

Rakhmonov Abdulatif

Senior lecturer at the Department of General Professional Disciplines,

Faculty of Tourism, Alfraganus University Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Orcid.org/0000-0002-6095-6202

ANALYSIS OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION IN RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF SAMARKAND REGION

Abstract. Although world science, in particular, in scientific and practical work carried out in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, China and other foreign countries, puts forward the need to raise the architectural appearance of rural areas and settlements in mountainous regions to the level of modern requirements, the issue of perspective master plans for the development of rural neighborhood areas and settlements in the regions of our republic, providing them with primary urban planning documents, has been among the urgent tasks that have been waiting for a solution for several decades. Currently, the majority of the 13,382 existing rural settlements in our republic are in need of urban planning documents.

Keywords : *Rural settlements , climatic, relief design*

At the initiative of the Head of our state, a number of measures aimed at improving the lifestyle of the population have been implemented in recent years. The development and consistent implementation of the state program has ushered in a new era in this area.

This map shows that the regions bordering the Republic of Tajikistan have settlements at altitudes of 2000 m and above. Large-scale work is being carried out to organize architectural planning and improve the system of designing and constructing housing and social facilities in them.

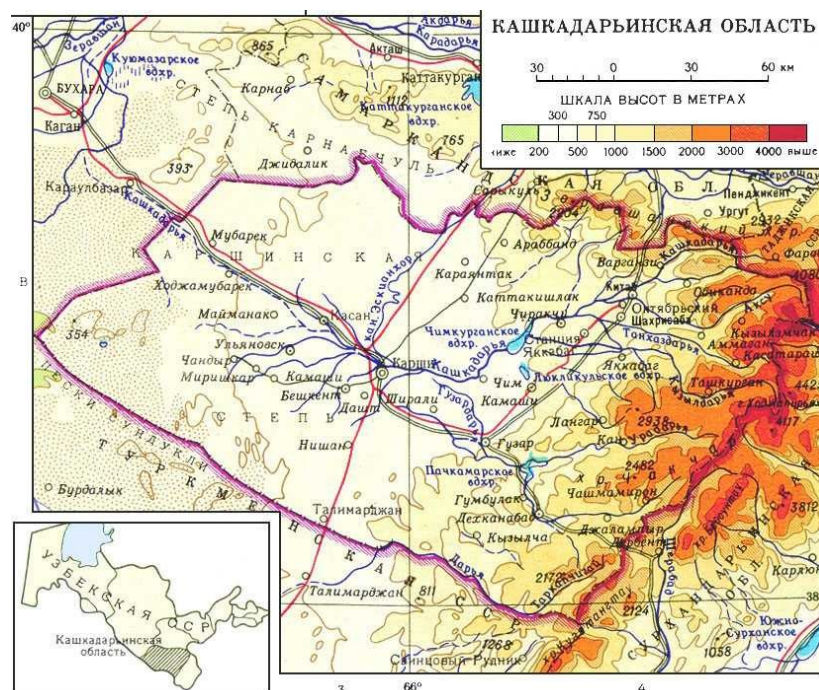


Figure 1. View of the mountainous areas of Kashkadarya and Samarkand regions from sea level

In such conditions, when designing residential buildings, the population creates the opportunity to design in mountainous and foothill zones, preserve flat land areas and expand areas for agriculture. Currently, 51% of the population of our country lives in rural areas. Today, residential areas in our villages are becoming more and more perfect with housing, external engineering and transport and communication systems, social and market facilities. Financing and construction of these works are in the focus of our government. These houses are being built from high-quality building materials. These houses will serve several generations. In terms of population, it is precisely the rural areas of this group that have the highest indicators. However, although the villages belonging to the first and second groups still have a numerical advantage, their socio-economic development and the formation of an infrastructure system are experiencing some difficulties. However, the increasing size and expansion of villages create the necessary opportunities to solve such problems.

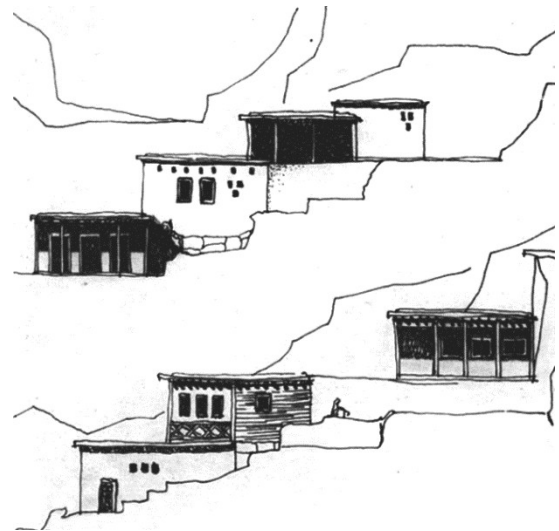
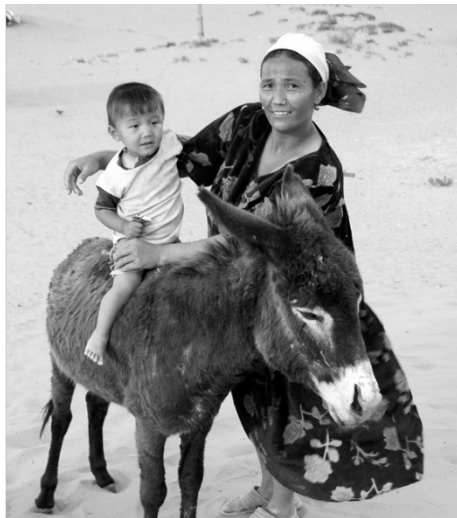


