



**PROJECT "CULTURAL CENTER" AT THE INTERSECTION OF ABU RAYHAN
BERUNI AND RUMI STREETS IN SAMARKAND.**

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Abstract: This article analyzes the methods of developing a "Cultural Center" project at the intersection of Abu Rayhan Beruni and Qozizoda Rumi streets in the city of Samarkand.

Keywords: Samarkand city, recreation, culture, project, entertainment.

Introduction. In Uzbekistan, cultural centers serve to support various nationalities, artistic trends, and creative activities. They play an important role in meeting the cultural needs of the population, developing creative communities, and preserving national values.

Cultural centers are socio-cultural institutions that serve to meet the cultural, aesthetic, and creative needs of the population. Through them, citizens get acquainted with various types of art, national traditions, cultural heritage and contemporary creativity, and develop their abilities.

Cultural centers operate in cities, villages, in various public buildings, and in some cases, in individually designed complexes. Among the cultural centers operating in our country, the following can be cited as examples: the German Cultural Center of Uzbekistan, the Heydar Aliyev Cultural Center of Azerbaijan, Youth Cultural and Recreation Centers, Regional and District Cultural Centers.

Main Part. The number of seats for attending classes in cultural centers, recreation rooms, and leisure areas should be designed similarly to the number of spectator seats in auditoriums.

The capacity of clubs, recreation and entertainment areas in cultural centers of villages, auls, and cities should be from 30 - 50 to 300 - 500 seats, and auditoriums - from 100 - 800 seats.

In the process of designing cultural and leisure centers, along with club-studio rooms, it is necessary to include auditoriums of various orientations, lecture halls, conference halls, cinema halls, concert and theater halls (small and large), as well as exhibition and museum complexes, studio rooms.

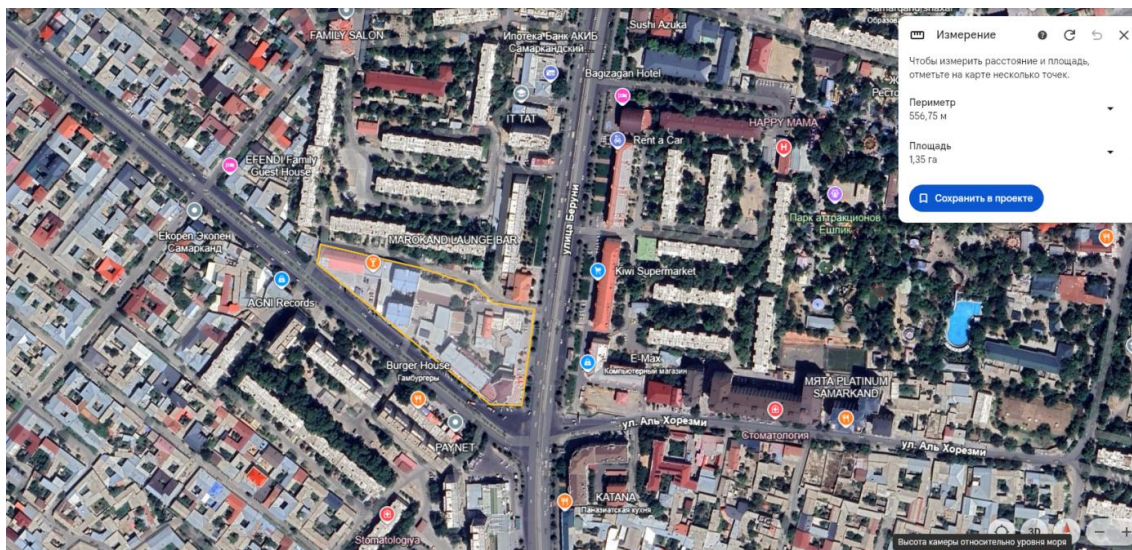
It is also necessary to indicate the use of building elements, colors, various fabrics, patterns, and various signs, i.e., works of art, as well as the purpose of signs that help visitors understand what they are and how to get to any part of the building and back. It is necessary to develop specific proposals for the unimpeded movement of persons with disabilities. Also, special attention should be paid to the landscape.

The project proposal includes:

Main Entrance, Registry Office, Waiting Room, Administration Rooms, Club-Studio Rooms, Club Rooms, Conference Halls, Cinema Rooms, Concert and Theater Rooms, Exhibition and Museum Complexes, Studio Rooms, Library, Small Medical Center, ARM Rooms, Kitchen and Auxiliary Rooms, Warehouse and Technical Rooms, Sanitary Units.

In the design process, it is first necessary to conduct a site analysis of the given project area. Based on all their analyses, each student identifies and suggests a specific area on a given site. After this stage, students develop a project proposal for the given task (Fig. 1).

