

**DESIGN OF WOMEN'S REHABILITATION CENTERS IN UZBEKISTAN***Kochkarova Madina Jakhongir kizi**Problems and Solutions Author**Turin Polytechnic University, Uzbekistan, Tashkent**kochkarovam1992@gmail.com*

**Abstract:** Today, in our country, new types of buildings and projects are being implemented for women to ensure gender equality and strengthen women's position in society. The article examines the distinctive features and shortcomings of these buildings in terms of architectural design, and also presents proposed projects.

**Keywords:** adaptation, gender equality, project requirements, psychological support, rehabilitation, shelter, women's gymnasium.

In the short period since Uzbekistan gained independence, many changes have occurred, manifested in the economy, in social processes, and especially in finding women's place in society. Several state-wide initiatives have been implemented to ensure that women receive education, develop, and have a strong health. All these measures have been implemented in stages over the years. One such initiative is the creation of women's rehabilitation centers in every region of our country. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2021 No. RP-5116, measures are being taken to ensure the implementation of the Action Strategy on Five Priority Directions of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights, as well as the creation of republican, regional and inter-district model centers for the rehabilitation and adaptation of women in order to provide social, legal, psychological assistance and targeted support to women in difficult social situations<sup>1</sup>.

Since 2021, the republic has begun designing such building types as women's rehabilitation and adaptation centers, and today 14 exemplary inter-district centers have been established, each of which has its own building. In connection with my research, measurement work was carried out in these buildings, questionnaires were conducted with employees and the head of the center, as well as women who visited the center. The purpose of the experimental study is to identify the specific features of the architectural design of the building assigned to each center, identify its disadvantages and advantages, and based on this, develop regulatory norms and rules for the design of women's rehabilitation centers and create a standard project.

Based on the conducted experimental research, it became clear that existing women's rehabilitation facilities located in Bukhara, Jizzakh, Navoi, Nukus, Gulistan, Karshi, and Urgench are located within another type of building. The main requirement for the location of women's rehabilitation facilities adjacent to or within another public building does not correspond to anonymity<sup>2</sup>.

A facility for abused, mentally and physically distressed women should be located in a peaceful environment and protected from the perpetrators of the abuse. The buildings located in Tashkent,

<sup>1</sup> Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2021 No. RP-5116.

<sup>2</sup> Project Leader and Writer: Tracy Gierman ,Lead Writer/Researcher: Arla Liska,Expert Advisor: Jan Reimer  
"Shelter for Women and Girls at Risk of or Survivors of Violence" Shelter Module March 2013.

Samarkand, Namangan, Termez, and Andijan meet the requirements. However, they also have some shortcomings in accordance with design requirements. Taking these shortcomings into account, I participated in the redesign of women's rehabilitation buildings for the Tashkent region and the cities of Andijan and Samarkand. In the redesign of the women's rehabilitation building for the Tashkent region, it was necessary to adapt two existing buildings to the rehabilitation building (Fig. 1).



**Fig.1. Main plan of the building of the regional department for the rehabilitation and adaptation of women in the Tashkent region.**

A total area of 1360 square meters is allocated for the center. The total area of the 1st building, located near the road, is 263 square meters, and there are 7 rooms in the 1-story building. At the suggestion of the Social Protection Agency, this building should be completely removed, the main entrance to the building should be turned to the street, and administrative premises should be designed on it. Building No. 2 is located behind this building, with a total area of 285 square meters. Building 2 has 5 rooms, 2 closed summer rooms, and 2 sanitary units. It was proposed to reconstruct this building and design living quarters in it.

The total area of the administrative building was 220 square meters, starting with the main entrance, a floristic room was designed on the left of the tambur, and a reception room on the right (Fig. 2). From the ramp to the building, two entrances were opened, with a lawyer's and social worker's room located on the right. Next to this room, a library and a meeting room were designed and generalized. Opposite the entrance doors, a management room, a psychologist's room, and sanitary units were designed. On the left side of the building, a sewing workshop for 6 people and a beauty salon were located. This is a training course room where women visiting the rehabilitation center are taught the craft.



**Fig.2. The administrative building of the proposed project of the Tashkent Regional Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women.**

The second building was reconstructed and housing for women was located in it. The entrance to the building is through a tambur, followed by two doors into the building. The kitchen and dining area on the left side of the hallway are designed separately. Next to the kitchen, there was a sanitary unit in the building, which was redesigned to house a laundry and drying room. On the right side of the corridor, two living rooms for two people were designed, while on the opposite side of the corridor, two living rooms for four people were designed, and next to them, three-person and two-person living rooms. The second building was reconstructed and housing for women was located in it (Fig. 3). The entrance to the building is through a tambur, followed by two doors into the building. The kitchen and dining area on the left side of the hallway are designed separately. Next to the kitchen, there was a sanitary unit in the building, which was redesigned to house a laundry and drying room. On the right side of the corridor, two living rooms for two people were designed, while on the opposite side of the corridor, two living rooms for four people were designed, and next to them, three-person and two-person living rooms.



**Fig.3. The accommodation building of the proposed project of the Tashkent Regional Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women.**

Due to the unfavorable location of the building of the Samarkand city women's rehabilitation center and its need for repair, she was given a piece of land, and I completed the project of her proposal. Having studied foreign experience, as a result of analyzing the requirements for women's rehabilitation facilities, construction and design standards, I prepared my own draft proposal. According to global regulatory documents, women's rehabilitation centers should be located on separate land plots, with their own green space on the territory of the center, rest seats, asphalted roads for mothers with wheelchairs, small architectural forms, and sheds for walking in bad weather. Taking these requirements into account in the proposed project, a territory for women's recreation on the territory of the rehabilitation center, a children's playground, and a sports field were designed<sup>3</sup>.(Fig. 4).

