



The Formation of Rural Population Centers and the Significance of Neighborhoods

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Abstract: The formation of community centers of rural settlements and the features of the socio-economic condition of neighborhoods are revealed, and the main problems are identified. The role of settlements in the territorial structure of the economy and changes in the settlement system in modern conditions were considered.

Keywords: rural settlement, neighborhood, neighborhood community, community center, village, territorial structure of the economy.

This system was created between all countries under the name of "Uzbek model" and it is a place of self-government. In our republic, the population of localities is 800-1200 people, 200-250 households are 2500-3000 people in Andijan, Fargona, Nomangon regions. will make up 500-600 apartments.

The improvement of the living and working conditions of the population, especially the population living in rural areas, implies the implementation of serious socio-economic changes in the agrarian sector of our republic. The reconstruction of the villages carried out in our country during the years of independence solves the complex of social, economic, technical and artistic tasks put forward by the society in an interdependent manner. In this process, the role of architecture in the organization of village planning is important, and residential architecture is given a special place here.

The interest in the housing problem is mainly caused by the changes in the life of rural workers under the influence of socio-economic changes in the life of the society after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In this regard, it is necessary to study the justification of forms and types of settlements in accordance with specific socio-economic and natural conditions, and clarify their parameters.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev has always paid serious attention to this problem, and that's why, after studying the opinions of the general public, based on these proposals, he proposed to declare 2022 as the "Year of Honoring Human Value and Active Neighborhood" in our country.

"Glorification of human dignity means ensuring the rights and freedoms and legal interests of every person living in our country. In this regard, the neighborhood, which is the basis of our society, plays a decisive role," he said.

The adopted State program clearly defined the nature, content and directions of the works that should be given special attention and performed in the near future. Among the priority tasks of the program - the implementation of a wide range of long-term, closely related measures aimed at the fundamental improvement of urban and rural life and quality, the rapid development of social and production infrastructure, the fundamental revision of the status, role and importance of ownership, entrepreneurship and small business. including tasks such as all-round support for the



development of farms.

One of the unique aspects of the implementation of economic reforms is the priority given to the rapid socio-economic development of our villages from the first years of independence. After all, as our head of state said, the roots of our nation go back to the village.

Therefore, without developing our villages, it is impossible to ensure the development of our country, the well-being of our people, and the abundance of food on our table.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Citizens' Self-Governing Bodies, towns, villages and villages, as well as neighborhood assemblies in cities, towns, villages and villages, are defined as citizens' self-government bodies.

The main goal of the presidential policy:

First, restoration of centuries-old national values;

Secondly, the political goal: the "mahalla" (guzar) institution restored by the president should meet the needs of the times.

The rights and obligations of the city and district authorities were transferred to the self-government bodies of the population - mahallas and village citizens' assemblies. MFYs have become the main bodies of self-management. MFYs were assigned the main task of protecting the rights of citizens. MFYs have the right to independently adopt normative acts of 109 and more neighborhood citizens' assemblies in cities. 1477 MFYs operate in rural settlements, 141 in villages, and 2044 in large cities.

Self-governing bodies help citizens exercise their rights to participate in the management of society and state affairs, unite citizens in order to solve social and economic issues in their territory, hold cultural and public events, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Cabinet of Ministers, People's Deputies assists the members of state power and administration in implementing the decisions of councils and governors. Self-governing regions are organized on the basis of the territorial principle.

Assembly of citizens: activity program and cost estimate of the assembly of citizens, plans of activities aimed at improvement, greening and improvement of sanitary conditions within the relevant area;

- determines the main directions of activities of the chairman (elder) and advisers of the council of citizens' meeting, listens to their annual reports;
- makes decisions on the collection of funds of the population, enterprises, organizations and institutions operating on the basis of various forms of ownership for the development of social infrastructure in their territory;
- controls the spending of funds, creates an audit commission in necessary cases and approves the regulations on it;
- examines the issues of establishment of business entities, including hairdressing salons, shoe repair and tailoring workshops, folk crafts workshops in its territory in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- submits petitions to the relevant state authorities about changing the boundaries of administrative-territorial units, neighborhoods, naming neighborhoods, streets, squares and other objects and changing their names;
- The Republic of Uzbekistan exercises other powers in accordance with the laws.
- approves the presentations of the chairman (elder) of the assembly of citizens of the village,



village, and village about the allocation of land plots for private homesteading;

The assembly of citizens of the village, village, and village also resolves other issues related to land allocation in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The formation of community centers in rural settlements will consist of three stages.

On the first level - public buildings that are used every day, facilities for daily services: public building of citizens, a store of products necessary for daily life, a kindergarten, playgrounds for children, areas for recreation of residents in the big esh. These buildings are neighborhood centers in rural settlements, and with their architectural solution, they become small centers of our villages. Primary schools of 1-4th grade and other household service facilities (bank branch, communal service facilities, etc.) will be jointly designed in the distant neighborhood houses. (up to 30 minutes) can be placed in the radius.

The second level includes community buildings serving during the week, a school and a single sports field, a village community center, a medical facility, a recreation center, sports and communal services, and other buildings - workplaces.

On the third level - community buildings with episodic long-term use

Resorts intended for episodic, long-term rest of the population during the annual working holiday and school holidays of children - sanatoriums, rest houses, boarding houses, tourist bases, motels, children's health care facilities, children's garden yards.

MFY is considered a community center that is used every day, and according to urban planning regulations, MFY building has public management rooms, a tea room, a bakery, women's and men's barbershops, and a first aid medical center.

Such requirements ensure that the assembly of citizens of the neighborhood in rural settlements raises the level of architecture and urban planning to a new level and meets the requirements of the times.

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