Educational Buildings Solutions For Typical Landscape Design

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Abstract—The article focuses on exemplary landscape design solutions for academic lyceums and vocational colleges. One of the main problems within the educational institutions is the scientific organization of landscaping. It provides an in-depth analysis of the landscape solutions of the academic lyceum.

Index Terms—atmospheric, branches, chemical compounds, composition elements, conversation, windows, fields, flowers, forested, horizontal, horizontal joints, landscape creation technology, landscape design, large horns, leafy trees, leaves, marble, poisonous and thorny plants, reinforced concrete, roads, seats, shade, shrubs, skulls, trash containers, trees, watersheds.

1 INTRODUCTION
The Government and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan carry out a great deal of attention in the socioeconomic policy to develop all aspects of the country’s life, especially to educate young people in the spirit of national revival. The young people studying at present are the future of our republic. It is the duty of the teachers to perform this honorable duty. Therefore, great attention is paid to training and retraining of highly qualified teachers. As stated in the Education Act of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Personnel Training Program. It is planned to raise the content and quality of education to the level of international standards, to improve the system of continuous education, to improve the system of training and advanced training of highly qualified pedagogical personnel with high professional, moral and ethical requirements. It is well-known that the sources of satisfaction of new types of institutions for pedagogical and engineering pedagogical are the training of pedagogues in higher education institutions, professional training and retraining of pedagogues and engineers. Therefore, improvement of the form and content of professional development of teachers, formation of professional knowledge and practical skills of personnel in the vocational system are among the actual problems. From the first years of independence the development of education and training system has reached the level of state policy, ensuring that students acquire modern knowledge and professions in accordance with international standards, develop physically and spiritually mature people, realize their talents, talents and intellectual potential. Great work is being done to develop a sense of devotion and dedication to the motherland. In the 2018-2019 academic year, 1537 secondary specialized vocational education institutions operate in the country. Of the total number of secondary specialized vocational education institutions at the beginning of the 2018-2019 academic year, the share of academic lyceums is 8.0%, and colleges - 92.0%. At the beginning of the 2018-2019 academic year, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, there were 70,800 students studying in 123 academic lyceums, and 31,600 students graduated from educational institutions. At the beginning of the 2018/2019 academic year, there are 1,414 vocational colleges in the Republic of Uzbekistan, where 656,300 students are studying, and 454,900 students have graduated from educational institutions. Samarkand, Ferghana, Kashkadarya and Tashkent cities account for the largest share in the total number of vocational colleges. The lowest share was in Navoi, Syrdarya, Jizzakh and Bukhara regions. At the beginning of the 2018-2019 school year, the number of vocational college teachers was 44,000. In addition, 123 academic lyceums have been established at higher education institutions, which are equipped with modern teaching and laboratory equipment in the fields of natural, social, humanities, foreign languages and culture and arts, new pedagogical and information technologies. The generation is being thoroughly educated. The result of young people entering higher education institutions shows that the work in this area is unsatisfactory. Currently, there is a need to implement a number of measures to optimize the number of academic lyceums, to improve the quality and content of education, and to radically improve the enrollment rates of graduates. In order to address existing problems in this area, the Presidential Decree "On Measures to Further Improve the Activities of Secondary Special and Vocational Education Institutions" was adopted. The decision is aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of the academic lyceums, recruitment of the most talented graduates of secondary schools for education in these institutions, and creating broader conditions for young people to pursue their chosen professions and professions. It is planned to implement several tasks: several academic lyceums whose material and technical, educational and methodical base does not meet modern requirements. Terminated. One of the main problems in the field of education today is the scientific organization of landscaping. Gardening of student dormitories, libraries, summer kitchens, sports grounds is one of the main tools for improvement. The scale of landscaping is an indication of the culture of living. Demographic surveys show populations in greenery settle and migrate from these areas are rare. This means that we can make a positive impact on students’ education by planting greenery in educational institutions. We selected the study to illustrate the area of academic lyceum on Miskin Street in Almazar district of Tashkent.
Needleworms: thorny spruce, silver spruce, fruit tissues, weeds.

