

Model Of Organization Of Inter-Settlement Services In The Oasis Zone Resettlement Of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: the paper discusses the problems of organizing inter-settlement services in the oasis zone of Uzbekistan and proposes a model of their organization using the example of the Samarkand region, located in the Zarafshan oasis.

Index Terms: oasis resettlement, urban development, historical cities, small and large cities, inter-settlement centers, resettlement framework, typology of inter-settlement centers, organization model.

1. INTRODUCTION

The natural –historical development of urbanization processes in the territories of Uzbekistan is traditionally associated with the improvement of oasis settlement as the main form of urban development [1,2]. The creation of large energy and industrial complexes in the republic of Uzbekistan in recent years along with the further increase in the processing of valuable industrial crops, provides high growth rates for the urban population, the bulk of which is concentrated in oasis territories. Currently, the republic of Uzbekistan is characterized by the intensive development of small and large cities, which are the main cultural and everyday centers of oases. Of the 123 cities of republic, 15 cities (with a population of more than 100 thousand people) concentrate about half of the urban population of the Uzbekistan and are industrial centers of a wide profile with a high level of employment in the manufacturing sector [4]. Representing mainly historical cities formed in a developed system of inter-regional relations, they are characterized by a wide range of transport and distribution, cultural-everyday and administrative-business functions. Having a significantly higher cultural potential in comparison with the surrounding urban and rural settlements, small and large cities of Uzbekistan are traditionally inter-populated centers of oases. They ensure the satisfaction of not only the selective, but also the mass cultural and domestic needs of the population living within the radius of their 1-hour accessibility, as well as the selective service of oasis territories, which are usually small in size. Good conditions of transport accessibility and a high population density, reaching 300 people per square km, provide favorable prerequisites for further development of the processes of inter-settlement services in the conditions of a promising conversion of settlement. However, under the conditions of the formation of large territorial production complexes, these preconditions do not receive the significant development due to the lack of scientifically substantiated proposals for the construction of large cultural centers of out-of-town significance and an integrated approach to the development of settlement systems based on individual urban settlements [1,2]. A typical example is the development of the city of Samarkand, which stands out on the basis of a statistical analysis of the totality of the city centers of the oasis settlement of Uzbekistan as one of the most typical conditions for the modern development of urbanization of large cities in this region. A comprehensive urban analysis of national economic factors and the functional-

planning structure of oasis resettlement makes it possible to single out system of cities – inter-settlement centers and the transport infrastructure that unites them as a framework for the prospective settlement. The settlement framework – is a spatial-nodal system of transport directions providing the development of the socio-economic base of a large city and emerging centers for the development of territorial production and inter-settlement cultural and social complexes that define the zone of prospective group resettlement. The elements of the settlement framework are divided according to their location in the zone of formation of the main or additional axes of the transport infrastructure, determined by the rank of the main roads (republican, regional or district), as well as by nature and frequency of the implementation of inter-settlement cultural and everyday-functions services. An analysis of the target mobility structure with cultural and household goals of a population gravitating towards a large city showed that despite the high level of mobility with cultural and domestic, and, above all, commercial goals, a large city, a gravitating population also uses cultural institutions quite intensively small and medium-sized cities located in the zone of influence of large cities [3]. The analysis of the cities of the Samarkand region, the results of questionnaire survey, other studies , as well as the study of designed materials and the development of experimental schemes for the development of resettlement systems of the Zarafshon oasis allowed us to propose a typology of inter-populated centers of cultural and social services for conditions of oasis settlement. The typology of inter-settlement service centers includes:

- Centers of the highest level, which are formed on the basis of the functional complexes of the city center of a large city (medical, commercial, cultural, educational, administrative-business, historical and memorial and other centers), providing episodic services for the entire territory of promising group settlement, as well as some cultural and everyday functions of regional and republican significance;
- District centers of the first rank, formed on the basis of social complexes of medium-sized cities with a promising population of more than 50 thousand people, as subcenters of a large city in the main directions of the support framework of prospective settlement and providing periodic, as well as partially episodic services to a group of administrative regions;
- District centers of the second rank, which are city-wide centers of small cities, with a population of 20-50 thousand people and providing full periodic service to the

population of certain administrative regions in the main and additional directions of the support frame of settlement;

- District centers of the third rank are complexes of institutions service townships and cities with a population of 5-20 thousand people, providing standard (the most massive periodic and daily services) groups of agricultural enterprises in additional directions of the support frame;

- Local centers – cultural and domestic institutions of the central estates of agricultural enterprises, providing daily services to the population of individual farms [3].

