

## DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN CITIES WITH ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURE

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**Annotation:** An increase in the first of all, it is necessary to approve the project of zones of cultural monuments. This arrangement is a solid basis for preserving the originality of the architectural and spatial environment.

**Keywords:** Although, Modern, Preservation, continuous.

It's no secret that the big ones are built based on the master plan. In particular, these devices are characteristic of all large settlements. After all, this is a strategic document that defines its capabilities.

In historical cities, first of all, it is necessary to approve the project of zones of cultural monuments. This arrangement is a solid basis for preserving the originality of the architectural and spatial environment.

Although the conditions and history of the cities are different, due to certain reasons, similar master plans appear in practice. This means that in the planning of ensembles, squares and streets, it is necessary not to forget that the future city is being decided, and it is necessary to agree that a mistake today will not happen tomorrow.

In the master plan, when the city is considered in its most general masses and contours, can it be placed when the master plan still does not have buildings, architectural monuments or modern modern?

Can it be placed at the stage of the master plan, when the city is considered in its most general mass and contours, when the master plan still does not contain individual buildings, architectural monuments or modern structures?

Modern urban planning science and practice gives a positive answer to this question. However, in order to solve the artistic problems of the city at such a high level, it is necessary to use serious preparation and even professional thinking. Recently, the problem of preservation and development of the uniqueness of the urban environment, primarily at the project level (such as the master plan, RAP, urban area) has become more acute. Therefore, the introduction of the results of scientific research into the design allows to create a basis for the harmonious and consistent development of the volumetric and spatial environment of the historical cities at the stage of the development of the master plan of the city. At the same time, the main tasks are solved. These are the following:

- Preservation of historical heritage, history and cultural monuments, architecture and urban planning, determining their place in the functional and spatial structure of the city;
- Consistent development of the planning structure of the city (both in the historical part and in new development areas);
- Ensuring harmony of historical and new buildings in the spatial structure of the city.

It is difficult to assess the role of the master plan in using the opportunities of the natural environment. The identified individual architectural and artistic features of the landscape must be carefully preserved throughout the entire project.

The example of development in the historical part of Olailik Jerusalem is interesting. A thousand-year-old natural landscape, panorama and relief, antiquity outside the city walls, and medieval buildings have been preserved here. Authenticity and integrity are the defining criteria of original preservation in all components of the object. The spatial characteristics of the cities of Uzbekistan are based on the subordination of contradictions that arise between dense buildings and urban areas in the traditional system of internal and external space formation. The nature of high-rise dominants (Kalon Tower in Bukhara, Registan ensemble in Samarkand, the main street of Ichan-Qala), especially in the background architecture, developed different artistic scenarios of the spaces in the curvilinear drawing of the streets. Curved cul-de-sacs, their relationship with urban areas, scale and proportion, the direction of the center towards the city core - these are the specific features of regional urban planning. All these features should be expressed in the modern architecture of our cities and rural settlements. We need to move forward, look for completely new regional approaches that create an innovative environment in cities, our living space. We need to look for a new image of cities based on classical regional architecture and planning ideas. It is necessary to move from the design of individual objects to the complex design of neighborhoods, entire residential areas, and new cities. In this, creative and professional architectural teams will be involved, and three-dimensional models of settlements will be developed. Now you can find many modern public buildings and regional structures in the city center. Also, it is common to meet a number of structures that have nothing to do with our regional culture. Many modern buildings are built in the classic mid-century European style, with continuous eclectic layers of building facades. For example, after the reconstruction of Mirzo Ulugbek Street in Samarkand, the colonial architectural style influenced the new districts of the city, crossing the security boundaries of the "European" part of the city.

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