



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA‘LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI ABU RAYHON BERUNIY
NOMIDAGI URGANCH DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**“QURILISH VA ARHITEKTURA SOHASIDAGI INNOVATSION
G‘OYALAR, INTEGRATSIYA VA TEJAMKORLIK”**

**УРГЕНЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ АБУ РАЙХАНА БЕРУНИ**

**РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКАЯ
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
«ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ, ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ
И ЭКОНОМИКА В ОБЛАСТИ
СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА И АРХИТЕКТУРЫ»**

**IN THE NAME OF
ABU RAYHAN BERUNI
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**“INNOVATIVE IDEAS, INTEGRATION,
AND ECONOMY IN THE FIELD OF
CONSTRUCTION AND
ARCHITECTURE”
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ILMIY-TEXNIK ANJUMAN DASTURIY QO‘MITASI:

Rais: “ARXITEKTURA, QURILISH, DIZAYN” ilmiy-amaliy jurnalining bosh muharriri, i.f.d., prof. **Nurimbetov Ravshan Ibragimovich**

Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Urganch davlat universitetida 2025 yil 15-16-sentabr kunlari “Qurilish va arxitektura sohasidagi innovatsion g‘oyalar, integratsiya va tejamkorlik” mavzusidagi respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik konferensiya materiallari kiritilgan.

To‘plamga kiritilgan maqolalar mazmuni, ilmiy salohiyati va keltirilgan dalillarning haqqoniyligi uchun mualliflar mas’uldirlar.

Shaharsozlikda yangidan qurilayotgan hamda ekspluatatsiya qilinayotgan ko'p xonadonli uy-joy egalarining umumiy mulki sanalgan hududlarning ko'kalamzorlashtirish darajasi kelgusida bino va unga yondosh hududni ekspluatatsiya davri davomida iqlimi hamda mikroiklimini yaxshi holda saqlash uchun asos bo'ladi, buning uchun hududning tabiiy iqlim sharoiti va ob havosi haqida to'planadigan ishonchli ma'lumotlar bazasini yaratish hamda qayta tahlil qilish orqali hududlarni ko'kalamzorlashtirish rejalarini ishlab chiqish va optimalini tanlash talab qilinadi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF URBAN AREA IMPROVEMENT SHAHAR HUDUDLARNI OBODONLASHTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI

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Annotation

The article highlights the issues of modern urban landscaping. The historical development of the concept of landscaping and the expansion of its scope are analyzed. The directions of creating comfortable living conditions for the population, landscaping objects and elements, as well as the mechanisms for their maintenance and development are considered. The main problems encountered in urban landscaping, in particular the deterioration of engineering communications, transport and environmental factors, and public negligence, are revealed. At the same time, modern innovative solutions, the role of local government bodies, and active public participation are emphasized as key factors in increasing the effectiveness of landscaping.

Keywords

Landscaping, urban environment, urban infrastructure, ecology, sanitation, aesthetic appearance, social comfort, greening, engineering communications.

Introduction

The concept of landscaping has existed in our society for a long time. Initially, it mainly included the planning and greening of residential areas and the formation of urban landscapes. Over time, its scope has expanded, encompassing the activities of local government bodies, trade and processing industries, as well as the effective use of the convenient material environment of a territory to improve the well-being of various strata of human society.

Materials and methods

The following methods were used in the preparation of the article:

Analytical method – the historical formation and modern development of the concept of landscaping were studied.

Comparative method – landscaping practices implemented in different urban areas were compared.

Observation methods – landscaping objects and elements, their condition, and the effectiveness of their use were analyzed.

Scientific-theoretical approach – the aspects of landscaping related to sanitation, ecology, and aesthetics were examined on a theoretical basis.

Today, landscaping represents a wide range of activities aimed at creating a comfortable environment for human life. This activity includes many directions, the most important of which are as follows: greening of settlements; protection of specially designated natural areas located within residential zones; creation of necessary conditions for recreation, leisure, and the organization of cultural and sports events; provision of artificial lighting through lamps installed on poles during nighttime; collection, removal, and utilization of waste generated as a result of human activity; ensuring a low incidence of disease and high labor capacity among the population; preservation and improvement of the aesthetic appearance of the area; and proper maintenance of public spaces.

