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NATIONAL TRADITIONS IN THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Annotasiya. Maqolada Qoraqalpog‘ston Respublikasida turar-joy binolari arxitekturasini shakllantirishda va rivojlantirishda milliy an‘analardan foydalanish masalalari ko‘rib chiqilgan. Qoraqalpog‘stondagi turar – joy binolari arxitekturasida milliy an‘analardan foydalanish jamiyat tarrafiyotining hozirgi bosqichida shaxar maydonini va individual binolarni uyushtiradi, ularni ruhlantiradi, kuchli mafkuraviy- majoziy zaryad beradi

Kalit so‘zlar: an‘analar, milliy, arxitektura, binolar, loiyha, madaniyat, shaxarsozlik.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы использования национальных традиций в формировании и развитии архитектуры жилых зданий Республики Каракалпакстан. Использование национальных традиции в архитектуре жилых зданий Каракалпакстана на современном этапе развития общества организует городское пространство и отдельные здания, одухотворяет их, дает мощный идейно-образный заряд.

Ключевые слова: традиция, национальная, архитектура, здания, проект, культура, градостроительства.

Annotation. The article discusses the issues of using national traditions in the formation and development of the architecture of residential buildings in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The use of national traditions in the architecture of residential buildings of Karakalpakstan at the present stage of development of society organizes the city space and individual buildings, spiritualizes them, gives a powerful ideological and imaginative charge.

Key words: tradition, national, architecture, buildings, project, culture, urban planning.

Introduction. World civilization in its modern development creates scientific, technical and economic conditions for new forms of human community, which has a global character. Scientific and technological progress and the socio-economic development of society constantly pose new challenges to architecture and construction, determine their new capabilities and requirements for the formation of the design of public and residential buildings. When designing public and residential buildings, an important task is to preserve national characteristics, culture and traditions in architecture.

When designing modern public and residential buildings, scientifically grounded architectural and spatial techniques, constructive and technical methods,

and methods of creating comfortable conditions for human life in cities and buildings should be taken into account.

This modern direction is especially important in the formation of public and residential buildings, taking into account the national traditions of Karakalpakstan.

During the years of independence in Karakalpakstan, the construction of numerous objects of socio-cultural and national-economic significance has been implemented: residential buildings, public buildings and structures, institutions of cultural, domestic and social services. In the new buildings, one can notice the aspirations of architects to bring to life the truly historical decorative and artistic roots and features of the national architecture of the Karakalpakstan.

Literature review. There are a number of scientific works devoted to some aspects of the formation and development of public and residential buildings, as well as illuminating and developing national and regional features, styles and stylistic features of architecture in various regions and countries - these are the works of A. Aalto, I.N. Agisheva, S.S. Aydarova, A.V. Antyufeeva, Sh.D. Askarova, M.I. Astafyeva-Dlugach and others. It should be noted that, in general, the architecture of Karakalpakstan has been studied very little in the national-traditional aspect. The first study on the history of urban planning and housing architecture in Karakalpakstan was carried out by the architect K.M. Molutov, A. Masharipova, M. Zhdanko, N.A. Tleubergenova, E.E. Nerazik, S.P. Tolstov, G.A. Pugachenkova. V.N. Yagodin, G. Khozhaniyazov, M.Sh. Kydyrniyazov, M. Turebekov, E.B. Bizhanov.

Research Methodology. When collecting materials for this work, we used research methods such as analysis and comparison of static materials obtained from the Internet and systemic observation, study, generalization of the achievements of architectural projects in this area. The materials of sketches, measurements and photographs of the most characteristic examples of the architecture of residential buildings in Karakalpakstan were used. Dialectical methods of analysis, archival materials, and architectural projects were also used.

Analysis and results. During the years of independence in Karakalpakstan, the construction of numerous objects of socio-cultural and national economic importance has been implemented: residential buildings, public buildings and structures, institutions of cultural, domestic and social services. The broad application of national traditions in the architecture of new dwellings and public buildings is noted.

The use of national traditions in the architecture of residential buildings of Karakalpakstan at the present stage of development of society organizes the city space and individual buildings, spiritualizes them, gives a powerful ideological and imaginative charge.

For the Republic of Karakalpakstan, most of whose territory is included in the zone with extreme natural and climatic conditions, the construction of urban housing, taking into account protection from harmful environmental influences, is a top priority today.

Since the second half of the twentieth century, in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, according to the state program, several series of standard residential buildings have been built.



According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 67 dated August 3, 2009, for the period 2009-2016, on the basis of standard projects for rural residents, a total of 65,557 residential buildings of superior comfort 17 with a total living area of 9,573,000 sq.m. were built.

Karakalpakstan accounts for more than 5,000 comfortable residential buildings out of the total number of constructed residential buildings.

The second stage of construction of typical rural residential buildings began after the adoption of the Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2016 No. PP-2639 "On the Program for the construction of affordable residential buildings according to updated standard projects in rural areas for 2017-2021." The main purpose of this Resolution is the construction of affordable housing in rural areas in 2017-2021 according to updated standard projects, the formation and development of modern engineering and communication infrastructure.

The design of urban and rural residential buildings in accordance with modern requirements and the introduction of project proposals based on the study of the natural and climatic conditions of the area has become the main task of the architects.

