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Modern Traditions of Garden and Park Modernization

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Abstract: *the article examines modern holistic approaches aimed at improving and modernizing the foundations of functional, aesthetic, landscape-compositional, environmental and economic.*

Keywords: *Improvement and modernization of parks, functional approach, aesthetic approach, landscape-compositional approach, ecological approach, economic approach.*

Introduction. Existing gardens and parks in our nation provide excellent prospects for the development of human-nature relationships. However, one of the biggest issues with current parks is their lack of recreational activities, which diminishes their demand. As a result, the population's encounter with the park environment in our daily lives is not directly based on its demands, but rather indirectly, in the form of "on the way," "transit," or just passing by. As a result, in order to address and arrange the usage of existing parks on a modern basis, new ways of planning them and approaching the issue in a completely new way are required.

Local architectural landmarks that have endured to the present day are genuine works of art that have been appropriately added to the treasure of international culture. For many years, historians, archaeologists, architects, art historians, ethnographers, orientalist, and other experts have researched these topics. At the same time, new structures are being constructed daily, resulting in a stunning and distinctive ensemble of modern Uzbekistan where tradition and progress coexist together. The sector is evolving continually, with new initiatives and viewpoints becoming...

Modern gardens. They differ from conventional and historic gardens in that they feature unique shapes and patterns, making them contemporary works of art. The proliferation of edge gardens and the range of materials used to create these sorts of gardens are the primary characteristics of modern gardens that are given to us. Classical forms are frequently employed. It is created using known design principles, yet with repeated but effective combinations.

These kind of contemporary gardens enable social interaction. Different garden design styles can be merged, for instance, modern figures and classical components, in an effort to strike a balance that appeals to our tastes.

Modern gardens can make extensive use of these components. As an illustration, we may utilize shrubs, vines, flowers, trees, or any other common garden plant. However, by adding particular shapes and characteristics to match nature, we are able to create a really pleasant environment that is designed in a

modern manner, which provides this kind of area a unique image. Remember that combining natural features with man-made fountains, ponds, walks, etc. can enhance the design of the garden that we are creating.

It is crucial that, while building this kind of garden, we focus on the features that excite us the most. We also attempt to create space and a calm, pleasant setting where we may not only appreciate nature harmoniously but also enjoy water, stone, soil, and other components.

Methodology. At the current stage of our republic's contemporary development, the primary potential tasks of creating gardens and parks, as well as reconstructing and modernizing existing parks in our republic's cities and district centers, are as follows:[1]

- boost their recreational appeal
- to improve the visual appeal of gardens and parks
- to develop environmentally friendly and better residential landscapes inside them;
- to look for and maximize the chances of repayment for costs incurred.

To overcome these issues, new approaches to the problem are necessary in order to establish parks and parks, as well as to upgrade and modernize the existing ones. According to a review of sophisticated international experiences in the development of park art, they include utilitarian, artistic, compositional, ecological, and economic methods. [1]

The functional approach takes the following issues into its structure and content:

- enhancing the conventional approach of functional zoning of parks and gardens to account for changes in the critical requirements of people of all ages and socioeconomic groupings;
- enhancing the park's services by introducing new seasonal and daily forms of relaxation, as well as providing circumstances for open-air activities (educational, sports, and art courses, for example);
- development of year-round recreational amenities (café, sports facilities, and exhibition halls) along the park's border;
- utilization of the park's open environment for cultural and public activities (exhibitions, holidays, fairs, concerts).

An aesthetic approach to the issue of prospective design and improvement of parks implies the following:[2]

- designing the architectural-artistic organization of the park territory on the basis of a synthesis of landscape architecture, design, folk art, fine art, and other types of art (painting, graphics, sculpture, cinema night artistic lighting, and so on), seeing and feeling the park as an art object;
- using current experiences and global traditions in the design and reconstruction of parks, establishing their planning and compositional features:[3]
- Expansion of plant assortment and design in public visit places;
- rules for assembling park compositions and semantic methods (topic of associations), resulting in the restoration of the "soul of the place".

Results. The compositional landscape approach includes the following important issues:

- development of environmentally sustainable crops based on local plant species;

- the utilization of Central Asian traditional garden-park art compositions - "Chorbog", "Chorchaman", "Chortoq", "Chorhovuz", "alley" approaches - to boost the visual appeal of park areas in regions of public visitation;
- utilization of contemporary ways for generating park greens (creating groves, regular plant compositions, topiary art).

The essence of the ecological approach to the creation of gardens and parks is as follows:

- establishment of an environmentally friendly atmosphere in parks (removal of polluting sources, protection of park area from negative external impacts, and so on);
- improve the park's ecological stability (recreation of the park landscape by increasing the percentage of bushes in the park vegetation, use of local types in the main green massifs, coordination of the recreational load in the park area);
- segregation of plots used for different leisure regimes and loads, as well as access restrictions to zones with rich natural resources;
- performing ecological plant monitoring to evaluate whether veggies have been harmed by pests and diseases.

The economic approach includes the following tasks:

- creation of a park development business strategy and a park management system to coordinate the requirements for park cost reimbursement;
- attracting private investment in the park's operation and equipment;
- establishment of a separate architectural unit for operational services inside each park. Garden-park construction, horticulture, and ecological specialists from around the state are all involved.
- holding yearly public events with the assistance of the information system (seasonal openings - summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons);
- inclusion of the park area in the city's touristic and recreational itineraries;
- adoption of energy-efficient technology for park upkeep (solar panels for lighting, rainwater harvesting for watering plants). [2]

The above-mentioned modern concepts aim to improve the recreational options, material and aesthetic appeal, and architectural-landscape beauty of Uzbekistan's existing and newly created park spaces. We expect that these new functional, artistic, compositional, ecological, and economic methods can adapt park areas to modern society's social life, as well as the recreational demands of renewing park culture.

Conclusion. To summarize, the biggest disadvantage of the Republic's present park renovation and modernisation is the unfavorable attitude toward maintaining historical landscapes in the park region. It is true that the landscapes on the outskirts of the park's core, which have been neglected for years, have grown unpleasant, have deteriorated, and do not inspire any creative passion in people. However, hasty solutions adopted without any scientific and creative research, park landscape protection zones without historical and cultural archival materials, construction and improvement works carried out quickly without determining the park's historical and architectural value, and other reasons are the reasons for drastic re-planning of the park. Furthermore, under the guise of revitalizing urban green areas, tree-like plants from parks began to appear on city streets. The trunks of the majority of the ancient trees were removed. As a result, the landscape of parks generated by such efforts was given the satirical label "transparent parks". [1] Furthermore, the attractive topography and romantic elements of A. Qadiri, Bogi

Eram, and other Tashkent parks have vanished as a result of re-planning and development. The absence of specialized workers for park maintenance and repair has a detrimental influence on park condition. As a result, they are losing their age-old sceneries, which are lyrical and attractive. This necessitates the urge to construct and create Uzbek national park in the Republic an urgent issue.

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