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Basic Problems of Establishing Recreation Facilities on the Territory of Natural Landscapes of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT: This article is devoted to identifying the main types of creating resort and recreational systems, which are priority areas, as well as urgent problems for the development of tourism - nature, society and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Recreation; landscape resources; settlements; tourism; resort areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

Creating recreational areas in Uzbekistan's natural-landscape areas is one of the most important challenges for the Republic today, as well as improving the organization of leisure activities aimed at promoting health and leisure activities. The increasing demand for recreational activities, including leisure, sports and tourism, has led to increased demand for leisure sites.

These issues are closely related to the development of national economy, economic development of certain settlements and mountainous regions of Uzbekistan.

It is well known that today the leading research institutes of the country do not work to identify the main types of resorts, that is to say more about the terms covering the basic concepts and categories of urban architecture and landscape architecture.

To do this, it is necessary to explain certain definitions, recreational and recreational systems with the following concepts:

II. RELATED WORK

Recreational resources - natural and climatic factors, natural landscapes, historical and cultural sites that have a positive and positive impact on a person;

Recreation area - Recreation resources;

Recreation area - recreation areas for recreation, tourism and sports.

The main focus of the architectural and planning organizations of the public recreational areas under study is the areas of general recreational areas and recreation areas. Looking at the work of foreign researchers, it is devoted to exploring urban patterns of leisure development in a group system for organizing recreation for people and urban agglomerations. No such study has been carried out for the Republic of Uzbekistan, particularly for the Fergana Valley. This problem needs to be solved at the regional level in connection with the growing needs of the population of the republic and the expansion of the construction of recreational facilities. Creating a resort and recreation system (CRT) in the region is an important task to meet the needs of local and tourists in recreational and tourist areas, to restore natural resources and preserve the rich natural landscapes.

The following hierarchy of structural elements may be proposed for Uzbekistan: relevant housing structure:

- Established on the territory of the Republic - recreation areas and meeting the needs of the population in all areas of treatment, recreation and tourism;

- Recreation area is organized in administrative districts, complexes of resorts and parks, parks and forest parks, natural parks, subregional level. Recreational facilities of the subregion meet the needs of the population for a particular type of treatment and of all types of recreation for the population;



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- Recreational area - a large territorial organization that covers several resorts and recreation areas and is formed on the territory of several administrative districts within the locality of recreational agglomerations, parks, forest parks, and tourist complexes;

- Recreation area - in the territory of the administrative territory, in the system of local conservation of invaluable natural landscapes, including one or more recreational complexes of different profiles, "recreational village", groups of parks, forest parks, tourists. the main component of attraction, resort and resort;

- Resort - a resort - a part of the administrative area, in the suburbs.

Due to the different recreational and recreational potential of Uzbekistan, it is recommended to create CRT at two levels: national and local:

- The Republic of Kyrgyzstan is formed in the regions with rich natural landscapes, as well as with natural resources and, first of all, is intended for the establishment of long-term sanatorium-spa treatment, recreation and tourism;

- The local KRR natural landscape is formed on the basis of recreational resources and is designed to create short-term recreation and long-term recreational activities that are characterized by close links to the needs of the population.

Most of the large CRTs established in Uzbekistan are multidisciplinary. There are the following specialties at the local and lower levels:

- Sanatorium-spa treatment;
- Sanatorium-spa treatment and long-term rest;
- Long-term rest, tourism and short-term vacations;
- Tourism and short-term rest;
- Holidays and short rest periods.

It is noteworthy that today the development of leisure - in addition to social, economic, planning and other indicators - has a significant impact on the ecologic situation. In some cases, housing systems need to be covered. At the same time, leisure activities often have an impact on the environment, a very aggressive environmental impact. This is especially true for the natural environment. The social deficiency is compensated or eliminated by nature.

Even in ecologically healthy areas, the dynamics of anthropogenic effects always exceed the rate of adaptation of the natural environment to them. In residential areas like Uzbekistan, this process is enhanced by specific features, geographic conditions for natural and recreational potential, and accelerated land use for economic purposes. Misuse of natural areas, including recreational areas, exacerbates this problem.

In order to provide a dynamic balance of environmental conditions, the rich natural landscapes must be expanded in the systems of settlements, within the landscapes of the artificial recreational environment, and in the conservation and enrichment of natural landscapes with zones that provide different types and forms of recreation.

It is important to note that the specificity of suburban recreation in the region is that natural environmental conditions may not be the main criteria for choosing leisure facilities. The implementation of various recreational programs should include various solutions that create a balance between the "human-nature" system and their functional compatibility.

It is well-known that the recreational activities of the community in recent years are characterized by the rapid growth of the population's needs, the complexity of its structure and the increasing number of natural and cultural efforts in the recreation process.

The basis for studying architectural recreational activities is to identify the problem of causal relationships between the factors of formation and the means of implementing recreational needs. This approach is explained by the fact that the social reason is the most important way to know and apply objective laws of the development of society, group and individual interests in social practice. Both factors and means are socio-economic (engineering, technical and natural-territorial) components that determine the leisure process.

These initial factors play the role of a logical framework that defines the boundaries of the study object and the principal diagram of its separation when considering recreational activities in landscape and urban planning. A fundamentally new characteristic of regional recreational structures, based on their features and systems, is emerging in modern landscape-urban science and practice.

In the organization of recreational activities, recreation is considered as equal to geography and urban planning. However, urban planning considers the recreational system based on geographical information in terms of functional needs of the population for the territorial organization of a particular set of features in order to put it into practice.

The meaning of the concept "Landscape-urban recreational system" is a functional subsystem of the system of settlements, providing recreational activities of the community. In order to create a recreational system, these architects



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need to identify the key features of landscape-city recreational systems: goal-setting, multi-faceted subgroups, managed, dynamic, flexible, functional differentiation and integration, hierarchical organization.

It is possible to study data on the formation and development of leisure needs of the population, to analyze design practices, to identify and implement recreational facilities, and to identify key trends in improving landscape and urban recreational systems.

Thus, the spatial organization of recreational activities with the requisite level of recreation, along with the areas of adaptation and improvement (natural and artificially created) becomes the object of landscape-city recreational systems.

It is a methodological basis for the description of the landscape-urban recreational system, taking into account the main features, taking into account their regularity and development trends, and the development of the main problems in the creation of recreational zones in the natural landscape zone of Uzbekistan.

III. CONCLUSION

Recreation is the restoration of the physical and mental forces of the person in the natural and cultural landscapes, and the word recreational includes: Recreation - the presence of those areas to strengthen physical strength and prevent disease; Tourism (an active form of leisure) is a knowledge-based journey that contributes to the spiritual development of a person; Sport (active form of recreation) - physical activity for strengthening and development of the physical strength of a person, and also for the development of sports skills.

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