



Problems Encountered in the Development of Neighborhoods on the Territory of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Preserving and beautifying neighborhoods (mahalla) and houses that are becoming history today is important not only for attracting foreign visitors, but also for conveying cultural heritage and values to the next generation.

Keywords:

UNESCO, historical objects, neighborhood, beautification, cultural heritage and values, customs and streets, ethnography, town planning, urbanization

Introduction. By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan, the International Advisory Committee on cultural heritage was established in Uzbekistan in cooperation with UNESCO. The document defines the tasks of ensuring the implementation of the decree of the president of Uzbekistan “on measures to further increase the role and influence of the sphere of Culture and art in the life of society”, as well as the further development of relations between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the protection, preservation, popularization and rational use of cultural heritage.

The main tasks of the committee are to prepare proposals for the inclusion of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan in the World Heritage List, which has made a worthy contribution to World Culture, and to expand cooperation with international organizations and UNESCO consultative bodies (IKOMOS, IKROMOS) in this regard.

In addition, the advisory committee participates in work related to strengthening

the protection of material cultural heritage objects and territories included in the universal heritage list (objects), preparing scientific and practical proposals for the reliable preservation of their universal value, and implementing relevant projects.

The International Advisory Committee also provides practical assistance in participating in the effective implementation of decisions and recommendations of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in Uzbekistan and in the preparation of national reports in this regard.

By decision of the government, the International Advisory Committee was granted the status of an advisory body on issues of material cultural heritage as well as territories (objects) included in the World Heritage List.

As we all know, today there are a number of historical objects in Uzbekistan, the territories of which are included in the UNESCO list. For example, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, and Samarkand. Looking at this list, there, in

addition to only historical objects, a certain area around the same historical monument is also included in this category. The main reason for this is that the neighborhood, guzar, and streets around historical objects also have ethnographic significance [1,2].

The neighborhoods included in the list are an integral part of historical objects that have entered the World Heritage.

A large number of tourists travel to historical cities – Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Kokand, Margilan, and other destinations. Guests can not be left with tall glass buildings, or multi-story houses of the same color, they are considered to be flat houses with wooden gates, rich in patterns, flowers, ornaments and ceilings, vintage workstations, sincerity, and homogeneity [3].

Main part. The first steps to preserve the cultural layers of the neighborhoods were taken in 2019 when the project “neighborhood: Urban and rural life” was developed, and presented at

the Venice Biennale of architecture. Our neighborhoods have been recognized by international experts as a way to restore eco-architecture, preserve modern cities from mass urbanization, as well as preserve social values and community. The foundation for the development of culture and art, in cooperation with UNESCO, has brought together leading scientists, specialists, architects, and researchers.

In IT, experts analyzed more than 10 historical and modern neighborhoods of Tashkent, including “Khast-Imam”, “Koshtut”, “Guzarboshi”, “Old City”, “Achabad” and others.

Experts note that the architects of the modern world focused not only on construction technologies but also on issues of sustainable development and ecology. Urban planners have tried to find solutions to design inclusive spaces for all cultures and genders. Low-rise buildings in neighborhoods are one such decision, and high-rise buildings alienate every person from society.



Figure 1. Dense location of neighborhoods.

One of the most striking features of the traditional Uzbek neighborhood is the presence of a courtyard, despite the fact that each apartment is inhabited by dense buildings and a large number of people. This is the answer to the question that modern architects and urban planners are looking for, unknown to the Western world — “an example of neighborhood urbanization” (fig.1.2)

But in the neighborhoods, there are monuments and streets that remind us of history. Small walls, small doors, and children walking around the street with their heads up and running. From the side of the muddy houses there are thin streets where two people can hang, these are all neighborhoods.

The presence of nature, a free environment integrated into housing is a combination of urbanistic features of the

neighborhood microdistrict, characteristic of both the city and the village [4].

The location of the courtyard allows local residents to grow a variety of farm crops within the megapolis, but in their own homes, thereby

providing themselves with partial food as well. It is worth noting that proximity to the Earth often helps older people from the psychological side and brings representatives of the older generation closer to children.



Figure 2. Photos from the streets of the neighborhood.

In addition, there are also problems with multi-family housing, since in neighborhoods people traditionally live in the company of a large family.

The experts consider it environmentally friendly to use building materials extracted from the garden, yard, and land as raw materials.

Among other architectural features of the neighborhood, it notes that the location of the apartments takes into account climatic features and wind direction, and is built in accordance with any urban planning norm. Depending on

the region, these approaches also change. The architectural structure of the Tashkent neighborhoods is different from the Khiva and Bukhara themes (fig.3.4)

The phenomenality of the neighborhood is manifested not only in architectural solutions but also in the administrative unit of the neighborhood. Buildings for different purposes (multi-story and individual housing, markets, and shopping centers) and various periods (from the end of the XIX century to the present day) are summarized under the names of neighborhoods.





Figure 3. The width of the streets of the historic neighborhood.

Conclusion. Neighborhood architecture is part of the heritage of Uzbekistan. Without the local population, which is considered a symbol of the country's hospitality, this heritage will be lost. That is why it is so important that people continue to live in neighborhoods.

There should also be neighborhoods that remind us of history. But since the houses were built many years ago, some apartments are in an accident, and some have several families living in a stuffy state. Helping such families is advisable if they are moved to other areas, and the streets consisting of these old houses are turned into a tourist areas.



Figure 4. Constructive solutions of roofs of a local apartment.

People who live in the neighborhood face sewage problems every day and therefore do not want to live there. What will be the fate of this "live" museum? How many more years can these muddy walls withstand the flood? How many more snow-rain houses can withstand? If they are repaired again, will the "plates" of the past be preserved in them? Can you attract tourists?

If the necessary conditions are created for the residents of the neighborhood, they want to live in their ancestral homes.

The elderly in the neighborhood is distinguished by the fact that, unlike most of our contemporaries, they respond to greetings and

the younger ones are sincere and ready for help. And from the streets, there is a breath of history and upbringing.

After all, the high and luxurious houses in which humanity and upbringing, the appearance of the people rise-it are reflected not in the dignity of the mosaics, but in how much we remain faithful to the concepts of honesty, respect, and conscience in everyday life.

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