

Design of modern schools under construction in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with international architectural standards.

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Annotation: It is known that after the independence of Uzbekistan, a lot of attention was paid to education, especially general secondary education. In particular, in order to improve the quality of secondary education, large-scale schools have been built for many conveniences, and music and art schools for gifted students. The article discusses how well the designed schools have been built over the years.

Annotation: After gaining independence Uzbekistan paid much attention to education. Art and music schools for gifted students were also designed during these years. The article discusses how well the schools designed over the years have been built.

Keywords: SHNK (Rules of urban planning norms), classification, biotechnology, isolation, "Presidential" schools, state history, style, cultural formation, climatic conditions...

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“It is as clear and obvious to us as the sun that school is the beginning of development, the gateway to culture and happiness. Every nation will not be able to enter the path of development and use culture until it first of all modernizes and multiplies its primary school.”

Mahmudhoja Behbudi

The main part: The first schools built on the territory of Uzbekistan were built a century ago by the Jadids, and they were mainly house-type schools. However, the activities of such schools did not last long, because at that time the policy of Tsarist Russia in the Turkestan region was not to educate people, but to lead them to the swamp of ignorance. These homestead schools are mostly located in the homes of educators. Initially, girls and boys attended separate classes, but were later reunited by government order. There were only one or two classrooms. One of such schools is the school opened by Hamza in Kokand. Later, Hamza opened a printing house and a library in front of the school. The historical condition of these buildings is mainly on the basis of the Fergana residential school of that time, ie the front part has a porch, is located along the wall, the middle of the yard is in the form of a large area.

Since independence, many reforms have taken place in the education system. In order to cover all segments of the population, schools were built in remote villages and auls. This period can be divided into two periods of study of Uzbek architecture. The first period: 1991-2016, and the second period: from 2017 to the present. In the first period, 9692 schools were built in the territory of the Republic. These schools are mainly designed for two-storey buildings, and in densely populated cities for four-storey buildings. The classrooms were located in a two-sided corridor. In most schools, ancillary rooms are far from classrooms, and the kitchen is located in a separate block. Such designed schools would cause some inconvenience to students.

By 2017, a number of decrees and decrees have been signed to radically reform the education system. The opening of branches of private schools and foreign schools has become much easier. Today, there are 140 fully private schools in the country. All of these schools are better designed for interior and exterior design than state-run schools. In addition, this type of school is relatively small, and classrooms are designed for 15-20 students. For example, the Cambridge International School in Tashkent's Mirzo Ulugbek district teaches economics and IT, mostly in English.



Figure 1. Cambridge school logo and interior)

The project of the school is also unique and is built in the form of a compass. There is also a kindergarten. The designed school will be built by Murad Buildings. There are winter kitchens. The school border is guarded by a special security system. The library is equipped with modern computers. The textbooks, newspapers, and books in this school textbook and library are books published by a British publisher. It is not possible to copy them. Because private schools are built by entrepreneurs, they have more opportunities than general secondary schools. A better opportunity lies in the fact that the architect of the school project gives a historical solution on the basis of comprehensive thinking. Private schools are designed by private architectural firms, which is why private educational institutions with better historical and design solutions are being built than schools built by state design organizations.

On February 20, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev issued a decree No. PP-4199 "On measures to establish presidential schools." In accordance with this decision, the construction of schools has begun in each regional center of the Republic. In total, 14 Presidential schools are currently operating. In these schools, each class consists of 2 groups. Primary classes consist of 8 groups, senior classes - 14 groups. Each group should not exceed 12 students. It is taught in the schools of the President in the program "STEAM-education". (Science-Natural, Technology-Technologies, Engineering-Technical Creativity, Art-Art, Mathematics-Mathematics) The school project is also adapted to this program, and classrooms are designed for 12 children.

