



# The Role of Traditional Public Buildings in Shaping Rural Architecture

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## ABSTRACT

This article is a study of the organization of a network of public buildings in rural areas and the changes that have taken place in modern Uzbek architecture. The article discusses the types of public buildings, their functions, analyzes the location of public buildings in rural areas, and describes the role of public buildings in shaping the social and cultural environment in the village. In addition, the article touches upon the problems associated with the preservation of traditional public buildings and their functions in modern architecture. The results of the study can be useful for architects, designers and anyone interested in the preservation and development of the national architectural culture.

## Keywords:

rural architecture, urbanization, public buildings, modern architecture, cultural heritage.

## Introduction:

In the rural architecture of Uzbekistan, public buildings are an integral part of the cultural and social environment. They are important for creating comfortable conditions for the life and activities of local residents, as well as for the preservation and transmission of traditions and cultural values. However, due to changes in the socio-economic sphere, including the growth of urbanization, there is a need to revise the organization of types and networks and public buildings in the Uzbek village.

The purpose of this study is to identify rational approaches to the organization of types and networks of public buildings in rural areas of Uzbekistan, taking into account socio-cultural changes. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set:

- description of the features of traditional Uzbek rural architecture;
- consideration of typical elements and forms of public buildings in rural areas of Uzbekistan;

- analysis of the organization of a network of public buildings in rural areas of Uzbekistan and their role in shaping the social and cultural environment;
- study of changes in the organization of types and network of public buildings in the modern Uzbek village;
- development of recommendations on the rational organization of the types and network of public buildings in the Uzbek village, taking into account socio-cultural changes.

To achieve the goals and objectives set, the methods of architectural analysis, comparative and historical analysis, as well as analysis of literature and sources were used.

## Main part:

Traditional Uzbek rural architecture is a unique combination of different elements and forms that have evolved over many centuries. One of the characteristic features of traditional Uzbek rural architecture is the lack of rigid distinctions

between residential and public areas. Houses, public buildings and mosques are located next to each other, creating a common environment for communication and interaction of local residents. The network of public buildings in Uzbek villages is an important part of the social and cultural environment. It includes various types of buildings that perform different functions and play a significant role in shaping the daily life of local residents. They include objects of daily and periodic maintenance such as trade shops, schools, kindergartens, clinics, sports and entertainment facilities, mosques, household services, workshops, clubs, baths and other social facilities. The appearance and forms of these buildings often reflect local culture and traditions. Thus, the traditional Uzbek rural architecture is a unique heritage that is important to preserve and pass on to the next generations. It not only creates comfortable conditions for the life and activities of local residents, but also reflects their cultural and social values. Mosques are significant objects in the formation of rural community centers in Uzbekistan. It is not only a place of worship, but also a center of social and cultural life. Mosques are usually located in the center of the village and serve as a meeting place for local residents. They also play an important role in the education of young people and the transmission of religious and cultural traditions. Caravanserais are another type of public buildings that have played an important role in the economic life of Uzbekistan. They were built along trade routes and served as resting places for merchants and their animals. They also provided a place for trade and the exchange of goods. Baths or hammams were also an important part of Uzbek rural architecture. They served as a place for personal hygiene and social interaction. Usually they were located near the mosque and were an integral part of the social life of the local community. The location of public buildings in Uzbek villages was carefully planned and reflected the needs of the local population. Public buildings were usually located in the center of the village and were easily accessible to all residents. This allowed for the easy exchange of goods and ideas and facilitated social interaction between the locals.

Public buildings have played an important role in shaping the social and cultural environment of Uzbek villages. They provided a place for social interaction and cultural exchange, as well as for the transmission of religious and cultural traditions. They also played an important role in the economic life of society, providing a place for trade and the exchange of goods. Thus, the network of public buildings in the Uzbek rural architecture is an important part of the social and cultural environment. Careful planning of the location and type of public buildings reflects the needs and values of the local community. The preservation of these buildings and their cultural and historical significance is essential for the preservation of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. In recent decades, there have been significant changes in the Uzbek village architecture, which also affected the organization of a network of public buildings. The traditional forms and functions of public buildings have been replaced by new ones adapted to the modern needs of society. Analyzing changes in modern Uzbek architecture, one can note the emergence of new types and forms of public buildings, such as shopping centers, medical centers, administrative buildings, sports complexes and others. They have become an integral part of modern village infrastructure and provide the population with access to various services and resources. New forms and functions of public buildings also led to a change in their location in rural areas. Now they are more often located on the outskirts of settlements, near highways and transport hubs. This makes it possible to provide more convenient access to services, as well as improve the transport accessibility of the regions. However, modern changes have also led to the emergence of problems associated with the organization of a network of public buildings in rural areas of Uzbekistan. One such problem is the lack of coordination between different types and forms of public buildings, which can lead to inefficient use of resources and duplication of functions. Another challenge is the preservation of traditional public buildings and their functions in contemporary architecture. Some of these buildings, such as mosques, are of cultural and

historical significance and are an important part of the national heritage. However, due to the development of new forms and functions of public buildings, their role and importance may be underestimated or overestimated. The preservation of traditional public buildings in modern architecture is an important issue that requires a balance between preserving the heritage and adapting to new needs.

### Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be noted that the organization of a network of public buildings in the Uzbek village is of great importance for the formation of the social and cultural environment of the national community. Traditional types and functions of public buildings such as mosques, cultural centers, schools, commercial buildings play an important role in the life of the rural population and are key elements of Uzbek rural architecture. However, modern changes in the organization of the network of public buildings in the Uzbek village, such as an increase in the number of new forms and functions of buildings, may lead to an underestimation of the role and importance of traditional public buildings. Therefore, the preservation of traditional buildings and their functions, as well as the appropriate use of new forms and functions, must be taken into account in modern Uzbek architecture. Finally, it should be noted that the preservation and development of traditional Uzbek rural architecture is an important task for preserving the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and creating favorable conditions for the life and development of the rural population.

### Literature:

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