

The Level of Human Capital in Architectural Development

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Abstract. *Due to the social acceptability of buildings, the periodicity of construction, geological and demographic location is often carried out in centralized areas. There are developed and developing countries in the world, as well as regions with convenient locations and sufficient conditions for the development of various industries. But in a region with unfavorable demographic areas and no development sector, the development of tourism and the construction of buildings that will help the country grow will play an important role in the development phase. The demographic structure of the countries of the world does not repeat each other, but also differs in terms of area. If we take into account how much of the total land area (excluding water level) of large and small buildings occupies the total area, it shows that the undeveloped land area, desert areas are significant.*

Keywords: intellectual property law, modernism, postmodernism, deconstructivism, "smart home" "Architecture is the structure of writing a book about the world a very similar way of thinking because both sciences are the same means area and domain"- Rem Koolhaas

Introduction

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As a result of the architectural discovery of new areas, the role of architects in raising the capital of the state's natural resources, economic growth, social growth, innovation in tourism will reach a higher level.

The development of information technology, the popularity of robotics and communication experiments are leading to the performance of human labor in society by techniques that are the product of humanity.

Main part

In architectural development, technical technologies are useful only in construction and installation work, and in the creation of designs for the environment, mental flexibility, human capital can not be replaced by technology.

There is a lack of modern experience in the construction and repair of existing buildings and structures in the mountainous and desert areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the introduction of a world-class look. The study of rocks, the creation of special structures through summarization, the coordination of the climate, unused and undefined potential of desert areas, will be the basis for the introduction of a new architectural solution to world standards.

It also serves to increase the capital of the state's natural resources, economic growth, social growth, innovation in tourism as a result of architectural exploration of new areas.

The popularity and use of the same building materials in construction and repair work in the regions leads to an increase in the cost of those building materials. This allows it to become a monopoly product through a sharp rise in prices. The duplication of the design and concept of buildings leads to an increase in demand for permanent building materials. The introduction of copyright in the field of architecture and architecture will pave the way for a new style of urban appearance. Much of modern architecture today is dominated by commercial, disposable, and artificial ideas.

In all areas, such as building materials, products used for the appearance of buildings, road construction, the national product is not brought to the brand level, and our national, unique standards for export do not yet exist.

To make the design more efficient and durable, it is necessary to find a design solution in the buildings under construction. The main tool in these buildings is to reduce the cost of building materials. It is also necessary to support the most optimal projects to ensure the longevity of buildings in seismic areas and protect them from external factors.

It is possible to create a fair, beautiful, efficient and sustainable landscape by designing an urban design in this regard.

As I mentioned above, let's take a closer look at the issue of introducing copyright into the construction industry and what can be achieved through it. We can see that world-famous buildings are included in the cultural monuments. However, there is no control over the construction of a modern standard in one state in another. And that often ended in failure.

After all, it is difficult to see that in many countries architecture is recognized as an effective solution to economic, social, natural problems. Unexpected changes in construction in developing countries lead to economic activity. In such countries, the regulation of normative and legal acts, the implementation of the law on intellectual property rights, starting from the Building Code, creates the basis for unimaginable development in urban design and positive perception of the city. It will also reduce the number of those who tarnish the name of the "Architect", develop a corrupt environment, create a shadow economy and, consequently, hinder the development of construction infrastructure.

The science of architecture, defining its place in human history, appeared in the 20s of last century. In response to rapid industrialization and social change, a global architectural and design movement began. Old, traditional, historical ideas and styles began to be rejected. This Modernism has created new forms of new aesthetics.

The 1960s saw the emergence of new models of modern austerity, avoidance of monotony, and urban planning. This process was originally introduced by Robert Venturi under the name of postmodernism. This movement went back to the 80s of this century, in the name of deconstructivism, that is, it became unpredictable, visually appealing and chaotic. This period was passed by the French, the Americans and a few countries. In many countries of the world, world standards have not been introduced into the construction system. Construction standards of the CIS countries are not recognized as an international standard. There are also conferences, summits, where architects of the world gather in a certain period, but the scope is narrow. In other countries, the work of architects in the development of projects for the local population can be recognized internationally. It is necessary to generalize and coordinate the views of architects with different perspectives and different experiences through policy. The system of settlements program will be put into practice and purposefully through the planning, design, management, implementation of housing construction and urban planning policy in all countries without the creation of ideological restrictions, artificial barriers.

"There are no straight lines or sharp corners in nature. Buildings should not have straight lines and sharp corners," said Antonio Gaudi.

The future of urban architecture is being created through the introduction of modern information and environmentally friendly technologies. In order to break the mold of construction and building norms, it is necessary to improve the usual attitudes and ideas. In uniting the cultures of each country, reflecting the past and present, we need to discover world-renowned architects and researchers from the United States, Europe and Asia. The next 20 years of the architectural development phase should be a time to work on future urban and space architecture projects. After all, Architecture is a place where everyone's ideas can be realized.

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As we travel into the past, present, and future of architecture, with the advancement of technology, we are embracing the potential to present the most complexities to the consumer in a simple way for the current generation.

Life is a construction site, someone is a builder and someone is an architect The loss of a builder does not affect the construction, but if the architect is lost, the building also disappears together, so all the architects have to be scared.

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