

## ARCHITECTURE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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### Abstract

This article describes the historiography of the history of architecture, which was considered a component of the cultural history of Uzbekistan during the years of independence.

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In the years of independence, serious attention was paid to the historiographical direction of the science of history, and scientific literature published on each topic is studied in depth. Because without developing the historiography of each subject, it is impossible to ensure the perfection of the research conducted on a specific issue. Therefore, in the following years, this field is reaching a qualitatively new stage, and a number of achievements are being achieved. In particular, the history of the field of architecture, which is considered a component of the history of culture, has its own historiography, but this problem has not yet been solved.

Many works have been published on the field of architecture in Uzbekistan and its status in different periods. The existing scientific works devoted to the history of the field of architecture, i.e. articles, pamphlets and monographs, dissertations, were mainly written by experts in the field, art historians, economists, and they lack a historical approach to the problem.

It is appropriate to analyze the published works on the subject of the architectural culture of Uzbekistan into two groups based on their content and essence, and the manner of presentation. The first group includes the literature of the Soviet period, and the second group the literature of the independence period.

A serious study of the field of architecture of Uzbekistan mainly dates back to the 1950s and 1960s. The scientific researches of V.A. Lavrov, V.L. Voronena, A.V. Nielsen, T.F. Kadirova correspond to this period.

In the 70s of the 20th century, work was carried out to create a 12-volume history of world architecture. 4 volumes of these books provide extensive information about Central Asian architecture.

In the 70s and 80s of the last century, fruitful research was carried out by a number of famous architects from Uzbekistan. The works of P. Sh. Zohidov, T. F. Kadirova, B. S. Parmuzin, I. Azimov, D. Nozilov, V. A. Nilsen are among them.

In the years of independence, the door of wide opportunities was opened for the science of history. All favorable conditions have been created for revealing the historical truth. In connection with the renewal of science, an opportunity arose to thoroughly research the topic of architecture, based on a new

approach to historical events.

In the years of independence, due to the strong attention paid to the field of urban planning, the scope of published works on the science of architecture also increased. Instruction manuals and textbooks on various areas of architecture have been created for students of specialized educational institutions for the field of architecture and construction. They contain a lot of important information about various directions of the architectural field of Uzbekistan. In particular, they analyzed issues such as the rise of the field of urban planning to a new level, new traditions in the science of architecture. Especially among them, M.Q. Ahmedov's study guide on the history of architecture of Central Asia discusses the history of architecture in the country from the beginning to the 20th century. It provides information about ancient, early middle ages, IX-XII centuries, Timurid era, Khanate era and 20th century architecture. The author focuses on the issue of residential architecture.

During the years of independence, a number of scientific articles on the issue of architecture were published in Uzbekistan. The articles published in the pages of the magazine "Architecture and Construction of Uzbekistan" are particularly noteworthy. For example, in issue 3 of 2007, the magazine summarizes valuable information about the architecture of the city of Samarkand during the period of independence. A number of articles by T.F. Kadirova devoted to the history of architecture were constantly published on the pages of this magazine. In his articles, the author reflects on a number of architectural buildings built in different regions of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, as well as their construction methods.

During the years of independence, scientific-theoretical conferences dedicated to the issue of architecture were held continuously, and the scientific articles of the participants were published in collections.

In the materials of the scientific conference, scientific articles devoted to many topical issues of the field of architecture of the period of independence were published.

During the years of independence, the landscape field of architecture in Uzbekistan was also launched and developed. Therefore, in the following years, many scientific works dedicated to the study of this direction of architecture were published. The works of L.A. Odilov, D.U. Isamukhammedov, K.D. Rakhimov, A.S. Uralov, N.V. Drobchenko are about this topic. For example, in the book of L.A. Odilov, ideas are expressed about the issue of launching landscape architecture in modern conditions, urban greening system, garden and park art of eastern countries, main trends of modern landscape architecture, greening activities in parks and gardens.

A number of dissertations devoted to the research of Uzbekistan's architecture were also defended. A.S. Karpikov, I.M. Azimov, K.M. Molotov, I.M. Mamajonov, I. Azimov, Z. Sh. Dosmetova, T.F. Kadirova's dissertation is devoted to the illumination of one or another aspect of the science of architecture. Among them, T.F. Kadirova's doctoral dissertation is especially noteworthy. During his research, the author tried to scientifically analyze the situation of the field of architecture in Uzbekistan in different historical periods. In the research, the one-sided approach to the development of the field of architecture in the conditions of the Russian Empire and the Soviet rule, the activities carried out in this regard in the years of the Second World War and the years after the war, the information on the activities of the development of architecture in accordance with the requirements of the new era in the conditions of independence are scientifically based.

In short, in the process of developing the historiography of the history of architecture of the period of independence of Uzbekistan, it became clear that the amount of works published by historians on the issue is very small. Most of the works published on the subject belong to specialists in the field of architecture, art historians. It was found that the main focus in assessing the problem was approached from the point of view of architectural science.

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