

# Architectural Programme On Formation Of The Uzbek National Garden

Mustayev Bahrom Bahodirovich

**Abstract:** in the present paper an attempt has been made to base the actuality of creating national Uzbek gardens and the search of its roots out of gardens of the period of Timur and the Timurids and as well as Baburids gardens in the style of "Chorbog". In this connection, for the first time from the scientific point of view, the architectural Program of a new national garden of Uzbekistan, based on the style of "Chorbog" was formed. It was proved that this problem is an urgent one for construction of modern landscape architecture in Uzbekistan.

**Index Terms:** uzbek national garden, architectural programme, "Chorbog", Timurids, Baburids, complex of gardens, central asia, historic town, landscape architecture

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Architectural landscape and its important constitutional part is the art "garden-park" in some developed eastern and western countries, proceeding from the public interest is the element of a state policy. For example, in such countries as Japan, China, France, Germany and England, planting greenery in cities and architectural landscape, the art "garden-park" are the national pride. The Japanese garden, created in Tashkent is the proof of our idea. In these countries such special state periodical journals as "Landscape architecture" and "Landscape design" are published which educate and bringing up the youth in this direction. Let's think, whether we can create a traditional national Uzbek garden in Japan! Unfortunately, not because we don't have the national project (plan) of creating the national garden. But in Japan, they have such plan-project long ago. It is true, that certain attention has been paid lately on creation of landscape architecture, planting greenery and shrubs in all cities of our Republic. In Uzbekistan, even by the initiative of the President of the Republic, the year was proclaimed as the year of "well-built mahalla (neighbourhood) with all amenities, and according to this program much work has been done in this direction".

## 2 FORMATION OF "CHORBOG" GARDENS

Public "Khashar" -collective free assistance on greenery and organization of public services and amenities of our cities are systematically carried out in the Republic. In particular, the forms Park-Lake was reconstructed and turned into new children's aqua park in Samarkand. The University square "Khiyobon" was unconstructed, Park of Culture and Rest-recreation park was created in the Sogdiana housing estate, on the territory of an old city, the memorial ensemble "Yolbarslar hiyoboni" was also created in the city. Park of Culture and Rest-a recreation park named after Alisher Navoi and the park in the Zheleznodorojny housing estate of the city were reconstructed and so on. But these parks were inherited from the Soviet period and they were created according to the European standard.

In the present paper we would like to share with some of our proposals on creating the traditional national architectural plan of the Uzbek garden. In our opinion, this work, first of all, should begin with deep and through studying of the "Chorbog" concept, which is characteristic to all the Islamic world, that is its architectural planning sphere and landscape infrastructure, because the root of the traditional Uzbek park is based on "Chorbog". In the past, especially in the period of Timur and the Timurids wling, beautiful gardens were created in Samarkand, Herat, Iran and later on in India, they all were called "Chorbog", and all the necessary procedures in this complex were worked out on the base of the "Chorbog" style. They called non-planned and non-architectural "gardens as "quriq" or "quriqkhona". In these gardens they hunted, practiced in shooting bow (tirangozlik) [1]. Under the Timurids wling, then the Baburids and in Iran, in the period of the King Abbas, architectural-planning gardens, were the main place for the rest and entertainment. They named these gardens separately. For example, Timur named his gardens as: Bogi Dilkusho, Bogi Jakhonnamo, Bogi Maidon, Bogi Shamol, Bogi Zoghon and etc. The dynamics of creating all these gardens, as it was said before, were based on the style "chorbog". This fact is emphasized repeatedly in the research of scientists who studied the history of the Uzbek gardening. That is why, we came to the opinion of the deep and through studying this ancient style of creation national gardens. At present, the research work of such scientists as: G.A.Pugachenkova, P.Sh.Zakhidov, U.Alimov, D.A.Nozilov, Sh.D.Askarov, A.S.Uralov, K.D.Rakhimov, L.A.Adylova, N.V.Drobchenko, S.N.Sadykova are devoted in this field. In these research works the authors created mainly graphic reconstruction of architectural gardens made by the "Chorbog" style. In their works, the authors revealed architectural landscape solution of gardens and their development [1]. But all these researches were insufficient for the creation of scientifically grounded architectural garden. So, what should be done? What is the first step to begin? As it is well-known, the "Chorbog" style is distinctive not only to historic gardens of Central Asia people. This style is also widely spread in the countries of all Islamic East. So, it is not advisable to study them separately. We came to the idea that for the complete and through scientific understanding, it is necessary to study traditional and modern methods on creating architectural gardens not only of the Timurids and the Baburids gardens, but also gardens in Iran, Turkey, Morocco, Syria, India, Spain and in other countries. The scientist-gardener from Mauritania al-Avvam

