

## PRINCIPLES OF DESIGNING URBAN AND COMMON URBAN AREAS

Dostonov A. S.

Teacher at Samarkand State University of

Architecture and Construction

**Annotation:** Urban and satellite cities are areas that are located in the same metropolitan zone and, in most cases, are economically, socially and culturally interdependent. Currently, the issue of the proper design and development of the city and its satellite cities is due to many problems, including population density, transportation systems, green areas and architectural development. This article provides a scientific analysis of the peculiarities of the design of urban and satellite cities.

**Keywords:** city, satellite city, urban planning, trend, function, area, demography, architecture.

**Login.** Urban planning is the process of designing, developing and managing cities. It is carried out in order to properly plan urban infrastructure, create a comfortable living environment for the population and ensure economic stability. It is aimed at ensuring the economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development of cities, creating comfortable living conditions for the population living in them. development, population density, transport links depend on it. Satellite cities help reduce population density in large cities, eliminate the lack of housing and social infrastructure, and diversify economic development. In addition, satellite cities help ensure ecological balance and rational use of natural resources. The laws and regulations regulating urban planning activities were developed in order to ensure the proper planning of the country's urbanization process, the effective use of urban areas and the creation of comfortable living conditions for the population. There are also a number of laws and regulations governing urban planning activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Urban Planning Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines general principles in the field of urban planning and contains rules that must be followed when planning urban areas. It establishes requirements for the allocation of land plots, the placement of housing facilities, and regulatory infrastructure. Cities and satellite cities are a group of cities located close to each other, economically, socially, and culturally connected. The main city is often an important center for a country or region and has great economic and cultural potential. The satellite city is usually located in the vicinity of the main city and provides economic use.

**Methods.** The main differences between cities and satellite cities are described as follows:

1. The main city serves as the center of economy, trade, culture and administration, while satellite cities serve as additional residential areas, production and service areas;
2. There are strong transport links between the city and satellite cities. In these areas, public transport and road infrastructure are developed, providing convenient movement for the population;
3. Often, satellite cities are designed to create a comfortable living environment. They can have more green areas, walking areas, and become a place of recreation for city residents. Satellite cities play an important role in modern urbanization. They not only reduce the burden on main

cities, but also contribute significantly to the sustainable economic, social, and ecological development of a country or region.

Below are the highlights of the satellite cities:

1. Reduce population density. Suburbs help reduce the increasing population density in major cities. This prevents overcrowding in the major cities and reduces pressure on resources such as housing, road infrastructure, and public services. Suburbs with lower population density tend to have more comfortable living conditions and healthier environments.
2. Solving housing and infrastructure problems. The increase in land and housing prices in the main city creates problems. The satellite cities, on the other hand, offer relatively affordable housing and extensive infrastructure, increasing the opportunity to live in the suburbs. This provides the population with affordable housing and good social infrastructure.
3. Diversify economic development. Sister cities can be developed as centers of major economic activity. They create new opportunities in the areas of manufacturing, trade and services, reducing dependence on the main city. This helps create new jobs, attract investment and strengthen the local economy.
4. Reducing pressure on transport infrastructure. The existence of satellite cities reduces the burden on transport networks, as residents have the opportunity to live and work in satellite cities without having to travel to the main city. This helps to reduce traffic congestion in the transport system and increase safety on city roads.
5. Maintaining ecological balance. Major cities are experiencing environmental problems associated with urbanization, including pollution, loss of green areas, and overuse of resources. Suburban cities contribute to environmental conservation by creating a green and ecological environment for a portion of the population and reducing the ecological burden of the major city.
6. Increasing cultural and social diversity. As sister cities develop, their unique cultural and social environments are formed. These cities provide residents with opportunities such as a rich cultural life, educational and health institutions, recreational facilities and entertainment centers.

