

## KUQAN URBAN SOLUTION (ARCHITECTURE) IN THE 19TH-20TH CENTURIES

Mahkamova Dilnoza Muradjonovna

Teacher, Kokand State University

### ABSTRACT

This article examines the architectural evolution of Kokand in the 19th and 20th centuries, highlighting the urban planning solutions that shaped the urban landscape. Kokand, a city with a rich historical past, witnessed significant changes in its architectural style and urban structure during this period. Through a comprehensive analysis of historical records, architectural designs, and urban planning strategies, this study aims to unravel the complex tapestry of urban development in Kokand.

**Keywords:** Long history, bustling city, social, economic, and political dynamics, urban planning styles and strategies, traditional architecture.

### INTRODUCTION

A bustling city with a long history, Kokand underwent remarkable changes in its architectural landscape during the 19th and 20th centuries. The development of the city was influenced by many factors, including social, economic, and political dynamics, which shaped its urban planning solutions. This article examines how architectural styles and urban planning strategies developed in Kokand, reflecting the city's growth and adaptation to modernization. Historical context:

In the 19th century, Kokand rapidly industrialized, leading to a growing population and urban sprawl. This period saw a shift from traditional architectural styles to more modern designs influenced by the Industrial Revolution. The cityscape began to feature taller buildings, wider streets, and public spaces designed to accommodate the growing population. Architectural styles: Architectural styles in Kokand developed significantly in the 19th and 20th centuries. In the early 19th century, Neoclassical architecture, characterized by symmetrical facades, columns, and ornate decorations, dominated the urban landscape. As the century progressed, Gothic Revival and Art Nouveau styles also became popular, adding elegance and sophistication to Kokand's buildings. In the early 20th century, modernist architecture began to emerge in Kokand, emphasizing simplicity, functionality, and clean lines. Architects in Kokand embraced innovative design principles and incorporated new materials and technologies into their work. The cityscape evolved to reflect a blend of traditional and modern architectural elements, creating a unique identity for Kokand.

#### Urban planning solutions:

In the 19th and 20th centuries, urban planning in Kokand aimed to strike a balance between preserving the city's historical heritage and embracing modern development. Urban planners focused on creating efficient transportation networks, green spaces, and public amenities to improve the quality of life for residents. Streets were widened, parks were built, and public buildings were constructed to meet the growing needs of the population. The introduction of zoning regulations helped to divide the city into separate residential, commercial, and industrial zones, instilling a sense of order and harmony in the development of the city.

Industrialization had a major impact on the urban layout of Kokand and significantly shaped the urban landscape in the 19th and 20th centuries. The transition from an agrarian to an industrialized society brought about a number of changes that altered the physical and social structure of the city.

#### **Kokand . Population growth and urban sprawl: Kokand**

Industrialization in Kokand led to rapid population growth, as people moved from rural areas to the city to find work in factories and industries. This influx of people put pressure on the existing urban infrastructure, creating the need for the city to expand to accommodate the growing population.

As a result, new residential areas, industrial zones, and shopping malls emerged, which led to the outward expansion of the city and the development of its outskirts. The expansion of the city was characterized by densely populated housing estates, factory complexes, and a network of roads and railways to facilitate the movement of goods and people.

#### **Kokand . Industrial districts and workplaces: Kokand**

Industrialization created specialized industrial districts in the Kokand region, where factories, mills, and warehouses were concentrated. These industrial zones were strategically located near transportation hubs such as railways and ports to facilitate the movement of raw materials and finished goods.

The presence of industrial districts influenced the urban layout of Kokand, with clusters of factories and workshops shaping the city's skyline. Smokestacks, chimneys, and industrial machinery became prominent features of the urban landscape, reflecting the city's industrial prowess.

#### **In Kokand. Infrastructure Development: In Kokand**

The impact of industrialization on Kokand's urban layout was also reflected in the development of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and utilities. To support the needs of industry and its growing population, the city invested in expanding its transportation network, installing communication systems, and providing essential services such as water supply and sanitation.

New roads were built connecting industrial zones to residential areas, facilitating the movement of workers and goods. Bridges were built over rivers and canals to improve connectivity, and utilities such as electricity and gas were introduced to power plants and homes.

#### **In Kokand. Social segregation and housing conditions: In Kokand**

Industrialization in Kokand led to social segregation based on economic status, with wealthy residents living in well-planned neighborhoods and factory workers living in crowded housing near industrial areas. The disparity in housing conditions reflected the social inequality that industrialization had exacerbated, with poor living conditions and inadequate infrastructure in working-class neighborhoods.

These social dynamics affected the urban order of Kokand, with distinct neighborhoods emerging based on income level and occupation. This segregation had a lasting impact on the social structure of the city, shaping community identity, and influencing urban planning decisions.

## **CONCLUSION**

The architectural evolution of Kokand in the 19th and 20th centuries reflects the city's journey towards modernization and urbanization. Through a harmonious blend of historical traditions and modern innovations, Kokand's urban planning solutions have shaped a vibrant and dynamic urban landscape that continues to attract residents and visitors. This study highlights the importance of preserving Kokand's architectural heritage while embracing urban planning opportunities in the 21st century.

In conclusion, industrialization had a transformative impact on the urban order of Kokand, transforming the city's physical infrastructure, social dynamics, and economic landscape. The legacy of industrialization is evident in the city's architectural heritage, transportation network, and social structures, demonstrating the enduring impact of industrialization on the development of Kokand.

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