Methods and Principles of Evaluation of Recreational Areas

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the reconstruction of the first children's and youth recreation centre in the mountain landscape and recreational solution in the area of mountain ranges and their development based on the principles of architectural formation, mountain landscape and ecosystem, year-round work, work analysis, youth recreation centre and scientific- it was recommended to create the architecture of creative centres. Principles of placement of a children's and youth recreation centre in a recreational zone. Providing services to the population, providing employment and organizing national crafts and making souvenirs. Based on scientific research, an interesting and relevant conclusion is made in this field

Keywords: recreational zone, national craft, area of mountain ranges, camp, mountain landscape.

Introduction

During the period of the former Union and now, i.e., during the period of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the maintenance of the population's health and the provision of recreational services to the population has been one of the most important social programs of the state [1,2,3].

The Greek writer Claudius Ellianus (II century) in his work stated that the girls of Turonzamin chose a boat for themselves in a wrestling competition. In the heroic epic of the Uzbek people - "Alpomish", wrestling, archery and horsemanship competitions are given a great place. It is written in the epic that the girls became wrestlers like Barchin. Only the young men who fulfilled the condition were eligible for the groom, Abu Ali Ibn Sina's work "The Laws of Medicine" discussed in detail the benefits of physical training and the ancient rules of wrestling sport [4-9].

In the 14th-15th centuries, special attention was paid to the development of physical education and military skills of the young generation, as was the case in all areas of socio-economic development during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids. During this period, competitions were regularly held in such types as wrestling, fencing, and chess [10-17]. In Alisher Navoi's works such as "Majolis un-nafais", "Nasoyim ul-muhabbat", "Kholati Pakhlavon Muhammed", "Badoye' ul-vaqaye'" by Zayniddin Vasifi, "Baburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammed Babur, the competitions of that time and their participants penned. It is noteworthy that the winners of the competition were honoured with titles (for example, wrestlers - pakhlovon, fencers - bahodir, chess players - aliya) and big prizes. Such competitions were held in large parks, especially in special parks intended for hunting and national games. Such gardens are formed in mountain regions, mountains and hills [15-21].

Despite the fact that mountain parks are agricultural parks, their compositionally

connected parts with nature attract people's attention. Mountain gardens are located on the side of a mountain, on the edge of a cliff, under a rock, or stuck in a stream. This, in turn, ensures that the composition of the garden is connected with the landscape.

The main part

The problems of connecting the composition of the garden with mountain landscape and nature are also considered in European gardens. For example, the French scientist Desalier Darjeanville in his book "Theory and Practice of Gardening" "Force Art to Give Place to Nature", "parts of the garden should be arranged in such a way that it looks like nature (the world), as created by our creator." “Let's go”, he writes [22,23]. That's why the French's unknown obstacles and named inventions have reached the gardens of romanticism [24,25]. It flowed into the deeper parts of the stream, and the stones were piled up on the rocks in the stream and on the banks. As a result, a sharp discontinuity, i.e. ups and downs, ravines appeared at the stream level. In this part of the stream, the water flows from stone to stone or between stones and forms a natural waterfall. In such waterfalls, the water hitting the stone and pouring into the water in the ravine have different sounds. Wide stone walls that act as a barrier in mountain gardens are also natural. When creating this composition, Bogban did not intend to compare it to the British "ha-ha". He intended to spread dry fruits on the area above the wall to dry.

Paths in mountain parks are not straight or paved like in art parks. They are mostly in the structure of a trail that is a snake's trail, and in some places, they are made of stone in the form of stairs. In the villages of Boguston and Nanay, the roads are covered with special liquid white clay. However, they are beautiful and natural. The fountains installed in the garden attract people's attention with their naturalness. The highlanders used natural materials (stone, clay, wood) for smoking. They added the bent branches of the tree trunk to the composition. We found this kind of cheese in the Abduolim garden in the village of Sintab. As soon as we step into the gardens created on a flat or less sloping area along the stream, all its parts will be clearly visible to your eyes. It reminds me of the "parnas" in the European Romantic art gardens [13-19].

In Central Asia, gardens created on flat land are often distinguished by fruit trees (predominantly apricots or walnuts). It can also be composed of various fruit trees. In the gardens, the branches at the bottom of the tree trunk are cut, so they spread upwards. In this case, tree trunks are long in gardens. Walking between them is a pleasure. In the summer months, the highlanders hold their wedding maracas in the shady and cool places of such gardens.

The landscape of terraced gardens can be seen from above or from the other side of the gorge. As we climb up the stairs of the garden, new scenes appear in front of our eyes.

In the mountains, springs often erupt from rock crevices and large stones. The building built on top of it is compositely combined with those stones. As a result, the building becomes a part of nature. Aqueducts and ponds add beauty not only to the garden but also to the whole village landscape. They are connected to the landscape by their naturalness and remain as if they were created by nature itself.

Don't you mean the shelves for putting fruit on the supporting walls next to the street? In it lies the quality of the highest nobility, such as taking care of the delicacies given by nature with their fellows. It reminds me of the landscape of small trees standing in a group and the decline of the roofs of the buildings in one direction, and the piles of round stones standing on the slope.

In general, every element in the composition of the mountains is small. time seems to be moving. For example, the stones on the stream flowing like a waterfall seem to join the water, the sidewalks and chels rise up with the people, and the building volumes seem to bend or move to one side like a tree swaying in the wind.

According to its natural, climatic and ecological conditions, the mountains of the Urgut range are considered the most convenient and suitable place for the construction of a children's recreation centre and architectural

organization in this place. The traditions of Central Asian rock architecture are an example of a positive heritage that has reached us from the distant past. Effective use of local construction materials, dividing the slopes into steps and installing passages, ditches, and water fountains in accordance with them, and using retaining walls and flat roofs are positive traditions of rock architecture.

Conclusion

According to its natural, climatic and ecological conditions, the mountains are considered the most convenient place for the construction and architectural organization of a children's recreation centre. In the region of Central Asia, attention to the education and upbringing of the young generation, strengthening and improving their health is a tradition inherited from our forefathers. Among these are the national programs aimed at strengthening the health of children and the young generation, such as teaching children to control and ride a horse from a young age, shoot, swim, mastering national sports and agility, dexterity, jumping, rope pulling, stone lifting, wrestling, running. The traditions of Central Asian Architecture are an example of a positive heritage that has come down to us from the distant past. Effective use of local building materials, dividing the slopes into steps and installing passages, ditches, irrigation wells, retaining walls, and flat roofs are positive traditions of mountain architecture.

During the period of independence of our republic, providing recreational services to children, taking care of their health, and healthy lifestyle and formation of a perfect generation were included in the State program and among its important priorities.

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