

DYNAMIC ARCHITECTURE AS A NEW STEP OF PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT SPACES

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Annotation: The main advantages of such facilities should be the following qualities: versatility, compactness, rationality, availability, autonomy and flexibility in operation. Modern public spaces are more and more expressive architectural complexes intended for various types of cultural activities and located within the same recreational area.

Keywords: architecture, public, development, aesthetics, modern, traditional, development, society.

Each of us has many problems that permeate our daily life every minute. These small annoyances merge into a huge stream of discontent at the city level. Utilities, roads, taxes, power. But we will talk about a more beautiful and higher in all senses sphere of human life - about architecture and urban planning [7].

Let's move mentally to the main street of your city. We slowly stroll through the "center", everything is blooming and green around us, cars are scurrying about, majestic high-rise buildings and fragile old buildings languidly stand and serve us ... environmental pollution and immediately opposing plants, architectural history and modernity. Today's world is a world of paradoxes, which we will talk about.

The situation in which "everything can be built" has its own, sometimes very significant, disadvantages. First of all, this is the ever-growing gap between "modern" and "traditional" architecture, which often leads to their incompatibility and a catastrophic change not only in the appearance, but also in the very structure of the space of historical settlements. Few people can be attracted by such a diverse mix of styles. Here in front of you is a small residential building of the 19th century, each brick of which is laid out with all the tenderness inherent in a builder. And immediately behind it rises a huge office building, in the forms of which the combination of metal and glass is mesmerizing, but it is a cold beauty

that is now flourishing all over the world. I agree with the expression: "A city is a developing structure, a reflection not only of the past, but also of the present and the future", but this is in the event that such development was carried out systematically, and outside the historical part of the city, because we are obliged to preserve history, because without her there would be no us. There are many city planning rules and regulations that govern such issues [4]. Even if we briefly touch upon the basic concepts: "The main tasks of modern urban planning are the creation of cities and settlements with an individual appearance, solving urban environmental problems, overcoming the monotony of typical buildings, preserving and scientifically substantiated reconstruction of old urban centers, careful preservation and restoration of cultural monuments, their combination with modern buildings". But there is always an exception. You cannot blame every owner of such a building, they can also be understood (they pursue their economic goals), in my opinion, such issues should be resolved at the state or at least municipal level, because urban planning activities are primarily the activities of state bodies, local authorities self-government.

Another equally important problem is the desire to save. The same or very primitive multi-storey buildings with poor sound insulation, a littered garbage chute, without local boiler houses and other problems are growing around us everywhere [6]. Everything happens due to the fact that investors want to save on everything: material, service, sophistication of form (in fact, architecture has gone even not to the second, but to the fifth plan, because now there is a banal design of "boxes"). Their motto is: "For less money and on a larger area to build more, and better even more apartments." At the same time, they offer fabulous prices per square meter of housing.

Nobody knows how the fate of architecture and urban planning will develop, whether they will be able to overcome social indifference. Perhaps the chaos will continue, or perhaps harmony will be born. But this perspective requires a lot of individual and collective effort and time.

Solving the problems of ensuring favorable living conditions and the comfort of the living environment of residents of modern cities becomes impossible without the development of a systemic organization of a full-fledged versatile cultural and social life of people [3]. One of

the tools for preserving and maintaining the educational and cultural level and psychological health is the visit by residents of such typological objects as a multifunctional public complex - which is both an open public space and a complex of buildings - in which a person's needs for work, rest, services are most fully realized and communication.

The main types of content for such multifunctional public centers can be considered: places for holding cultural events, a theater stage, cinemas, a library, studios for music, dance or visual arts, trade areas, catering areas, a paramedic center with a laboratory and a pharmacy, areas for sports activities, offices and organizations providing public services, post offices and banks.

Today, the big problem of small towns in our country is the outflow of the population, especially young people, to larger cities. This is due not only to the economic aspect, but also to the lack of infrastructure, including in the field of art, culture and additional education [8]. At the moment, a large number of buildings in city centers are destroyed or abandoned, and unfinished construction sites and other unprofitable territories scare away guests of the city, and sometimes the residents themselves. On the other hand, there is little that such settlements can retain young people or attract tourists, since they often have a similar number of disadvantages:

- ✓ low level of improvement;
- ✓ the minimum range of recreational and related services;
- ✓ lack or absence of event content in public spaces;
- ✓ lack of consideration of the needs of the population and city guests;
- ✓ ineffective use of recreational potential;
- ✓ ineffective financing model.

The appeal to the topic of "dynamic architecture" is due to the inconsistency of the existing methodology of design culture with the realities of our time, as well as the characteristics of the modern way of life of man and society. The once static architecture turns into a relatively mobile "evolutionary" system, adapting, in turn, to modern conditions. Such changes in architectural and urban planning principles led to the need to increase the degree of urbanization, building density, expansion of functional ties between public and residential

elements of the urban environment, to the formation of multifunctional residential complexes with an "open" service system [1].

From the point of view of the real estate market, the creation of multifunctional complexes is due to the following advantages over other buildings:

- efficient use of land and saving resources (in particular energy resources);
- balanced development of urban areas [5];
- creation of a favorable environment for work and rest of people;
- increasing the attractiveness for guests, and the target audience has several reasons for visiting the facility;
- variability in functional saturation;
- the possibility of flexible re-profiling with increased competition in the market.

Several techniques can be distinguished here that allow expanding the range of existing features of community centers. As an example, the organization of internal public spaces, we can cite the use of transformable spaces and exhibition, multimedia spaces.

The concept of dynamic architecture will make it possible to take a new step in the development of public centers of small towns and in the future, possibly, become one of the key tools of architecture [2]. With the help of transformable and movable elements, it will be possible to perform the following series of tasks:

- All-weather and all-season - the ability to work and service visitors in any weather conditions - which is very important in the conditions of our country.
- Providing the ability to create a unique dynamic architectural appearance. Due to its characteristics, the changeable appearance will keep the feeling of freshness and novelty for a long time.
- Breaking down the barrier between interior and exterior, and creating a universal social environment.
- Development of new forms of leisure for the population - modern performances, expositions, historical reconstructions, games, creative and developing interactive entertainment and computer programs.

➤ Implementation and reconstruction of already existing public, leisure and cultural centers.

Dynamics can be achieved not only through movable elements.

Summarizing all of the above, I would like to note that using the main highlighted advantages of new public centers and the features of the environment in which the objects are located, it will become possible to enhance the effect created by the projected building or complex. Such a model for creating a community center will be able to adapt to a different kind of environment, being not just a point building object, but a full-fledged complex that strengthens its influence due to the work "in tandem" of all its constituent elements. Thus, it will be possible to use the acquired knowledge and materials in the further design of public spaces, including in small towns of our country, without violating the historically established traditions and customs, while giving the potential for future growth and development.

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