

## Specific Aspects of Designing Modern Youth Creative and Technical Centers

*Khaitboyev N. K., Fozilova Z. Q.*

*Teacher at the Department of Architectural Design, Samarkand State Architecture and Construction Institute, Samarkand, Uzbekistan*

### ABSTRACT

*Young people are receiving a lot of attention these days all around the world, including in Uzbekistan, where numerous opportunities are being developed for them on a wide scale. In this context, architecture is also crucial. The design of contemporary youth creative and technological centers in the Republic of Uzbekistan is examined in detail in this article.*

**KEYWORDS:** *youth center, creativity, technical centers, types of youth centers, city, region, art, culture, architecture, IT center, tourist organizations.*

One of the economic sectors with the fastest global growth rates nowadays is modern technology. The demand for youth art centers in Uzbekistan is influenced by the country's population's activity, purchasing power, participation in sports and other forms of entertainment, and other institutions committed to providing a public good. It also depends on the country's population's rise in cultural level and material well-being. The number of international visitors to our Republic has dramatically increased in recent years. Foreign scientists, businesspeople, and diplomats are increasingly coming to our nation to attend scientific conferences, symposia, and creative gatherings. All of this is resulting in the development of buildings, homes, hotels, music halls, movie theaters, exhibition halls, supermarkets, hypermarkets, cultural-educational, sports, and retail complexes that are geared toward meeting the needs of the general public. To meet the growing demand for new constructions and building materials, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan places a high priority on enhancing the material and technical foundation of the construction industry. This will speed up the development of science and technology and allow for the construction of residential, public, and industrial buildings. entered. The standards for design and construction quality of newly constructed objects are currently rising.

The term "art centers" is typically used to refer to those who are engaged in the arts as well as artists, galleries, or creative businesses. Such a structure is also present in our nation. The best examples of Uzbek masters' ornamental and functional works are displayed in Samarkand's "Tashkent Plaza": Tashkent, Rishton, Khorezm, and other ceramic collections; famed Margilon weavers' training; and master courses with their participation. Aside from national dolls and pure leather carpets, there are also pure leather carpets made of traditional materials, metal and jewelry, copper and silver work, creative paint, miniatures in books, and national carving.

The first Central College of Art and Design campus opened in downtown Los Angeles in 1930. Ansel Adams served as a visiting professor in the late 1930s, and Fred R. Archer established the photography department in 1935. The Art Center and the California Institute of Technology collaborated to provide a technical illustration program both during and after World War II. Due to an increase in post-war enrollment, this school was compelled to move to Hancock Park's former Jamnock School for Girls building in 1947, maintaining its original location in the town center. The institution started offering bachelor's and master's degrees in 1949, and the Western Association of Schools and Colleges granted it full accreditation in 1955. The school's name was changed to the School of Art Design in 1965. In 1973, the school expanded its offerings to include film. The school

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relocated to Pasadena's Hillsad County in 1979. Between 1986 and 1996, the school operated in Switzerland. The United Nations Office of Public Information was granted ArtCenter's non-profit status in 2003. The Pasadena South Campus of ArtCenter opened its doors in 2004.

With symphony hall space, gallery space, music performance spaces, training areas, and educational facilities, the proposed structure differs from an art gallery or an art museum in that it promotes practical arts activities. is a devoted, useful community hub that offers technological tools, etc. The structure is conveniently located to clubs. Clubs are organizations where people congregate because they share an interest in doing something fun in their free time. The desire is experienced to (spend time with). Clubs have continued to serve a universal purpose in many rural communities due to the recent lack of spectator sports facilities, libraries, and other leisure facilities. The necessity for specialized club structures for creative activities (people's creative houses, amateur clubs), communication of interests (collectors in various fields, auto enthusiasts, pensioners' clubs, youth homes, etc.), and similar activities exists in the city. The embodied club, which consists of two parts: a public entertainment (spectator) part and a club (club) component, is a prominent sort of club these days.

The youth center is implemented for the following purposes:

- Creating spaces for young people to freely create, display, create and create artwork.
- a pleasant vacation;
- doing sports (alpinism);



The Great Silk Road, which connects Asia's major transportation and tourism hubs, passes through the historical cities of Uzbekistan. These are the well-known historic cities and cultural hubs of the world. Everyone is aware of their immense potential as an international tourism hotspot. These cities are regarded as one of the major hubs of international tourism, under the state strategy for socioeconomic growth. because foreign art lovers find our nation's art to be particularly distinctive and fascinating. It is our responsibility to teach the following generation about past examples of fine and applied art.

In conclusion, a number of scientific investigations aiming at exposing the theoretical and methodological underpinnings of art centers have been carried out in Uzbekistan in recent years. Candidate and master's theses are also being defended, and academic literature is being published. Attracting locals, securing the services of experienced professionals, and introducing the populace of various nations to the potential of Central Asian public building architecture are all important for the development of art centers.

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