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Design Of Local Territories And Centers In Urban Planning On The Example Of Kuyganyor Town In Andizhan District

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ABSTRACT

There are more and more examples of complex construction of local area and center structures based on traditional ideas in world urban planning. Research on the organization of local territories and centers around the world is based on the principles of sustainable development.

KEYWORDS

Main Planning, Uympore, Local Area, Houses, Population Rehearsaling, Scientific Research, Energemaking.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the world is actively developing an effective direction based on social character, called sustainable urban planning, focused on environmental and economic priorities. Its main goal is to combine rational urban planning and smart architecture. "Currently, the share of cities in the total population is 54.5%, and by 2030 this figure is expected to reach 60%" [1]. In turn, this is leading to an increase in urban planning problems.

In the world of urban planning, there are more and more examples of complex construction of local area and center structures based on traditional ideas. Research on the organization of local territories and centers around the world is based on the principles of sustainable development. Such research focuses on limiting and rejecting the endless expansion of cities in new areas, addressing issues related to urban growth, reviewing urban planning

strategies, and building a sustainable society [2]. Also in scientific research is the study of the development of modern urban planning and new scientific approaches; proper organization of local territories and centers; ensuring the interoperability of objects of different functions; Issues such as the use of energy-saving technologies, along with increasing the environmental priority of cities, remain one of the urgent tasks.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

During the years of independence, great changes have taken place in the rapidly developing urban planning sector in the country on the basis of the strategy of action. In particular, along with the radical improvement of the architecture and construction system, the task was set to make the construction complex one of the most advanced in the country. That is why the issue of radical improvement of the situation with urban planning in the country has been repeatedly raised on the agenda. "Life itself and the experience of previous years require the elimination of serious shortcomings in ensuring integrated development of regions and radical transformation of infrastructure ... The ultimate goal is to create a reliable infrastructure for the economy, to create favorable conditions for urban and rural residents".

At the same time, today the master plans of some cities, architectural and planning projects of rural areas do not meet modern requirements and do not meet the pace of economic growth. Therefore, a new approach to the development of master plans aimed at creating a set of local areas and providing for

the rational organization of the urban organism from a socio-economic and ecological point of view is required.

Today, there are 1,200 cities and towns in the country. Of these, 87 percent have master plans developed. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2018 No PD-3502 "On measures to provide settlements with master plans, improve the activities of project organizations, as well as improve the quality of training in urban planning in 2018-2022" provides for the development of 138 master plans, The program has been adopted until 2022. Based on this program, the master plans of cities are expected to be 100 percent complete by the end of 2020 [3].

Master plans are a document that defines the complex development of regions. It should take into account socio-economic, construction of infrastructure and other aspects. Therefore, this document should be developed without haste, taking into account the advanced foreign experience.

Once the master plan has been developed, a detailed planning project will be created at the next stage. It will be developed in consultation with the general public in the regions and only then approved.

Today, the priority in the development of the region is not the forecasting of urban development for an indefinite period, which leads to unjustified expansion of urban boundaries, but the reconstruction and development of individual local areas. According to this doctrine, cities should be developed, maintained and supported as

much as possible within the existing borders, and these tasks should be performed at all levels and stages of governance.

The general plan of Kuyganyor settlement on the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3502 dated 02.02.2018 and the Minister of

Construction on the implementation of the “Address Program” on urban planning documents planned for 2019, developed by the design organization of the State Unitary Enterprise :Uzshaharsozlik LITI” on the basis of the order letter of the customer - the Main Department of Construction of Andijan region.



Figure.1. Project view of multi-storey residential buildings, school and preschool educational institution on the vacant land plot in Kuyganyor town

In developing the master plan of Kuyganyor, the designers took into account such indicators as the economic, industrial and territorial potential of the settlement, as well as pictures of population growth. In terms of urban planning and socio-economic issues, the development of the national economy, industrial potential, labor resources, natural and ecological environment of the town is related to the direction of development of Andijan region and Andijan district in these areas. The purpose of the draft master plan is to divide the territory of the settlement into

specific functional zones, social and economic development, housing and other infrastructure facilities.

Enhancing the status of the town as a district center and facilitating the system of services for the population in the remote villages of Jalal-Abad district, removing harmful industrial and manufacturing enterprises from the city and replacing them with modern, environmentally friendly enterprises - environmental cleaning and so on.



Project view of commercial and consumer services buildings planned to be built in the center of Kuyganyor town

The main planning solution of the master plan is to turn the town into a compact, streamlined settlement. To this end, the designers have done the following:

Forming all the systems of the town in a cohesive way, they were conveniently connected to each other.

