

The specificities of creating and developing modern campuses.

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Abstract: *The article analyzes the features of the formation and development of modern campuses, as well as the importance of campuses in student life and the educational process.*

Key words: *campus, observatory, megacampus, infrastructure, fractal, megamodel.*

Introduction. In the modern, rapidly developing world, as in all sectors in particular, the activities of higher education institutions require innovative solutions and approaches. It should be noted that the field of education has always required special attention, in any period and in any situation. Because the future of any state and society depends on the level of literacy and scientific potential of the population living in that country.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev pays special attention to the sector of higher education. Among the most prestigious higher education institutions, the organisation of campuses and the development of proposed projects, with particular emphasis on the decision to build a "campus for scientists" in the Ulugbek Campus of Mirzo-Ulugbek district in Tashkent, has been identified as a priority topical issue.

In the modern stage of development of our society, the role of higher education is important, and young people make up the majority of the population. Most young people receive some form of higher education. According to our experts, the organisation of the study process in a residential

environment and a number of other factors contribute to educating the younger generation and unlocking the potential of students. Most students spend their time outside of higher education in dormitories, and the development and implementation of campus projects to improve living conditions in dormitories is crucial to achieving the goals of young people, who form the backbone of our society. Building the campus will also be a great boost to the development of science and the training of a skilled workforce. Studying in an environment conducive to learning and study offers a number of advantages to the student. In this environment, students can exchange ideas and thoughts, which leads to unique ideas and the development of science. The quality of scientific and innovative technical, educational, cultural and learning processes in the improvement of modern universities, the availability of sufficient space and reserve areas on a modern campus, landscaped roads and transport to them, safety and environmental protection The environment also depends on many factors. Campuses can be an important part of student life. The term 'campus' applies not only to universities but also to areas designated for large companies.

Main part. It is desirable to find integrated campus solutions with representatives from different sectors. The buildings, road system and communication complex in the area form the basis of the campus as a whole. For this reason, architects and engineers together with

representatives of the transport industry will be able to solve problems caused by compass construction. A campus usually refers to a small city with educational institutions, research institutes, student dormitories, libraries, classrooms, kitchens, etc. The experience of various foreign countries in building such complexes in our country can be analysed.

Campus design is based on several principles:

[1]

Classification by urban characteristics, in particular by urban affiliation, allows all campuses to be divided into three main types:

1. Distributed complexes in the city. They represent a set of urban university institutions. This type of campus has some sustainability and security concerns in urban planning.

2. Suburban campuses of local universities. They are densely located outside the city. This is recognised as the most modern and efficient campus strategy available today. For example, the University of California, Berkeley.

3. separate campuses located away from the city centre.

The out-of-town campus type is an option optimal between in-town and out-of-town campus types. These campus types are located within a 100 km radius of a city and usually cover a fairly large area and include all the facilities for student life and study in their area. Classrooms, laboratories, and residences are located in close proximity to one another, and the campus may include secondary buildings such as a botanical garden, observatory, and concert hall. Due to the proximity of the university campus to the city, students have the opportunity to participate in various cultural and educational activities in the city and to work in large companies. For example the Princeton University campus, which was first named in the 18th century. The campus has all the facilities for students and faculty, including classrooms,

laboratories, exhibition halls, a clubhouse, sports facilities, student residences, entertainment venues and cafeterias. In addition, the construction of a campus around the city is usually the result of an expansion of the university campus. The Ecole Polytechnique de Paris was relocated from Paris in 1976 to the outskirts of the city to build new laboratories and research centres. The campus organisation has several advantages which include student buildings, dormitories and clinics, a spacious cafeteria, an electronic and modern library with a large reading room, a sports complex and even a building. Study halls are places where students can get an education and get the higher education they need in the future. There may be more than one study building, e.g. specialities, and they are designed in such a way that all those entering university are free to study their chosen specialty; that is, it is believed that not only theoretical knowledge, but also the connection with industrial practice has a positive effect. The academic buildings have large and spacious rooms in which practical, laboratory and theoretical classes are held. If it is a classroom, the rooms are large and can accommodate around a hundred students, i.e. several groups at once. Classrooms equipped with the latest technology and computers, didactic materials and visual aids, classrooms are convenient for students and greatly facilitate each student's life and learning.

The classification according to functional planning features allows all campuses to be divided into five main types: [2,3.]

1. Micro-campus - involves combining all the necessary functions of a campus in a single institution. (Bocconi University, School of Design in Copenhagen, International Business School in Skolkovo, Moscow).

2. Minicampus - to classical universities with complex architectural, climatic or landscape conditions (University of Hong Kong), new

universities (one university for 2000-5000 students), where the concept of "college" or other dense spatial network planning is applied.

The following spatial principles apply to micro- and minicampuses:

- high building density (through the construction of multi-storey or dense carpets with minimal gaps);

- as a 'communicator' in a single main space and a room for social relations, multifunctional and a mix of different elements.

3. A classic historic city - a system of shopping centres and colleges. A simple example is Oxford (some modern universities "recreate" this model, e.g. Jinan University in China). The college is a historical spatial scheme: the centre of the composition was a rectangular courtyard, usually rectangular in shape, surrounded by all the functional dimensions. The shopping centre, which runs through a quarter of the college and is surrounded by typologically and spatially similar objects, is the only pedestrian zone in the quarter that plays a 'spatially-shaped' role in the classical model of the university complex.

