
Process of Construction of Modern Cities and their Development

Khomidova Dildora Ilhomjon qizi
Student of Fergana Polytechnic Institute

Abstract: In this article, modern cities have tried to explain in detail the constructions used in them. Evaluation, analysis and development of the structural structure of the cities we studied are described. It is recommended to create these processes taking into account the needs of the day and future projects.

Keywords: smart city, architecture, design, small town, techno-city.

There is a lot of work going on in the field of construction between developed and developing countries today. Buildings under construction in the 21st century are being built in multi-storey and modern styles. First of all, the strength, seismicity and appearance of the constructions are important for us.

Building a new city from scratch is not a new idea. In the twentieth century, world urban planning practice has shown many examples of this. The most interesting is the foreign experience, in which during the twentieth century there were four waves of construction of new cities and different concepts were presented. The UK experience, where Howard's theory was born and later more than 40 new cities were built, is the most convincing.

The fifth wave of new city construction is currently underway. This is due to the unprecedented speed and level of global urbanization, with cities producing eighty percent of the world's wealth and more than half of the world's population living there. By 2050, the city's population is projected to increase by two-thirds. The new cities of the fifth wave are the biggest response to today's urbanization revolution. The ideas and processes of their creation have attracted the attention of government leaders, entrepreneurs, scientists, and non-governmental organizations around the world. Currently, about a hundred new cities are being built around the world. Their development began in the early 21st century and is scheduled to end near the middle of the century. Many of them are already inhabited by the first inhabitants.

Diversity of New Urban Concepts in the 21st Century As mentioned above, in the vast majority of new cities in the 20th century, the basic model of urban development was general guidelines for public administration and the development of their master plans. In the 21st century, we can observe the emergence of a typological diversity of a number of new configurations and concepts. Smart City, Economic City, Tec-City, Private City, Green City, Experimental Foundations, Eco-City and others are being created. Their projects are initially created on a global scale. They have become quite diverse, wide-ranging, and ambitious. They are created in different political, climatic, socio-economic and cultural conditions. They can be considered as huge experimental laboratories where new planning and design ideas, technologies, different models of management, business and lifestyle are created and tested. As an example of modern cities, one can consider several cities whose projects are

recognized as one of the most glorious.

There are many well-designed cities, and their number is growing every year. The most modern and smart cities are: Melbourne (Australia), Geneva (Switzerland), Amsterdam (Netherlands), San Francisco (USA), Tokyo (Japan), Boston (USA), Zurich (Switzerland), Stockholm (Sweden), Singapore (Singapore), Copenhagen (Denmark), Alexander Malaysia Smart City (Malaysia), King Abdullah Economic City (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and others.

The cities mentioned above and many other cities being built in the 21st century are significantly different from each other. The specific features and problems of each of them are related to the geography, climate, socio-economic and cultural context of the place, and lack of resources, cultural values and other aspects. However, in developing any urban planning strategy, designers face common challenges related to the scale, growth rate, development, and management of such complex and dynamic facilities. Almost every definition of the vitality of new cities states that they should be sustainable, compact, flexible, green, connected, competitive, open, meaningful, prosperous and happy.

Modern new cities combine the wisdom and functionality of existing cities to offer a unique opportunity to rediscover models of urban life that, as we see today, take into account the mistakes of the past. Such cities provide a unique opportunity to experiment with innovative ideas and technologies, combining them with the beauty and energy of old cities in the early stages of development. New cities are cities built from scratch, and therefore ideally designing and planning them has great potential for implementing solutions that improve people's lives, as well as solving existing urban problems. They can organize city life without harming the environment and without adversely affecting the life and activities of existing cities. These cities can be smarter, less wasteful, more inclusive and more creative.

Thus, the content of architecture can be considered as follows: 1) any man-made building or structure, 2) city, town, garden or landscape design, 3) the art or science of design and construction. Buildings, structures, facilities and outdoor space and 4) space layout plan. The focus will now be on what methods are used from architecture to visually and functionally define and redefine the city and increase its competitiveness. The magnificent buildings and other architectural features symbolize the essence of the city, which I hope is more realistic than the essence that city leaders want to design for it. These architectural projects have a positive and negative impact on the people who work and live in them. Urban architecture can attract firms, skilled workers, tourists, and entrepreneurs, or bring them back. This makes architecture an element of the city administration's economic-strategic plan.

We focus on four ways in which architects talk about the challenges facing the urban economy in the modern world. First, the factors that make a city attractive in the modern economy are very different from the factors that were important a century ago. Second, there was a strong need for the city to stand out or differentiate itself from the world of competitors in terms of plant location, factors of production, and so on. Third, the importance of city size has changed significantly in recent decades, with smaller cities becoming more viable. Fourth, technological change has continued unabated, and the city continues to impose its imperatives and capabilities on all aspects of economic life. The modern economy has evolved from one of the relatively mobile service and technology-dominated activities to the soft determinants of manufacturing activities carried out in rigid locations secured by certain fixed assets.

References

1. Shemyakina V.A. Gradostroitel'nyestrukturynovyhgorodovVelikobritanii (konec XIX - nachalo XXI veka) v 2-h tomah. Dis. kand. arh [Town planning structure of the new cities

in the UK (the end of XIX - the beginning of the XXI century) in 2 volumes (Cand. Dis)]. Moscow, 2014, 167 p.

2. Moser S. New Cities: Opportunities, Visions and Challenges Cityquest - KAEC Forum 2013: Summary and Analysis Report. New Cities Foundation. Available at: <http://www.newcitiesfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/PDFCityquestKAECForum-Report-Sarah-Moser.pdf>
3. Building New Cities: Challenges, Opportunities and Recommendations: Summary and analysis of themes emerging from Cityquest - KAEC Forum 2014. New Cities Foundation Available at: <http://www.newcitiesfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Building-NewCities-Cityquest-KAEC-Forum-2014.pdf>
4. Okhunov, M., & Minamatov, Y. (2021). Application of Innovative Projects in Information Systems. European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630), 11, 167-168.
5. Минаматов, Ю. (2021). УМНЫЕ УСТРОЙСТВА И ПРОЦЕССЫ В ИХ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 1(9), 875-879.
6. Avazjono'g'li, V. D., & Esonalio'g'li, M. Y. (2022). Use and Importance of Three-Dimensional Images in Fields. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication, 2(2), 1-4.
7. Minamatov, Y. E. U. (2021). APPLICATION OF MODULAR TEACHING TECHNOLOGY IN TECHNOLOGY. Scientific progress, 2(8), 911-913.
8. G'ofurovich, T. X. A., & Esonalio'g'li, M. Y. (2022). Computer Using Dynamic System Modelling Environments. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication, 2(2), 9-13.