

# Innovative Changes in Architecture of Small and Medium Cities

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## Abstract:

This article highlights the architecture and construction work carried out in the small and medium-sized cities of the Ferghana Valley, including Khanabad, Mahamat, Rishtan, Chust, and Poytug during the first quarter of independence.

**Keywords:** Open Museum, Closed Museum, Memory Alley, Nuroni Place, Double Building, Youth Center, Turon Training Center, Bushehr, Museum-City, home museums.

## I. Introduction

Today, more than half of the world's population lives in cities. It is estimated that by the middle of the 21st century this figure will exceed 60%. The global development of urbanization processes, the expansion and enlargement of cities have made it one of the global issues. The overcrowding of cities has

caused many problems and the need to develop small and medium-sized cities around major cities to overcome them.

Reforms carried out in the country over the years of independence to create a stable and efficient economy are now showing their results. At the same time, the development of Uzbekistan's cities has reached the level of state

policy. In particular, "the accelerated development of districts and cities, the creation of new industrial production and service centers, by means of integrated and balanced socio-economic development of regions, districts and cities, efficient and optimal use of their potential, first of all by increasing the industrial and export potential. active development of small towns and villages of the type... "[1: 1]. Strict development of cities, introduction of the concept of "Safe city", "Smart city", which determines the current development of cities of the republic.

The Ferghana Valley of the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries in the country due to its high level of urbanization, its high demographic potential and its population density. Most of the valley's cities are small and medium-sized. In the past, small and medium-sized cities have not only evolved economically, but also have a modern look. In particular, the architecture of small and medium-sized cities, mainly in the regional centers, was built on innovative ideas. This has shown that urban planning traditions have reached a new level. Their style of construction has been further refined and built in accordance with world standards.

## II. Theoretical background

The city of Markhamat is one of the historical cities of Andijan region. There are a number of historical monuments in the city. One of them is the Mingtepa monument. Over the past period, efforts have been made to restore the monument at the expense of local authorities and local residents. Also in 2016, the Archeological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the Archeological Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences started work on the Mingtepa hill. A unique monument to the Uzbek-Chinese international cooperation to study Mingtepa was opened and a symbolic bust was erected [2: 2]. A former Russian teacher from the

area, Ortigali Husanov, was working on preserving the monument and building a museum-city, turning it into an open-air museum. The open-air museums around the world have been explored, and a portion of the hill has been turned into a museum.

In 2008, on the initiative of Ortigali Husanov, a neglected place in the district center, a lot of work was done. For this purpose, a beautiful "Memory Square" was created on the site of the former "Afghanistan Alley". A museum dedicated to the national poet Muhammad Yusuf was born here. In front of it was opened an open museum "Mingtepa", reflecting the history of the city of Markhamat, where unique exhibits from the Mingtepa hill are located. Near this place there is a closed museum "Mingtepa". In the first room of the two-room museum, there are sand, stone and other exhibits coming from the Mingtepa memorial. In the second room there are periodic exhibits and paintings that reflect the history of the city from ancient times to the present day, so that anyone who enters here will know the history of the city. 179 million sums were spent on them.

With the rise of information technology today, attention to the book has diminished. There is a separate reading room in the park. There are also large iron books in the garden, each of which contains the famous gates from the district, autobiographies of poets, poets, poets, and respected people, which will help the reader get more information about the creators from the area. . The three-storey building was rebuilt on the opposite side of the park. A non-governmental educational institution was established at Turon Training Center for Teens and Disabled Students. The center provides a great opportunity for students to acquire various knowledge. Near the center there is a library "Turon".

## III. Main part

Today, amusement parks have been set up everywhere. The park in the city of Markhamat is

no different. This is because the garden has more facilities for spiritual perfection than cultural recreation. It is noteworthy that this Spiritual and Recreation Park was created not by the entrepreneurs, but by the voluntary efforts of a disabled person on their own initiative.

The city of Khanabad is one of the border areas of the Andijan region. In the years of independence its appearance has changed. Memorials to the heroes of the Second World War, city center of spirituality and enlightenment, summer swimming pool, dance and laughter grounds have been built in the Alisher Navoi and Babur cultural and entertainment parks. Most of the construction was carried out by the population through hashar. A city botanical garden was created in the name of Salijon Mehmonov, which caused the garden to blossom and blossom in the city's prosperity. \$ 14.0 billion in 2011 soums worth 14.4 bn. The volume of work carried out on construction works was carried out. The building of "Khanabad Cinema" LLC was transferred to the "Kamolot Youth Social Movement" office in Honabad to establish a Youth Center. For the reconstruction of this building, the Republican Trusteeship Council will provide \$ 150.0 million from the reserve fund. and 50 million soums from sponsors. The opening of the Youth Center was a present for over 10,000 young people and 34 new jobs were created. In addition, a new swimming pool for 120 seats was built and commissioned at the expense of local budgets of 230 million soums and 100.0 million soums. As a result, 7 new jobs were created [3: 4]. In 2016, a new entertainment complex was created in Khanabad, "Lake Artificial Lake". The total area of the resort is 6.35 hectares and it is a complex for recreation, especially for locals and tourists.

