

**UDC 711.MODERN TENDENCIES OF RURAL ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT**

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**Annotation:**

The article examines the main problems associated with modern trends in the development of the rural environment. It is considered that the diversification of the rural economy, private ownership of land, and the decentralization of agricultural production and rural life management are key factors in the formation of the rural environment with sharply changing trends at the territorial level.

The socio-economic transformations of Uzbekistan, the transition of our country to a market economy, directly affect the lives of the rural population. Today, the restoration and development of agriculture and the improvement of the quality of life of rural people are one of the urgent problems. The government of our republic attaches great importance to the problems of radically transforming rural areas, developing a system of universal services for the rural population, and creating social infrastructure in the regions.

The rapid economic development of our republic significantly affects the nature of production relations and production in the agricultural sector. Therefore, the problems of organizing the rural environment - at its various levels of organization - territorial, urban and object-based - should be considered as a system closely related to housing, land and production.

The transition from mass hierarchy to local systematization is the current main direction of rural settlement.

The key factors and determinants in the organization of the rural environment with its sharply changing trends at the regional level are: the diversification of the rural economy; private ownership of land; and the decentralization of agricultural production and rural life management.

The main trend of rural settlement planning is the transition from the principle of all-purpose zoning of settlements to the distribution of functional zones and objects.

The diversity of agricultural production (private farms, farms, land leases, collective farms) does not allow for the occupation of large territories for the location of large-scale production and organizations. This situation eliminates the need to divide rural settlements into detailed zones for residential, industrial, public and recreational areas.

From an economic and social point of view, agricultural production has begun to be carried out on the basis of medium, small and micro-enterprises. As a result, many different forms of integration, the possibility of clustering, blocking and combining housing, production, business and services, are emerging.

Bringing the complexes to the scale of the environment rather than enlarging them is the main trend in the architecture of rural objects.

In modern conditions, the organization of the rural environment at the settlement level has the following characteristic boundaries:

- the revival of the process of migration to rural areas allows for a change in the typology of rural settlements;
- the processes of reconsideration of functional tasks are underway, the restoration of existing villages and the development of new lands - increasing consumer demand for growing products, their rising prices;
- the transition of land value to the market mechanism will continue with the loss of the leading role of production in shaping the city and fulfilling its city-forming function;
- the expansion of settlements will be replaced by its opposite trend: the creation and expansion of small settlements will prevail, taking into account not only the production base, but also other factors (recreation, tourism, sports, education, business, etc.);
- social division and the formation of new types of settlements require a reconsideration of the nomenclature of residential, public and industrial buildings, their types and design standards;
- in the conditions of democratization of society and an active level of local self-government, the content and structure of inter-village relations change. These relations lose hierarchical relations and lead to equal cooperation and mutually beneficial relations. Thus, instead of general hierarchical settlements, a tendency is formed to create local groups of them or a whole system organized taking into account not only the signs of production, but also many other factors;
- the rejection of large-scale production and the transition to medium and small agricultural organizations will allow the rejection of large-scale production zones in the structure of settlements. Gradually, there will be a tendency to move away from the division of the territory of settlements into functional zones, which was the main priority, and to move to the modular principle of planning and construction of settlements, where there are elements of both residential, industrial and social infrastructure everywhere. The principle of detailed zoning of rural areas will be replaced by the principle of dispersed zones and facilities.

Rural settlements include villages whose population is mainly engaged in agricultural production.

The landscape and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan have determined the diversity of population settlement and the formation of its linear-nodal structure. In the arid climate of the republic and in the middle-mountainous regions, the areas of population settlement in the river valleys, as well as in the foothills, are connected with the plains with sufficient water reserves and river valleys in the middle-mountainous regions, as well as in the foothills. Rural areas are characterized by a variety of settlements. They range from settlements with a population of 10-100 people and small villages to large villages with a population of 6-10 thousand people and more. The settlement system reflects historical economic activity, natural climate, production, economic conditions, urbanization processes, the process of land development, engineering condition and transport infrastructure.

The above-mentioned processes will be the basis for dividing into zones corresponding to the classification of location types, determining the specific characteristics of the service system in regional areas, and stratifying the architectural dimensions of networks of buildings and structures.

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