



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org>



Urban Development Conditions in the Formation of the Interior of the Building Effect

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Abstract

The article examines the conditions of urban planning that determine the spatial structure of the city, its importance in forming the connection between the city space and individual buildings, its aesthetic concept in the construction of the city, which leaves its mark on each building and its interior.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 10-Jan-2023
Received in revised form 15 Jan
Accepted 10-Feb-2023
Available online 11-Mar-2023

Key words:

Due to the continuous growth of the modern scientific and technical process, high demands are placed on the architecture and artistic decoration of the appearance of cities and villages [1]. The interior is its starting point as an organized spatial architectural space. The life of a person and a community is always spent in activity, and the artificial environment created for it is primarily a space directed to a certain direction, the content of architecture. When solving the aesthetic direction of the architectural space in the interior of the building, it is necessary to take into account the optical connection with the surrounding nature, as well as the urban planning conditions.

The conditions of urban planning, which determine the spatial structure of the city, form the connection between the urban space and individual buildings, and only then it becomes one of the bases that create the interior space. In the interior, the importance of shaping the architectural space from the inside to the outside increases.

For example, Le Corbusier argues that the straight line should prevail in the city, because man tends to freedom, and therefore he strives for pure geometry and creates order. "Geometry should prevail in

urban planning, any line on the drawing, even solutions of no importance, should be subordinated by it," he says [2]. His aesthetic concept in building the city leaves its mark on every building and its interior. This shows the character of the organization of the interior space depending on the general urban planning concept. The interior of the main public buildings located in the city centers is solved in harmony with the squares. The lobbies and lobbies of administrative buildings, shopping centers, hotels, theaters and concert halls are aimed at receiving visitors and orienting them correctly in the interior.

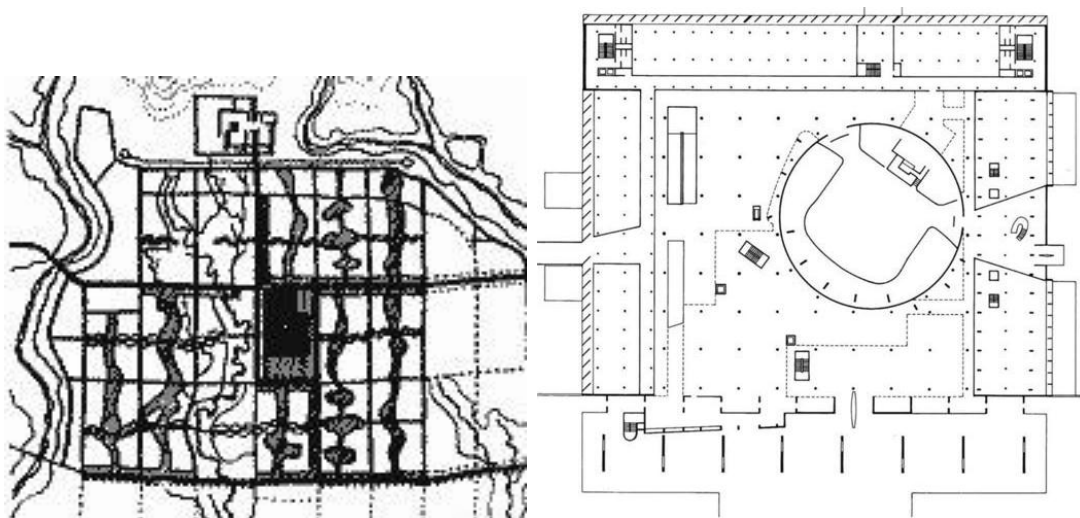
The free plastic construction of the volumes with the divisions of the city streets and basements, the gentle integration of biological forms, determines the resolution of the continuously developed space into a scenic whole. Here, the interior and its main composition, the space, is the basis of the urban planning principle and provides unique opportunities for solving the city in architectural-spatial integrity.

It emphasizes the need to solve the problems of aesthetic value in the orientation of the architectural space, taking into account the need to see them with the surrounding nature, that is, by building the architectural space from the inside out.

