



# CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org>



## New Approaches to the Problems of Demographic Aging in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Sustainable Development of Architecture

**Radjabov Xurshid Rashidovich**

Teacher of the "Architecture" department of Urganch State University

### Abstract

This article compares demographic aging problems with the Republic of Uzbekistan and some countries in the world. Solutions to these problems are given through architectural approaches.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### *Article history:*

Received 28-May-2023

Received in revised form 25 May

Accepted 30-Jun-2023

Available online 31-Jul-2023

**Key words:** UN, elderly, adaptation, resource, prognosis, difficulty, communication structure.

This indicates that the relative number of people aged 60 and over is increasing. According to the information presented in the report on the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Madrid International Plan on the Problems of the Elderly, the comparative number of groups of the population aged 60 years and older in 1980, 2001, 2005, 2015 (at the beginning of the year) in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 6.9%, respectively. 6.5%, 6.2%, 8.5%.

At the modern stage of economic development, in our country, as in the whole world, the achievements in the field of medicine, the improvement of food products and the level of nutrition, the improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions of work and household life, the high standard of living of the population and the growth of human life are observed.

The data presented in the UN forecast about demographic aging in the world, and in particular in the Republic of Uzbekistan, testify to the stagnation of this trend in the future (Table 1). Taking into account the stagnation of such a trend, the government of Uzbekistan has developed all measures to ensure decent living conditions for the elderly.

It is this problem that is considered the most leading in the design and construction of modern homes for older people. For an elderly person, the process of getting used to a new place of residence (adaptation) is considered to be less painful (difficulty) only under the following conditions:

- when there is an opportunity to maintain constant, i.e. regular contact (communication, meeting) with one's relatives, loved ones and friends;

E-mail address: [editor@centralasianstudies.org](mailto:editor@centralasianstudies.org)

(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved..

- an elderly person should not feel that he is being alienated from his loved ones, who are the most precious to him and for whom he devoted his whole life.

The share of the population over 60 years of age in 2000 and 2050, in %, according to the UN forecast (forecast).

**Table-1**

<b>Country</b>	<b>2000 year</b>	<b>2050 year</b>
Australia	16.3	28.2
Belarus	18.9	35.8
Brazil	7.8	23.6
Denmark	20.0	31.8
Egypt	6.3	20.8
Russian Federation	18.5	37.2
USA	16.1	26.9
Uzbekistan	7.1	22.3
etc.		

The implementation of these programs is reflected in the large financial means (resources) directed to the social protection of the poor and elderly citizens of the republic and their treatment in preventive centers, boarding houses, sanatoriums and treatment facilities. Sanatoriums such as "Marjon Suvi" in Jizzakh region, "Tavoqsoy" in Tashkent region, "Kosonsoy" in Namangan region, "Altariq" in Fergana region, "Tachiatosh" in Karakalpakstan were created for the purpose of treatment and rehabilitation of elderly people, and the "Nuroniy" fund was established.

After independence, Uzbekistan began to implement a national model for economic development, paying great attention to the issue of maintaining social stability. The Uzbek model of development has become one of the most important priority issues aimed at improving the livelihood and well-being of the population and ensuring the protection of the social group of the population - the elderly and young people.

In the project-construction practice of our country and abroad, many examples have been collected aimed at solving the problems of housing elderly people. In each of them, based on the following basic principles, the main support (focus) is focused on the need to transform a complex family into a simple family (separate placement of older adults and their children), maintaining the ability of these family groups to communicate closely with each other:

- family groups are isolated to the structure of a residential house or complex, to joint living cells with a common communication structure (spatial width) - placement of both families in a common recreation room and a room that performs economic functions;
- to living cells located in one building structure;
- to nearby residential houses (blocks);
- placement in a complex family, that is, a family consisting of three generations (elderly parents and the main couple together with children), where the sleeping area is divided into two autonomous zones;
- a "pair-isolated" form of accommodation - a main shelter consisting of two apartments, with one common room and two kitchens - one for the advanced middle-aged generation, and the second

kitchen - presumably for the older generation to collect products. Each of the apartments must have its own sanitary and hygienic equipment;

- group accommodation, in which 3-4 apartments with developed common space for communication and recreation are placed on one landing;
- placement of the elderly in a communal apartment in order to eliminate the fear of being left without help in a separate apartment during an illness or in case of an accident;
- recreation: "combination with apartment" consisting of three cells (living room, kitchen-area, bathroom with washing place and storage space) combined into one hall-hotel for watching TV shows, organizing a festive table and waiting for guests, reception together - in ordinary residential houses, the first and second floors under the apartments are reserved for the elderly.

These examples from modern building practice do not cover the full list of all available housing options for the elderly in order to create better conditions for their living. The above-mentioned testifies that this problem remains relevant even today, and it requires deep scientific research and research.

### Used literature.

1. Order No. 27 of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 30, 2008 "On the approval of the regulations on the procedure for the admission of single elderly people, pensioners and disabled persons to the republican war and labor veterans boarding house, "Sakhavat" and "Muruvat" houses under the system of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan."
2. Social protection of labor and population of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
Order No. 22-B of the Minister of Labor dated April 29, 2011 "On making changes to the regulations on the procedure for the registration of single elderly people, pensioners and disabled persons to the republican war and labor veterans boarding house, "Sakhavat" and "Muruvat" houses under the system of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Architecture and Construction Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Development Program of the United Nations. Basics of creating a comfortable environment for the disabled.-Tashkent.: "SMI-ASIA" - 2010.
4. "QMQ" 2.07.02-96 Designing the environment of people's life and activities taking into account the needs of disabled people and less active groups of the population. Official publication. State architectural and construction committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 2006.
5. "ShNQ" 2.07.02-07 Designing the environment of people's life and activity taking into account the needs of disabled people and less active groups of the population.