



## ARTISTIC IMAGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND INTERIOR SOLUTIONS OF TRAINING CENTERS

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### Annotation

The role of training centers in the development of the education system, the importance of development and the study of the impact of the interior on the educational process are discussed.

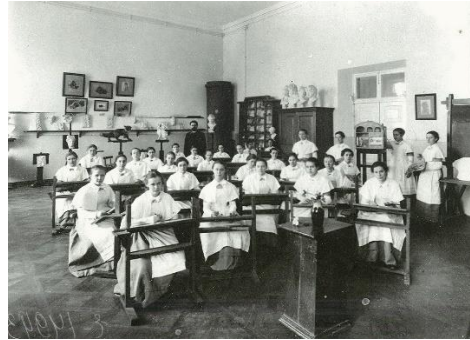
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### Introduction

In the recent past, during the Sovietera, there were only a handful of educational institutions in Uzbekistan, most of which were in short supply. The specialists who grew up in them made up a very small part of the country's population. In some cases, people were illiterate and did not even have a general 11-year education. It was a well-thought-out ploy by the Soviet government to capture the nation's consciousness with a communist ideology that was alien to Uzbek people. At the same time, their ultimate goal was to keep the people dependent and under strong pressure. But their plan did not materialize, and our people who grew up in the spirit of freedom, fought for independence and achieved the long-awaited day.

In architecture - the composition consists of the unity of the structure, function and ideological and artistic aspects of the building (structures and complexes) and the provision of urban planning; composition defines the interior of an entire city or architectural ensemble, the interior of a particular building or structure, its structure and decoration, color, design and construction, its harmony with the environment is included in the architectural composition. This requires a great deal of skill on the part of the architect. The walls of the public buildings, which can be seen by the public and reveal the architectural image, are made in accordance with the technique and technology of the majestic painting composition on the theme.





### Tsar Russian school interiors

By the ninth century, the interior of the school began to change dramatically. The placement of the furniture was individualized for both the learner and the giver. The desks are separate and comfortable for one person, and the writing desk rests on a person's knee. At that time, the desk was designed to be easy to move, but it was difficult to move from one place to another. A desk that touches a human body causes discomfort to the learner. In their interiors, high walls, high doors, high windows were constantly used. Almost all the windows are designed to allow natural light into the building. The walls were painted white using a limestone solution. At a height of 1.5 meters from the floor, the walls are painted in a darker color. The doors and frames were dark. There was definitely a window at the top of the door. The door is decorated with various embossed patterns. Later, a bookshelf appeared in the school's interior, and it was made of wood and had a mirror. Paintings and materials with a scientific compositional solution began to be used in the interior walls. Over the years, the development of interiors, the use of modern materials has become a habit. The desks are also getting more comfortable, relieved in terms of constriction. In the interior, the compositional solutions of the rooms began to develop. Modern materials were used in the interior. Artificial lighting is on the rise. Heating stoves began to appear in the interior. These stoves are large and rough, and made of metal. In order to improve the quality of education, the necessary sculptures and decorative utensils (of course, science) appeared, which was the first step in organizing the innovative teaching process at that time. The doors slowly began to turn white. During this time many special school uniforms were introduced. Guidance is considered important in education. The children studied in one auditorium for 30 to 50 hours at a time. At that time, some schools had about 60 students studying at the same time. This has led to a decline in the quality of education in some schools. In the past, the floors were made of ordinary wood and painted, but over the years, parquet has been used in school interiors.



The height and design of the students' desks were used in such a way that the teacher's desk was more beautiful in design, more compact, and taller, indicating the superiority of the teacher. There were such psychological views at that time.

In the early years of Soviet power, all classes and titles were abolished by a special decision. Free education was introduced, the fight against illiteracy was declared (in 1923 the society "Down with Illiteracy" was created). General primary education became mandatory - not only children but also adults sat at their desks. By 1939, the proportion of literate people between the ages of 9 and 49 was 90 percent. Now every year on September 1, the doors of many schools, lyceums, gymnasiums, colleges and technical schools are opened for children. The school was a teacher led educational institution that provided information and education to the younger generation. During the Soviet era, the school was largely state-owned, where tuition was considered free.



