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ARCHITECTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Central Asia has made significant strides in the study of the history of sciences. 1. Site selection for construction. The ground layer must be dense and hard, but in no case sandy or empty.

2. Land area. The land must be straight. If the plot of land on which the construction of the house is planned is in the form of a triangle, the building should be arranged so that the courtyard has the shape of a right angle. Triangular diamonds and parallelograms look ugly and do not match the taste. It can have a square, rectangular, hexagonal or octagonal courtyard with the elimination of inappropriate parts.

3. Foundation. Width and depth of the building foundation shall correspond to its size. If the building is single story and not very large, the foundation width should be 1 or 1.5 gas deep. If you plan to increase the height of the building by 2 or 3 floors, you must consider a suitable foundation. In this case, bricks should be laid in such a way as to exclude all cases of water penetration into the foundation of the building.

4. Building chair. The chair in the building must be high. Then the building will look luxurious and majestic.

5. About walls. The width of the building wall is less than the width of the foundation. If the wall thickness remains constant until the end of the first floor, the wall thickness of the second floor decreases slightly compared to the lower floor wall. At the same time, the method of reducing the wall thickness increases as you rise to the next floor. The corners of the walls should be joined so that traces formed in brick joints are not visible.

6. Coverage. The number of beams in the ceiling of the building should be odd, since an even number was considered a bad sign. The roof of the building must be strong and waterproof.

7. Plan and proportions of the building. The height of the room should correspond to its width. For example, if the width of a sidewalk or blocked road is 4 gases, the height of its dome or side should be greater. Otherwise, there is a disproportion, and the appearance of the building makes a bad impression. Regardless of the direction of the room, its length should be wider than its width. The outer gate of the building should be built parallel to the wall of the courtyard, and also not to turn the facade of the gate to the south, as this supposedly does not prevent misfortune. Gates on closed roads should be built wide and high. The main gate built for the entrance to the building must be wider and taller than the inner doors, because the value of the building is manifested mainly in the beauty and grandeur of the outer gate. Low gates leave an extremely bad impression.

8. Ventilation. The interior of the room must be provided with free air access. Violation of this most important quality of the room leads to the exchange of various fumes, creating suffocating air that causes various diseases and so on. Despite some generalization of these rules in this dissertation, this indicates that in the past, before building a building, comprehensive work was carried out to harmonize, coordinate and calculate it with the environment and construction site. The noted Oriental encyclopedic scholar and engineer Yaqub ibn Ishaq al-Kindi (801-866) wrote a special work on harmony and called it "The Great Book of Harmony." Al-Kindi explains harmony as "the study of relations and the transformation of one number into another, the distinction between proportionality and disproportionality." The famous oriental philosopher Abu Nasr al-Farabi wrote in the X century "A book on spiritually beautiful methods and natural secrets of grace of geometric figures.." In his treatise "On the Views of the Inhabitants of a

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Virtuous City," Farabi writes that "both the city and the house must be compared to a human conclusion." With this, the scientist dreams of a virtuous city being built in harmony and in accordance with a pure human figure. In his opinion, "beauty and utility are inseparable from each other, and their combination leads to harmony. It is known that in the East not only the art of construction was widely developed, but also gardening. In the 16th century, Razil Geravi from Herat wrote a remarkable work, consisting of eight chapters, devoted to agricultural technology and the creation of architectural gardens. Its eighth chapter is called "On Planting Trees According to the Garden Plan," which specifies that gardens should be rectangular on the basis of a regular plan, oriented on the sides of the horizon, the garden should be surrounded by a wall, and straight rows of willows planted around the perimeter. The main alley should be attached to the garden palace. Particular attention was paid to the issues of economical irrigation of the garden and water supply to the garden, laying a ditch along the alleys, building a pool in front of the palace. The inside of the garden was to be rounded by a ditch. Ornamental and fruit trees are offered for garden crops. The problem of choosing the type of flowers is solved in such a way that the flowers in the garden bloom continuously from early spring to late autumn. Not only such treatises were written for architects and gardeners, but also drawings prepared by architects in the X-XV centuries, "exemplary" design collections and even special muraqqa '(albums). Drawings of the Bukhara architect of the XVI century, first studied and published by N.B. Baklanov, serve as proof of our opinion. It, as noted by G.A. Pugachenkova, presents several typical designs of khanak, sardoba, caravanserai and rabats, as well as drawings of brick decorations, girih and mukarnas. Thus, it should be noted that the medieval architecture of Central Asia and the construction of preserved historical monuments had their own deep theoretical foundations, and this theoretical knowledge came to us in works written by medieval teachers. A great contribution to the study of these works was made by modern architects and scientists M.S. Bulatov, G.A. Pugachenkova, P.Sh. Zokhidov, M.K. Akhmedov and A.S. Uralov. Therefore, it would be useful to effectively use this huge heritage in the modern system of education "Architecture" and inform future architects about such a theory in vocational training.

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