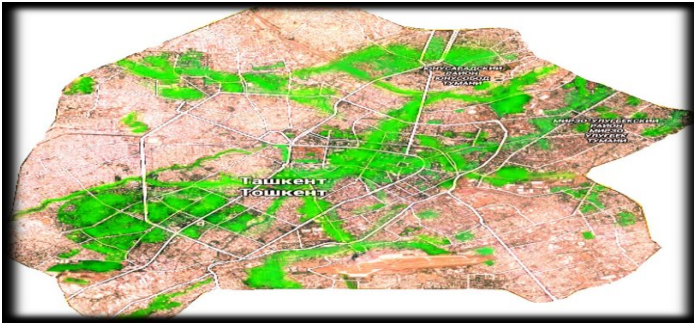
initiative of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov, based on the State Committee for Construction, which is aimed at the modernization of modern architecture and town planning.

A number of regulations and other normative documents aimed at developing architecture and construction have been drafted based on important new laws, such as the "Housing Code" and the "Urbanism Code".

"Sustainable development" - a combination of (the definition of the word sustainable (development), means the development of an equitable, balanced) the direct use of natural resources, investment, scientific and technological progress, the development of the person, refers to the relationship of institutional change. It also focuses on meeting the needs and aspirations of humanity, strengthening its present and future potential.



*The Sustainable Development Concept applies to three principles:*



*Green architectural opportunities in sustainable urban development.*

Today, Alisher Navoi National Park, this green belt, starting from the "Navruz" party, will go to Independence Square through the Buzsuv (Ankhor) channel. There is an exciting summer camp in the area of the Memory Square, the Backpack of Ezgulik, the Bakhtiyar Mother Complex, the Senate Square, and the Horizon Park, which is part of the Horse Park. The green belt from this hinges split into two, and one of them, Anhor, crosses the Olympic Glory Hall and goes to the memorial-landscape complex named after the Shahidlar memorial.



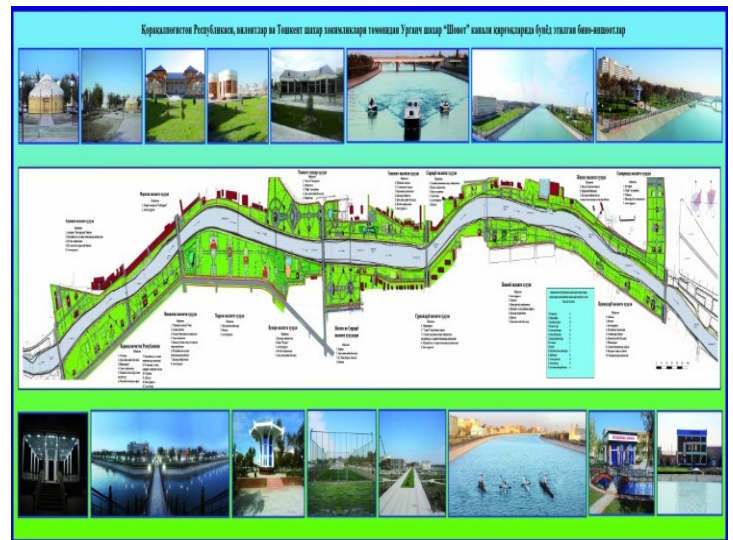
*Greenbelt scheme of Tashkent*

The Oliy Majlis building in Tashkent occupies a special place in the system of modern architectural constructions. The columns representing all four aspects reflect stability and harmony. From the



*A new look at the adjacent Landscape and canal view of Shovot channel, which is located in Urgench City.*

bottom, up and down the walls of the building, based on the will of the authorities, the bottom upward indicates the transparency of the laws adopted here. The Blue Dome is an example of a combination of our long-standing traditions and the sole democratic power of power.



*The State Museum of Temurids' History has a special place.*

The building is reminiscent of a crown of thrones with the royal appearance of the roof. The columns and the dome did not just give up the building, but also forgotten artistic means and forms, along with other values, have returned to the architecture of Uzbekistan's independence.

### 3 CONCLUSION

Inspired by these buildings, a number of constructions were built in the capital of the Republic - Tashkent, in the regional centres and in residential areas where the values of ecological refinement are reflected. One more remarkable place is that these buildings are being built as architectural ensembles.

Speaking of the achievements of modern architecture and urban planning in Uzbekistan, it can be noted that it is not only extensive development but also essentially new appearance:

- The emergence of new industrial buildings architecture in the short run (oil refinery, car factories, metalworking plant, motor plant, carpet factories, etc.);
- Establishment of the Memorial Complex for the Restoration of the Values (Imam al-Bukhari, Al-Ferghani, Hazrati Imam, Avesta, Alpomish and other complexes);
- Establishment of monumental complexes dedicated to the memory of the victims and victims;
- The emergence of the concept of a green belt, based on a series of traditional gardens, aimed at improving the ecology of cities;
- Formation of medium-sized and multi-storey buildings based on investment (including enterprises and firms);
- Creation of central urban building elements that have crossed the city (usually from the railway station to the airport), where small and medium-sized businesses are located on the bottom floor of the traditional routes;
- Innovative and creative ideas based on landscaping and landscaping - the use of landscape designs and fountains that use wood, shrubs, plants, flowers;
- The emergence of new secondary school, secondary vocational educational institutions, resulting from the reform of the education system;
- Establishment of rural development based on model projects with previously unprecedented comfort;
- Development of landscape elements in the form of a single environment and dwelling on the restoration of sites of cultural heritage;
- Establishing general plans for large villages and implementing architectural and archaeological organization (APOT) at all border villages;
- The above symptoms are based on the essence of independence, and most of these characteristics are only for Uzbekistan.

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