As a result of the study and analysis of existing standard and individual projects, as well as on the basis of field studies of typical residential buildings built over the past half century in cities, towns and districts of Karakalpakstan, as well as local national and domestic features, many architects of the Republic have developed a number of new project proposals for residential houses for experimental construction.

According to this project, since 2009 to date, more than 1000 houses, one-story 3, 4, 5-room residential buildings have been built (authors: O. Toreniyazov, Zh.K. Shnekeyev). The advantage of the project is that the height of the covered aivan is 0.7 m higher than other premises. Its front part is in the form of a "bay window" and has a lot of illumination.

In 2016, construction began on one-story 2, 3-room (authors: the team of "QISHLOQQURILISHLOYIHA" LLC) typical residential buildings, which are interlocked in one row.

Also recommended were low-rise 4-apartment rural residential complex with a gym and an eco-yard (author: Zh.K. Shnekeyev). The total land area for the four apartments was 12,000 m² and each apartment has 300 m². On the area adjacent to the courtyard of each apartment, the organization of an eco-yard is envisaged. The basis for the creation of an eco-yard was a sharp deterioration in the ecology of the region over the past 10 years. Frequent sand and salt storms raise millions of tons of harmful substances from the bottom of the dried up part of the Aral Sea.

Architect Zh.K. Shnekeyev (2016) proposed a project of a 4-apartment (with four rooms in each apartment) residential complex with an atrium. The development of such a project was considered very important, first of all, for the rural population living in the coastal zone of the Aral Sea next to a large chemical plant. The main goal of organizing the atrium is to reduce the harmful effects of frequent sand and salt blizzards, to reduce morbidity due to the deterioration of the region's ecology, to reduce migration and preserve the workforce for local chemical enterprises.

A 5-apartment residential complex (with four rooms in each apartment) of this type is intended for rural areas, Muynak and Kungrad districts. That is why such residential complexes will become the most popular for the population of this region. The winter garden unites five apartments, in the center of each dwelling there is a traditional dalon-type premise - such an arrangement will provide end-to-end ventilation of the entire residential building.

In the course of our research, we analyzed the above projects of residential buildings, studied useful design solutions and disadvantages in using traditional methods of housing construction in the design and construction of modern standard residential buildings.

As a result, the study of these projects, taking into account their shortcomings, we offer architectural and planning solutions, which take into account rational proposals for improving the construction of modern residential buildings.

Thus, based on the above, for the further development of the architecture of residential buildings in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is important and necessary to conduct a study of the problems of the current stage in the development of architecture [5]. Problem research can be organized in the following order:

- Establishing a sequence of stages in the development of the architecture of a residential building with the definition of the characteristic features of each period in directions;
- identification of social and social factors in the shaping of the architecture of residential buildings;
- implementation of projects for the construction of residential buildings aimed at improving comfort, individualization of solutions, architectural and functional organization;
- consideration of the classification of the systematization of architectural and spatial indicators and functional types of residential buildings;
- generalization of the main architectural and spatial forms and compositions of residential buildings, taking into account the socio-economic conditions;
- development of criteria for the harmonious inclusion of modern architecture of residential buildings in the urban planning environment;
- to reveal the restrictions created by the economic opportunities of society, as well as the prospects and directions for the development of the architecture of residential buildings in modern conditions.

In order to further improve the architectural appearance and beautification of the regional and urban centers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the construction of modern facilities on the main tourist routes, as well as expand the list and improve the quality of services provided for the population and guests of the republic, it is planned to create new buildings and structures that create the modern look of the Republic.

Conclusion / Recommendations. The main feature of modern architecture is the rejection of previous styles, the mixing of styles and the search for new images and materials. Integration of folk traditions into the architecture of public buildings can increase economic benefits by optimizing processes, attracting tourists and

visitors, efficiently using resources and creating the most comfortable conditions for people.

In order to further improve the architectural appearance and beautification of the regional and urban centers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, taking into account all the climatic and natural conditions of the region, we recommend projects of modern residential buildings using the national tradition in the following styles:

- minimalism style;
- organic architecture style;
- during the construction of multi-storey and low-rise residential buildings, actively use elements of applied folk art, include such innovative elements of landscape design as "green walls" and "art landscapes";
- in the decoration of the exteriors of residential buildings (their main facades and end walls), search for and use of national ornaments of folk applied art of Karakalpakstan, and for the main facades, entrance and crown parts of buildings, use ornamental decors that will correspond to the functional content of these buildings;
 - in the design of city squares and transport stops, it is recommended to use benches, gazebos, urns, lampposts, as well as pots for plants with a national Karakalpak ornament.

Among the priority problems of the socio-economic policy of our state that require urgent solutions are meeting the growing needs of the population in improving the comfort of the living environment, modernizing housing and communal infrastructure and services, increasing their energy efficiency, increasing the level of security of the housing stock and engineering and technical infrastructure, as well as the energy security of the city.

In the architectural organization of landscaping and landscape design of residential and public buildings in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, landscape architecture plays an important role, which includes artistic design and landscape design of garden and park art. Since, landscape design and landscape architecture is closely related to the solution of environmental, social, urban planning problems.

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