

## **PUBLIC CENTERS IN SMALL TOWNS OF UZBEKISTAN AND FEATURES OF THEIR FORMATION**

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the conditions for the formation of public centers in small towns and the internal planning structure of public centers.

**Keywords:** small towns, urban planning, public centers, cultural center, tower.

The functional and spatial planning structure of the public centers of small cities of Uzbekistan is an environment that allows combining such interrelated features as an authentic spatial structure, as well as institutions and service centers involved in the formation of the socio-spatial environment of a small city.

Despite the fact that the method of forming the memory of community centers in small towns is different, as a result of comparative analysis, some fundamental commonality can be observed. This is evident, on the one hand, in their functional organization, and on the other hand, in the organization of their environment. One of them reflects the meaning of the formation of the center, is determined by the composition, connections and parameters of the institutions and institutes of the center. The other shows the spatial form of the main functions of the center; it is concretized by the spatial composition of the entire center as an ensemble of urban planning and individual buildings and structures and their interrelated elements.

The uniqueness of the small town center is that it is multifunctional. The community center of a small town is a place of accumulation of all types of urban specifics (management, provision of services, certain types of culture and production).

As a result of the comparison, it was found that in medium-sized and large cities, the activities characteristic of public centers are evenly distributed throughout the city, or several centers are being created in densely populated cities.

Three typological groups of objects can be distinguished in the public center of a small town: administrative, cultural and educational, commercial and household. The order of public centers and the nomenclature of buildings are determined depending on the number of residents of the city, their economic significance, and the service system. The main difference is manifested in a group of cultural and educational institutions and commercial buildings.

Cultural and social institutions of a small city are divided into 2 groups, depending on the nature of the service and the level of social infrastructure: groups serving only the urban population, and groups serving the suburbs. It is advisable to place these facilities in the city center system (with the exception of some medical services and utilities).

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Cultural and everyday objects of the small town community center can be divided into the following groups:

- daily service team, which can be reached on foot;
- periodic maintenance, the population within 1-2 km will arrive in 30-40 minutes by transport (1-2 km).
- periodic and occasional maintenance, 60-90 minutes on the way (25-30 km).
- occasional maintenance, 120-minute transport route (40-50 km).

The multifunctionality of public centers depends on the multifunctionality of its organizational part. Thus, in the typological complex of the center there are buildings that are similar in function and complement each other.

Depending on the structure of institutions and the relationship between them, the centers can be divided into three functional structures:

I - organized on the basis of single-functional typological objects:

II - formed on the basis of single-functional objects and filled with typological complexes with special functions:

III - consists of several complexes that differ in function.

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