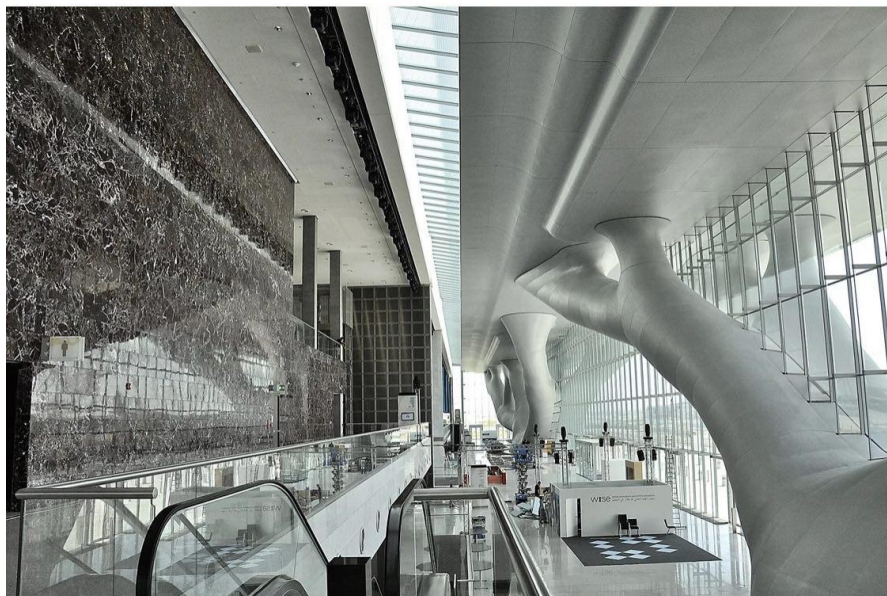
The interior space is directly related to the principles of urban planning construction and placement of public centers. Since ancient times, urban planning conditions have developed in three different directions. The first is the spatial formation of public buildings and structures that are formed in the geometric center of cities. This route is common in the cities of Middle Osie. We see that the small and medium-sized cities of our republic are implemented in this direction.

An example of a community center located in the geometric center of a city is architect Le Corbusier's Chandigarh. In the project, the city was built in a clear rectangular structure, and the Capitol was brought out to the foothills of the Himalayas. The Capitol, the state capital of Chandigarh, the capital of the state of Punjab, consists of the Secretariat of the Assembly Palace, the Palace of Rights and the Legislative Assembly. The facades of the assembly building are open to the surrounding buildings. The shape of the columns, slightly modified to support the large running concrete forms at the entrance towards the water basin, was also used in the summer roof, which opened the building on four sides.

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The second route is directly adjacent to the street, which has a long distance in the city. In this case, the interior spaces of the buildings are developed from the inside to the outside and are solved in harmony with the main street. Катардаги миллий конгресс - маркази бор узунлиги бўйича кўча бўйлаб жойлашган ва бино интерьери билан узвий бирлашиб кетган. The National Congress in Qatar is centered along the entire length of the street and is seamlessly integrated with the interior of the building.

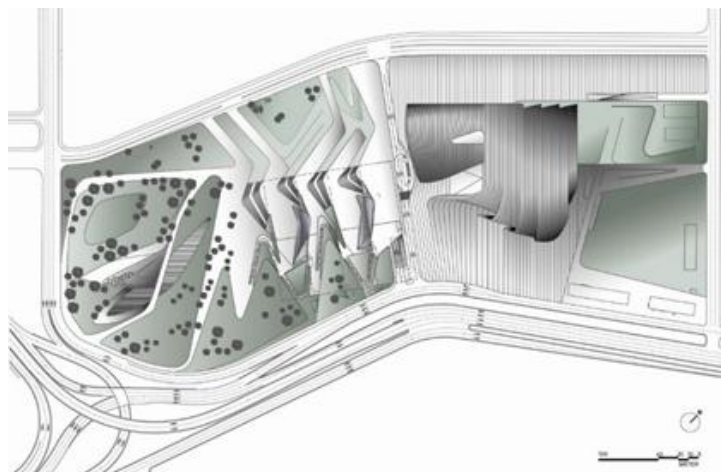


The third direction is the composition of the center, which is located on the banks of the water bodies, and has a frontal focus on the water. In this option, the interior of public buildings is solved by connecting them with water and natural landscape. This can also be seen in the example of the city of

Shevchenko in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Functional zones in the city of Shevchenko are located on the shores of the Caspian Sea. The city center is connected by sight to the seaside park. The interior of the public buildings is opened towards the recreation park and the sea. [3., 204 b].



In modern urbanism, it is of particular importance to perceive nature and spatial compositional relations between man and architecture [3., 231 b]. The continuous growth of cities leads to the separation of the habitat from the surrounding nature. Intersecting reliefs create endless possibilities for incorporating landscapes and visuals into architectural compositions. The wide range of these spatial views, their flexibility and brightness give the ensemble of buildings a unique originality.



For example, you can see the cultural center named after G. Aliev in Azerbaijan by the architect Zaha

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Hadid - photo. The cultural center includes an auditorium, a museum, exhibition halls, and administrative offices. The basis of the composition is organized in the direction of the axis developed inward, and the interior space and the spatial volume of the central building are connected continuously with the terraces formed in the scenic relief.

Summary: The emergence of new possibilities of modern architecture, the development of urban infrastructure and the changing conditions of urban planning require a deep solution of several important issues in the organization of the internal spatial environment of buildings, in the formation of all the internal appearance related to the design of the interior of the building. The organization of the building and its interior space, associating it with the natural environment and the conditions of urban development, taking into account human psychology and physiology ensures that the interior is connected with the urban environment. When determining the aesthetic value of internal and external architectural spaces, it is necessary to take into account the need to form architectural spaces from the inside out, connecting their reception possibilities with the surrounding environment.

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