



ARCHITECTURAL FORMATION OF THE NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC ENVIRONMENT IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *This article discusses the trends in the use of architectural and compositional techniques of enclosed spaces with internal premises as the leading complex objects of urban planning and landscape design in the formation of mountain recreational bases and settlements on the territory of Uzbekistan, highlights architectural design and environmental theories and methodological approaches to regulating functional relations between anthropogenic residential and recreational structures, the principles of their development, active protection.*

Key words: *anthropogenic, residential, recreational, resort, mountain, urban planning, architectural.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассмотрены тенденции использования архитектурно-композиционных приемов замкнутых пространств с внутренними помещениями как ведущих комплексных объектов градостроительного и ландшафтного дизайна при формировании горно-рекреатсионных баз и поселений на территории Узбекистана, освещаются архитектурно-дизайнерские и природоохранные теории и методические подходы регулирования функциональных отношений между антропогенными жилыми и рекреатсионными сооружениями, принципы их разработки, активной защиты.*

Ключевые слова: *антропогенный, жилой, рекреатсионный, курортный, горный, градостроительный, архитектурный.*

Introduction: The 21st century is characterized by the mismatch between the overpopulated population, its growing needs, and the capacity of the natural

environment. Natural resources are increasingly becoming a commodity of high value. Today, it is necessary to change the psychology of man towards nature: natural resources should not be viewed as inexhaustible and valueless, but as a limited and expensive reserve that belongs to the entire society for many ears.

Along with the pragmatic tasks of shaping human ecology, the architectural and aesthetic aspect is no less important, since its aesthetic and expressive qualities are becoming the most important component of an ecologically perfect environment. The beauty and impressiveness of a living space remains an important factor in improving the anthropogenic, "artificial" nature created by man.

The formation of the residential system in Uzbekistan is based on the functional relationship between residential and industrial, recreational structures, which is manifested in a certain integrity, and the principles of development of planning structures are actively defended. This is due to the introduction of a common settlement system, which is the basis for the formation of resort and recreational structures, and the construction of urban typology is based on the concept of group systems of settlements. About usbu theory V.N. Belousov [1].; V.V. Vladimirov [2]., and other scientists have described in their books the following theory: the levels of subordination of the resort and recreational systems being formed in the country are determined, which are divided into regional and local. Thus, the most popular resort and recreational areas subordinate to the republic, which are used by the population of the entire country for recreation and spa treatment during vacations and trips, were identified. The Zamin resort zone in the Jizzakh region was selected as the object of this study.

Main part: the eg of the states of Central Asia has taken over important Resort zones. Resorts and resorts of the Republic of Uzbekistan were formed on a regional scale. They have to travel between 300 and 1,100 km, which is a 4-hour flight or a one-night train journey. Domestic and international holiday flows play an important role. Within the framework of group systems of settlements, it is possible to form

inter-settlement, local resort and recreational systems that meet the needs of the population of cities as centers of one or another local settlement system. The use of the construction base of such centers with different specializations made it easier to solve the issues of preparation and transportation of building structures and materials. The interconnected development of groups of settlements as territorial production complexes determines the optimization of the system of maintenance and use of resort recreation areas. In addition, all subsystems of such structures should form a city-ecological framework, ensuring complete ecological balance, based on the strategic tasks of bioecology.

Three distinct zones were identified in regional settlements - the zone of greatest economic activity, the zone of ecological balance, and the buffer zone. This is the final, "buffer" area of the system, playing the role of a kind of ecological seam between regional systems, which includes ensuring the active development of the composition of recreation centers and natural parks. Reserves and protected landscapes form an ecological balance that should be a priority [2].

Mountainous recreation centers in the former USSR also developed based on the coordination of urban planning policies for the formation of settlements and the development of economic and recreational activities. The main principles that characterize the planning and organization of such centers are: the territory is used evenly, which eliminates the excessive density of its individual areas; the functional specialization of each subdistrict is implemented; the entire system of recreational functions and architectural objects differs from a larger and more complex unit to the simplest, providing conditions for the complexity of design, construction and the use of the system as a whole; the order of building objects in accordance with the adopted functional planning organization is solved; the nature of planning structures is determined by the issues of relief conditions [3; 40 – 42-p.], [4; 32-p.], [5; 136-p.].

Trends in the design of mountain resorts include an increasing combination of annual and weekly recreational functions. An example of this is the Tyanshan Mountains, which cover the Tashkent region and are ideal for the development of ecological tourism. Resort areas such as Chimyon, Bildirsoy, Charvak, Oqtosh, Birchimulla, and Kumushkon are popular today and attract tourists. The nature of the Tianshan Mountains is unique and beautiful in its own way. In order to preserve the magnificent natural landscape and its inhabitants, the Ugam-Chatkal National Park was founded in 1990. BoG has an area of 574.6 thousand hectares of mountainous khudud, of which 357 thousand hectares are mountainous forests. The garden includes ham, the chotkol mountain forest reserve. The Chotkol Reserve was established in 1947 and consists of two parts. These are the beautiful landscapes of the Maydontol (24,706 hectares) and Boshqizilsoy (11,018 hectares) mountains, which have created suitable conditions for the development of natural ecological tourism here. In March and April, these places attract tourists with their unique charm.

