

MODERN APPROACHES TO THE ORGANIZATION OF A SPECIALIZED CENTER FOR THE POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES

Mukaddas Badirovna Isakova

associate professor

the National Institute of art and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ssa-V4-I1-10>

Abstract: *the organization of the specialized center for persons with disabilities this article , and in them the necessary requirements, - bodied disabled people to integrate the issues of analysis.*

Key words: *visual, graphic, integration, infrastructure, tiflmarkaz, kontsentrasiya, intuitive, interactive.*

INTRODUCTION

There are 76 disabled communities in Uzbekistan, [1] of which 30 live in Tashkent. [2.] among the victims are 9 children from 21 categories of disability and children in need of rehabilitation. With limited access to resources in smartphones, we focus on historical facts. According to historical data, in 1932 the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was built in the village, and in 1958-10 hectares of land. The area is 5 hectares. 5 hectares of land have been allocated for the tavern. In 1959, construction began, and in 1964 it was completed. In 1964, a boarding school for gifted children was opened in the village. Since the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1994, the mosque has become a place of religious rituals and prayers, and since 1995 - a place of pilgrimage for believers. He was arrested. [3.] In addition, there are playgrounds, clubs, playgrounds, playgrounds, kindergartens and vegetable gardens for children and young people. In the 9th block of Einsatzgruppe a, in the Koenigsberg quarter, was turned into a masquerade for wheelchair users. In the Tashkent province of Zangiyat, there were such centers as. In the late 1960s and early 1980s, the activity of such centers, which had a positive impact on the lifestyle of people with disabilities, has increased dramatically since the 1990s. Special labeling is provided for people with disabilities who belong to the category of wheelchair users.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the 1960s, in accordance with the needs of the population in the central areas of our city, design work was carried out, as well as proposals were made for socially vulnerable segments of the population. The Mutahassi drew on international experience in such projects, developing projects based on sociological data in each region. In it, man has proven the superiority of functionalism in terms of his needs and preferences. When organizing centers for two types of people with disabilities, facilities are organized in accordance with the statistical data of the population with disabilities, which largely determine God. In specialized centers, it is recommended to consider proposals for the

development of residential buildings, cultural centers (clubs, libraries, theaters, museums and khakazos), religious sites, educational institutions, sports grounds, clinics, amusement parks and transport roads using modern innovations in accordance with the norms adopted by the NISB for two categories of persons with disabilities. mainly for people with disabilities living near specialized centers. In such centers, a blind person or a trapped ghost will be able to move independently and receive material and spiritual mercy. More than 630,000 people with disabilities are officially registered in Uzbekistan. According to the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, more than 25% of them, or 162.2 thousand people, are recognized as "worthy of performing certain types of work"[4.] In 2019-2021, the proportion of men aged 16-59 years was 7.1%, while only 16-54% of women were officially employed. At the same time, only 5.8% of people with disabilities were employed in rural areas. Women with disabilities are in a weaker position than men: 4.4% of women and 8.9% of men are employed. The distribution of registered persons recognized as employed by disability groups. [5.] Group I consists of 7,200 disabled people, Group II consists of 107,900 disabled people, group III consists of 49,400 disabled people.

The employment of the working population in an area close to their place of residence leads to positive changes in the lifestyle of society.

When organizing specialized centers, it is planned from 5 to 10 اساسan zones. When dividing specialized centers into functional deities, this is taken into account taking into account the number of inhabitants. There are 217,300 people living in Chilanzar district, where people with disabilities live, while 27,500 people live in Bektemir district, of which 30-40% are disabled.

In specialized centers, residential buildings and institutions of daily cultural and consumer services (kindergartens, schools, kitchens, shops), special walking paths are organized for residents located near them on playgrounds.

Depending on the frequency of use of various utilities, institutions are divided into three stages. The first category includes institutions related to meeting the daily needs of the population, the second category includes institutions of periodic use (no more than 1-2 times a week), the third - episodic use.

Objects of periodic use serve residents of residential areas, are located within walking distance or by public transport in no more than 15 minutes and have a service radius of up to 2000 m., which includes

enterprises, cinemas, libraries, clubs selling a wide range of goods.