Figure 2. View of the location of residential buildings in mountainous areas

The Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the Central Asian region, and all four seasons are evenly distributed. First of all, it is important to comprehensively analyze the dwellings and settlements built by the local population in the mountainous zones of Uzbekistan so far. Through this, we will analyze the conditions of the buildings built by the local population in the mountainous zones (Figure 3).



Lifesty

le of mountainous regions (Uzbekistan) Figure 3

Residential areas and buildings built by residents are located on the mountainous terrain, creating a small area for the courtyard.

Based on the natural mountainous conditions, residential buildings should be designed with basements , This condition is important for flat land. In mountainous areas, settlements were built from available folk materials, stone, straw and thatched walls. Therefore, the design solutions of folk architecture in mountainous settlements

are characterized by natural building materials. In mountainous areas, the culture of crafts and handicrafts is more widely developed in the mountainous regions of the Fergana Valley. We can analyze this and say that the cheapness of building materials and the ability of houses built of straw to withstand earthquakes have proven themselves. Naturally, in mountainous areas, flat land areas are not large, and in these conditions, villagers in mountainous areas created a flat area for productive use of the land, and the bottom of the house where they lived was used to keep domestic animals (malls and sheep), and the top was used as a yard for crops and a house. Mountainous zones can be divided into types based on the relief conditions, climate, demographic composition, and type of economy. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the mountain and foothill zones can be divided into 4 main groups based on the social strata of the population. 1- The areas that are freely designed in turn have large land areas, located below the mountain slopes, and the cultivated areas and horticultural areas are located below the mountains. 2- They are intended for small populations, and the rural area is not large. 3- Population centers are intended for construction in high mountainous areas, and there is very little land for cultivation and agriculture. 4- The houses of population centers are designed as small terraced houses. Houses with small courtyards are designed to be connected to the neighboring courtyard.



Location of houses in mountainous areas (Uzbekistan)

In the mountainous areas of the Kashkadarya region, residential houses are designed for two families, and the house plan includes two-room houses with corner verandas, and three-room houses with a veranda in the middle. Residential houses are located around the veranda. The projects of the Kashkadarya and Nurota houses are similar to each other.

To the village typical marriage of style traditional system change village for formed and today's on the day there is was household from needs better quality household services presented to reach develop way with done increase It is possible . for household service show objects number sharp increase and them opportunity until faster to work unloading demand The creation of a regional system of services along with housing construction is one of the most urgent issues of the day. In this regard, the creation of local engineering networks (heating system, water supply and sewage), gasification, and telephony systems is of great importance.

In the mountainous areas of the Urgut district of Samarkand region, due to the relatively low amount of sunlight from the south, winters are quite cold (around -40 degrees). In the summer, the weather is relatively warm, sometimes rainy. While the houses on the south side are built of cheap building materials such as mud, the houses facing the north are built of stone materials. As a result of the analysis, one of the reasons for this is primarily the abundance of stones in the mountains. The location of the houses relative to the sun and the orderly arrangement of the rooms did not come about by itself. We all know that this convenience has been around for centuries. These are our "national" houses, which are so famous by their name. As mentioned, the appearance of this building is due to climatic and seasonal conditions and local weather conditions. If we pay attention to the ventilation system of residential buildings in mountainous and foothill areas, the air is cooler and the ventilation is less natural compared to the plains.

References

1. Архитектура горьй районов Узбекистана D.A.Nozilov Tashkent : Fan, 1984. - 125
2. КМК 2.01.04 – 94. «Loyihalash uchun ijtimoiy va fizikaviy geologik ma'lumotlar». Toshkent, 1994 y.
3. КМК 2.08.01 - 05. «Turar joy binolari» Toshkent, 2005 y.
4. Архитектурное проектирование жилых зданий.М.,Стройиздат 1990.
5. “Туризм тўғрисида”ги қонун 20 - август 1999 йил.