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FEATURES OF THE DESIGN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

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ABSTRACT: The article reveals the main shortcomings of the modern service system from a regional perspective. Also, 3 main parameters determining the level of development of the system were identified and the situation in Uzbekistan was assessed for each of them. The network structure of rural public buildings is highlighted, and the peculiarities of their design are described in the example of the villages of Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS: community center, reconstruction, demographic structure, club, style, history, shear, functional basis, functional zones.

摘要：文章从区域角度揭示了现代服务体系的主要不足。此外，还确定了决定系统发展水平的 3 个主要参数，并针对每个参数评估了乌兹别克斯坦的情况。突出农村公共建筑的网络结构，并以乌兹别克斯坦村庄为例描述其设计特点。

关键词：社区中心、重建、人口结构、俱乐部、风格、历史、剪切、功能基础、功能区。

Public buildings are designed for large-scale cultural and educational work among the population. At the same time, it plays a dominant role as the main building in rural and urban centers, as it unites and brings together all segments of the population. At all stages of economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, special attention is paid to improving rural welfare on the basis of socio-economic development of villages. In particular, the announcement of 2009 as the "Year of Rural Development and Prosperity", the development and approval of a long-term special state program, the beginning of its rapid implementation marked the beginning of a period of radical change in the image of villages.

It should be noted that in 2017-2021, as a result

of the implementation of the state program of individual housing construction in rural areas on standard projects, more than 1,648 new housing estates with a total area of 4.6 million square meters were created in 185 rural districts. More than 33.5 thousand modern detached houses were built.

By the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018, the programs "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla" have been adopted, which have improved the conditions in 1,200 mahallas and villages with about 5 million people: drinking water, sewerage, electricity, construction and repair of gas supply, internal highways and sidewalks, social facilities and public buildings. A total of \$ 3 billion will be spent to continue these activities in 2021. funds

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were allocated.

Thousands of villages and rural settlements in Uzbekistan differ in different regions in their nature, number, composition, appearance, structure, population, economy, landscaping, beauty and many other aspects. A comprehensive assessment and long-term forecasting of the current demographic situation in rural areas is becoming one of the urgent tasks. It is also important to create a convenient service system for the rural population.

During the years of independence, a lot of work has been done in the field of forming a system of public services for the rural population. New social infrastructure has been created in rural areas, public buildings are being built en masse, community centers are being built in many villages, and separate administrative districts are emerging. However, the volume and quality of cultural and social services for the rural population lags behind the urban service system. Because from year to year, along with the population, their needs are growing.

Currently, the system of cultural and social services in some remote villages does not significantly meet the needs of the population. The main disadvantages of the modern service system are:

- Due to the small population in some areas, there are no service enterprises in many settlements;
- Many organizations are small in size, obsolete equipment and dilapidated buildings adapted to service facilities;
- located in small villages with low demand for some service facilities (for example, cultural and educational buildings, libraries, museums). This in turn does not justify itself economically;
- the existing system of institutions in the socio-cultural sphere does not meet the needs of the rural population and the volume of services. [1]

The base of cultural and social services for the rural population is currently developing rapidly. Over the last 50 years, the need for a service system has grown by 40% in preschools, 50% in cultural organizations, and 30% in catering establishments. The demand for outpatient clinics increased by almost 30%, and the demand for retail space and stores increased by almost 20%.

Among the parameters that determine the level of development of the system, there are 3 main parameters:

- Provision of service facilities throughout the country. This parameter implies the availability of service facilities in all regions of the country. To date, some of these facilities have been built according to the old MMC (normative document), while others almost comply with building codes and regulations. In order to improve the service system, it will be necessary to reconstruct or repair old buildings within these facilities, re-equip them and increase their productivity. At the same time, taking into account the perspective formation of the system, it is necessary to select only the necessary service facilities. To do this, it is necessary to take into account the demographic structure of the population and population growth in different districts.
- efficiency of service use. The fact is that the efficiency of service facilities in rural areas is lower than in urban areas. Because in city cinemas there are 6-7 people a day, in the halls of rural cultural and educational centers there are 1-2 people; in urban areas there are 8-10 people per catering establishment, in rural areas this figure is 2-4 people; The turnover of products per square meter in trade areas is also 30-40% lower. It can be seen that the rural service system serves less population than the urban system or provides

less products and services per person. The small size of the service facilities is often due to the sparse distribution of the population. [2]

- Types of public buildings in the organization of public services. Types of public buildings are formed on the basis of certain principles. The types of buildings of each typological group correspond to a certain network of public service institutions and enterprises, taking into account the maximum convenience. At the same time, a single service system is being formed, taking into account the interdependence of settlements included in the general housing system. [3]

Before talking about the types of rural public buildings, it is necessary to distinguish several branches of them. For example:

- A network of educational institutions;
- medical service network;
- network of cultural, educational and sports institutions;
- network of trade and consumer services outlets;
- catering network;
- network of administrative services.

The network of educational institutions includes pre-school educational institutions (nursery, general kindergarten, special kindergarten), school (primary, or other generalized primary school, secondary school, special boarding schools, vocational schools-gymnasiums, colleges, higher education schools)).

The diversity of forms of ownership in the countryside has changed the methods of production activities and, consequently, the living conditions. Contrary to the trend of centralization and enlargement of settlements, the scattered and sparse distribution of villages, farm fortresses, etc. is becoming more widespread. Due to the need to place preschool and school education institutions as close as

possible to living and working areas, there is a need for low-capacity educational institutions with reduced numbers of children in kindergartens and school classrooms. It can be seen that the placement of small-capacity kindergartens in small settlements leads to large economic losses. [4] Because in a preschool with more than 90 places it is 3.5 square meters per child, in a preschool with 25 places it is 5.0 square meters per child. This contradicts efforts to close the gap between urban and rural areas. We've covered this above in the area where schools fit every child.

