



## THE LINK OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTERS TO THE SOLUTION OF THE PROJECT IDEA

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### Annotation

The buildings of the cultural and educational center are designed to carry out cultural and educational work on a large scale in the aholi region. At the same time, it also performs its dominant function as the main building in the population centers of village and the city for the importance of uniting all segments of the population, bringing them closer to each other.

**Keywords:** cultural-educational center, evacuation, galleries, building, functional zones, tarkh.

### Introduction

Clubs of the present time (cultural-educational center) go to the architecture of the world of past times. Clubs began to develop mainly in the XXIII - XIX centuries. At first, clubs of such a small size were mainly occupied by one profession, colleagues, "proletarians" who later went there, neither only to eat, to get information, to spend their free time, to increase their knowledge and to remain, until the shock with the exercise came. In comparison with other cultural and educational institutions, for example, a theater or a cinema, it is considered one of the buildings of a special kind, capable of attracting the population of clubs the most, to conduct various kinds of activities. The growth of the club network is due to its importance in urban development, especially for rural areas, the creation of new types of them for the purpose of more productive use, the development of projects aimed at mass construction, which is necessary for rural and urban residents.

The main purpose of the study is to develop methods for the design of the rich culture of Uzbekistan in modern buildings in the conditions of the historical city, including the identification of the main forms of architecture of the Khorezm region. The history of the formation of cultural and educational centers, its social character and architectural solutions has been studied scientifically. The volume of the planned structure of the cultural and educational building, its composition, views on the organizers of the Mutual building are presented.

The issue of the expansion of the facilities in which people hold meetings designed to spend their leisure time with pleasure is one of the main problems of this day.



Therefore, the cultural and educational building intended for the project is considered to be one of the architectural perfect public buildings of the cultural institutions in these territorial areas, having adapted to the construction in rural and urban areas.

According to the normative documents studied, cultural and educational centers are divided into the following types, depending on their location and capacity:

The preservation of our national architectural heritage in the process of its development is an important element of the problems of Uzbek architects' urban planning activities. The application and exploitation of the building and its territories should not violate the historical and natural landscape, on the contrary, it is necessary to allocate the building in the construction, to create conditions for the display of cultural, historical and artistic values, to give a good review of the building and to acquaint with it not only tourists, but also specialists.

Evacuation routes-horizontally and vertically located (internal corridors, Galleries, stairs), places of departure, including those to be released during an accident, SHNQ 2.01.02 and must meet the requirements of these norms.

Evacuation routes liens and escalators, as well as CMQ 2.01.02 does not include listed drains.

Evacuation routes should be provided with equipment that is illuminated according to QMQ 2.01.05 and that emits light at a time not less than 1 hour when the main power supply is switched off.

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The place where the entrance to the building is taken, as a rule, is protected from atmospheric precipitation, the entrance area is horizontal, there is no slip-off state, the water-fall fence is small-capped (the size of the lattice does not exceed 1.5 cm), the grid surface area should be at the same level as the poly levels.

On the outer stairs (or parts) of the wing of the building, height 0.8-0.9 m side armrest barriers must be installed (the type of fences is acceptable, depending on the specific conditions). In order for the wheelchair to enter, the cord 2.7.02 must necessarily be provided for pendants with hand-held barriers.

Additional separator hand handles should be installed if the width of the open stairs of the wing of the building exceeds 2.5 m.

The area in front of the door of the main entrance to the building and the drum of the main entrance, as a rule, should not be less than 2, 2x1, 8 m; the square of the evacuation place at the exit from the building should not be less than 1, 6x1, 6 m (the cord is attached to 2.07.02, taking into account



The device of internal staircases (type 1) and open (type 2), which will be placed on the floor of the stairs, must meet the requirements of snq 2.01.02 (including the slope of the stairs in the evacuation corridors, the width of the exit and the elevation, etc.). In the March of the stairs of different height and width can not be overshadowed.

The application of the main staircase with a bevel line is allowed, but the narrow part of the steps on the turn must necessarily have a minimum output width of not less than 22 cm.

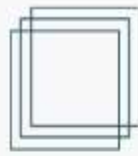
The basis of the design of cultural and educational centers

Along with various factors of active and passive form, the appearance of rural life, the composition of leisure time, the peculiarities of training and cultural consolidation of the family, as well as health-improvement measures are affected by the formation of the population for the purpose of wide distribution of production and cultural and educational work in the settlement of the population throughout the It is desirable to build a network of cultural and educational institutions up to the place of residence, covering the territory of production and the population of the district. So now one of the types of mass building of clubs is a club that, even if it is, has a Hall, a stage and all service rooms with an artist's room, which does not bother people, taking the clubs into its composition.

Soon, thanks to the lack of sports facilities, libraries and other recreational facilities, the universal functions of clubs have been preserved in many rural areas. And in the city there is a need for cultural and educational centers, which are designed to carry out creative activities (folk creative houses, Club of hawkers), clubs, youth houses and similar creativity, which can attract interested people to various professions, which gather around them in terms of interests.



1-picture. Building of cultural and educational center



### **Literatures**

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