**Discussion and results.** The principles of designing cities and satellite cities are of great importance in the modern urban planning process, and for their effective and sustainable development, the following principles should be taken into account:

1. Integrated transport system. It is necessary to create a strong and efficient transport system between the city and its satellite cities. This includes the following:
  - Public transportation: Creating convenient transportation opportunities for residents by introducing buses, metro, trams, or rapid transit systems from the main city to satellite cities;
  - Bicycle and pedestrian paths: Creating opportunities for green and ecological modes of transport and building infrastructure for them;
2. Preservation and development of green areas. Green areas are essential for the ecological sustainability of cities and suburbs. The following principles are important in their design:

- Creating parks and recreation areas, recreational areas for the population, while preserving the natural environment;
  - Ensuring natural flow and migration routes through the creation of green corridors, paths connecting different green areas, or green corridors.
3. Development of economic and social infrastructure. To increase the well-being of the population and ensure sustainable development of the city, it is necessary to properly plan social and economic infrastructure.
- Creating convenience for people by building shopping and service centers and shopping and service centers near residential areas;
  - Educational and health institutions, schools, hospitals, and cultural centers should be located throughout the city and its suburbs in accordance with the needs of the population.
4. Architecture and design principles. The city and its satellite towns should be architecturally harmonious: both in terms of
- Local and modern design, architecture should reflect national and local characteristics, as well as express modernity;
  - It is important to have aesthetic and functional harmony, and for buildings and structures to be both aesthetically pleasing and functionally convenient. This has a positive impact on the urban environment.
5. Environmental sustainability and energy efficiency. Maintaining environmental sustainability is one of the main principles in the design of cities and satellite cities:
- Introduction of environmental technologies such as green technologies, energy-efficient equipment, and the use of solar and wind energy;
  - Protecting the urban environment by establishing a water and waste management system, conserving water resources, and waste recycling systems.
6. Balancing urbanization. It is important to maintain an economic and social balance between the main city and satellite cities, and to manage population density:
- Regional development planning, creating jobs and services in satellite cities to reduce density in urban centers;
  - Maintaining a balance by planning residential and commercial zones, residential and commercial areas around cities. Properly designing cities and suburbs can ensure their integrated, sustainable development and create a comfortable living environment for residents.

**Conclusion.** Designing cities and suburbs based on these principles helps ensure their integrated development and a high-quality living environment for residents. Properly designing and developing urban and suburb areas can transform them into more livable, sustainable, and economically viable areas. Because suburbs are so valuable, their strategic planning and development alongside the main city are essential to improving urbanization and the well-being of residents. A comprehensive and integrated approach is needed to achieve this goal.

**Literature.**

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Shaharsozlik kodeksi. Urban Planning Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan
2. Qodirova S.A., M.T. Abdujabborova. “Turar joy va jamoat binolarini loyihalash” Darslik. - Toshkent.: Nizomiy nomli TDPU , 2019 y. -300 bet.
3. Ubaydullaev X.M., Inagamova M.M. Turar joy va jamoat binolarini loyihalashning tipologik asoslari. Darslik. - Toshkent.: Voris”, 2009. - 300 bet.
4. Xasanov A.O. “Arxitekturaviy loyihalash” O‘quv qo‘llanma. - Toshkent. “Arxitektura innovatsion markazi”, 2019. – 140 bet.
5. Fozilova, Z. Q., & Khayitboyev, N. K. (2024). THE ROLE OF “SMART CITIES” IN THE PROBLEMS OF URBAN ECOLOGY AND THEIR MODERN SOLUTIONS. UDK: 379.851 International journal of advanced research in education, technology and management, 3(8), 95-103.
6. Dostonov, A. S., & Fozilova, Z. Q. (2024). O‘ZBEKISTONDA AN‘ANAVIY TURAR-JOY BINOLARINING SHAKLLANISH BOSQICHLARI. Innovative: International Multidisciplinary Journal of Applied Technology (2995-486X), 251-253.
7. Каюмов, Х. И., & Фозилова, З. К. (2024). ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕБРОСА ЧАСТИ ВОД СИБИРСКИХ РЕК В ОБРАЛО КАСПИЙСКУЮ ВОДНУЮ СИСТЕМУ. Interpretation and researches.
8. Салохиддинова, Д. З., & Фозилова, З. К. (2024). Уточнение критериев устойчивости всемирно известных башен Хивы.
9. Kayumov, H. I., & Fazilova, Z. K. (2023). Organization of traffic flow and optimization of undergroundoverground passages. The importance of studying optimization of the road transport network in the training of architects–urban planners. Journal of engineering, mechanics and modern architecture, 477-482.
10. Фозилова, З. Қ., & Каюмов, Х. И. (2023). Самарканд-проблемы сохранения исторической городской среды. Central asian journal of arts and design, 249-253.
11. Fozilova, Z. Q. (2023). Irrigation System of Samarkand City. Journal of engineering, mechanics and modern architecture, 2(2), 64-68.