

Sources And History of Housing Policy in Uzbekistan (1991-2021)

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Annotation: Today, housing policy plays a key role in the economic and social spheres of the world. In recent years, the growth of the world's population and, conversely, the decline in land for habitation have necessitated the efficient use of land. On the other hand, this housing policy is not only related to construction work, but also to the urban planning policy of the states. It is as a result of this policy that the stages of development or decline of housing construction can be observed. In addition, housing issues are an area that is also measured by demographic and migration conditions. By studying the impact of housing policy on socio-economic relations or, conversely, their impact on housing policy, it is possible to identify certain data that will help to develop urban planning.

Key words: Housing policy, housing construction, history of Uzbek cities, historical buildings.

Issues related to housing policy during the years of independence can be studied based on a number of sources. In particular, these sources can be divided into several groups. Because each type of resource helps to study specific issues of housing policy. In particular, the first group of sources constitutes official documents. Resolutions and decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan play an important role in the study of housing policy^[1]. It is these official documents that play a key role in the analysis of the stages of development of this sector.

The sources of the second group are archival documents in the funds of the republican, regional and departmental archives. In particular, today the National Archive of Uzbekistan has a large archive fund of the years of independence, which contains a lot of materials for housing construction. The state archives of the region also store archival documents on the history of construction in each region, and their introduction into scientific circulation will allow to study the history of housing construction in the regions. In addition, the departmental archive of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains information on housing policy, the study of which is important in the study of this topic.

The third group of sources consists of press materials. In particular, such newspapers as "Khalq So'zi", "O'zbekiston ovozi", "Yangi O'zbekiston" and "Pravda Vostoka" published materials and articles on housing policy and the work done in this direction. Each region also has its own newspapers, which provide information on housing construction in those areas. It is important to put into circulation the materials published in these newspapers.

The fourth group of sources consists of statistics and official reports. In particular, statistics and official reports on housing construction in 1991-2021 have been published by a number of government agencies and international organizations. Among them are statistics published by the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. It is important to analyze this information and involve them in researching the topic. In addition, the magazine "Architecture and Construction of Uzbekistan" provides statistics on housing construction.

The process of work carried out in Uzbekistan in the field of housing policy during the years of independence is covered in one way or another in monographs, pamphlets, periodicals. Although this topic has not been studied as a separate issue so far, it is partially mentioned in the work on the history and modern interpretation of urban planning and housing architecture in Uzbekistan. However, the purpose of this research was not to study housing policy, and therefore did not fully address this topic. In general, the literature on the subject can be divided into several groups according to their content.

During the years of independence, works have been published to study the latest history of Uzbek cities. The main issues of this work covered the culture of the city during the years of independence and the

changes that have taken place in this area. On the other hand, this scientific work was not only aimed at studying the field of urban planning in the years of independence, but also to show the stages of development of urban culture in Central Asia. In particular, I. Yuldashev will defend his dissertation on the history of the formation and development of urban culture in the Fergana Valley. This paper shows the situation in urban policy before the years of independence and the importance of housing in it, and then reveals the changes in the field during the years of independence.^[2] In addition, during the years of independence, literature on urban culture was published. In particular, the book "Recent History of Cities of Uzbekistan: Reforms and Modernization Processes", edited by D. Ziyaeva, analyzes information on the culture of urban planning and the process of modernization in them. The book emphasizes that housing policy and construction are one of the main criteria of urban planning^[3].

During the years of independence, scientific research has been conducted on the culture of ancient urban planning and its integration into modern urban culture. The researchers who conducted these studies tried to explain the issue through the processes involved in housing construction. In other words, an attempt was made to describe the modern urban culture through changes in housing construction^[4]. In addition, during the years of independence, a number of scientific works have emerged that analyze the development of modern urban planning^[5].

Uzbekistan is a country rich in historical buildings. Housing policy in most cities of Uzbekistan requires special attention to this issue. In other words, during the years of independence, it is important not only to build modern houses, but also to preserve the existing historic buildings. Although the research on this issue is mainly scientific work in the field of architecture, it is important to understand the policy of modern housing construction.^[6] In addition, during the years of independence, the construction of modern housing in cities and villages has developed. This issue is also in the focus of researchers, whose study will help to understand the changes in housing policy in Uzbekistan^[7]. The distribution and efficient use of existing housing is important in housing policy. In recent years, a number of scientific papers on this topic have been published^[8].

In summary, there are several types of sources related to housing policy during the years of independence. Each type of source allows me to study specific issues of the subject, and therefore it is advisable to use each of them effectively. In particular, normative and legal documents, reports of relevant government agencies, relevant information and articles in the newspapers, and office documents are of particular importance in the study of housing policy. The historiography of the subject shows that during the years of independence, almost no scientific works aimed at studying housing policy in Uzbekistan have been published. Therefore, it is important to study this topic. Subject historiography shows that to date, housing policy has been the focus of researchers only as part of urban planning issues. Therefore, it is important to study housing policy from a historical perspective.

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^[1] Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan; <https://lex.uz/uz/>.

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^[3] Recent history of Uzbek cities: reforms and modernization processes. Mas. editor Ziyaeva D.H. Tashkent. 2016. 150 b.

^[4] Po'lativ X., Mamatmusaev T. Reconstruction of urban monuments. Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2017. 136 p.; Ziyoev A. "Kushtut" and "Guzar boshi" mahallas of the old city. / Echo from Mazi. 2020. № 2. B.8-12.

^[5] Ahmedov M.Q., Nazarova D.A., Hasanov A.O. Ways of development of architecture and urban planning of Uzbekistan. Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2016. 132 p.

^[6] Aymatov A. A. Improving the ways of preservation and restoration of historical settlements of Samarkand. Doctor of Philosophy in Architecture. Tashkent, 2020. 174 p.

^[7] Toshtemir M. Over the past ten years, more than 123,000 houses have been built and commissioned in the regions of the Republic on the basis of standard projects. // Voice of Uzbekistan. 2020. № 58.

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