The main objectives of the area of academic lyceums with green plantations are:

1) protection from heat, dust and noise;
2) creating comfortable conditions for relaxation during breaks and conducting biology and physical education classes in the open air;
3) Improvement of decorative views.

On the academic lyceums there will be economic facilities, educational and experimental department (fruit garden, vegetable garden, dendrite, nursery, greenhouse, astronomy and geography, zoological corners, etc.). The balance of the territory should be: buildings - 10-12%, corridors and squares - 35%, green areas - 53-55%. A line of trees and shrubs will be erected around the area. Trees and green fences are planted around the sports grounds, and vineyards are created. Recreation areas with green plants, alley fields, pergolas (shrubs), group trees, shrubs and flowers are created. The types of green plantations should be diverse and should be planted with ornamental plant species that are common and rare in the area. No poisonous and thorny plants are used. Let the landscape design not only for aesthetic taste, but also for people. In academic lyceums and colleges, one of the main tasks is to achieve a certain balance and harmony between the natural and artificial environment, the interconnection and integration of all landscaping facilities. An important aspect of planting greenery in educational institutions is the integration of natural growing areas of green trees and artistic creativity into one system. Landscaping is a complex creative process involving technology that takes a long time and is associated with solving and implementing a number of production issues. Green building practices: creating gardens and parks; landscaping of academic lyceums or colleges; selection of plants suitable for different soil-climatic conditions; planting and grouping according to architectural and construction structures, reservoirs, roads, squares, sculptures; planting and gardening activities. It extends from the north-west to the south-east of Uzbekistan, and provides natural variability in its natural conditions. Considering these aspects, decorative tree species will be chosen for each area. In most regions of Uzbekistan, hot and cold winds blow during the summer, with cold winds prevailing in winter. Therefore, more heat and cold-resistant plants were studied and isolated. The soils of Uzbekistan are favorable only for the oasis in the oasis. Ancient irrigated soils have a strong agro-irrigation layer. In the newly constructed academic lyceum, it is necessary to carry out landscaping works on saline soils, sandy soils, or on mineral-rich soils, which need radical reclamation. The soil and climatic conditions and hydrological conditions of Uzbekistan are quite diverse. In many cases, irrigation options are limited due to insufficient water resources or soil salinization. Well-adapted vegetation in Uzbekistan allows new plant species and shrubs to be landscaped, and to create a completely new landscape and to completely change the appearance of the regions. At the same time, extreme winter and summer temperatures, low relative humidity and high evaporation rates, soil and hydrological conditions, and the number and size of trees and shrubs used for landscaping are important. Absolute minimum temperatures: -380 C in the north (Ustyurt), -250 C in the south (Termez), -30°C in Tashkent, -350 C in the lowlands, limiting the planting of warm, exotic trees and
shrubs. Absolute maximum temperature (+44 + 490) restricts planting of several ornamental plants adapted to moderate climate. Also, the relatively low relative humidity of summer air (10-25%) prevents the planting of subtropical, resistant plant species. Soil salinization and surface water discharge also have a negative impact on landscaping. Agrotechnical requirements for the creation and operation of greenery areas in academic lyceums in urban and rural areas require that Uzbekistan take into account the various climatic conditions. It is important to choose the right tree and shrub species. In academic lyceums of the eastern regions, namely Tashkent region (except Bekababad); In the foothills of the Fergana Valley, Samarkand and Urgut districts, the most decorative tree species can be used. The selection of plant species for the remaining areas should take into account their salinity, heat and cold climatic conditions, and their proximity to groundwater and drought. The biological and ecological characteristics of trees and shrubs should be appropriate to the climatic conditions and soil conditions of the area. In the academic lyceums it is advisable to place 150-300 trees per hectare (170-200 trees per 1 ha in cities and villages with moderate climate). This should be avoided by taking into account the terrain, the hydrogeographic network, and the weather. For this reason, mulberry plantations will be established in the suburban areas, perpendicular to the wind. Taking this into account, the wide green squares serve as ventilation corridors in the lyceum. The leaves of the trees have their own thermal properties. The leaves of different trees can absorb, return, and absorb different levels of heat and the solar spectrum. Changes in temperature in open areas around the study area should be taken into account when planning recreation areas. The best microclimate is when trees are compacted with compact grasses and covered with thick grass. When selecting species of ornamental plants, it is advisable to take into account the shading properties of trees. For example, the shade of linden and chestnut trees is darker than shark and white acacia. In the dry and hot climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, the shading regime is very important. A high protection effect can be achieved by examining the dust protection properties of certain trees and shrubs and selecting them correctly. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region it is necessary to pay special attention. The structure, width, height, and composition of tree species are closely linked to these indicators. Large horns, hairy, wrinkled, sparse, uneven leaves Warder.ex.Engelm.) And (b) It holds air dust well. They also absorb and absorb toxic chemical compounds, especially carbon dioxide. Nina leaf closes more dust in autumn-winter and spring than in deciduous trees. In autumn, snow-free winter and early spring, when a large amount of dust is accumulated in student housing, noodles are important because there are no leaves on these trees. Chemicals are high in the area of academic lyceums, oak-quercus, Japanese soforas - sorhoga japonica, turnip or Chinese sandy constellation (ailanthus), birch (Ulmus), shagol (Fraxinus potamophylla), because they have a large leaf surface. transport - a good protection against industrial waste and dust.