From time to time, use facilities serve the residents of the selected area for the disabled. These include theaters, large cinemas and libraries, museums, exhibition halls, stadiums, specialty stores, large department stores, administrative and educational institutions, multidisciplinary clinical hospitals and specialized hospitals for the disabled, etc. When these institutions are included in the master plans, it is assumed that the maximum possible number of people will reach their destination within 15-20 minutes without the help of a vehicle. The provision of green areas in separate recreation areas of these seams, specially organized for each object, is planned in the general table.

Depending on the specific conditions of specialization, such centers can be grouped or placed separately. Some specialized centers serve not only cities, but also municipalities with disabilities in the regions. For example, we can give an example of blind living gods in the Zangiot district of the Tashkent region.

The system of public centers forms the basis for the formation of interconnected architectural ensembles, diverse in content and spatial composition. At the same time, the main ensembles should be clearly defined in the structure of the centers: streets, squares, leading public buildings, monuments and memorial complexes, historical and architectural monuments. In specialized centers, public centers will be more desirable if they are located on elevated and beautiful sections of urban territory, near reservoirs and combined with decorative landscaping. In such cases, green spaces should be separated from main streets and parking spaces by lines.

The organization of transport is important when planning a center: separation of the center from transit transport and at the same time proximity to public transport stops; Organization of pedestrian zones - streets and squares; special adaptation of entrances to institutions that clearly differ from the approaches of visitors; rational placement of parking spaces. In its specialized centers, it is advisable to use garages and parking spaces for personal cars, underground rooms.

A unified system of roads, streets and squares, in addition to providing convenient, fast and safe transport and pedestrian communication between all functional areas of the city, solves a whole range of complex tasks: the placement of engineering networks; the organization of a surface water drainage system; the creation of composite axes and the formation of centers of architectural and spatial

The roads of specialized centers that organize transport and pedestrian traffic for people with disabilities, organized according to special standards, serve as a connecting element in the organization of accommodation.

The centers for people with disabilities provide employment within a radius of 200-500 m, even without using the asossan tranport tool. Even in such cases, people with disabilities are prevented from being in an area where they can undergo special adaptation.

In order to optimize the urban environment in different countries of the world, the updating of the regulatory framework is based on the following parameters:

- comfort manifested in the creation of a harmonious atmosphere based on it;

- architectural and artistic principles of formation, taking into account the main aspects of ergonomics;

- for low-mobility groups of the population - the presence of linear facilities in residential and public buildings (mainly social infrastructure facilities);

- provision of lighting for identification of equipment (ramps, pedestrian crossings, elevators, etc.);

- Adding spatial visualization elements to the urban environment for the possibility of adaptation in the following directions ;

Functional positioning (visual and graphic symbol solution systems:

Groups of the population with disabilities using modern devices are those that facilitate ways to achieve results in relation to various types of disability. In America, Germany, and the United Kingdom, special specialized environments have been created where the vertical products of Tiflocenter LLC are widely used. Vertical products of Tiflocenter LLC are used in relation to types of disability. In this case, for residents with limited leg capabilities, they design products in such a way as to provide elements of the organization of the comfort of the stroller - i.e. handrails, ramps, signs on roads that extend to corridors or community centers, parking lots.

Constructive solutions corresponding to modern solutions of specialized centers are recommended. The concept of "structure" reflects a certain composition of the elements of the system as a set of stable connections between these elements. Thus, in an urban settlement there is a difference between planning as a system, functional, compositional structure, building structure, etc. Each of the structures can act as a system (service system, communication system).

The planning structure of a territory is a schematic model representing an ordered composition of spatial elements in their interrelation, hierarchical dependence, and integrity. The main elements of the planning structure of the residential complex are the planning radii, and when planning the structure of the territory, linear-nodal and zonal components of the space are used. The planning area of the district will consist of linear nodal formations, including planning axes (linear structures) and planning nodes (centers).