The old wellness centers are being reconstructed to be able to meet modern requirements. Such renovated buildings are more than a hundred. Operating recreation centers include more than 5,000 vacationers. For recreation, the number of visitors increases per ear. Many facilities and service services have been boosted in recent ears for tourism. The health center in Chimyon, which operates 24 hours a day during the winter season, is also used as a ski resort. Bostonliq district is visited by 1.2 million tourists and travelers per day.

The Morlguzar Mountains are mountains in the northern foothills of the Turkestan Range (Jizzakh Region). Researchers interpret the name Molguzar as coming from the words mor - snake trail or marg'zor - lawn. The mountains run from southeast to northwest. Uz 70 km. The highest point (Qizilchagat height) is 2620 m. It is separated from the Nur-ota ridge by the Ilonotty mountain pass. A prolyuvial fan was formed from the confluence of the cones of many streams (Zominsuv,

Pishagarsoy, Ravotsoy, etc.) that originate on the northeastern slopes. At the confluence of the Molguzar mountains with the Turkestan Ridge is the Zomin people's Forest State Reserve, Zomin people's Park (National Park) in the upper reaches of Zominsoy. The mountains have rich recreational resources [12].

The circular arrangement of centers around recreational areas is characterized by the widespread distribution of buildings and infrastructure and, accordingly, the low level of urbanization of settlements, but anthropogenic loads on recreational areas increase. The ribbon layout of recreation centers along the mountainous areas for recreation and skiing is formed in the form of a chain of facilities with transverse, diagonal connections with recreation areas. Centers are considered as structural elements of a single resort, which makes it possible to comprehensively use the total volume of recreational resources, minimize the off-season period, maintain the uniqueness of each microzone and ensure a reasonable ratio between the number of vacationers. Capacity of resorts. At the same time, the significant length and large difference in elevation between the extreme points of the territory of such centers complicate the formation of a single social core and require the use of public transport for internal movement. In the development of individual mountain recreation areas for the construction of individual centers, the main functional zones were identified: the ski complex, including ski areas on mountain slopes, equipped with ski and sleigh racing, springboards, ice stadiums and other sports facilities and facilities. Elevator system; Recreation Center - "snow arena" and cable car substations, where skiers are collected along with hotel buildings intended for long-term rest; public core as a place for Social Communications, cultural and household services, entertainment for customers and accommodation of the center Administration; short-term recreation group to serve residents and autotourists who are going on vacation on weekends; The economic service group includes buildings and structures for housing service personnel, as well as utilities and warehouses. The various relationships between these functional zones form highly urbanized,

compact, linear, and isolated schemes for the structural construction of mountain recreation centers and complexes.

Holiday centers with a compact monocentric structure are one of the most traditional types of planning that have maintained their stability until recently. The capacity of such centers varies from 3,000 to 5,000 seats, and the density of buildings is on average 150 people per hectare. Compact complexes, compared to integrated complexes, require more land for development, which determines the increase in capital investments and subsequent operating costs.

The use of linear and isolated planning structures determines the morphological features of the territory and the leading recreational functions [7;87-p.]. Experts believe that such types of planning structures are less suitable, which leads to intensive urbanization of the recreational environment, excessive concentration of vacationers, and a sharp deterioration in environmental conditions [6;58-p.].

The integration of building elements made it possible to significantly reduce the size of the occupied territory, create pedestrian streets with adjacent service cameras on the lower floors, provide close communication between temporary residential and recreational areas, and provide a minimum distance to the lower stations [7;87-p.].

The terrain is diverse in terms of its flexibility and size, and the natural landscape conditions in mountainous terrain require the use of "internal" perception methods and spatial planning techniques for landscape formation. Complex planning models and compositions of such interiors are considered the most characteristic and promising in the context of the development of mountainous regions.

Extensive scientific research has been conducted on the architectural and artistic problems of creating resorts and recreational areas in mountainous regions of the former USSR [8;118-p.], [9;56-p.], [10;192-p.], [6;58-p.]. and others. Thus, experts [11;120-p.], they considered the architectural and aesthetic issues of the

composition of resort-recreational complexes, in close connection with the structural forms of the relief. At the same time, tectonics, as an important criterion of architectural quality, is no longer manifested in a separate structure, but in an integral three-dimensional system - the structure of ecological space. The uniqueness of the appearance of the mountain and recreation center is achieved not by endless diversity, but by the stylistic unity of the dominant volumes that define the nature of the building. This unity is created through the use of several characteristic architectural details that vary in the main architectural structures. The complex relief itself creates a multifaceted spatial composition.

Conclusion: The function of architecture is to emphasize its emotional expressiveness. The emotionality of expressing an interesting architectural concept is one of the most important aesthetic methods of "mountain" architecture. The solution to the aesthetic appearance of mountain recreation centers should be based not on "construction", but on the desire to fill the changing environment with architectural means to create comfortable conditions for people to relax.

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