It is desirable to write the names of institutions in Latin and Uzbek languages. It is recommended to name the faculty in the “Academic Building” in the main entrance of the academic lyceum (KPP), the administration and administration of the HEI admission schedule should be established. It is also recommended that you locate a map of buildings and other facilities in the area and have different directional signs leading to them.

It is considered inappropriate to establish prohibitive rules and signs at the entrance of the building that are not compatible with the culture of the community. Corridors from entrance gate to building,

Permitting chairs and conversation benches around the corridors from the gate to the buildings is ineffective. Flowering and flowering shrubs between the main corridors (seasonal and perennial) are beautiful. It is not recommended to plant tall and inappropriate plants and fruit trees. There are also banners and statues of prominent scholars and scientists in the main corridors with educational, spiritual and educational content in the areas or specialties of the university. On the edges of the corridors, you can place propaganda tools with words of wisdom.

Gazebo

The Gazebo are made of iron and reinforced concrete accordingly. It is recommended that the patio be spacious and open.

It is not recommended that the Gazebo are closed or over-decorated, made of wood and wood products.

Benches.

It is recommended that the seats be made of durable, durable material and without luxury. Also, the seats should be without supports.
Presence of wreaths and trash bins on or near the seats provides comfort for those who sit. Seat and decorative seats are not recommended.

![Fig 4. Benches.](image)

Trash Bins.
Garbage containers should not be visible inside. It is recommended that the facility be disposed of whenever possible (by the type of garbage containers, the “Ekourna”).

![Fig 5. Trash Bins.](image)

It is not recommended to place containers with clear, durable, or luxurious materials. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, deep social and economic reforms were launched to increase its status and reputation in the world community. The big changes that are taking place today are radically changing the notion of the economic system, its forms and principles, and the relations between them. The process of shaping our national economy is theoretically reconstructed and changing according to common sense, world economic practice, the priority of universal values and the democratization of all weapons of public life. It is also clear that the more difficult and stable the economic changes are, the more socially we can reconstruct other areas of our lives.

2 CONCLUSION
Assessment of the activities of higher education institutions requires special attention to the work carried out by them in collaboration with academic lyceums to improve the effectiveness of education. Organization of training seminars, wide introduction of information and communication technologies in the educational process, mastering of foreign languages, conducting of regular master classes with experienced professors, development of criteria for assessing the work of academic lyceum teachers. covered. In addition, it is envisaged to allocate the necessary funds from the state budget to create the necessary workshops for professional colleges established on the basis of academic lyceums and to equip their territories with modern landscape design, as well as to raise salaries for faculty members at academic lyceums.

In short, the implementation of these measures is aimed at further improving the quality and effectiveness of teaching at academic lyceums, providing comprehensive support for talented young people and providing them with the necessary conditions for a well-rounded career.

REFERENCES