



Axmedov To'lqin

Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Senior Lecturer,

t.axmedov@ferpi.uz

Abstract

The article covers the facts of the loss of its attractiveness during the Union of architecture, which has developed on a legislative basis, which has been inherent in it for thousands of years, the actions of the Bolsheviks to their advantage in the way of their goals-as a result of which architecture loses its identity and the beauty and charm of large.

Keywords: villages and farms, revolutions, exploiters, monuments, soviet architecture, architectural ensembles, quarters, thematic composition, progressive, workers' club, palaces of culture, house of Pioneers, rest houses.

In the Soviet era of architecture, socialist construction was carried out on a large scale in the former Soviet state. After the revolution, there were many abandoned villages and courtyards, cities destroyed by the civil wars, to restore these, to build a developed society, as well as to put communist ideology in the minds of people, the Communists used construction extensively. Soviet architecture revealed a new etape from a qualitative point of view in urban planning. The transformation of Agrarian Russia into a powerful industrialized and agricultural developed state led to a high level of architecture. It means that architectural monuments built for hundreds of years belong to the Class of bourgeoisie ya exploiters. Lost to us as a yacht-demolished. humanistic ideas were gravitated towards the foundation of Soviet architecture. Socialistic concepts that is, the concepts of care about ordinary people cocktails were put forward.

The character of architectural activity was subordinated to the power of the people. For the first time, scientific socialistic planning was laid as the basis for the construction-reconstruction of cities. Socialistic urban planning and architecture conditions were created for the unification of all under construction structures and complexes into a single idea and the creation of a single whole architectural ensemble. During the beginning of the Soviet era, the first event began with the improvement of the living conditions of the urban working class, the loss of the boring style of life in the quarters of the (trushoba), where the poorest in the cities lived. In the difficult years when the Soviet state was going through a civil war from its very beginning, the first industrial facilities began to build new workers' towns (settlements) and quarters along with them.

These later became part of the Soviet architecture, along with large industrial cornerstones became large objects (Shatura GESi and settlement, Dubrovsky settlements, etc.) Signs of Soviet architecture, the firstborn of the Soviet Socialist industry Volhov became a particularly



bright demonstrator in the construction of GES. Along with this, it will be worth mentioning the construction of The DneproGES Academic B of the world's largest facility in its time. Built on a project wetted under the leadership of Vesnin, the monumental appearance and shape dimensions of the building of a very large power plant are stately damba-structure, and the building of the GES is standing on the Dnieper River.

In order to build a developed society, as well as to put the Communist ideology in the minds of people, the communists directed the application of progressive technological means and the application of compositional laws, guided by deep ideological and artistic influences. After the first World War, several new Socialist content-enriched architectural complexes were erected in Soviet. In 1923, a complex ensemble of the first All-Russian rural state exhibition was created in Moscow. In this construction, the art of traditional Russian and World Architecture was creatively used, and original self-explanatory techniques were also widely used. One of the great works of Soviet architecture was the Lenin theme (academician A. Schusyev was built in 1924 from the starting wood song granite) the theme composition is distinguished by the fact that its simplicity makes the form clear. For many years, this theme also served as a grandstand at one time in the solemnities of large-scale festive shows.

Soviet culture subjugated the ring-like socialist folk movement on its terms, creating new types of buildings, community buildings (Workers' Club, palaces of Culture, House and palaces of pioneers, rest houses and h) led to mass construction. In addition, theaters, museums (A in Tashkent. Including the Navoi Academic opera and Ballet Theater), The State Library Dynamo Stadium, the general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow "sports facility called Luzhniki" (1935), which includes a large number of schools, hospitals, rest houses, sanatoriums, 50 km of the Moscow River granite coating on the lik embankment, Metro construction, etc. As a result of the growth of the socialist industry, newly built cities were built in Fast Times- "Magnitogorsk" in the Urals, "Zaporozhye" in Ukraine, Komsomolok in the Far East, "Igarka" in the North, "Norilsk", "Monchegorsk" and others.

