

# Experience of Studying the Historical and Urban Potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines the history of development and the stages of the formation of cities in Uzbekistan. The development of cities is divided into 4 stages, each stage gave a new round of development in the history of urban planning. In the modern development of cities, the need to take into account the historical features of development.

**KEYWORDS:** *history of urban planning, historical and genetic analysis, retro-perspective studies*

## Introduction

The study of the conditions for the origin and the nature of the development of the network of settlements on the territory of present-day Uzbekistan required considering these processes in a deep retrospective - from ancient times to the present day. Historical and genetic analysis of the ways of formation and development of populated areas in time allows us to find out how certain conditions (natural, social, economic, political, historical, etc.) influenced the territorial organization of the region and more clearly to assimilate the current state of morphology of the living environment.

Our analysis made it possible to distinguish four successive periods in this centuries-old process, each of which is characterized by its own peculiarities of the formation of the spatial macrostructure of the region.

## Main body

The first period (IV-III centuries BC - late 19th century) covers the process of territory development from ancient times to the late Middle Ages, when separate state associations were formed - the Bukhara Emirate, Khiva and Kokand khanates. The study of the history and nature of the formation of the network of settlements at this stage shows that the territory of our republic belongs to that part of the planet that was inhabited in ancient times. Later, with the development of irrigated agriculture and land reclamation for agricultural needs, the population continues to grow and its gradual concentration in small areas of settlement oases - Khorezm, Fergana Valley, the valleys of the Zeravshan and Chirchik, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya rivers, the main rivers of Maverannahr - Amudarya and Syrdarya. Here and along the trade routes, the ancient fortress cities, the cities of Khorezm and the Fergana Valley, present-day Bukhara, Samarkand and Tashkent were located, which determined the existing "pattern" of settlement. At the same time, turbulent historical events that took place in this territory led to the decline of some and the development of other settlements. Due to this, the network of inhabited places of that time can be characterized as a summative system, the elements of which had relative independence and still weak connection with each other.

The second period (late 19th - early 20th centuries) was marked by the further formation and development of a network of settlements during the colonization of the Turkestan Territory. Although the evil that this action brought with it (primarily the suppression of sovereignty) is obvious, there are also positive consequences of what happened. As a result of Russia's active entry into the Turkestan Territory, as a raw material appendage, in the 80s of the last century, a network of railways was built that connected the most economically important cities and regions, agricultural development and settlement of new lands were carried out. This, to a certain extent, contributed to the growth of the regional economy, the development of its productive forces in industry and agricultural production, the activation of trade ties, which was an impetus for the expansion of old cities (Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Kokand, etc.) and the development of new ones (Skobelev, settlements of Syrdarya area, etc.). Thus, the historically established planning axes were supplemented with new railway lines and irrigation canals, which contributed to the strengthening of ties between settlements and the transition from summative signs in determining the system of populated areas to signs of some integrity, the formation of new axes of settlement and the further development of the republic's planning framework.

The third period (early XX century - 1991) is characterized by the intensification of the process of urbanization of the territory of the republic and the development of interconnected urban and rural settlements. Along with the further development of production, road and rail transport, the emergence of a large number of cities and townships during this period is associated with the intensive development of natural resources (extraction of oil and gas, coal and non-ferrous metals, sulfur, sodium chloride and potash, cement and limestone, high thermal mineral waters, etc.). On the basis of the extraction and processing of natural resources, cities and settlements arose: Karshi, Gazli, Jarkurgan, Lyalmikor, Palvantash, South Alamyshik, Almalyk, Zaravshan, Navoi, Ingichka, Koytash, Altynkan, Shorsu, Tyube-gatan, Akbash, Kukanata; the cities of Bekabad, Jizzakh, Akhangaran, Kuvasay were developed; the resorts Chartak and Chimion were created. The network of urban settlements by the end of the period (compared to 1926) increased almost 5 times, 112 new cities were formed, which is more than 90% of the modern number of cities in the republic. All this led to the further concentration of urban settlements along the formed "harnesses" of transport communications. At the same time, the leading role in the economy of the republic remained with the production of agricultural products. This historically developed specificity of the production scale, such as electrification of the main directions of "Uzbekiston Temir Yulari", reconstruction and

construction of new railway lines Navoi - Uchkuduk - Sultanuizdag - Nukus, Guzar - Baysun-Kumkurgan, etc. In the future, it is planned to open three new exits to foreign countries: through Kazakhstan along the Druzhba-Urumqi-Beijing route to the Pacific coast, through the territory of Turkmenistan and Iraq to Turkey and the Persian Gulf, from Termez to the territory of Afghanistan and through Mazorisharif to the Pakistani capital Karachi. Along with this, a number of other projects are envisaged, which, taken together, are a significant incentive for improving the structure, has led to the fact that urban settlements on new lands, experiencing the need for rather extensive resource zones, as it were related to repel each other, practically do not forming clusters of cities so characteristic of the old developed regions and industrial centers. Since the 70s of this century, the process of urbanization in the republic has been developing mainly due to the reconstruction of existing cities and the intensification of ties between them. On the basis of large and medium-sized cities, systems of inhabited places of various sizes are formed, which form urbanized zones. On the scale of the republic, an integral, although not in all its links equally closely interconnected, system of urban and rural settlements begins to form. The skeleton of the planning frame is represented by three pronounced (Tashkent - Kokand - Andijan Osh, Tashkent - Jizzak - Samarkand - Bukhara - Chardzhev, Termez - Karshi Bukhara Nukus - Kungrad) and folding (Navoi - Zarafshan - Uchkuduk - Nukus - Kungrad) in many ways determining the modern spatial macrostructure.

The fourth period (1991 - present), although covering a rather short period of time, is characterized by significant and radical changes in the organization of the republic's life, gaining political and socio-economic independence, with Uzbekistan entering an independent path of development. Being the heart of the Central Asian region, the Republic of Uzbekistan serves as a link between neighboring independent states. Its economic and geographical position opens up great opportunities in establishing a Eurasian economic, scientific and cultural bridge - an analogue of the Great Silk Road and turning our republic into a kind of regional center for interstate exchange and transit of goods, a concentration of capital and integration into the world economy, implementation of a number of major transnational investment projects.

## Conclusion

New conditions for the development of a sovereign republic make it possible to accelerate the economic development of regions and increase their importance through the construction of strategically important areas of railways and highways, large economic facilities in cities and regions of the republic. One of the main tasks is the implementation of such projects of the republican target structure and the growth of urban and rural settlements in Uzbekistan at a new stage of the country's development. In turn, this exacerbates the tasks aimed at strengthening the controlled interaction of urbanization processes and managing their development at the national level, determining the special relevance of in-depth development of the social and spatial aspects of urban planning at the current stage, forecasting and identifying the prospects for the territorial planning organization of the network of settlements in the republic.

Historical and genetic analysis of the process of formation and the prospects for the formation of an interconnected network of settlements on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan showed that its planning organization is the result of the integral impact of various factors that acted at each stage of its development and increasingly intensifying their influence as the urban situation becomes more complex. In this regard, when conducting such retrospective studies for a more objective assessment of the essence of the urban planning heritage that has come down to us, it seems necessary to keep records of not only spatial, but also temporal coordinates and the scale of the influence of these factors, which will significantly increase the reliability of the adopted urban planning forecasts and decisions.

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