Thus, the main activities are aimed at creating conditions in which citizens are not exposed to harmful and dangerous factors and have free access to quality transport and engineering infrastructure. Citizens move along main streets equipped with the necessary facilities, spend their leisure time and engage in sports in parks, recreational areas, and forest zones that meet modern standards of sanitation, hygiene, and safety. These conditions are ensured through appropriate funding, the activities of municipal authorities, and the active cooperation of the population with them.

Discussion

Landscaping and urban improvement activities are primarily implemented with respect to specific facilities and elements. These include children's playgrounds, sports grounds, areas designated for walking pets, parking areas for motor vehicles, and sites equipped with containers for household waste collection. Additionally, land plots with natural or specially planted vegetation, boulevards, water bodies, and surrounding areas of multi-storey residential buildings are considered improvement

facilities. Green areas within residential and industrial developments, protective structures along the shores of seas, rivers, and lakes, streets, engineering structures for vehicular traffic, and zones accommodating underground and aboveground utilities also fall under this category.

Landscaping elements consist of decorative, technical, and planning structures; various equipment and ornamental features; plants used to create landscape complexes; facilities for enhancing the aesthetic and landscape quality of areas; lightweight structures without deep foundations or underground rooms; and street advertisements, as well as promotional materials in both stationary and movable forms.

All facilities and elements must be properly maintained and comply with modern standards and requirements. To ensure this, parks, boulevards, and recreational areas are regularly adorned with flowers and decorative elements. Sports and children's playgrounds, as well as yard areas, are repaired and equipped with the necessary amenities, while unauthorized waste disposal sites are eliminated.

Currently, numerous cities implement innovations within these activities. Protective rubber coatings, durable equipment, and exercise machines, as well as complexes made from long-lasting, colorful materials, are installed in children's and sports playgrounds. Near multi-storey residential buildings, information stands, decorative arches, and calm recreational areas are arranged. Pedestrian walkways are covered with colored tiles or natural stone, fences are installed on lawns, and reinforced asphalt pavements are used in parking areas.

Local government bodies play a crucial role in creating the necessary conditions for the urban population. They are aware of the direct or indirect impacts of human activity and economic operations on the environment, including air pollution from vehicle and industrial emissions, the state of streets and road networks, sanitation of waste, drinking water quality, noise levels, and available recreational and sports facilities.

Many problems in this area often arise due to disorganized and unsystematic measures, as well as the absence of a clearly developed concept for improving living conditions. Factors reducing the effectiveness of urban landscaping include insufficient scientific research on these problems, lack of recognition of their importance for the economy and management system, low interest from politicians or business actors, and underdeveloped cultural awareness and responsibility within society and among certain individuals.

Any efforts to improve the functional, sanitary, ecological, and aesthetic conditions of settlements should be carried out according to a well-considered, targeted program developed by urban landscaping specialists. This program should include essential information such as project names, locations, scale, duration, executors, and cost. Its implementation must be under strict supervision of authorized specialists who ensure that services creating comfortable living conditions for residents meet established quality standards. Expected outcomes of such programs include an increase in residents' quality of life, improved protection against natural and anthropogenic hazards, and enhanced sanitary and aesthetic conditions of the territory.

Municipal authorities engaged in urban landscaping cannot ignore the problems they face. Such settlements often have narrow territories with high numbers of vehicles. Aging engineering communications frequently cause accidents, necessitating the dismantling of asphalt and sidewalk coverings, small architectural forms, and children's and sports playgrounds.

Residents often show neglect toward landscaping elements by damaging children's and sports facilities, defacing or vandalizing building facades, and creating unauthorized waste accumulation sites. To preserve landscaping objects, local authorities involve residents through competitions for the best house or yard. However, expected results are not always achieved. At the same time, it is necessary to improve the overall cultural level of the population.

Conclusion

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn. Systematic and targeted urban landscaping efforts can significantly improve the ecological condition and external appearance of a city, while enhancing the quality of life of residents in terms of microclimate, sanitation, hygiene, and aesthetics. There is a direct correlation between the level of landscaping and the quality of life, making its implementation one of the most important responsibilities of citizens in independently addressing local issues. To increase the effectiveness of these activities, it is essential to engage the urban population in landscaping initiatives and to establish close and long-term cooperation with specialized organizations and governmental bodies responsible for this sector within the framework of national domestic policy.

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