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Scientific Director: ***Dotseny Inogamov Bakhtiyor Ismoilovich***
Abdillayev Boburjon Ikramjanovich,
2nd course of Tashkent University of Architecture and Construction

FORMATION OF SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE IN CENTRAL ASIA. TASHKENT UNIVERSITY OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

Abstract: Central Asia is distinguished by its rich history, culture and architecture. School architecture played an important role in the development of education and culture in this region. This article analyzes the formation of school architecture in Central Asia, its history, styles and modern status.

Key words: school architecture, modern architecture, geometric patterns, calligraphy, ornaments.

School architecture in Central Asia dates back to ancient times. Along with the spread of Islam came educational institutions, including madrasahs and schools. During this period, architecture included not only educational institutions, but also religious and cultural centers. Cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva became centers of education and science, famous for their beautiful architectural structures. School architecture developed in various styles in Central Asia. Islamic architecture was mainly influenced by Arabic, Turkish and Persian styles. Schools are often decorated with intricate geometric patterns, arabesques and calligraphy. These ornaments were important not only aesthetically, but also religiously. School buildings are often equipped with large courtyards, classrooms and libraries. In Central Asia, schools served not only as centers of education, but also as centers of social and cultural life. Schools played an important role in education of the young generation, development of science and culture. They also actively participated in religious education and formation of moral values. Schools, in turn, contributed to the development of society. From the middle of the 20th century, school architecture in Central Asia entered a new stage. During the Soviet era, schools began to be built in a more functional and simple style. However, after independence, Central Asian countries tried to restore their cultural heritage. Today, school architecture is developing, combining traditional styles with modern architecture. New schools are aimed at using environmentally friendly materials, introducing modern technologies and providing students with comfortable education.School architecture developed in several styles in Central Asia. Along with the spread of Islam, many schools and madrasahs were built. Buildings built in this style are often decorated with intricate geometric patterns, arabesques, and calligraphy. Islamic architecture is characterized by its design based on symmetry and balance. Persian architecture had an important influence on the construction of educational institutions in Central Asia. This style has many gardens, courtyards and water sources which add to the aesthetic beauty of the schools. Turkish architecture was reflected in the Central Asian region, especially in the schools built by the Turkic peoples. This style uses more simple and functional designs. In the mid-20th century during the Soviet Union, schools began to be built in a more functional and simple style. During this period, schools were often built in standardized designs. After independence, Central Asian countries tried to restore their cultural heritage. Modern schools are developing by combining traditional styles with modern architecture. In this style, the use of ecologically clean materials and the introduction of modern technologies are important. These styles played an important role in the development of school architecture in Central Asia, and each style is distinguished by its own characteristics the social role of schools has historically been very important. Schools, first of all, performed the task of teaching and spreading knowledge. They played an important role in educating the young generation in

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science, literature, art and other fields. Schools, in turn, played an important role in preserving and developing national culture and traditions. They served to teach and transfer the cultural heritage of Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik and other nations from generation to generation. Schools played an important role in ensuring integration between different social strata and ethnic groups. They brought young people together and helped unite them on the basis of common goals and values. Schools have helped in social mobilization and in reducing the gap between social classes. It helps to increase educational opportunities, increase social status and expand economic opportunities.

Schools played an important role in the moral and spiritual education of young people. They guided the youth on the right path by teaching them their values, traditions and morals. Schools have played an important role in the processes of social change and renewal. They contribute to the development of society by introducing new ideas, knowledge and technologies. In general, schools in Central Asia are an integral part of social life, and their role extends from education to culture and social integration.

Modern school architecture has undergone a number of changes, these changes are aimed at making the educational process more efficient and convenient. Modern schools include more innovative and modern design elements. Open and bright classrooms, multifunctional spaces and modern furniture make the school environment comfortable. Many modern schools are built with environmental sustainability in mind. Energy-efficient technologies, renewable materials, and green spaces help reduce the environmental footprint of schools. Schools are striving to create spaces that accommodate students' different learning styles. This includes, for example, spaces for group work, corners for individual study and studios for creative activities. Modern schools widely use technologies in the educational process. Interactive whiteboards, computers, tablets and other digital tools make the learning process of students more interesting and effective. Open spaces, libraries, and recreation areas help students interact with each other. Modern schools place great emphasis on safety. Secure entrances, surveillance cameras, and other security measures make the school environment safer. Some modern schools are adopting the open school concept, which allows students to study outdoors.

This, in turn, helps to increase the physical activity of students. In general, modern school architecture is filled with changes aimed at making the educational process more effective, convenient and interesting. These changes will help improve the learning experience for students.

Modern school architecture supports a range of learning styles. Open and flexible spaces encourage students to work in groups. This method helps students to exchange ideas with each other and solve problems together. Modern schools allow students to work on projects to solve real-life problems. This approach fosters students' creativity and problem-solving skills. Schools create spaces and resources that meet the individual needs of students. This allows students to learn at their own pace. Digital technologies and interactive learning tools ensure that students actively participate in lessons. This method helps the students to concentrate. Modern schools provide creative spaces and resources to encourage creative thinking. It helps develop students' creativity. Schools create special programs and spaces to support students' emotional and social growth. This helps to improve student interaction. There are spaces and resources that allow students to learn through hands-on experiences. This method helps students to apply their theoretical knowledge in practice. Modern school architecture helps to make the educational process of students more effective and interesting by supporting these teaching methods.

Conclusion:

In Central Asia, school architecture is historically, culturally, and socially important. It played an important role not only as an educational institution, but also in the development of society. Since historical times, schools have been distinguished by their beauty and functionality. In modern times,

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Central Asian countries are trying to preserve and develop their cultural heritage. The school will continue to achieve new achievements in the field of architecture, education of the next generation and science.

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