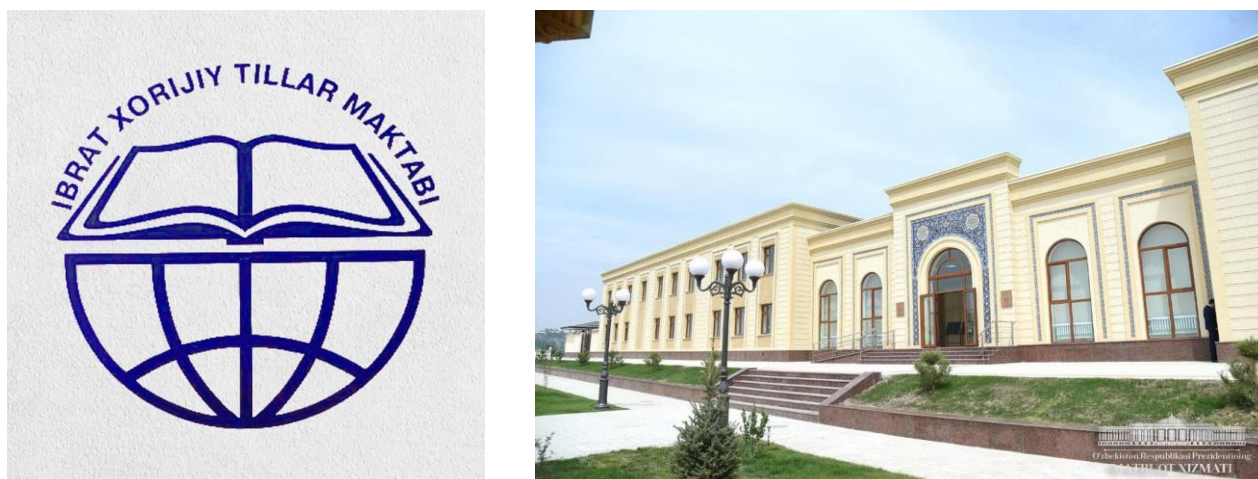


(Figure 2 Logo and overview of Presidential schools)

Schools are mostly built in regional centers. The current history of these schools also coincides with the main roads and streets through which small canals flow. (Figure 2) The architectural difference from public schools is the large number of special rooms, the presence of a summer playground, the correct distribution of green space. An example of this is the fact that recreational areas for students are located on each floor and are well equipped with outdoor recreation facilities. In addition, the use of unusual color "Kolarit" in these schools attracts people. The construction of the buildings is made of light and heavy concrete structural elements. It should be noted that another peculiarity is that more attention is paid to biotechnology. That is, the creation of artificial and natural greenery in the school environment and the use of special details in the landscape. In addition, the adequate distribution of rooms for teachers is one of the important aspects of the project. It should be noted that in this type of school the blocks are rounded. This brings a lot of convenience. For example; Students 'and teachers' time will be saved to a certain extent, energy consumption for heating will be reduced, no excess construction materials will be used, and land will be absorbed. and hopefully not only good, creative architects but also other mature professionals will emerge from these school graduates.

From the first years of independence, a number of special schools were built for gifted students to develop their abilities and become qualified personnel in this field. Man signed a resolution in 2019 to increase the number of such schools and create better conditions. So far, there are 9 creative schools in the country. They are named after our famous writers and poets. These schools can accommodate up to 25 students in each group. Creative schools mainly teach native language, literature, foreign languages and economics. The architectural style of the school building is also designed in the national style, as it is mainly dedicated to the representatives of Uzbek literature in schools. An example is the boarding school for foreign languages named after Ishakhon Ibrat in Namangan. The boarding school has 120 seats, a language center with 140 seats, a dormitory with 100 seats and a kitchen. There is also a modern gym for 100 people. The school also has special rooms for teaching 7 languages. In front of the school there is a green garden and a house-museum of Ibrat. In the center of the park there is a statue of Ishakhon Tora Ibrat. This complex occupies a total area of 2 hectares. The classrooms are located in a two-sided corridor. The general educational building consists of two floors, the administrative block is located on the ground floor, and the classrooms are located on the second floor. The bedroom also has two floors. The direction of the external architecture is typical of the style of the national-specific Fergana schools. (Picture 3) It should be noted that this school method is similar to the public buildings built in the time of Ishaq Khan. The upper part of the main entrance of the school is made of a semicircular lower part of a rectangular window, the upper part of the building is decorated with Russian classical style roof, and the garden is equipped with French lighting. . There is a memorial in the central part of the park. The school has students from 7th grade onwards, and the colors used in the interior are basically two colors. We young people are happy to have such a wide range of schools in our

country. Because we young people begin the third renaissance while studying in such scientific institutions.



(Figure 3 The logo and exterior style of the Ibrat School)

"No matter what reforms we make in our country, we rely on young people like you, on your strength and determination," he said. As you all know, today we have set great goals. We have begun to lay the foundations of the Third Renaissance in our Motherland. We consider the family, pre-school education, school and higher education, as well as scientific and cultural institutions to be the most important links in the future Renaissance. That is why we are carrying out radical reforms in these areas. I am confident that our selfless and patriotic youth, like you, will take an active part and make a worthy contribution to creating a new foundation for the development of our country." The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev made such a speech at the Youth Forum in December 2021. In fact, the opportunities we are given to young people are great, but we must use them wisely and conscientiously. Many reforms have been made, especially in the field of education. Many kindergartens, schools, universities, youth centers, science institutes are being built. Today, there are high-tech schools in remote villages and auls. It should be noted that the schools currently under construction in the country can easily meet international architectural standards.

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