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Abstract

This article discusses the role of reconstruction in the development of the construction sector in Uzbekistan. In the course of the research, the works of several scholars were examined [1-9].

Keywords: Reconstruction, functional, planning, architecture, artistic, human factor, labor costs.

Introduction

The ongoing large-scale changes in all areas of our country's life, aimed at a specific goal, are a continuation of consistent construction works. In rural areas, houses based on model projects are being built on a large scale. This contributes to the beautification of our common home, provides more comfort to our apartments, increases the welfare of the people, and serves the development of our society.

The process of gradually reforming society ensures the consistency of actions of various political system entities. The fundamental reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan aim to improve the living standards of the population, create the necessary conditions for a decent life, and increase real incomes. Based on this, one of the urgent issues is the construction of modern, beautiful, and innovative buildings in the regions to fully meet the social, cultural, educational, and artistic needs of the growing population.

The current stage of construction development in Uzbekistan presents a number of urgent issues. These include the construction of modern buildings and structures, improving the functional-planning, architectural-artistic appearance of buildings and structures, and the efficient use of urban and rural areas. Many architects, taking into account the specific characteristics of different regions, especially in restoring the historic parts of ancient cities, have designed special projects. It should be noted that many of the buildings created by our architects in recent years, with their convenience, neatness, beauty, and artistic variety, are putting an end to the unattractiveness and uniformity of previously built structures.

Modern buildings are becoming more comfortable, with construction designs resistant to earthquakes, and solving a number of issues such as landscaping the surroundings of buildings with gardens, green spaces, and channels. These tasks are some of the most responsible and urgent duties of our architects. While maintaining the traditional local architecture, new buildings being constructed in our cities and villages are adding to the beauty of the country. They are

becoming part of the spiritual, cultural, and historical wealth and are even receiving praise from foreign visitors. When we look at these buildings, we think about the state of buildings and structures from a quarter of a century ago—one-story houses made of bricks, with thin walls and no insulation—houses built without proper consideration of the wind direction, sunlight, and other architectural requirements. Back then, buildings were constructed without fully studying the region's local traditions and climatic conditions. For instance, rural houses lacked the necessary conditions for comfortable living, and cultural leisure spaces were not created. In many multi-story buildings in cities, corridors and stairs were narrow, rooms were like cages, ceilings were low, and walls were so thin that you could hear your neighbors' conversations. The kitchen, living room, hall, and bathroom were built sequentially, causing various inconveniences.

Since the years of independence, these outdated architectural approaches have been completely abandoned. The appearance of cities has been renewed while preserving their historical charm, with consistent development based on well-thought-out plans for the long term.

A number of significant buildings in our capital, such as Independence Square, the "Uzbekistan" International Congress Center, the Symposium Hall, the Alisher Navoi National Library, the Hazrati Imam Complex, Amir Timur Square, and the "Bunyodkor" Sports Complex, embody this direction in urban development.

Such modern buildings are being erected in many of our cities, including Samarkand, Bukhara, Andijan, Namangan, Nukus, Fergana, Kokand, Margilan, Termez, Qarshi, and Urganch. Their beauty and elegance are not only admired by our people but also captivate foreign visitors.

Indeed, every building and structure erected in the country lifts the spirit of the people, instilling a sense of pride and honor. Whether in the city or in rural areas, any change that enhances the beauty and contributes to goodness and aesthetics is a sign of progress, well-being in people's hearts, and a rise in spirituality. The reforms being carried out in our country are primarily linked to the human factor. Such efforts aimed at ensuring that people lead a decent life will continue to lead our people toward new achievements. Today's builders are not only creating gardens, buildings, and structures but are becoming the architects of people's hearts and souls, preserving and valuing independence, and ushering in peaceful and prosperous days.

The reconstruction of buildings and structures involves partially or fully changing their functional purposes, installing new efficient equipment, developing areas, and adapting them to modern normative standards. Reconstruction is also carried out in the process of technical re-equipping of enterprises, but in this case, the cost of construction and installation work should not exceed 10% of the total capital investments.

Reconstruction includes rebuilding and increasing the height of buildings, strengthening structures, partial demolition and replacement, as well as adding new floors, expanding, and improving facades. In the process of reconstruction and technical re-equipping, capital investments are significantly lower, and the repayment of costs occurs 2 to 2.5 times faster than with new construction.

Reconstruction should be complex, considering the long-term development of the city, region, or enterprise. It is related to restoring the operational indicators of buildings and structures and strengthening their load-bearing elements. These works require an individual approach, differing from the constructive solutions of new construction. Serious difficulties arise in the



reconstruction of industrial buildings due to the need to ensure minimal interruption of operations.

The labor costs for the reconstruction of buildings and structures are 25 to 30% higher than for new construction, and for some types of work, this difference may reach 50 to 100%. Therefore, it becomes necessary to standardize labor.

On the other hand, the total time spent on reconstruction is 1.5 to 2 times shorter than for new construction. This helps accelerate the resolution of economic, social, and urban issues by putting production capacities, residential, and public buildings into operation faster.

According to existing encyclopedic literature on the history of architecture, the oldest urban planning history of the Central Asia region is marked by the Jonboz fortress from the 4th century BC. In the years of independence, several cities in Uzbekistan, including Karshi, Shahrisabz, Bukhara, Khiva, Termiz, Tashkent, and Margilan, have celebrated significant anniversaries. Recent studies show that the urban planning culture of Uzbekistan is even older. Today, studying the traditional ways of urban planning, its structure, location, and development principles, and creating their theoretical foundations is one of the urgent tasks.

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