



 Research Article

DESIGNING AN EDUCATIONAL MEDICAL CLASS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Journal Website:
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Submission Date: December 15, 2022, **Accepted Date:** December 20, 2022,

Published Date: December 25, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-02-12-29>

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ABSTRACT

The design of a school, as well as the design of other buildings, requires the achievement of strict compliance of the developed documentation with existing legislative norms and rules. The article discusses the design features of medical classes.

KEYWORDS

Design features, medical class, school, space, modern tasks, construction, classroom.

INTRODUCTION

Getting an education is not only the duty of each of us, but also the legal right of a citizen, enshrined in the Constitution [1]. The construction of

educational institutions cannot take place without the preliminary development of a thoughtful and high-quality project. The buildings

of such objects (and there are often several of them) have many specific features, the presence of which determines the conditions created for students and teachers. Let us dwell on the study of design features on the example of a school and a higher educational institution.

Main Part

Features of school design: the location of the school should be chosen in such a way that it is most convenient in terms of transport accessibility for students and their parents. The design of the school should take into account that in a single building or in a complex of buildings, premises for various purposes should be provided. In addition to classrooms and laboratories, it is mandatory to have spacious halls, lobbies and corridors, a dining room, an assembly hall, a library, a gym, a dressing room, a medical office and a psychologist's room, premises for labor training, as well as a sufficient number of bathrooms.

Schools should include the following groups of premises: a) for an elementary school (from grades 1 to 4) - classes, a workshop for labor training, a universal extended day room, recreation, bathrooms, a vestibule with a dressing room;

b) for the «basic» school (from grades 5 to 9) - study rooms and laboratories, labor training workshops, a career guidance room;

c) school-wide: training and sports and assembly halls, a library, an office of spirituality and enlightenment «Ma'rifat-manaviyat», premises

for club and circle and social activities, a canteen, premises for administrative purposes and medical care, recreation, sanitary facilities, a lobby with dressing room;

d) in boarding schools - school premises in accordance with paragraphs «a», «b» and «c» and a block of the boarding school, which includes accommodation for students (including: sleeping, household, medical isolation, etc.).

All types of general education schools should provide for the possibility of teaching disabled children in wheelchairs [2].

Today, schools are open to the introduction of advanced technologies, and therefore, even at the stage of project development, they provide for the creation of specialized classes - computer, mini cinemas, professionally equipped workshops. The size of the school depends on how spacious it should be in accordance with the demographic situation of the area, as well as how specific subjects are taught in it [3]. For example, in some schools they study several foreign languages, or organize quite diverse circles. In this regard, it should be noted that there are also schools of mathematical or humanitarian bias, and for many families this is a determining factor when choosing an educational institution. Therefore, the development of the project must also be preceded by an appropriate marketing research. The design of a school, as well as the design of other buildings, requires the achievement of strict compliance of the developed documentation with existing legislative norms and rules [4]. However, when we talk about the place where the child will

spend most of his childhood, we must understand that the demands of society for a modern school are higher than ever. Each of us was a child, and, therefore, it is not a secret for us that the internal atmosphere at school largely determines our mood and desire to return to it again and again. Therefore, the design of such an institution should take into account not only construction and sanitary and epidemiological standards, ensure safety, but also be based on the knowledge of the psychology of both young children and adolescents. School should be associated in children not only with a place where teachers constantly require them to perform various tasks, but also with a place where you can relax, chat calmly with peers, or take up your favorite hobby. This means that recreational zones should be created at the school, as well as extra-curricular creative activities on relevant topics. Moreover, the child should feel comfortable before and after lessons, as well as during meals, in terms of hygienic conditions. Separately, it should be noted that sleeping rooms should be organized in boarding schools [5]. Modern schools are actively trying to improve their rating by building museums and living spaces, exhibition halls, as well as introducing interesting architectural and design solutions. The diversity of school premises should be reflected in the project in such a way that classrooms, educational and sports, service and premises for cultural and mass purposes, as well as professional orientation, most conveniently coexist with each other and contribute to the creation of comfortable conditions for students and teachers, administrative and economic personnel. In

addition, increased fire safety requirements are imposed on school buildings - evacuation plans must be developed, sufficient fire extinguishing equipment must be provided, emergency exits arranged and unhindered access to them provided [6]. Most schools today also take care of ensuring a high degree of safety for schoolchildren, and therefore provide in advance for the installation of a pass system at the entrance to the school building, install alarms, and also organize a specialized security post.

The design of the school extends not only to the building of the educational institution, but also provides for the arrangement of the adjacent territory.

The following trends have emerged in the design and construction of secondary schools:

- openness: providing access to all educational premises and allowing students to master them in their free time. The school building must provide the opportunity to have personal space for leisure;
- spaciousness: the approach with the provision of spaciousness is more in line with the feelings of a modern person, however, for some children, it may be the other way around, uncomfortable in such a room. To do this, it is necessary to diversify the space in order to provide the child, along with an open common area, with a space with a chamber setting;
- mobility: in schools with a mobile interior, a student and a teacher can change the space for themselves. Mobility implies the child's

constant thinking about the possibility of using such a space, in contrast to the standard office environment, where nothing needs to be transformed;

- creativity: an exciting space to explore is an important trend in education, but there should also be reasonable limits here.

When designing a building, it is imperative to maintain a balance:

- openness and psychological security;
- publicity and the possibility of privacy;
- privacy and self-demonstration opportunities;
- freedom of movement and motor self-regulation (restrictions);
- functionality (standards of use) and creativity in the use of space.

The lack of this balance is a typical mistake of many schools, because the modern trend is not only the transformation of the educational space of the classroom into something more complex, but also the transformation of stairs, corridors, assembly halls into full-fledged educational spaces. Educational zones in corridors and halls are created by isolating areas of space - using screens or a special layout. Educational corners and stands have a huge potential, because they constantly surround children, draw attention to themselves, and serve as an additional source for self-education. The educational resource of stairs is used very little in schools. How easily and simply they can be used to master, for example, arithmetic skills.

As for the assembly halls, traditionally, attention is paid only to the stage and the audience seats - after all, it is there, as it seems at first glance, that the performance takes place. But most of the educational process in the preparation of performances takes place both behind the stage and in the rest of the hall. In order for the school theater to become a full-fledged educational space, it is necessary to adapt it to a variety of needs. In particular, it is imperative to make sure that the spectator seats can be removed conveniently and quickly, and the hall turns into a platform open for experiments.

The main tasks of the modern school are the disclosure of the abilities of each student, the education of a decent and patriotic person, a person ready for life in a high-tech, competitive world. School education should be structured in such a way that graduates can independently set and achieve serious goals, skillfully respond to different life situations [7-10].

CONCLUSION

At today's modern stage of development, a modern school is a wide information space, the introduction of information technology in the educational process, textbooks on digital media. This is the creation, development and effective use of managed information educational resources, including personal user databases and data and knowledge banks of students and teachers with the possibility of widespread access to work with them.

The modern rapidly changing world requires from a person not a set of frozen knowledge and skills, but the ability to think, understand, reflect, act, communicate, and imagine.

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