



**THE MODERN ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS FOR UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS**

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**ABSTRACT**

The article discusses the development of modern forms of higher education institutions, compact layout of educational buildings and methods of designing the location of industrial buildings on the territory of the university.

**KEYWORDS:** University buildings, architectural composition solutions of universities, internal and external landscape, recreational areas.

**Introduction**

In accordance with the requirements and objectives of improving higher education, educational activities in the country are at the stage of large-scale changes, including the Decree of the President of October 8, 2019, PF - 5847, the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2030 - In order to ensure the implementation of the concept of development until the end of the year, one of the most important tasks today is to improve the architectural positioning solutions of universities, the development of modern methods. When we started studying the architecture of the Universities of the former USSR period, the first work done in the field of university architecture was followed by the formation of the university as one of the types of public structures using historical examples [1,2].

The issues of its planning and voluminous – spatial composition, architectural appearance are considered. A lot of research has been done on this. In particular, R.G. Lyudmirskaya - "Organization of architectural-planning of university complexes and their placement in the city" (1967); G. I. Milinis, "Basic Principles of



Solutions for the Basic Educational Facilities of Multidisciplinary Technical Universities” (1968), among others. In addition to the above research work, several scientific studies have been done [3,4].

The development of the national architectural plan of the buildings of Higher Education, characteristic of the modern requirements, with careful observation of the work carried out by the above scientists, is considered an important task. With this in mind, the main goal was to develop plans for modern higher education buildings in accordance with our national traditions.

### **The Main Part**

The methods of teaching students vary from nation to nation, so educational buildings vary from district to district. By studying the system of higher education in developed countries, it is clear that the educational buildings within them are becoming more and more fragmented, that is, all the educational buildings, laboratory buildings and other educational facilities in their territory are in one place. we can see.

When designing the architectural design of universities, it is advisable to develop them in a compact form. An analysis of local and international experience in the design and construction of university complexes has allowed us to identify two different types of university design. The first scheme is to place universities around the city, and the second is to place them in the city [5,6]. The first method has qualitative advantages, the main of which is the possibility of regional development of buildings and university complexes. The second method is divided into two types - common and local.

A distributed type is a collection of university buildings distributed in an urban environment. The local type is high-density university complexes located in cities. The study of foreign and domestic experience in the design, construction and development of universities has allowed identifying fundamental approaches to the modernization of architecture and planning of a modern university [5-8].

Existence of university development strategy; flexibility and flexibility of planning decisions; the presence of multifunctional spaces; the location of the suburbs of the university, which has a large reserve of reserve areas, and the sequence of their development; availability of indoor and outdoor landscape and recreational spaces; good transportation convenience; is important for the provision of the architectural



and spatial environment of the campus with developed functional areas and service infrastructure that create comfortable conditions for study and living.

The campus is a single university, including educational, scientific and laboratory, experimental and industrial, public and recreational and residential buildings and structures, between complex and domestic vehicles, mainly for pedestrians. convenience. Today, the government of our country has adopted several bills that form the tasks necessary to achieve the main goals of modernization of Uzbek education. Analyzing the world trends and the tasks set by our state, the current situation in the organization of the educational process and its material base requires significant improvement through the modernization of architecture and planning.

The main directions of higher education development are: the creation of a new structure of local universities; improvement of material and technical base; education informatization; integration of universities into the global educational space; requires the development of priorities for the sustainable development of universities.

Research based on the generalization of known and obtained data in the field of design, construction and reconstruction of university buildings, for example, has allowed developing methods and techniques of modernization of architecture and planning of university complexes [6-10]. Methods of modernization of university buildings will be proposed, and methods of reconstruction will be identified for each of them:

- Adaptation methods will be considered - functional redistribution of space and buildings;
- internal reconstruction method - consideration of methods of reconstruction of existing buildings, development of basements or attics;
- external reconstruction method - demolition of the building with the introduction, in this method the superstructure, the expansion of functional planning blocks to existing buildings, replacement with new construction;
- revaluation method - partial or complete change in the functional purpose of the building.

## **Conclusion**

The advantages of compact educational buildings are saving time for teachers and students, simultaneous teaching, laboratory classes, strengthening of theoretical



knowledge with practical skills in connection with the production. will be possible. Compact educational buildings not only increase students' knowledge but also provide a wide range of opportunities for professors and teachers (spin-off) to finance education. Higher education in developed countries has ample opportunities to finance education. The architectural solution of higher education is one of the most important processes in the development of education. In the design of higher education buildings with this in mind.

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