

Current Trends in Improving the Urban Planning Organization of Developing Cities.

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Annotation. The article deals with current trends in improving the urban planning organization of developing cities, the development of architecture and urban planning, Innovative art centers and Awareness of the importance of tourism as an important branch of the urban economy.

Key words. Architecture, urban planning, modern trends, art centers, tourism, multifunctional areas

Introduction

Urban planning has a great impact on the development of society, being the largest sector of the real economy, which concentrates huge material resources in the form of buildings and structures, historical and cultural values, equipped with transport and engineering infrastructure, land information systems, which contributes to the creation of "fields of investment activity ". The transformations taking place in the economic and social spheres of society largely determine the processes of city formation, but the material and spatial environment of settlements, in turn, has an impact on the processes of socio-economic development.

The development of architecture and urban planning is closely connected with the processes of social development. Before answering the question - what to do, in what direction to go further? – it is important to realize that we live in a rapidly changing world. We have entered an era of cardinal transformation of the environment of human life.

The most important trends in social development that have an impact on the development of architecture and urban planning are as follows:

1. Humanization of the living environment, increasing the requirements for the comfort and safety of people living. Settlements are created for people. They should be “places where you want to live”, that is: have favorable environmental conditions,

- be safe,
- include comfortable and diverse types of dwellings,
- include a variety of places of application of labor, providing
- professional, creative and social demand for the individual, to have an accessible and high-quality social infrastructure,
- have the conditions for a healthy lifestyle.

2. Development of public spaces. It is public spaces that create a high quality of life. Therefore, the variety of modern types of public centers and complexes created in cities is so great: cultural, cultural and entertainment centers and complexes,

- amusement theme parks,

- culinary parks,
- exhibition centers,
- festival centers,
- trade and service, shopping and entertainment centers and complexes,
- health-improving, spa centers and complexes,
- sports and entertainment centers and complexes,
- tourist centers and complexes.

In post-industrial cities, a creative industry is being formed - places where a person can show his creative abilities, realize ideas and be supported.

These are creative clusters - innovative art centers, centers of scientific and technological innovations. Innovative art centers are designed to create conditions for self-realization for young artists, musicians, fashion designers, architects and representatives of other creative professions. They house workshops, halls for exhibitions, concerts, theatrical performances, shops where visitors can purchase works of art, cafes, restaurants where creative ideas are discussed.

Contacts between people of different creative professions contribute to the emergence of new ideas and their implementation. Such centers are usually located in the buildings of former production facilities and are a form of their rehabilitation.

The Centers for Scientific and Technological Innovation are designed to create conditions that enable young scientists and engineers to bring their scientific and technological developments to patents and prototypes. They house workshops and laboratories with modern equipment, exhibition halls, conference rooms for scientific and technical conferences, symposiums, patent offices, information and advisory services that assist in promoting innovation in manufacturing markets. Support for the creative class - educated, creative people - is a necessary condition for the development of an innovative economy.

3. Increasing the importance of historical and cultural heritage. Simultaneously with the intensification of the processes of globalization, the opposite processes are intensifying - the importance of national identity is increasing. The following characteristic trends can be noted:

- the transition from the protection of individual objects of historical and cultural heritage to the protection of urban landscapes, including not only historical and cultural values and zones of their protection, but also ordinary buildings, historically established transport routes, natural landscapes,

- vitalization of objects of historical and cultural heritage, their integration into the social and economic life of the city,

- sale of the "aura" of historical and cultural heritage, when the value of new real estate objects increases if they are located in the historical districts of cities or near them.

4. Awareness of the importance of tourism as an important branch of the urban economy. Tourism in the modern world has become total, all-encompassing. The number of foreign tourists alone on the planet at the beginning of the 21st century exceeded 1 billion people and continues to increase. According to the forecasts of the World Tourism Organization, by 2020 the number of tourists visiting other countries will exceed 1.6 billion people. Tourism is not only intensively developing, but also one of the most profitable sectors of the world economy. Tourism occupies about 12% of the world gross product, 8% of world exports and 30–35% of world trade in services.

5. Increasing the functional saturation of urban spaces. The following trends are characteristic of modern urban planning practice:

- planning cities in such a way as to reduce the inefficient time spent on the movement of people around the city and increase the intensity of the use of urban areas,
- formation of multifunctional areas, including dwellings, places of application of labor, service facilities, places of recreation and entertainment,
- ensuring "step by step" accessibility of everyday services - bringing everyday service facilities closer to places of residence, work and leisure of people, increasing the variety of services provided, creating an opportunity for choice.

6. Changing housing needs of the population. The modern period of social development is characterized by a change in the attitude of people to places of residence. The following trends can be noted:

- increasing requirements for the quality characteristics of dwellings - as the housing market is saturated, dwellings with higher consumer qualities become in demand, which causes the need to reconstruct poorly comfortable dwellings, saturate them with modern engineering equipment, smart home control systems, etc.,

- an increase in the share of residential complexes with a developed network of public spaces - recreational, sports and health, for children to play, residents to communicate, organize common holidays, etc.,

- increasing housing mobility of the population - improving housing conditions, changing jobs, people are increasingly changing their place of residence, which causes the need to create residential buildings that each new owner, tenant could adapt to their needs without high costs, an increase in the share of rental housing is a global trend (for example, in Germany 6 out of 10 families and single people live in rented premises, in New York, rental housing accounts for more than 70% of the housing stock).

167. Cities are complex self-developing systems, the development of which depends on many factors. To improve the efficiency of urban development management, it is necessary to use complex information and communication systems. Equally important is the involvement of residents in the management of urban development. Cities never develop in strict accordance with urban plans, no matter how reasonable and correct they may be. Urban development is a complex system of agreements and compromises between the authorities, business and urban residents, and this is a continuous process. Time is a key value for city dwellers. In rationally organized cities, the time spent on transport does not exceed 30 minutes a day. The most effective is the integrated use of different types of transport: within the areas of residence - walking and cycling; for trips to public centers of urban importance - by public transport; for trips to the suburbs and other cities - a private car or rail transport. Public transport makes it possible to increase the efficiency of using the transport network by 2-3 times.

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