When choosing the type of planning structure, it is necessary to adhere to the following leading principles of spatial organization of settlements:

- providing the shortest and most convenient connections between the main functional areas — residential buildings, workplaces, service centers, external transport hubs, recreation areas;

- creation of optimal conditions for contact with the external environment - the immediate environment, other settlements;

- creating conditions for the unhindered territorial development of the settlement and its main functional areas;

- ensuring the isolation of residential areas from the negative effects of anthropogenic and natural elements of the environment — harmful industrial waste, motor transport, railways, power lines, flood waters, landslides, etc.;

- provide the necessary conditions for creating attractive visual and aesthetic characteristics of the environment.

- The components of the regions were formed in concentrated centers;

- group of residential buildings - houses located close to each other and forming a single group, often streets, roads, areas with unobstructed movement in a group around a courtyard.;

- ground level or ground transport stops near residential areas;

- institutions and enterprises with approximate services are located in the residential neighborhood and its borders, the composition, capacity and location of which are designed for residents of the neighborhood;

- Public services: education, Enlightenment, Healthcare, Physical education, Sports, Culture, Education, Art, Trade, catering, household and communal services, finance and banking, etc. [6.]

Service facilities as the main elements of service industries are divided into types depending on: production of services and goods (production - enterprises, non-production - institutions);

- functional purpose (education, educational work, healthcare, culture, sports, etc.); organizational and technological forms (multidisciplinary, specialized; general, basic, simple; stationary, mobile); the nature of demand (unique and standard, among the latter - selective and public); frequency of use (daily, periodic, episodic); social significance (social and commercial);

- Recreation areas are territories used for various types and forms of recreational activities of the population. Recreation (Latin *recreatio* - recovery, rest) is a human activity in his spare time, which is carried out for the purpose of comprehensive personal development, not related to the restoration of physical and moral strength, as well as the fulfillment of work tasks and satisfaction of daily household needs.

The main types of recreational activities of the population are: Recreation - communication with nature, entertainment, amateur sports; sanatorium treatment — wellness, climate; tourism - travel, visiting historical, cultural, natural attractions.

The forms of recreational activities (excursions, bathing, sunbathing, etc.) are different, depending on the recreational needs of a person, the conditions for their implementation and the available opportunities. Typology of the recreational territorial structure of settlements.

Landscape and recreational zones in settlements, that is, green spaces, the main task of which is to organize recreation for the population - urban and rural parks, green recreation areas in residential buildings, as well as urban recreation areas - entertainment centers, amusement rides, other facilities that perform

recreational tasks, but do not always include green areas. The criterion for classifying recreational areas as landscape and recreational is recommended that the proportion of green spaces should be more than 50% of the total area.

By functional purpose: there are multifunctional and specialized recreational territorial structures. Multifunctional gardens include: multifunctional gardens, recreation and entertainment centers, etc. Specialized children's, sports (fitness), exhibition, zoological, botanical (dendrological) gardens, water parks, entertainment centers, etc.

* Special zones for employment:

Employment of people with disabilities is carried out on the basis of the following principles:

- Socially useful work in combination with therapeutic and recreational activities to restore health and work capacity,

- In accordance with the recommendations of the medical examination,

- Supervision by enterprises, trade unions, health authorities, with the participation of public authorities and social protection authorities.

- Professions in which people with disabilities are close to those who were before the onset of disability.

- Training, retraining of people with disabilities, creation of special conditions and working hours, ensuring their active participation in public life.

Choosing the type of the spatial organization of settlements planning structure of the teeth, you need to follow the leading of the following principles:

* key functional areas — residential buildings, work areas, service centers, external transport nodes, rest areas between short and long, providing convenient communication;

* create conditions for them to make contact with the external environment acceptable to the immediate environment other settlements;

* settlements and the creation of conditions for regional development without the obstruction of his main functional zone;

anthropogenic and natural accommodation of the environment of the elementarily-harmful industrial waste, motor transport, railway, and on the other side transmission lines, water, flood, avalanches and ensure separate from the negative effects of others.;

* attractive environment and visual wisdom to create a trigger to provide the necessary conditions.

