



PROMISING DEVELOPMENT OF PARKS OF CULTURE AND RECREATION IN THE CITY OF SAMARKAND

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Abstract: *The article examines the development and improvement of parks of culture and recreation in the city of Samarkand. It is advisable to develop parks that are necessary to solve the infrastructure of the city, should benefit local residents, train and attract local labor. As a result, preserving and multiplying the city's economy.*

Keywords: *park, landscape, recreation, leisure, Zeravshan valley, national park.*

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in order to familiarize himself with the progress of reforms on the socio-economic development of the regions, the ongoing creative work and the large projects being implemented in the Samarkand region.

During his trips to the regions, the Head of state pays special attention to the issues of expanding the scale of creative work in districts and cities, intensive development of industry, tourism, agriculture, services, and the creation of decent living conditions for the population. On this basis, programs are drawn up, "roadmaps" for their implementation are approved and implemented. [1]

Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in Central Asia, comfortably located in the blooming valley of the Zeravshan River. It is one of the three largest and most populous cities in Uzbekistan, second only to the capital Tashkent and Namangan. For centuries, Samarkand has been a key point of the Great Silk Road and served as a crossroads of East and West cultures. The great architects of the past centuries have erected magnificent structures here. The uniqueness and value of the perfectly preserved architectural ensembles of the city is eloquently evidenced by their status as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

The city of Samarkand has a huge potential of natural resources and forest park areas, nature reserves.

The coming century is increasingly being called the "information age". Information is considered as a symbol of progress, dynamic development of society.

Analyzing the research of parks of culture and recreation, it is possible to propose a scheme of the location of parks in all points of the city of Samarkand. We have developed a scheme for the placement of similar parks as an existing railway park.



Picture 1. Diagram of the general plan of the city of Samarkand, indicating future parks.

The developed park of culture and recreation is located along the Zaravshan River, where nature is part of the cultural space as a macro system. [2]

The specifics of the park as a cultural institution is that for many residents of the city, recreation in parks often becomes the only available opportunity to spend time in nature, take part in mass entertainment, meet the needs for informal communication with family and new acquaintances, where the principle of changing classes is an indispensable condition for recreation and entertainment. At present, when cities are developing more "insides" than "outsides", and there is a sharp and widespread densification of urban development, the territory of the city park turns out to be one of the most scarce. The park as an urban public space has historically performed a variety of functions. Parks of culture and recreation were created and are being created for the optimal use of natural conditions in the interests of health promotion, cultural development of workers and the organization of their outdoor leisure. [3]



Picture 2. Project proposals for the development of the general plan of the park

Special bus routes will be organized for the residents of Zarafshan Park of Culture and Recreation to visit the development of ecological tourism. To do this, a new highway and a bridge are being built that will connect the ecological park with the tourist city of Samarkand. It will take tourists and residents

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of the city just a few minutes to get to the Shahi-Zinda complex. Eco-cars, bicycles and horses will be provided to guests and tourists. After visiting the historical monuments of the city, they will be able to relax comfortably here, admiring the beauty of the park and the Zaravshan River flowing nearby.



Picture 3 Examples of solving roads and squares

Currently, parks, as a category of objects of interest, are in great demand in the world, this is justified by the fact that parks are a national ecological and cultural value, they are "light" cities, recreation and cultural centers that unite the interests of the state and all age groups of the population. The main role of parks in the system of cultural and leisure institutions is that they combine various activities of other institutions, such as sports clubs, leisure centers, etc. [4]

As a result, we can draw conclusions:

1. The Park of Culture and Recreation is a complex, multifunctional cultural institution, which is a natural and cultural-recreational territorial urban (settlement, rural) education, organizing cultural and leisure and physical culture and recreation work among the population.
2. The Park of Culture and Recreation as an integrated socio-cultural institute performs a number of important socio-cultural functions, the main of which are education, organization of mass recreation and entertainment, carrying out information and educational, recreational and physical culture and recreation work among various categories of the population.
3. The development of parks of culture and recreation originates in ancient times and their first predecessors were fruit orchards, which, having undergone a "transformation" through the historical epochs of the formation of Uzbekistan, achieved the image and functional significance of the park of culture and recreation of modernity.
4. The park has its own typology, each of which is based on one or another feature (area of the territory, location, number of attractions, etc.) according to which the parks build their work.
5. The specifics of the park as a cultural institution is that the park combines various types of recreational, entertainment and socio-cultural activities of other cultural and leisure institutions separately into a single whole, where the principle of changing outdoor activities is paramount. The design features of the socio-cultural activities of the park follow from the features of the park of culture and recreation itself as an institution, which are reduced to the large scale of the territory occupied by it, open-air space, zoning of the territory, a large number of green spaces, etc.

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