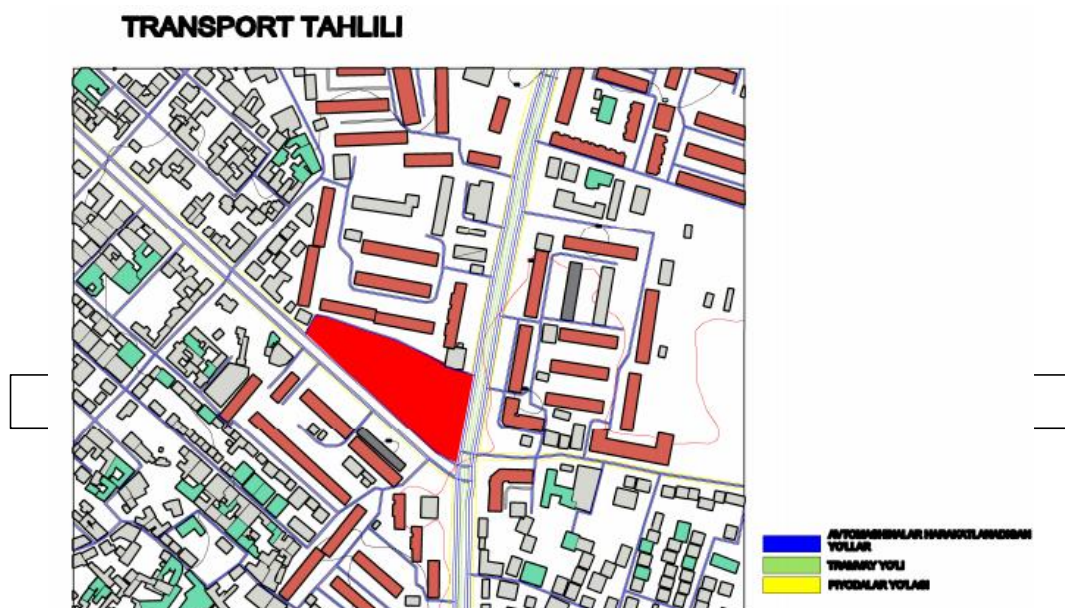
The evaluation of "site analysis" and a project proposal of a certain scale consists of 7 headings.



These subheadings are focused on specific aspects of the project area.

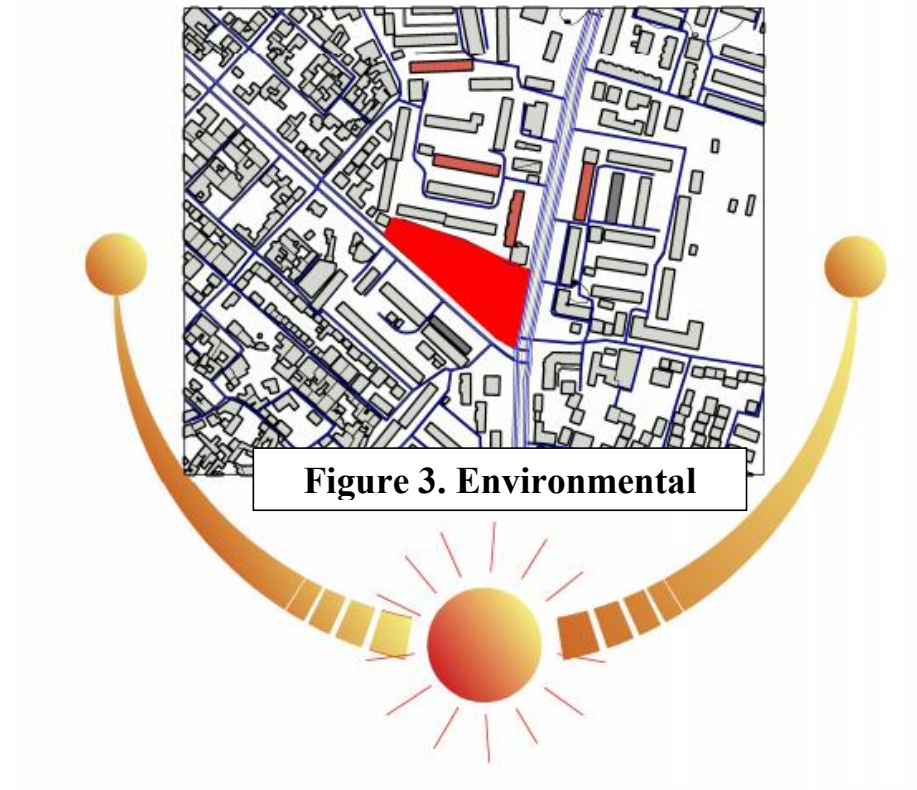
Figure 1. The area allocated for the building of the Cultural Center is 1.35 hectares.