Soviet-era school interiors

The architecture and design of the 1920s began to move away from constructivist rationalist concepts. By the 1930s, radical changes had taken place in architectural and artistic processes. In plastic art and Soviet architecture, the search for figurative principles and principles of formation based on classical heritage has become a tradition. These processes have influenced the design. There is a tendency to differentiate the design industry into engineering, household and decorative areas. The disappearance of clearly defined design concepts and the development of design developments in industrial practice began. The role of VKHUTEMAS-VKHUTEIN alumni in design activities in the 1930s was significant. If the state more or less strictly adhered to the gymnasiums, then the non-governmental educational institutions of the Russian Empire began a random academic year. Documents arrive on August 20 and 31, September 15 and 26, October 1 and 15, and literacy schools in the village have only been open since December 1. As for the Soviet era, until the mid-1930s, school principals were very free until the beginning of the school year.





Even by a resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of August 14, 1930, all children between the ages of 8 and 10 were to be "admitted to school in the fall." In the 1930s and 1950s, the main objects of design were the equipping of public and residential buildings, vehicles, appliances, lighting fixtures, benches, utensils. The features of the design activity in the field of equipping public and residential buildings had a specific direction. Equipment for large public buildings of the dominant position: theaters, clubs, hotels, sanatoriums. Art and Design Workshop No. 12 (1933-1935) of the Design Department of the Moscow City Council and its projects began to be seen as an integral design in this area. I. Porda, Adamsky's Pravda plant, Legislative People's Commissariat building, metro stations, Soyuzpechat street and station kiosks, interior design projects, methodological features of seminar projects and their relationship with architecture. also had an impact on their interiors.



*Soviet-era school interiors*

Trends in the development of design activities in the post-war period and in the 1950s. Features of the socio-economic situation in the first years after the war and their impact on the development of design. The increase in the percentage of home appliance design work and their real performance in the subject environment in 1940-1950.

One of the hallmarks of the initial phase was the professional diversity of the design teams. The design space was filled with architects, painters, engineers, sculptors. This situation is conditioned by the eclecticism of ideas about design activities, methodological methods, terminology and formulas of language. By the mid-1960s, polarization began to emerge as "technical research" - the engineering and art of design. Rational design emerged as dominant ideas. Rational design went against style. He rejected stylization and decorativeness in shaping. Trinity: function - construction - form. Functional design ideas have been strengthened by adopting similar concepts from foreign schools. Rational trends in Soviet architecture emerged in the 1960s.







Usually the search for new means of volumetric-spatial compositions under the influence of design, the idea of "deification of the environment" in artistic crafts. Solid style in visual and plastic arts. Features of design perception of architectural and artistic processes emerged.



*1980s Soviet schools*

Introduction of new objects into design objects in 1970-80. The penetration of design into architecture, artistic craftsmanship and monumental art. Separation and design of new areas of design activities. Designing the suburbs. Projects on preservation of historical and cultural environment, visual connections, small architectural forms, spatial zones. Exhibition design. Introduction of design principles in museums and exhibitions, art expositions, festive decoration of city squares. Graphic design. Design of unique things. The uncertainty and complexity of the interaction of new design types with traditional art. Inequality in the renewal of the artistic means of formation. The process of standardization and unification of architectural language. In the 1970s, the experimental explosion and activity of formal-aesthetic searches in decorative art continued to develop. There is a polarization of the formation trends in relation to rational design, mass production. In the 1970s and 1980s, the promotion of new concepts of "ecological", "cultural", and "artistic" design became widespread. The Senezh studio (Central Training and Experimental Studio of the Union of Artists of the USSR) played an important role in this process. E. A. Rosenblum emerged as the creator of the concept of artistic design. Senezh Studio projects of 1970-1980 were implemented in projects aimed at the reconstruction and improvement of the suburbs of Moscow, Odessa, Krasnoyarsk, Kolomna.