Components of regions formed in concentrated centers;

* group of residential buildings - houses located close to each other and forming a single group, often streets, roads, areas with unhindered movement in a group around a courtyard area.;

* ground level or ground transport stops near residential areas;

* institutions and enterprises with approximate services are located in the residential neighborhood and its borders, the composition, capacity and location of which are designed for residents of the neighborhood;

* Public services: education, Enlightenment, Healthcare, Physical education, Sports, Culture,

Education, Art, Trade, catering, household and communal services, finance and banking, etc. [6.]

Service facilities as the main elements of service industries are divided into types depending on: production of services and goods (production - enterprises, non-production - institutions);

* functional purpose (education, educational work, healthcare, culture, sports, etc.); organizational and technological forms (multidisciplinary, specialized; general, basic, simple; stationary, mobile); the nature of demand (unique and standard, among the latter - selective and public); frequency of use (daily, periodic, episodic); social significance (social and commercial);

* Recreation areas are territories used for various types and forms of recreational activities of the population. Recreation (Latin *recreatio* - recovery, rest) is a human activity in his spare time, which is carried out for the purpose of comprehensive personal development, not related to the restoration of physical and moral strength, as well as the fulfillment of work tasks and satisfaction of daily household needs.

The main types of recreational activities of the population are: Recreation - communication with nature, entertainment, amateur sports; sanatorium treatment — wellness, climate; tourism - travel, visiting historical, cultural, natural attractions. The forms of recreational activities (excursions, bathing, sunbathing, etc.) are different, depending on the recreational needs of a person, the conditions for their implementation and the available opportunities. Typology of the recreational territorial structure of settlements.

Landscape and recreational zones in settlements, that is, green spaces, the main task of which is to organize recreation for the population - urban and rural parks, green recreation areas in residential buildings, as well as urban recreation areas - entertainment centers, amusement rides, other facilities that perform recreational tasks, but do not always include green areas. The criterion for classifying recreational areas as landscape and recreational is recommended that the proportion of green spaces should be more than 50% of the total area.

By functional purpose: there are multifunctional and specialized recreational territorial structures. Multifunctional gardens include: multifunctional gardens, recreation and entertainment centers, etc. Specialized children's, sports (fitness), exhibition, zoological, botanical (dendrological) gardens, water parks, entertainment centers, etc.

* Special zones for employment:

Employment of people with disabilities is carried out on the basis of the following principles:

- Socially useful work in combination with therapeutic and recreational activities to restore health and work capacity,

In accordance with the recommendations of the medical examination,

Supervision by enterprises, trade unions, health authorities, with the participation of public authorities and social protection authorities. Professions in which people with disabilities are close to those who were before the onset of disability. Training, retraining of people with disabilities, creation of special conditions

and working hours, ensuring their active participation in public life.

CONCLUSION

For persons with disabilities specialized reabilitatsiyalari in the center of a certain type of work and activities of daily living was established in the center for education and they are also objects and their activation of tashqi adaptatsiya easy to make they environment when it is available. Specialized in the order of their development and modern mentioned above in the center, causing sxematik be taken in relation to the type of persons with disabilities is recommended. Of the territory of the above-mentioned causing all be organized according to the type of disability according to specific rules and regulations listed in the set of such regions to be established according to the rules of the social life of the population and limited the possibility that they might live foal will lead to positive change in their lives.