<sup>3</sup> Kochkarova M.J. "Methodological Recommendations for the Design of Women's Rehabilitation Centers." Ministry of Construction and Housing and Communal Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent 2024.





Fig.4. Proposal master plan for the building of the Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women for the New Uzbekistan Massif in the Bulungur district of the Samarkand region.

It is recommended to design the buildings of the women's rehabilitation center, as a rule, in a building not exceeding 4 floors. For narrow construction sites, it is allowed to increase the height up to 5 floors. The spatial-planning structure of the building should ensure optimal conditions for the implementation of functional processes occurring within it, reflect the specific characteristics of the institution, and ensure favorable working conditions and necessary communication with the territory. Taking these requirements into account in the proposed project, a lobby, reception department, social and legal assistance department, consulting department, catering department, administrative and household department, training courses and clubs were located on the 1st floor (Fig. 5).

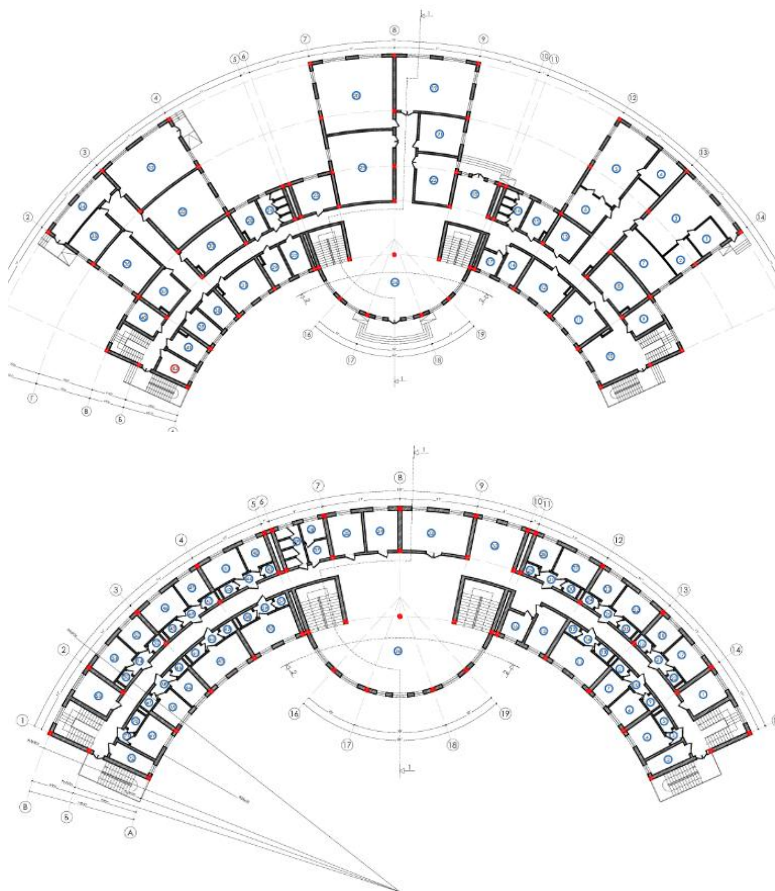


Fig. 5. Proposal project for the building of the Samarkand Regional Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women (from left 1st floor plot, to the right plot of floors 2-4).

The proposed project included 2-4 floors of residential buildings. Residential premises The main purpose of the department is:

- Providing temporary accommodation to women who have been rejected by their families and have been subjected to psychological and physical violence;
- creation of necessary living conditions;
- Carrying out round-the-clock medical and psychological monitoring of the condition of a woman who has been subjected to violence.

It is recommended to design residential premises in a corridor type consisting of up to 10 residential premises connected to each other and the rest of the center through a system of corridors or corridors. Residential premises should be designed for up to 3 people. The composition of the rooms includes: living room, entrance, attached sanitary node. It is also necessary to consider the design of rooms for women with young children and with 3-4 children. It is recommended to equip the living room with beds, bedrooms, chairs depending on the number of people, and a wardrobe for storing clothes. Indoor corridors should have a hanger for storing outerwear. All requirements were taken into account in the proposed project .

According to global standards, the goal of establishing women's centers is to provide psychological, social, legal, medical-pedagogical, and domestic assistance to women in crisis, dangerous to physical and mental health, and victims of violence (diseases requiring serious injuries and active medical intervention, mental patients, those in a state of alcohol and drug intoxication, excluding criminals, persons who have escaped from court or are under investigation). Based on this purpose, the project proposes that such buildings should have an aesthetic appearance that will not attract the attention. (Fig.6)



**Fig. 6. Overview of the proposed project for the building of the Samarkand Regional Center for Rehabilitation and Adaptation of Women.**

Today, shelters are being created worldwide to protect, support, and create the necessary conditions for women in difficult situations who have been subjected to various forms of violence . A project proposal for the Samarkand region was developed as a result of a scientific analysis of building standards, spatial-volumetric structure, and design requirements for women designed in foreign countries. The project was implemented taking into account the territorial, architectural and planning requirements for the women's rehabilitation building. In conclusion, it should be noted that in Uzbekistan, there were schools and madrasahs for women to study history, for example, in historical sources, there were separate religious educational institutions for girls, and they were mainly located in the homes of the Otinoyi. By the Soviet era, gymnasiums for girls were being designed, and these buildings became the foundation for educational and health facilities for women today. After Uzbekistan gained independence, the concepts of activity and gender equality among women developed. Therefore, women's

entrepreneurship centers, health facilities, and rehabilitation facilities have emerged. Today, although such buildings exist in every region and city, they should be designed based on building codes in terms of architectural design. I developed such standards in my scientific work and presented the projects created on their basis in the article.

## References

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