



The Significance of the Stylistic Solution of Tashkent Cultural and Educational Theater Buildings in Modern Design

Sultanova. M. F

In the name of Kamoliddin Behzod National Institute of Art and Design

Level 2 independent researcher

Abstract: In this article, the successful stylistic solution of the "Friendship of Peoples" art palace, which reflects the periods of cultural and educational life in Tashkent from the first prelude to the present day, and its current architectural design Analyzes of the effect are presented.

Keywords: Palace, symmetrical, asymmetrical, concert hall, internationalism, modernism.

Architecture is one of the factors that ensure the historical aspect of every country, as well as its success in further development. Especially if these buildings reflect the cultural life of nations and their achievements in art, it shows that its value level is even higher.

As a vivid example of this, we can see the Art Palace "Friendship of Peoples" in Tashkent.

During the former Soviet era, huge construction works took place in Uzbekistan. Especially in the capital, Tashkent, construction works were given great importance. Since the opening of the Lenin Museum in Tashkent in 1970, the Moscow Design Institute received an order to build a new and prestigious large-scale cinema-concert complex in the center of Tashkent. According to the project of this order, despite the existence of a modern cinema and concert hall - the Panorama cinema called "Palace of Art", it was to be transformed into the most prestigious concert hall in the city. At the same time, there were no buildings in the city for two academic drama theaters, and for the Philharmonic, which was operating in a modern and pre-revolutionary circus building.

After the earthquake, the heads of the Union Government visited Tashkent. At the same time, the goal of accelerating the construction project in Tashkent was not only to create a new modern project of the capital, but also to attract the attention of foreign visitors, especially non-aligned developing countries. It was in the second half of the 1960s that many large objects were designed, and buildings were built based on this project in Tashkent for another ten years.

In Tashkent, since 1947, party congresses and government concerts have been held at the Navoi Theater and after 1964 at the Panorama Art Palace.

The design of the Palace "Friendship of Peoples" began in 1971 and went through three stages. First, the authors followed the spirit of the 1960s and proposed a project with an asymmetric solution to the building based on free planning. Since the palace has a banquet hall and a cinema-concert complex and they have different functions, these blocks received an asymmetric volumetric interpretation. But this proposal was soon withdrawn.

At the next stage of the project, the Tashkent palace has a symmetrical appearance, which combines three functions: together with a cinema-concert and banquet area, an exhibition hall was added there. However, the authors could not find an organic planning solution for such a concept: the banquet hall needed special buildings typical of the food block, and the exhibition hall needed special exhibition equipment and a lighting system. Excluding the exhibition and food blocks, the architects envisioned a traditional symmetrical volume, with a 3,100-seat auditorium at its center, surrounded on three sides by a spacious foyer. After considering this option, the authors found a way to increase the capacity of the hall to 4,000 people, they planned to build it as an amphitheater



with a high balcony, and placed a film projection unit under it, and implemented it. A small banquet hall and a presidium hall are also available for small group formal events. Thus, the Friendship of Peoples complex, called a "cinema-concert hall", but indirectly intended for holding important political events, appeared in Tashkent.

Despite the fact that all important buildings in Tashkent are named after Lenin, the construction of a magnificent palace with the same name on the square named "Friendship of Peoples" is ideologically a priority in the city due to the exhibition role played by the capital of Uzbekistan in its relations with the "foreign East" and Asian countries, as well as in relations within the union. It is also assumed that it is one of the directions. According to critics - there are also speculations that this name forced the designers to think with the themes of internationalism, Soviet multiculturalism and Leninism as a universal social doctrine in the architectural form of the building.

However, this design at the People's Friendship Palace, as well as international styles of the previous decade, was rejected by the Moscow Council of Architects. Muscovites, who developed the experience of designing Lenin's "national museum", again focused on the search for expressive means related to the "national architecture" of Uzbekistan.

The interior of the People's Friendship Palace is not typical of the early 1980s, when the boycotted Olympic Games, the war in Afghanistan, and the deepening economic crisis forced the Soviet government to gradually reduce unnecessary items of construction costs. It was done with great luxury. It was decorated with ceiling lights, various chandeliers and large plaster panels in various configurations. Also, monumental works are placed in the interior background in order to discover even more perfection. Works by A. Bukhorboev in the lobby on the themes of "Friendship of Peoples", "Holiday" and "Land of Flowers", three panels in Florentine mosaic made of natural stones and a buffet, ceramic panels made by Alexander Kedrin on the walls of the banquet hall artistically make the interior of this palace more artistic. also contributed to the increase in value. People's craftspeople Kh. Jalilov, A. Ilhomov, K. Haydarov, D. Fayzullayev and the brigades led by them also participated in decorating the interior spaces.

The presidium hall is decorated with a tapestry designed by Bahadir Jalolov. It depicts happy representatives of society - a man, a woman, two children - against the background of the Greek Venus, geometric shapes, rings of fire, as well as conditional "symbols of knowledge" (books, an astronaut, stars). Visually, everything depicted by the artist is a direction created by Bahadir Jalolov's works of the 1990s, which also depict Timurids and other heroes of the new era. The work is symmetrical, static, full of "oriental" decorative details, which later became a direct bridge to the oriental modernism of the first president Islam Karimov.

The magnificent complex built under the name "Friendship of Peoples" came into cultural life when the USSR itself began to disintegrate. Pop concerts of artists from Uzbekistan and the CIS countries began to be organized here. After the Philharmonic was closed, the Saray Turkistan concert complex along with became the main pop venue of the city.

At the same time, the Palace of Friendship of Peoples, with all its unique features, is undoubtedly a monument of culture and architecture of its time.

The main artistic value of the Palace of Arts is: - it was built according to a unique project based on the ideas and developments of Soviet modernism, from the point of view of building unique local structures without using historical references and traditional methods;

- The building is close to the boundary of visual art and non-figurative art, and unique examples of monumental art are added to the building.



The architectural solution of the Art Palace "Friendship of Peoples" followed the traditions of urban planning, built in a certain city quarter with artistic functions of the city, and at the same time connected with the objects of the main square of Tashkent.

The combination of artistic and stylistic modernism in the architectural solution of the Palace of Arts has not only attracted the attention of many critics, but the building has been published several times in the republican press, and in 2012, the same one at the Vienna House of Architecture It was also included in the catalog of Soviet modernism published in preparation for the exhibition.

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