REFERENCES

1. <https://uzbekistan.spr.ru/all/obschestva-invalidov>
2. <https://uzbekistan.spr.ru/tashkent/obschestva-invalidov/>
3. <https://shosh.uz/choponota/>
4. <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2021/12/03/inclusion/>
5. Ministerstvo otnosheniy i zanyatosti trudovix Respubliki Uzbekistanstr2.
6. https://studopedia.ru/3_136274_ob-ekti-i-kompleksi-obslyuzhivaniya.html.
7. Razikberdiev, M. (2023). On the Use of Foreign Experiences in Preserving the Historical Parts of Cities. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN*, 4(9), 41-46. Retrieved from <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD/article/view/412>.
8. Ismaildjanovich R. M. The place of landscape architecture, traditional landscape and horticulture in urban planning. – 2021.
9. Яшнар Мансуров Проектирование как стадии творчества // ОИИ. 2021. №5. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/proektirovanie-kak-stadii-tvorchestva> (дата обращения: 22.02.2024).
10. Махмудова М. Т. НОРМАН ФОСТЕР-ЛИДЕР СОВРЕМЕННОЙ АРХИТЕКТУРЫ XX-XXI ВВ // Экономика и социум. – 2021. – №. 10 (89). – С. 876-886.
11. Исакова М. Б. АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ СОЗДАНИЯ БЛАГОПРИЯТНОЙ АРХИТЕКТУРНОЙ СРЕДЫ НА УЛИЦАХ НАШЕГО ГОРОДА ДЛЯ ЛЮДЕЙ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ // Экономика и социум. – 2021. – №. 10 (89). – С. 699-707.
12. Исакова М. Б. АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ СОЗДАНИЯ БЛАГОПРИЯТНОЙ АРХИТЕКТУРНОЙ СРЕДЫ НА УЛИЦАХ НАШЕГО ГОРОДА ДЛЯ ЛЮДЕЙ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ

//Экономика и социум. – 2021. – №. 10 (89). – С. 699-707.

13. Isakova M. Imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar san'at maktablarida badiiy ta'limni rivojlantirish tamoyillari //Камолиддин Бехзод номидаги Миллий рассомлик ва дизайн институти АХБОРОТНОМАСИ илмий-амалий журнали. – 2021. – Т. 5. – №. 03. – С. 98-101.

14. Исакова М. Б. Правила Укладки Плитки Тактильной //American Journal of Engineering, Mechanics and Architecture (2993-2637). – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 12-16.

15. Badirovna I. M. In Uzbekistan, the Possibility of Limited POPULATION of the Architecture of the Environment for the Organization //European Journal of Learning on History and Social Sciences. – 2024. – Т. 1. – №. 2. – С. 58-63.

16. Sultanova, M., Tabibov, A., Xalilov, I., Valijonov, T., & Abdukarimov, B. . (2023). Principles of the formation of theater buildings and performances of the 15th - 17th centuries. *SPAST Abstracts*, 2(02). Retrieved from <https://spast.org/techrep/article/view/4502>.

17. Махмудова М.Т. (2023). Мавзолей Гур-Эмир - Шедевр Темуридской Архитектуры. *Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities*, 16, 34–42. Retrieved from <https://www.periodica.org/index.php/journal/article/view/459ю>

18. Kasimov O., & Nasritdinova Feruza Qaxramonovna. (2023). TRENDS AND INNOVATIONS IN MODERN MUSEUM

INTERIORS IN UZBEKISTAN ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WAX MUSEUM. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN*, 4(6), 13-19. Retrieved from

<https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD/article/view/379>.

19. Туробова К. Н. (2023). Типы и свойства отопительных приборов. *Американский журнал инженерии, механики и архитектуры (2993-2637)*, 1(8), 24-27. Извлечено из <http://grnjournal.us/index.php/AJEMA/article/view/922>.

20. Durdona, P. (2023). Development of Industrial Design Sector in Uzbekistan. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN*, 4(6), 10-12. Retrieved from

<https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD/article/view/377>.

21. Sultanova Muhayyo Fahriddinovna THE FORMATION OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE ANCIENT PERIOD // European Journal of Arts. 2023. №1. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/the-formation-of-art-and-architecture-of-the-ancient-period> (дата обращения: 22.02.2024).

22. Xodjaev A. A., Mansurov, Y. M., Mannapova, N. R., & Yulchiyeva, B. B. qizi. (2023). IMKONIYATI CHEKLANGAN INSONLAR UCHUN JAMOAT BINOLARIDA HARAKATLANISHLARIDAGI MAVJUD TURLI XIL MUAMMOLARNI ANIQLASH. *Educational Research in Universal Sciences*, 2(4), 560–565. Retrieved from <http://erus.uz/index.php/er/article/view/2193>.