Several cost-effective methods can be used in the construction of preschool institutions: monoblock, pavilion, block. At the same time, the use of block planning projects makes it easier to add additional blocks, taking into account the expansion of settlements. In addition, it will be possible to build the building in stages, and most importantly, to provide functional and sanitary insulation of age groups. This method opens up the possibility of building "growing" children's facilities, i.e. expanding the blocks and thereby increasing the size and capacity of the building. Its architectural forms, ornaments, should have a distinctive, attractive appearance, designed for the proximity of the child's physical and physiological dimensions. [5]

Projects of secondary schools in rural areas are set at seven years of age, as outlined in the preschool education decision. The development of such projects of modern rural schools is of particular importance, as it is necessary to improve the functional structure of school buildings, raise them to the level of urban schools and equip them with modern technical means, given that the number of rural schoolchildren is almost equal to urban. The peculiarity of rural schools is that they differ in terms of the

specificity of the rural population, the location of settlements, the population and the number of school-age children. [6]

The range of medical services includes hospitals, clinics, maternity hospitals, pharmacies, obstetrics and feldshers, medical centers.

According to the project, the meeting of villagers will be organized on the following principles:

1- Daily medical care, including treatment and prevention of diseases.

2- Periodic medical care, including diagnosis and treatment of mild and severe diseases. Such facilities will be located in rural areas with a population of more than 1,000 people and within 30 minutes of transport.

3- Episodic care for patients with severe and chronic diseases (specialized medical institutions for the treatment of infectious, oncological, tuberculosis and similar diseases). Such institutions will be located in district and regional centers, as well as in the capital.

Construction norms and regulations provide for the location of a medical center in a doctor's residence in villages with a population of up to 500 people. This means that the population has to go to the district centers for additional medical services. The following table shows the recommended nomenclature of medical institutions depending on the population:

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Findings of cultural, educational and sports institutions are divided into 3 levels of services:

Phase 1 - includes neighborhood centers, shops, teahouses, barbershops, clothing repair, recreation and wellness facilities.

Phase 2 - includes houses of culture, recreation areas, department stores, markets, restaurants, dry cleaners, laundries, bathrooms and more.

Stage 3 - includes theaters, concert halls, circuses, museums and more. They will be

located in district and regional centers.

Sports and recreation facilities themselves can be divided into 3 types: 1- one or more open types of playgrounds for football, basketball, tennis, badminton, which are located on the territory of schools or neighborhood centers. 2 Spectator seats are indoor sports complexes that include one or more sports fields with changing rooms and are located in district centers or large settlements. Type 3 water complexes are complexes that include several gyms and are located in district centers or inter-district centers. [7]

The trade and consumer services sector includes food and household goods stores, rural department stores, and markets. These institutions can be designed in block, open and generalized type.

The catering network includes kitchens, cafes, restaurants, teahouses, buffets. They can be divided into 2: public service enterprises (they are equipped to meet the daily needs of the population and are located in each settlement within 5-10 minutes of walking). They can be state-owned, corporate or private enterprises by form of ownership. The selected service enterprises are intended not only for catering, but also for recreation and entertainment (restaurants, bars, cafes, etc.) (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Typical project of retail stores

Administrative services include medical services, public institutions, public order units, village councils, household services, barbershops, baths, and more. [8]

In small rural settlements, consumer service outlets are usually located on the first floor of houses. Residential buildings, including several institutions, form one of the elements of the village’s community center.

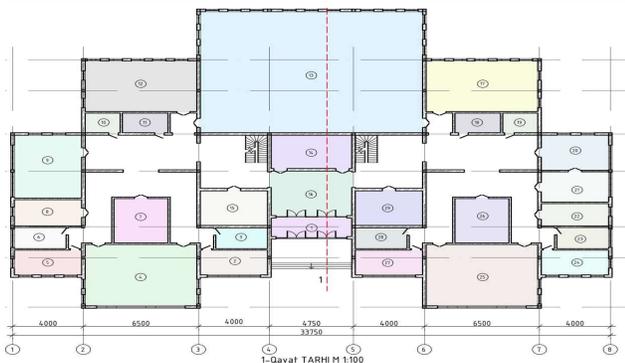


Figure 2. Public building project

In recent years, there have been examples of experimental construction of cultural and educational services. In the districts and cities of the region there is a family recreation club, which allows parents and children to relax in different rooms at the same time (Figure 2). For the development and improvement of cultural and educational services in the village, the club house, cinema , it is important to create a rural cultural complex that combines a library, conservatory, museum, music school, playgrounds and swimming pool with a sports core. Further development of rural cultural and educational services will be developed in two directions: reconstruction of old club buildings (expansion of club-circle buildings to them) and adjustment of the nomenclature of types of buildings through the development of the stage and improvement of architectural-planning solutions. Another direction should be the development of a radically new structure of cultural and educational services and the construction of multifunctional rooms by changing them. [9]

In short, the developed and proposed project proposals, their universality, variability (flexibility), complexity of design, material cost savings, saving time spent on design, providing equal conditions for social services to all population, and finally, the current state of Uzbekistan. One of the most important of these programs is expected to close the gap between urban and rural social utilities and market infrastructure, improving the living conditions of the rural population in the housing and social spheres. Another key goal in creating the concept of creating a system of high-quality services for the rural population of Uzbekistan equal to urban living conditions is to reduce the outflow of the population, especially qualified personnel and

young professionals, and to organize the influx of professionally trained young people.

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