Palaces of this type, houses of culture, which were considered new at that time, were built in many circulations in many cities of the USSR. It is envisaged to use these buildings in the form of a theater hall, a training hall, galleries of exhibitions, a library and a reading room, and schools of physical education. Plans for socialist reconstruction were carried out in many cities of the former Soviet Union, including Rostov, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Gorky, Novosibirsk and all Soviet Republican centers. The implementation of this plan in many places practically led to the rebirth of the city. This reconstruction changed the appearance of cities in architecture in a comprehensive and deep sense.

The creation of new progressive structures, the development of new building materials, the mechanization of construction work, the application of operational methods of construction. The establishment of design work at the state level strengthened the Soviet architecture by force methods. In the new creation of Soviet architecture, the Vesnin Brothers School of architecture played a major role. The development of architecture after the Second World War was associated with the restoration of the national economy of the USSR, which caused the construction of new types of devices (Workers' Club, palaces of Culture, House of pioneers, rest houses), absorbing Soviet culture in the Socialist folk movement. At this time, skyscrapers



were built in Moscow for the first time in Soviet times. Of these, significant was the building of Moscow State University and was built in the form of a complex.

In addition, unspecified construction is carried out in the capital of the neighboring Republics. Along with such significant achievements of Soviet architecture, in the post-war times, false trends became clear, as did the excessive decoration of buildings, as well as a false and harmful direction. In architecture, the Corsair of the exterior of the building became widespread. This was due to the abundance of excess decorative elements in the premises, to the extent that they did not comply with the requirements of Soviet society. In order to eliminate this situation, the Central Committee of the CPSU (CPSU) and the Soviet government on November 4, 1955 decided to eliminate excess luxury in buildings in dry and the project ISS.

This decision was made by many architects, showing mainly the external decorative side of the bio, giving way only to the decoration of the building. But on the development of the inner side of the building, plan, they saw a failure. On the basis of this decision, the buildings were made to look at the simple, and the relatively expensive decoration work was lost. After 1955, Soviet architecture created many new and important objects.

They are Volgograd and Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station, Moscow Central Stadium, Palace of congresses and others. The HIH - Congress of the Communist Party (1952) decided to build reinforced concrete plants in the country in order to further accelerate the implementation of post-war reconstruction and restoration work. On August 19, 1954, the Soviet government decided to develop the production of prefabricated reinforced concrete structures and details for construction. In 1956, in the XX-s'yez of the CPSU, the lag behind the deadlines for the construction of housing buildings was criticized for the slow construction of residential buildings necessary during this period, and the decision was made on the transfer of construction to industrial methods-based on this, about 120 TBK plants and housing complexes (DSK) were built in the country.

This led the construction to a mud building 'Tipovoy', which was not anywhere in the world and was not used as a result of which many large panel buildings of one type began to be built. In the country, drained cities arose with similar buildings built of the same type. There is no excessive decoration of these buildings-there are blind buildings, and the cities filled with such buildings Ham lost their beauty and received a cold appearance. Microdistricts with the same appearance are still streets, and their houses are similar to each other urban areas have increased. Buildings to be built in factories-soon worn out, and these buildings did not put a sink in demand. And the factories continued to produce for 20-30 years, without changing their products due to the demand of that time.

In order to provide faster housing for the citizen who remained homeless after the war in the country, the planning of the premises was planned on the basis of the minimum number of supports. Buildings with 1-Room, 2 - room apartments in which there is nowhere, in which ham is 6.0 m per person from the square with the norm – began to be built. As a result of the trend towards minimization, the quality of living conditions lagged behind, small rooms, the silencing of one-room quatires-in a country that was in demand of the era at that time, quickly and at a small time, providing housing to many homeless people was the first ever time task.



Conclusions

This circumstance soon left people without a sink to the requirements of living conditions - 15-20 years later, people were not interested in living in such houses-the main reason was that the house was low in cramped conditions and could not meet the requirement of advanced times. But many old-plan buildings still exist in consumption. The visibility of buildings was also lost due to the loss of individuality in such buildings, the absence of elements that give the building beauty. Such buildings now only distort the beauty of the city.

Now the reconstruction of such 5-storey buildings-and the demolition of 4-storey buildings-and instead-the construction of new spacious-modern and high-rise buildings-has become the biggest task in front of us.

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