4. Macro campus is a type of campus with a high building density or a complex structure. It is usually rebuilt and redeveloped (Peking University). Over time, classical universities with curricular changes will be transformed into such a structured campus under the influence of university expansion and development.

5. Megacampus - a campus for 220,000 students (Megacampus in Guangzhou) consisting of several universities (2 to 10) with common social, engineering and transport infrastructure. The basic architectural and urban planning principles of megacampuses can be described as follows:

- Fractal structure (each element of a megacampus is relatively independent and repeats the overall structure of the megamodel);

- common infrastructure (transport, social and engineering);

- Spatial and stylistic diversity.

Classification by composition allows to divide all campuses into several types: [4,6.]

1. block campuses; specific to dense urban infrastructure or special climatic conditions (Skolkovo Business School, VI University of Paris, Jussi Campus), used for small universities - mini and micro campuses.

2. single-centre campuses; an example is the Masonic Institute, USA.

3. multi-unit campuses.

4. Linear campuses; development along a compositional axis). It does not necessarily have to be the analog of a "linear city"; it could be a university with an "urban facade" (UC Berkeley), a university with large gaps in its compositional axis (Ural Federal University, Ekaterinburg).

5. Block Towns; This is appropriate in a densely populated urban system or in the merchant college system in the United Kingdom and the United States.

6. Multi-zonal campuses; is a type of campus with a large area and spaces that form a functional area that is designed for development and can be filled independently and freely from each other (Mega Campus in Guangzhou).

7. Multicentre and urban campuses. Urban university campuses.

Nowadays, with the rapid development of science and technology and the changing technological structure, the role of universities in modern society is undeniable. "Improving the competitiveness of universities in the new economy is the main task of any state, because the economic and social development of the state depends on the education system.

Thus, the issues of increasing the competitiveness of a university, its qualitative transformation, improving infrastructure and

creating conditions for the development of human potential are linked to the improvement of living standards in our country.

Education is a strong scientific and socio-cultural centre, in many public places, institutions and establishments. In this regard, a high level of integrity of all components, its architectural and spatial environment is particularly demanding today.

Campus life is not only a unique environment, but also a very comfortable environment. Thus, many campuses were built primarily in conjunction with universities. Some of them are not just ordinary dormitories, but also real architectural monuments.

The campus is usually situated on a very large neighbouring area and has well-developed infrastructure. These include sports stadiums and beautiful parks, and sometimes beaches, churches, hospitals, libraries and cafés.

Among the advantages is the unique environment prevailing primarily in the hostel. In particular, it attracts other city students who can make friends and adjust more quickly from their first days at university.

In addition, living on campus comes with fewer worries and responsibilities. Another important aspect is security, as the student dormitory is secured. You can also save on transport costs, as the dormitories are within walking distance of the university.

Accommodation in the dormitory is not to the liking of those who prefer privacy: University residences have very small rooms, for example there may be only 9 square metres for two people. So you will have to forget about your personal space for a while. [7]

Students have to adhere to campus policies. They vary from university to university. For example, some are forbidden to bring guests into their rooms and the campus as a whole, others have

a "curfew", while others have restrictions on smoking and drinking alcohol, listening to loud music, keeping animals, and so on.

One of the main ideas of modern urban planning is to create a unique architectural and spatial environment with pedestrian access to all major functional, social, industrial and residential buildings. Public and public spaces on the campus create an environment for accessibility of facilities. The spatial and physical properties and architectural quality of the campus are determined not only by the buildings and structures that comprise it, their appearance and style, but also to a greater extent by the open space and its configuration. [8,9.]

Conditionally, the development of a sense of 'unity and identity' in the main area of the campus can influence the psychology and character of students.

An important factor for campus success is having a unique, well-defined brand and visual identity that is embedded in the corporate/university image.

Conclusion. The implementation of campus development projects affects the entire surrounding area and is able to implement local and regional city and regional development strategies, in particular the development of transport systems adjacent to the campus, the economic growth of the city and the protection of the environment. This area is a point of growth in the capitalisation of urban space, which is reflected in both campus facilities and public spaces.[10,11.] As mentioned above, recreation areas and public spaces as well as nature reserves, which are key to the successful development and expansion of the campus, are important for creating an image and comfortable social space on the campus. In addition to the main areas, which include the university dormitories, the campus area should be singled out as a bearer of image and social functions. These could be 'central

grounds' which mainly encompass campus buildings (library, administration, main academic building, etc.) and serve for public appearances, meetings and celebrations.

Recreational areas, such as recreational and recreational parks, are necessary for the university complex to balance it and provide an ecological understanding of its development. [12,14.]

Traffic zones, or 'traffic' areas, or communication areas, necessary for traffic, pedestrians, special engineering areas, connect different areas of the campus and in theory should provide the shortest possible connections for pedestrians and traffic outside of transit flows. A well-designed campus is arguably more important for the full and efficient operation of a university than its architectural and functional qualities.

It is no exaggeration to say that teaching and supporting major universities is an integral part of life in any developed country and the key to its future and prosperity. [15]

Dormitories for students and teachers are reserved for universities. Thus, the architectural and planning structure of the university had to meet the different functional needs of the students and faculty living on the campus.

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