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Formation of the Urban Structure and the Main Periods of their Development in Uzbekistan

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ANNOTATION: The article discusses the need for a cardinal formation of the structure of cities at the present stage of development of cities in Uzbekistan. Along with the growth and development of settlements, the principles of forming their structure (mahalla, guzar, dakha) also developed. In this process of development, the law of "purposiveness" always governs the movement of people.

KEYWORDS: urban planning, cities, tradition, nationality, settlements, dakha, guzar, neighborhood.

Introduction. Mahalla, from the earliest stages of time, was considered a place where national values, traditions and customs were formed and born. Many exemplary national and religious values prevailed in this place, such as harmony and solidarity, respect for the elderly, respect for the young, kindness to those in need.

This year, the "Year of Ensuring Human Interests and Development of the Mahalla", it is especially important to identify problems in the mahalla system and take measures to solve them.

Based on this, the history of architecture and urban planning shows that the formation of cities is a long historical process.

Main part. At first, the city usually consists of a small residential area. As they develop, they gradually begin to acquire the appearance of the city. The earliest stages of their development were, so to speak, natural. People tried to purposefully build their houses, public buildings, structures, streets, roads, canals and irrigation systems. They want their location to be convenient, which means they always have a purpose. Each new construction was carried out not spontaneously, but taking into account certain factors [1].

It is natural for a person to be purposeful in his activities to the extent that climatic conditions and the specifics of the region allow it. People have no idea what the structure of the place they live in should be in the long run. But the requirement of "purposefulness", of the law, as in the case of living beings, is a step-by-step action from within, forcing people to follow certain rules at each stage of the formation of the structure of the habitat. As a result, at each stage of the formation of the habitat, it acquired the appropriate structure. If people acted spontaneously, not acting in accordance with the purpose for which they formed their habitat, certain types of residential buildings, the principles of habitat formation, would not arise.

The synthesis of many centuries-old histories, their accumulation and transmission from generation to generation marked the emergence of principles for the formation of the habitat. These principles developed and changed as socio-economic and other processes in society changed. In addition to ensuring the unity of the basis for the formation of settlements, they also allowed them to be unique and diverse. These principles represent the most general principles achieved by the population through the formation of settlements.

That is why they ensure the unity of the population, based on the structure of settlements, and at the same time their originality and diversity in each particular place. Thanks to these principles, the structure of their habitat reflects the specific aspects of the lifestyle of people living in a particular region.

Along with the growth and development of settlements, the principles of formation of their structure (mahalla, guzar, dakha) also developed. In this process of development, the law of "purposiveness" always governs the movement of people. Deviations from this law will inevitably lead to difficulties, excessive costs and other inconveniences [2]. The principles of forming the structure of settlements were improved in the course of historical development, and the taboos became clearer.

The history of world architecture and urban planning shows that the formation of the structure of settlements in accordance with the rules of compliance with the natural order has its limits. The natural way of forming habitat structure is most effective in the early stages when they occupy a relatively small area and have a small population.



However, with the rapid growth of settlements, the rapid development of cities, the intensification of urbanization, the natural formation of their structure loses its potential. The emergence and intensification of urbanization requires a long-term vision of the structure of cities. The emergence of large and medium-sized cities, their rapid growth, the development of long-term plans for their development, the scientific analysis of their decisions, taking into account urban planning, socio-economic, technical, engineering-geological and other factors, requires a comprehensive justification.

Sentence. This determines the development of urban planning as a science. The formation of cities and other settlements according to a certain plan represents a new historical stage in the formation of their structure.

Thus, two main historical periods can be observed in the formation of the structure of the cities of Uzbekistan, including Tashkent. The first period is the period of historical natural formation of traditional principles of urban planning (mahalla, guzar, daha); the second - the period of formation of the structure of cities and other settlements on the basis of promising scientifically based plans [3].

The first period is the period of the first natural development of settlements, and the second period is the period of building according to a predetermined plan based on the achievements of urban planning. The second period is the period when the development of the socio-economic life of the city is impossible without a scientifically based plan.

The plans of cities and other settlements should be developed taking into account the requirements of the time, as well as the progressive aspects of the traditional principles of urban planning (mahalla, guzar, daha), formed during a long historical process.

Their appearance was due to the peculiarities of the lifestyle of the population, local climatic conditions, socio-economic conditions and other objective factors.

Although these principles were not invented by people in advance and were explained as spontaneous, their existence was governed by certain objective laws. People were guided by the law of "expediency" in the formation of neighborhoods. Because the daily life of people is based on a certain order, a set of repetitive everyday actions - rhythm. The fact that people have a certain order and rhythm in their daily lives, and that the environment they live in also has an order and structure that suits them. Neighborhoods, guzars, districts and quarters were created thanks to this way of life, the rhythm of life. The centuries-old experience of people who obey the law of "expediency" and strive to create an environment more in line with the rhythm of life has been accumulated, passed down from generation to generation and formed in the form of urban planning principles [3].

The peculiarity of the functions implemented within the framework of traditional mahallas lies in the fact that the number of inhabitants and the territory of the mahalla are within certain limits. For a district to function as an independent mahalla, it must have a minimum population.

Conclusion. If the population is smaller, it will not be able to function as a full-fledged mahalla. As the population grows, it will become more and more active. On the other hand, there is also an upper limit (necessary sufficiency) of population growth in the neighborhood. The fact that the population exceeds this limit makes it difficult for the individual organism to function as an association. As a result, conditions are being created for the formation of a large neighborhood, and there is a need. A similar phenomenon begins to occur in the growing mahalla.

In addition, the formation of mahalla is influenced by urban planning, population density, building types, population composition, natural terrain and other factors.

Much attention is paid to local self-government bodies - mahallas in building a civil society in the country, transferring some of the functions of state administration to mahallas, enriching their functions, expanding powers, a new urban planning unit - "administrative mahallas" was created. The administrative mahalla is more complex in structure and content than the traditional mahalla and includes several traditional mahallas.

Administrative quarters are a product of the development of traditional mahallas in modern conditions. They are a new structural unit in the formation and development of the cities of our republic.

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