



The importance of teaching landscape architecture in urban planning

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the importance of teaching the subject "Landscape architecture" in the context of the transition to the implementation of the planned tasks in the light of the Decree of the President of the Republic "Strategy of movements for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"

Keywords:

Social renewal, economic development, strategy, landscape, architecture, urban planning, science, methodology, greening.

Human life takes place in the environment, which includes architecture and nature in a broad sense. Their mutual harmony is a necessary condition for human activity. Comfortable and beautiful cities, architectural ensembles, industrial and residential complexes, agricultural facilities, natural landscape are the environment that is comfortable for a person. The influence of the environment created on a person is multifaceted. It includes not only the material side of life, but also the spiritual side. Clean air, the expediency and beauty of architecture, the comfort of a residential building - all this has a positive effect on a person, and on the contrary, unsightly residential areas, lack of greenery, air and river pollution have a negative effect on his psyche. People have been living with nature for centuries. Building houses from earth, stone and wood, planting crops, digging minerals from the ground - all this is the use of natural resources, and at the same time, it is the destruction of nature. In the age of the current technological revolution, the opposite is the case, that is, the preservation, restoration and health of nature is a vital necessity for man.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is on the threshold of radical development and renewal

of social and economic spheres. The main tasks for these purposes are clearly indicated in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan **"On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"** of February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 . Chapter IV, section 4.4 of this decree is devoted to the development of the field of education and science, and it defines the important tasks before us pedagogues, and at the same time opens wide opportunities. (official publication. Tashkent. "Adolat" 2017.25-26 p.)

City and nature, man and nature are synonymous concepts for this architect. They require the architect to have a philosophical approach to his work, because the architect is the leading person in establishing unity between man and nature. The design of cities in Uzbekistan is based on the principle of the most expedient placement of residential buildings and industrial enterprises, providing sanitary and hygienic distances, organizing convenient transport connections. It is intended to bring nature closer to people by creating parks in and around cities, expanding forests, creating water bodies, etc. *Urban planning* is the theory and practice of planning

and construction of urban and residential areas that simultaneously solve socio-economic, sanitary-hygienic, technical-construction, transport and architectural-artistic issues.

City and nature, man and nature are synonymous concepts for this architect. They require the architect to have a philosophical approach to his work, because the architect is the leading person in establishing unity between man and nature. The design of cities in Uzbekistan is based on the principle of the most expedient placement of residential buildings and industrial enterprises, providing sanitary and hygienic distances, organizing convenient transport connections. Industrial and recreational areas are the main constituents of the city. In the process of designing these areas, it is the task of the urban architect to take into account the recent development of people's requirements for recreation, and the introduction of new technologies in the organization of production areas. The listed tasks are the basis of the relevance of the topic. It is clearly stated in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan **"On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"** of February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 . Chapter III, Section 3.5 of this decree, the program for the establishment of new industrial enterprises and service centers is valid. (official publication. Tashkent. "Adolat" 2017. pp. 20-21)

It is intended to bring nature closer to people by creating parks in cities and suburbs, expanding forests, creating water bodies, etc. The city is a complex of many different enterprises and factories that are connected to each other. Every day, the city consumes thousands of tons of raw materials and food, emits thousands of tons of industrial and other waste. The city is a mighty engineering farm. This requires solving the issues of creating hundreds of km of water pipelines, power supply, furnaces, wastewater treatment facilities.

The current development of cities is taking place in the conditions of regular urbanization in the republic. It covers all spheres of society and has a decisive influence

on the economic importance of cities, their role in production and social organization of the population. The socio-economic changes taking place in our republic are followed by the development of the network of cities of Uzbekistan and the changes in the nature of the population settlement and the structure of the population network, the expansion of urban population settlement areas. This process was helped by the formation and development of population networks not only in oases, but also by the systematic development of new, previously unused republican lands (Mirzachol, Jizzakh, Karshi steppes, Central Fergana, and others). The development of the urban network took place only in industrially developed districts of the republic, as well as in rural areas through the transition of small population areas to the upper level, through the transformation of rural areas into cities or urban-type settlements. The rapid growth of the number of republican cities was also the result of the reduction of the minimum percentage of their population from 10,000 to 7,000. The emergence of new cities was mainly due to the transformation of rural areas, primarily district centers. Noting the positive significance of such changes in the development of the network of large cities, it should be noted that insufficient importance was attached to the formation of the relevant urban organizational framework and the improvement of the level of cultural and household services to the city's residents. This would help to spread the "city lifestyle" more widely, to solve one of the main problems of modern urbanization.

Literature

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