Transport analysis. Diagrams showing the main roads and pedestrian connections of the given design area: Streets, dead ends, depending on traffic intensity (1, 2, 3 degrees of intensity) and type of traffic (tram, vehicle, pedestrian, bicycle, etc.), in addition to other variables (regular and irregular stops, underpasses, overpasses, stops (bus, public taxi) (Fig. 2).



Environmental analysis. Physical environment data: determining topography, wind, solar exposure, and climate information. This is based on the perception of the environment, the

comprehensibility of the project area, a detailed analysis of the character of streets and squares, and other necessary processes. Positive aspects of the area: identifying types of valuable features (for example, historical buildings, panoramic viewpoints, high-quality and aesthetically pleasing buildings from a specific period, sculptures, green spaces, and monumental trees as works of art); negative aspects: analyzing problems (neglected and low-quality buildings, incompatible structures, visual pollution due to excessive advertising boards, garbage dumps, excessive traffic density, noise, unpleasant odors, uses incompatible with the building or environment, and security issues) (Figure 3).



In the process of historical analysis, using such sources as ancient maps, other historical visual materials (photographs), the study and comparison of information related to the urban area, its use, socio-economic status, and the development and change of the project area from the past to the present. (engravings, etc.) and reliable written sources (Fig. 4).

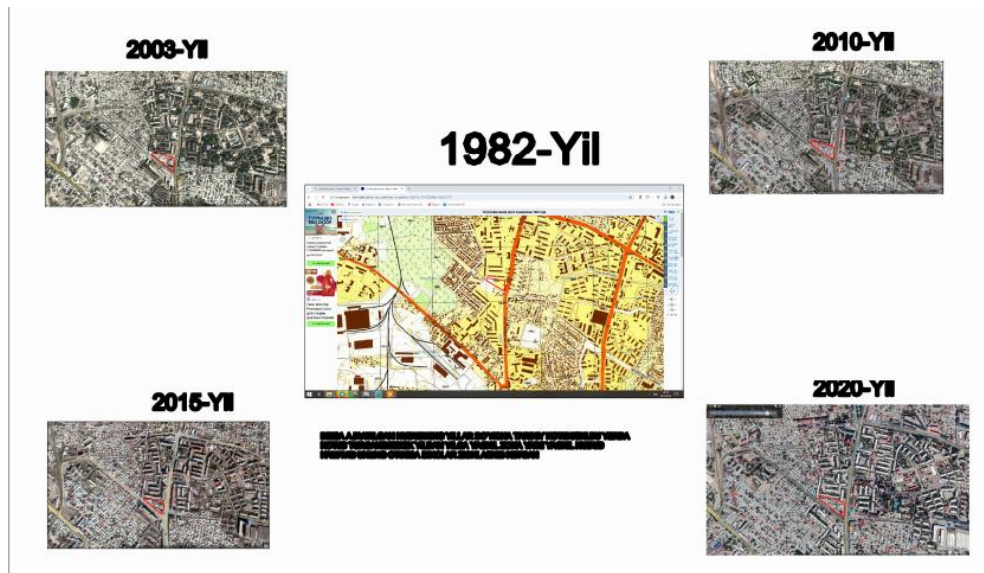


Figure 4. Historical analysis

Social and Economic Analysis Determination of social qualities (educational status, distribution of labor force, age groups, etc.) of residents of the project area according to the Samarkand Regional Statistics Department and scientific data and comparison of these characteristics in urban conditions.

- Everyday life in the project area (day and night)
- Economic analysis: determining the economic role and impact of the project area at the city and regional levels according to the Samarkand Regional Statistics Department and scientific data; determining the economic situation based on production and consumption data.

Analysis of the state of the structure, the height of buildings, and their structural system. In this case, it is necessary to analyze the height of buildings: generalization by classifying buildings according to floor numbers (one-story, two-story, three-story, four-story, five-story and higher, etc.).

Structural system analysis: classification and determination of buildings in the design area according to structural systems (reinforced concrete, stone, wooden structure or stone, steel structure, etc.). Structural status: classification of buildings in the design area according to the state of structure and materials, for example, "good," "average," "bad," and "in progress."

Conclusion. Cultural centers are one of the main pillars of cultural and spiritual development in modern society. They play an important role in the formation of aesthetic education of the population, the development of creative abilities, and the promotion of national and universal values. Especially in the context of globalization, cultural centers play an invaluable role in shaping the consciousness of young people, protecting them from spiritual vacuums, and preserving cultural heritage.

In addition, cultural centers actively contribute to the policy of interethnic harmony and tolerance in Uzbekistan by creating conditions for representatives of different nationalities to express their culture. Improving their activities based on modern technologies, interactive methods, and collective participation will make them a more effective social institution. Cultural centers are not only cultural and educational institutions, but also important social platforms that unite the

public, strengthen social stability, and continue the spiritual heritage.

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