The arrangement of residential areas was linked in a two-tier system, i.e., a central and a micro-district system.

Clarity and convenience have been achieved in functional zoning.

Convenient placement of service facilities in the functional areas and convenient pedestrian and transport links between them have been formed.

Project start period - 2019;

The accounting period of the project is 2040, in which the indicators will change as follows:

- Population growth during the reporting period - 22.0 thousand people,

- The area of the settlement - from 634.96 hectares to 712.0 hectares.
- Growth of the population during the reporting period will change by 77.04;
- The total area of the housing stock from 449,285 thousand sq.m. to 471,572 thousand sq.m. during the reporting period;
- Provision of total living space will vary from 25.14 sq.m / person to 21.48 sq.m / person;
- The length of main streets from 7.75 km to 9.77 km;
- The total length of urban public transport will be extended by 19.2 km.

The main purpose of functional zoning is to create a settlement that allows different functional areas to develop and operate without interfering with each other, at a level that is conducive to the lifestyle of the population. Based on the program, which provides for the independent development of functional areas, the creation of conditions in

line with modern requirements, the existing areas will be partially modified based on the existing regulatory requirements.

By the end of the project, the town boundary is planned to be expanded mainly to the east, west and north. At the same time, the city shape has a compact and compact appearance, the interconnectedness of functional areas, the convenience and low cost of the transport system create convenience for the population. It is noteworthy that residential areas are connected to the city center through this convenient system. Based on the normative requirements of the Republic in the existing and new residential areas, secondary schools, children's preschools, health, sports grounds, recreation, community centers and guzars, consumer services, food and trade services , and fully equipped with hakoza habitats.

Kuyganyor town is divided into 2 blocks according to the project. Each of them is equipped with its own center, primary service outlets, schools and kindergartens, parks and sports grounds, and all other types of infrastructure facilities for the convenience of the population.

In accordance with the requirements of the current reforms in the field of construction, it is planned to place 4-5-storey houses in the residential areas of the town, along the streets of Andijan and Navnihol. The first floors of multi-storey houses along the street are non-residential, where primary service facilities are located.

Individual housing is also located in vacant plots within the town and in new housing estates.

In order to create a sanitary protection zone, it would be expedient to relocate the population in order to create a sanitary protection zone from the relocation of industrial enterprises of I, II and III categories, located within the existing boundaries of the settlement, within the residential areas. In the center of the town there will be a non-functioning furniture shop, 4-5-storey houses will be built instead of slag blocks. Similarly, 7 4-5-storey houses will be built instead of the building of the landscaping department, located in the center of the town, the buildings of Oyjamol Farm and residential houses. Protected areas will be created along the Koradare and Big Fergana canals, Sizaarik and Andijan canals, and a green zone will be established, which will include a culture and recreation park, children's playgrounds, and a sports and recreation zone. This will create a park, which is now almost non-existent in the town. These changes will help the urban population to breathe fresh air, create new jobs, improve the ecological environment and clearly demarcate functional areas.

It is located on Omad Street, which intersects with Yusupov Highway, and in the area up to the railway. Along this industrial zone, protection zones will be established, and houses located in the protected zone will be demolished and relocated to multi-storey houses or relocated to new locations. In order to preserve the specific protection zone of the railway, its rational use, to bring raw materials to industrial enterprises and to facilitate the transportation of manufactured products,

these areas have also been made industrial zones.

Similarly, the 1st industrial zone is located at a distance of 1.0 km along the Big Fergana Canal, which crosses from the west by U. Yusupov. This area is organized separately from the residential area. Industrial zone 1 is located between Koradarya and Rural Citizens' Assembly. There is a railway crossing in this industrial area.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that today in the cities of development, socio-economic changes are taking place. It is important to keep in mind that as the population grows, so will its material and spiritual needs. All the work planned to be carried out in the project is to create convenience for the population in urban planning and socio-economic issues, the development of the town's economy, industrial potential, manpower, natural and ecological environment, expansion of existing roads, recreation areas. This was done taking into account the professional activity of people, their ability to work, the need for rest, the desire to get an education, the use of household and medical services. This is important not only for the future, but also for our practice today.

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3. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02.02.2018 №PD 3502 “On measures to provide settlements with master plans for 2018-2022, improve the activities of project organizations, as well as improve the quality of training in the field of urban planning”. (Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 02.02.2018 йил кунги №ПҚ 3502-сонли “2018 — 2022 йилларда аҳоли пунктларини бош режалар билан таъминлаш, лойиха ташкilotлари фаолиятини яхшилаш, шунингдек шаҳарсозлик соҳасида мутахассислар тайёрлаш сифатини ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги қарори.)