- *Post-doc Bahrom Mustayev, Samarkand state architectural and civil-engineering institute, Uzbekistan, E-mail: [said.manoev@mail.ru](mailto:said.manoev@mail.ru)*

as long ago as in the XII -th century wrote about landscape gardens; In order to increase the effectiveness of gardens view, it is necessary to plant one cypress in each corner of the garden. It is also necessary to plant on the basic area of the garden cypress, a fur-(tree), citric and fragrant plants [2]. To cover around the basin and reservoirs, it is necessary to plant orange-like elms, willows, weeping willows and green hedge (rows) at present, such experience is used everywhere. The presence of "chorpoya" or "takhta" in Uzbek national gardens are used of full value rest, the presence of carpets, kurpachi-beddings and pillows since olden times are the obligatory elements. It was desirable to have small ditches under "chorpoya" and "takhta" with small stones in a stream water. Pure water gives people having rest the pleasant sensation. The paths in the gardens areas should be covered by burnt bricks or proportionate by stones of the same size. Singing of part ridges and quails in cades gave additional inspiration to a person. It is mentioned in the Koran too [3]. Gardens structures and buildings should be built much higher of the garden area and in the direction of the west. In this way, the full panorama of the garden is supplied. It is better if current water of gardens, flows not under the rays of the Sun, but in the shade under the trees, then water will be pure and creates a closed green oasis. In the places behind tress, flower glades are created and after them evergreen decorative tress are planted and in the last part of the garden area, if to plant fruit tress they defend the garden from winds and give qualitative fruits. It is advisable to plant pomel-granate between tress. A country cottage should be built in the centre of the garden area on the elevated place because from this place all garden view is observed with the most scope. A person who walks in the garden will obligatory see and taste wonderfully sweet fruits of a paradise garden and make sure that, not without reason, it is called "paradise garden". In a traditional national Uzbek architectural garden, all its composition building kushk, palaces, fountains, khauzes, basins, clay-benches-pedestals, chorpoya, paths, ditches and etc.,. According to the volume, plan and, on the whole composition, there should be intercommunication of the zones. Such integrity should be the main requirement for gardens in their formation. It requires the accuracy and clarity of drawing of drawing geometrical works. The composition of the Chorbog style is an architectural guarantee in this respect. In all above-mentioned gardens: the Timurids gardens, the Baburids gardens, the gardens in Iran, Damascus, Turkey and others, the basic lan "Water and shade was used in their construction" [2]. According to our convictions in the national gardens, the place for the domesticated animal should be separated. In this case the garden becomes useful for everybody, only by this way, it justifies its name "jannat" al and (Odam-these are gods). In the Koran, the term "jannat" is used more that 30 times [3]. In similar gardens under chorpoya, "takhta", and under thick shade of tress, when water flows in the garden, they are compared in the Koran: "jannat" taj rimin takhtika al ankhor"

### 3 CONCLUSION

The Uzbek national gardens have the same characteristics. The Uzbek gardens are beautiful not only by the external type. The divine integrity of man and nature, the role of man in creating beauty, in keeping and perfection of the natural

world are depicted in them. The style "Chorbog" in this complex plays the leading role. The created architectural gardens on the ground of philosophical consciousness and a esthetical thought of a man are inexhaustible source of social, economic, cultural upbringing of the younger generation. It should always be stressed that nation, views to gardens are always higher than national, religions and political views of people. Thus, we consider that by following our ancestors answers and statements who created huge and unique gardens and by developing them in modern conditions, we create the ground to the development of a national architectural garden in future. We will have the national variant, modulus and the programme of creating our garden even abroad.

### REFERENCES

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