

# Architecture And Urban Planning In Uzbekistan

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**Annotation:** The article mentions the Samanid mauzoleum in Bukhara, the Chor-Bakr mauzoleum and other architectural monuments as a shining example of the architectural monuments created by our ancestors in world architecture.

**Keywords:** Islamxshchja tower, Ichan-kala complexes, Khudoyorkhan Palace, architecture, complex

In Uzbekistan, perfect construction plays an important role in solving economic and social problems of the national economy. Improving the living conditions of the population, all the positive changes in industry, transport and other spheres of production are directly related to construction [1,2].

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been carrying out unprecedented construction work, and the construction industry has become one of the leading sectors of the economy. Over the years, many modern residential buildings, vocational colleges and academic lyceums, schools, universities, clinics, rural medical centers, banks, hotels, industrial buildings and structures, roads and bridges have been built. This means that the words of the Great Amir Temur "If you doubt our power, look at the buildings we have built" have not lost their relevance today.

One of the longest-lived of the rare works created by mankind is architectural monuments. Examples include the ancient Egyptian pyramids, ancient Greek temples, buildings in ancient Rome, buildings and structures in ancient Babylon, Byzantine architectural monuments, Renaissance architecture, temples, palaces and other buildings in Europe and Russia (1-7-pictures).

The ancestors of the Uzbek people have also made a great contribution to the development of world architecture. Samanid mausoleum in Bukhara, Chor-Bakr architectural ensemble, Labi-khovuz architectural complex, Ark complex, Kalon Minaret, Blue Palace in Samarkand, Registan architectural ensemble, Gori Amir architectural ensembles, Bibihanim mosque-Islamic complex, Khiv monumental monuments, Ichan-kala, Dishan kala complexes, Oqsaroy and other monuments in Shakhrisabz, Kokaldosh in Tashkent, Abdulkasim madrasa-monuments, Khan's palace of Khudoyorkhan in Kokand and others. It is difficult to list all the architectural samples created by Uzbek builders in recent years, continuing the historical traditions of our ancestors, so we will list only a few [3,4,5].

The buildings of the Oliy Majlis in Tashkent, the State Museum of the History of the Temurids, the residence of the President, the Tashkent City Conservatory, the Tashkent Business Center, many hotels and other buildings. In addition, many buildings and structures have been erected in the regions of our country, no less than the world-class buildings. Such luxury buildings, sports palaces, indoor markets, residential buildings, academic lyceums, colleges, higher education institutions, modern streets and squares, alleys and parks testify to the wide range of work in the field of architecture and construction.

In order to carry out such modern construction, builders need not only in-depth knowledge and skills, but also knowledge of history, construction methods with their own national experience.

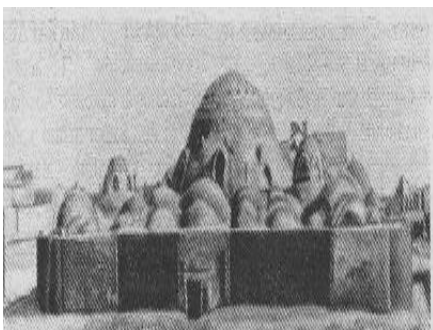
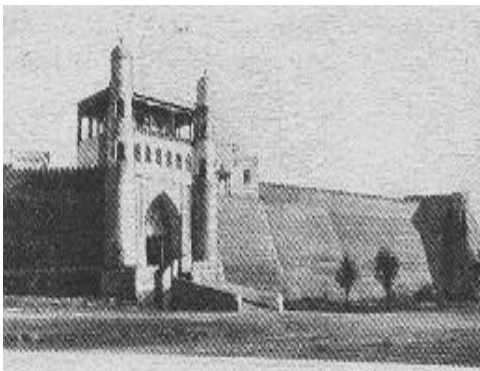
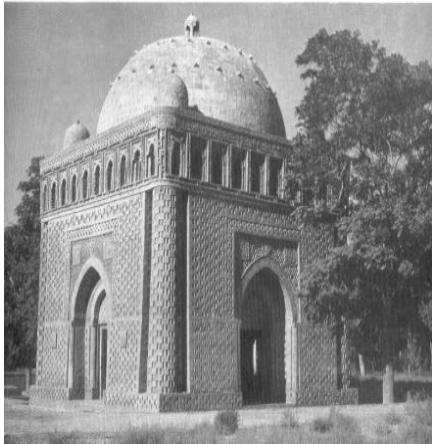
Qualification of builders, increasing the efficiency of construction work, improving the knowledge and skills of workers are of great importance today. Improving labor productivity in construction requires knowledge of the management of machines and mechanisms used in construction, advanced technology and methods of construction organization. It is necessary for every worker to study, master and apply advanced methods of labor, to find ways to increase labor productivity, reduce construction costs [6,7].

Thanks to national independence, our country has become a huge construction site. The Eastern Gate - the capital Tashkent has become a city where international political events, scientific, economic, social and cultural conferences are held, as well as tourists from near and far. The building of the Oliy Majlis was erected in the territory of the Alisher Navoi National Park. He created a unique architectural complex in harmony with the Independence Palace, Abul Qasim Madrasa, Navoi monument. The fountains, the pools of

water, the wide alleys, especially the white, towering pillars, the glass walls, the blue dome, the proud flag of Uzbekistan, make the hearts proud.

Being a skilled builder requires mastering the equipment used in construction, mastering advanced technology and methods of work organization. Every worker should be able to study and apply advanced methods of labor, to look for ways to increase labor productivity and reduce construction costs. Ensuring the well-being of the citizens of our country depends on the results of the work of every worker [8,9].

Conclusion: The territory of Uzbekistan consists of mountains and plains, deserts, rich in green oases. There is a high probability of an earthquake and there are areas where the soils are very submerged and have other special features. Climatic, earthquake and other types of zoning maps have been developed for the territory of the republic. The task of the project architect and builder is to thoroughly study all the conditions for the designed buildings and find the most reasonable solutions.



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