Uzbekistan is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of scientists and writers. It is a source of pride, a sign that education needs to be taken more deeply in order to develop and enrich their knowledge and skills for the next generation and pass them on to future generations.





In recent years, the focus on education has led to the further development of training centers, thereby using innovation in education and returning it to its place and modern appearance.

Sometimes a single scientific discovery can make a country famous all over the world! We know that doing science, making new discoveries and inventions is like digging a well with a needle. It takes months and years on a journey that requires such responsibility and perseverance and patience. Every scientific or creative innovation that is created, of course, is created at the expense of the researcher's hard work and irreversible life. It is also necessary to create scientific and creative innovations and to be among the developed countries of the world, which is a requirement of the times. The fact that the interiors of educational centers have served humanity in recent history is also determined by its compositional theme and solution, the psyche of the learners, and the correct use of lighting. The interiors of the training centers stand out from the rest of the non-governmental and public educational institutions, as they can be a clear example of their aesthetic and ethical views for a long time.

The interiors of the training centers were created by the designers to reflect the needs and emotional experiences of the people, and this process has a positive impact on the quality of education, which includes the designer who created the interiors. The process of human exposure to interiors is the object of aesthetic examination. So, how the interiors of the training centers affect people, the impact on the quality of education, will be the basis for further work.

In the process of educating the "learners" of the interiors of training centers, people form an aesthetic feeling, aesthetic needs, aesthetic taste, and as a result, the idea is formed under the influence of aesthetics. And the idea is to create a work of art.

Because aesthetic taste and aesthetic vision have evolved in different forms for everyone, not everyone is equally satisfied with an idea and the process of its approach. So there is no single look.

Aesthetic views we can never form without ethical knowledge. On the basis of ethical considerations, we can see meanings and symbols in everything from lines to colors and shapes. The correct formulation of ethical views also contributes to the perfect appearance of the murals. Ethics is derived from the Greek word for "morality," meaning "habit," and is a philosophical study that studies and defines the habits of an individual or a society, the norms of morality. He analyzes the concepts of "right" - "wrong", "good" - "bad". Ethics describes the examples of wisdom that human beings have gained through their experiences in the form of stories, proverbs, parables, and proverbs.





Explains the essence of morality to people, draws philosophical conclusions, teaches them the principles of morality.

The connection of ethics with aesthetics raises topical issues of morality in a work of art, in which the artist directly or indirectly reflects the moral level of his time and his attitude to it through artistic images. This means that every work of art that studies aesthetics is also studied from an ethical point of view.

In our city, too, we often see examples of interiors of training centers. The ideological-artistic and innovative solution of each educational center does not duplicate each other, reflects the modern, age-old aspirations, goals and way of life of our people, and the range of colors is aimed at serving the discovery of the idea. Sometimes we can express ideas more fully by showing and listening, not by words. It is easier to express an idea through a picture than through a long word. Training centers in densely populated areas are also important. Private training centers have been licensed since 1997. The reason is competition in the system of secondary special and higher education. The goal was to improve the quality of education. One such institution is the Mashkhura Training Center.



#### Mashkhura Training Center in Tashkent

If we analyze, in the first years of independence, the Uzbek economy was in a difficult situation. This negative situation has had a strong impact on educational institutions. If you look at the facade of the "Famous Training Center", you can see the image of the bank. Because it has started to enter Uzbekistan from abroad for exteriors and interiors. In 1995, it became customary to use blue glass on the outside of the building. The creative work of architects and designers was led by construction raw materials. There were no compositional solutions in the interiors.



In today's world, where the scope of human knowledge is constantly expanding, it is impossible to limit oneself to acquire certain knowledge. Therefore, the continuous study of the development and history of educational centers, the active continuation of creative processes, in-depth study of the technology, innovation of the conditions created by educational centers in the education system, the introduction of modern approaches today It is necessary to create centers that serve the interests of the people and society, improve the quality of education.

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