The complex is a gift to young people on the 25th anniversary of independence, and it is not only a pond but also a unique nature place. Visitors will not only enjoy the beautiful scenery, but also get acquainted with the world of birds.

Lake "Legend" is divided into several areas. For example, 1,10 acres is reserved exclusively for mothers and children swimming pools. The resort has a modern ice cream, Fathers Tea and other facilities. The complex was built in a short time [4: 4]. In addition, another new youth facility in the city will cost \$ 230 million. At the expense of the local budget and sponsors 100.0 million soums, a swimming pool for 120 seats was built and put into operation. As a result, 7 new jobs were created. Atlas and adras made in the city's multidisciplinary Women's Center with a sponsorship of 150 million soums are pleasing to the eye. There are 30 women employed here. There is a beauty salon, sewing and weaving shops in the center. In addition, more than 450 million soums are being spent on construction and construction works in the city center with the sponsorship of the museum and botanical garden [5: 5].

#### **IV. Discussions**

The center of Izbaskan district Poytug is one of the historical cities. A lot of work has been done here over the years of independence and it is still continuing today. As soon as you enter the city, you will feel like the regional center is in a smaller part of Andijan. Large-scale construction work has been carried out in the small town, and it continues to this day. In the city of Poytug, entrepreneurs have built modern architectural styles such as Poytug Aziz and Taj Mahal. In particular, the construction work in Poytug for 2013-2014 changed the city's landscape. The house of happiness, built on a modern project in the city center, has been completed. Roads have been renovated, and residential, commercial, public catering and public utilities have been built around the roads. Independence, Kabulov streets were reconstructed in accordance with Poytug city master plan. 180 meters of Kabulov Street has been rebuilt and restored. In this regard, two-storeyed buildings on the two sides of the center of the city - the first floor have been built with

modern buildings for trade, public services and the second - residential. The old, unproductive business shops along the street have been rebuilt as two-storeyed by modern design [6: 5].

The magnificent "Park of Culture and Recreation" has been completely renovated. The symbolic "birth" and "tomb" were reconstructed in the upper part of the park, directly connected with the city's toponomics. At the moment, the "Nuroniy" Resort is being built near the park's memorial park.

Over the low years, the craftsmanship has been added to urban architecture, as well as artisanal homes and artisans' home museums. The work done in Rishtan district in this regard is remarkable. In particular, in order to create conveniences for artisans in Rishtan district and ensure their free operation, in 2010 the district administration provided 33 hectares of land for 350 families to build "pottery" and porcelain workshops in Navbahor MF. This is the only industrial center in the country, the "Rishtan Crafts Center" [7: 6].

Today in Rishtan not only craftsmen's workshops, but also their home museums add to the beauty of the city. They are designed to combine history with modernity and attract tourists. One can point to the House Museum, which was founded in 2011 by Saidjon Akhmedov, a potter from Rishtan. In order to further develop handicrafts and deliver their products to future generations, a home museum of 20 acres was created. There is a potter's workshop, a mud pool, a showroom, a small hotel, and a foreign educational center. Visitors will not only see ceramics, but also have the opportunity to make their own. It is noteworthy that the language center and small hotel set up at the museum provide great convenience for foreigners. In 2013, the Museum joined the UNESCO International Tourism Tourism Card. Currently, the home museum has a capacity of

1,200 local tourists and 4,000 tourists a year [8: 6]. In addition, the museum - the museum created by potter Tohirjon Haydarov on the Kokand-Fergana highway - is unique with its unique ceramics.

In Chust, one of the more developed crafts cities, there are home-museums of craftsmen, but a knife maker is now preparing to establish a two-storey Chust National Center for Crafts on the Chust-Namangan highway by the dynasty of Ubaydullaev [ 9: 7]. This will further develop handicraft tourism in these cities. Significant is the fact that home-museums are organized by the craftsmen there to create conditions for the production of these products.

## V. Conclusion

In general, the whole republic has become a construction site. These processes are carried out simultaneously in all regional centers, cities and villages. As a result of construction work in all small and medium towns in the Ferghana Valley, they have become more modern. This creates favorable conditions for the cultural and spiritual leisure of the population. And home-museums, which are built in developed cities of crafts, serve as a bridge to the worldwide distribution of national handicrafts as well as bringing handicraft traditions to the next generation.

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