



Architectural and Planning Organization of Youth Recreation Centers in the Mountainous Regions of Urgut

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Annotation: This article analyzes the study of recreational zones in the Urgut mountain ranges and the architectural planning of recreation centers for the recreation of the young generation.

Key words: recreation, rest, mountain areas, camp.

Introduction

Today, the demand for a comfortable environment for healthy education of the young generation and providing them with medical care, timely rest and recreation is increasing. In our country, development of this field, development of recreation centers and their architecture, formation and construction based on modern requirements is the demand of the times. One of the urgent issues is the construction and development of a new children's and youth recreation center based on modern requirements, especially in the mountainous regions of Samarkand region, Urgut and Solim.

The mountainous areas of Uzbekistan, especially the mountainous areas of Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, and the sunny corners have not been widely used. Especially in Urgut, folk crafts and ethnography of this area are combined with the mountain landscape.

Due to its natural climatic conditions and recreational opportunities, the Zarafshan mountain ranges are not only children's recreation centers; rather, it is the need of the times to establish and develop recreation centers and scientific and creative centers for the youth of the region, the Republic and abroad, along with these places, based on new modern requirements.

Urgut district is a district in Samarkand region, established on September 29, 1926. It is located in the southeastern part of the region. It borders Bulungur district in the north-east through the Zarafshan river, Tailoq in the north, Samarkand districts in the north-west and west, the Republic of Tajikistan in the south, Kashkadarya region in the south.

The territory of the district is located on the slopes of the Chakilikalon and Karatapa Mountains, which are the continuation of the Zarafshan mountain ranges, at an average height of



100 m. The eastern, southern, and western parts are low-lying plains with several ravines. The slopes of the mountains consist of shale and limestone rocks, the river and valleys are narrow and deep, and the banks are steep. The hills are composed of porous and loose sedimentary rocks. The valleys of the streams in the hills are wide. There are caves in places made of limestone rocks.

A large tract of Uzbekistan passes through Takhtaqoracha Pass (1675 m) between Chakilikalon and Karatepa Mountains. Urgut is one of the strong seismic regions and is in the 7 point zone. Near Omonkoton and Chakilikalon there are marble, limestone, manganese, copper, tungsten and other minerals.

The climate is severe continental. The average temperature in January is -1.5° , the lowest temperature is -25° , the average temperature in July is 24.4° , the highest temperature is 49° . annual precipitation is 459-500 mm. Most of the precipitation falls in winter (34%) and spring (48%). There are Akkorgon, Gijduvonsoy, Gussoy, Urgutsoy, Kamongaronsoy, Koratepasoy, as well as Dargom, Yangariq, New Urgut, New Kazanariq and other channels. The soil is mainly gray soil. Sand, gravel, brown, chestnut soils are also found.

Among the natural plants grow larch, willow, pine, mountain maple, lista, fir, bitter almond, almond, hawthorn, dog-rose, rhubarb, mountain onion, cumin and others.

Wild animals include wolf, wild boar, hare, fox, jackal, hedgehog, various snakes, varan; among the birds there are partridge, starling, sparrow, crow, wagtail, robin, quail, dove, swallow, nightingale, woodpecker, field-lark, owl, hoopoe, jackdaw, blackbird, crows and others.

Currently, there are 14 children's recreation centers and summer camps in Urgut, where children from Samarkand region and neighboring regions have a rest. In the dissertation, the most convenient natural place for recreation is selected for the Urgut Range Mountains, in which the modern principles of the architectural and planning organization of this place are studied, taking into account the traditions of mountain architecture in Uzbekistan.

According to its natural climate and ecological conditions, the mountains of the Urgut range are considered the most convenient and suitable place for the construction and architectural organization of a children's recreation center in this place.

The traditions of Central Asian architecture are a positive example of heritage that has come down to us from the distant past. Effective use of local building materials, dividing the slopes into steps and suitable for them, installation of paths, ditches, water fountains, retaining walls, flat roofs are positive traditions of Masonry.

The mountain area allocated for the children's recreation center must be convenient for all kinds of use and recreation, ecologically clean, the landscape is aesthetically beautiful, scenic, rich in flora and fauna, and a prosperous area protected from natural mountain peaks and floods. All conditions for children's recreation, sports and physical education, bathing and tourist excursions should be created in such an area. It is necessary to provide the territory of the camp with external landscaping equipment and necessary architectural forms.



Slopes must be divided into steps, and the steps must be interconnected by stairs, ramps and retaining walls. It is necessary to set up racks for auto-tires of visitors to the camp. In the camp area, trays and beds should be installed for rapid drainage of snow and rainwater.

The architecture of children's recreation facilities should reflect the thinking of children and adolescents, their aesthetic outlook, mobility and dynamic features, dreams and hopes from the architectural, compositional and artistic aspects. Such architecture is rich in artistic compositions, contrast and nuance architectural forms, colors and textures. It is necessary to have playful and dynamic views and solutions in terms of sizes. From the functional point of view, it is necessary to focus on the convenience of the young generation to perform cultural-household, aesthetic, ecological, creative, physical-healthy events and activities in the camp.

In short, the mountains of the Urgut range, according to its natural, climatic and ecological conditions, are considered the most convenient and suitable place for the construction of a children's recreation center and architectural organization in this place. Also, recreational areas in the Urgut Mountains are currently included in the State program of providing recreational services to children, caring for their health, healthy lifestyle and forming the young generation, and among its important priority directions, modern recreational services, the architecture of camps and educational institutions, the experiences of developed foreign countries and is being organized based on people's heritage.

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