The analysis of the existing situation in the development of individual service networks for the cities and towns of the Samarkand region and the study of a promising nomenclature of cultural institutions made it possible to identify the most effective types of institutions for inter-settlement centers of various types. In the conditions of the prospective development of historical centers of oasis settlement and the formation on their basis of group systems of settlements, the requirements for improving inter-settlement services, combined with the development of tourism functions, largely determine the nature of the functional planning organization cultural and everyday life of the historical city and its zone of influence. An analysis of the development of inter – settlement functions of a large historical center of oasis settlement on the example of Samarkand allows us to propose, as the most characteristic form the development of inter – settlement functions of the highest level for Uzbekistan – the creation of multi-functional cooperative centers of tourism and cultural and social services of the highest level combining hotel complexes, shopping centers, taking into account national traditions, unique cultural institutions within a single planning structure. In addition to multifunctional centers of tourism and inter-settlement service, it is proposed to allocate other inter-settlement centers of the highest level in the planning structure of a large city. According to their location in the promising structure of group settlement, they are characterized by intensive development of agricultural areas adjacent to a large city and gravitate to the main directions of the basis settlement frame. So, scientific and educational complexes of the highest level, combining higher educational institutions, research institutes, computer centers, etc., currently located in the planning structure of the core of the city center, are proposed to be formed in the form of scientific and industrial complexes, student cities, etc., mainly in small towns of the suburban area within the prospective 15-min. accessibility of a large city. It is advisable to form medical centers of the highest level on the basis of the complexes of regional hospitals in the forest-park belt of a large city, but close to the main departure and ring highways, providing convenient interaction of the complexes with both a large city and its zone of influence. Cultural and recreational centers of a group significance, ensuring free pastime of the own and gravitating population of large cities, must be placed at the intersection of the compositional-landscape axes of the urban environment of a large city with areas of intensive recreational use of the forest park belt, which helps to reduce the share of unorganized recreation and a more rational use of recreational resources of the suburban area of a large city [3]. Thus, in the conditions of the prospective development of historical centers of oasis settlement and the formation on their basis of group systems of populated areas, the requirements for improving inter-settlement services, combined with the development of tourism functions, largely determine the nature of the

functional planning organization of the cultural and domestic sphere of the historical city and its zone of influence. According to their location in a promising group system of populated areas, inter-settlement centers of the highest level contribute to the development of the center-forming role of service centers of a large city and, together with district centers of the first and second ranks, provide the formation of a spatial-nodal structure of the supporting frame of a promising group scattering (fig.1). The specifics of oasis settlement predetermines the linear-stripe nature of the groups of populated areas, as a rule, coinciding with the landscape-compositional axes of the oases forming along the main water arteries.

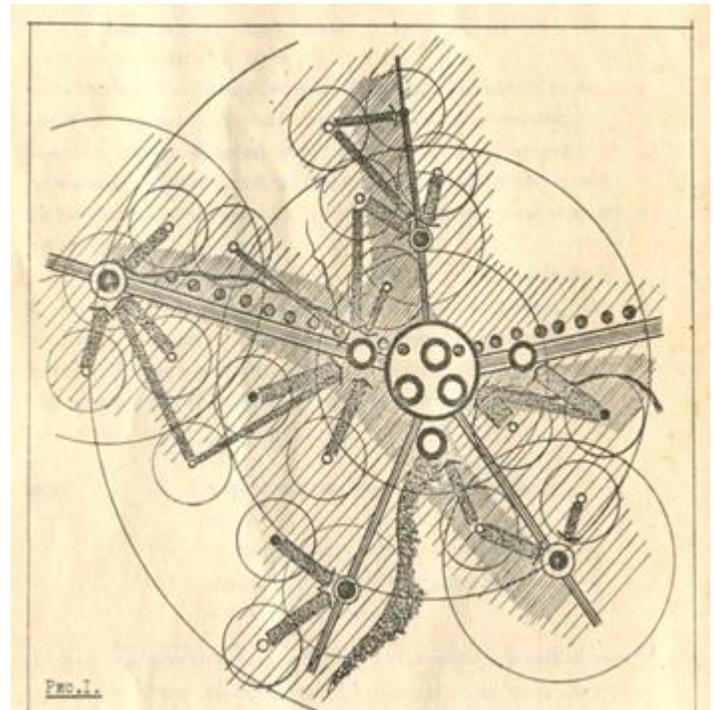


Fig.1. Model of organization of inter-settlement services in the oasis zone resettlement of Uzbekistan

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