**УДК 910.796.5/711**

**ORGANIZATIONAL FEATURES OF MODERN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS ON THE EXAMPLE OF AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the principles associated with the organization of modern university complexes according to the concepts of “campus”. Based on international experience, the types of complexes of higher education institutions and the prospects for their promotion were considered. The example of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University traces the need to create a convenient space with a properly organized campus structure to achieve the best quality education. Attention is focused on the peculiarities of the development of the infrastructure of modern campuses, projects on greening their territory and accessibility of facilities for students, teachers and researchers. As a result of the analysis of various materials, important aspects of the organization, management and implementation of projects on the components of university campuses were identified. In the end of article were drawn conclusions on how the availability and improvement of campuses affects on the status, recognition, image and competitiveness of universities at the international level.

**Key words:** university campus; student quarter, facility, complex, students.

**ЗАМАНАУИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ КАМПУСЫНЫҢ ҰЙЫМДАСТЫРУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ МЫСАЛЫНДА**

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**Аннотация:** Мақалада “кампус” ұғымына сәйкес заманауи университеттік кешендердің құрылысына байланысты қағидалар қарастырылған. Халықаралық тәжірибеге сүйене отырып, жоғары оқу орындары кешендерінің түрлері және оларды жылжыту перспективалары қарастырылды. Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті мысалында сапалы білімге қол жеткізу үшін дұрыс ұйымдастырылған кампус құрылымы бар ыңғайлы кеңістік құру қажеттілігі ескеріледі. Заманауи кампустардың инфрақұрылымын дамыту ерекшеліктеріне, олардың аумақтарын көгалдандыру жобалары мен студенттер, оқытушылар мен зерттеушілер үшін нысандардың қол жетімділігіне назар аударылады. Әр түрлі материалдарды талдау нәтижесінде университеттік кампустың компоненттері бойынша жобаларды ұйымдастырудың, басқарудың және іске асырудың маңызды аспектілері анықталды. Мақала соңында университеттердің кампусының болуы және жетілуі олардың халықаралық деңгейдегі мәртебесіне, танылуына, имиджіне және бәсекеге қабілеттілігіне қалай әсер ететіндігі туралы қорытынды жасалды.

**Түйін сөздер:** университет кампусы, студенттер қалашығы, объект, кешен, студенттер.

**ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКОГО КАМПУСА НА ПРИМЕРЕ КАЗАХСКОГО НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО**

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**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются принципы связанные с организацией современных университетских комплексов по концепциям “кампуса”. На основе мирового опыта были рассмотрены виды комплексов высших учебных заведении и перспективы их продвижения. На примере Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби прослеживается необходимость создания удобного пространства с правильно организованной структурой студенческого городка для достижения лучшего качества образования. Акцентируется внимание на особенности развития инфраструктуры современных кампусов, проекты по озеленению их территории и доступности объектов для учащихся, преподавателей и исследователей. В результате анализа различных материалов были выявлены важные аспекты организации, управления и реализации проектов по составляющим университетских кампусов. В конце статьи сделаны выводы того как наличие и совершенствование кампусов влияет на статус, признание, имидж и конкурентоспособность университетов на международном уровне.

**Ключевые слова:** университетский кампус; студенческий городок, объект, комплекс, студенты.

An analysis of global trends in the development of education and science shows that the university ceases to be only a place for the transfer of knowledge from teacher to student in the form of lectures. In modern conditions, the importance of universities in the innovative development of countries has increased sharply, due to the need to increase competitiveness through internationalization and research integration. Universities are becoming an important asset of the city, region, country, and the more comfortable their infrastructure, the better equipped, the greater the chances of attracting leading specialists in the region, country, near and far abroad. The combination of research and educational activities in university complexes provides competitive advantages for educational institutions and new staff compared to traditional universities. Such universities form the personnel potential for all areas of the economy. At the same time, new educational technologies require new spaces and organizational forms for their full functioning.

Generally, the “campus” has a Latin origin (designated “field”, “open space”) is a class complex, which includes educational, scientific, laboratory, pilot production, social and recreational and residential facilities and spaces in a single salted area belonging to one organization, with mainly pedestrian accessibility of all facilities. The concept of campus was first used in the description of the University of Princeton (USA, XVII century) [1].

The term “campus”, as a rule, is used in connection with the leading universities of the world, where the campus is a symbol of the university and one of the indicators of its prestige. The tradition of building campuses initially developed in Europe, and later gained distribution around the world in connection with the high functionality of such a placement of the university’s property complex to implement its main tasks. Today, having a campus is an additional argument in favor of the university’s competitiveness, as it creates the conditions for study and living, for example, for foreign students or young researchers.

In terms of scale and size (the number of students in this educational institution), university campuses are of several types.

1. Micro-campus in an urban environment. It involves the concentration of all the minimum necessary functions of the complex in one facility (Bocconi University, Design School in Copenhagen, International Business School in Skolkovo, Moscow).

2. Mini-campus - this type is typical of classical universities, new universities (one university - up to 2000-5000 students).

3. The classic historical campus - with a system of malls and colleges. A typical example is Oxford. The college is a historical spatial scheme: the center of the composition was a quadrangular courtyard, usually of a square or rectangular shape, around which all functional volumes were formed.

4. Macro-campus - with a high building density and complex structure, usually repeatedly reconstructed and rebuilt. Over time, classical universities, subject to changes in the program, come to such a structure under the influence of the expansion and development of the university.

5. Mega-campus. This type consists of several research institutes (from 2 to 10) with a common social, engineering and transport infrastructure - up to 220,000 people. (Mega-campus in Guangzhou) [2].

A distinctive feature of these university complexes is the global scale of activity and the global scale of influence due to international educational programs, leadership in scientific research in the most popular areas, attracting foreign students, teaching researchers, implementing joint projects with universities in developing countries. Examples of successful campuses in the world (USA, England, France, Hong Kong, South Korea, Russia, etc) reveal existing trends in the design and construction of modern campuses. Successful university campuses have a recognizable image, a visual image, a certain brand. On such campuses, special importance is given to public open pedestrian spaces that create an atmosphere for communication, interaction of people.

It is important to note that the greatest campus in the USSR, Lomonosov Moscow State University, one of the oldest and largest classical universities in Russia (founded in 1755) was built in 1950s. Today it includes 15 research institutes, 43 faculties, and more than 300 departments. The University has at its disposal more than 600 buildings and structures, including the Main Building on the Vorobiev’s Hills. Their total area is about 1 million m². In Moscow, the territory occupied by Moscow State University is 205.7 ha. An extra new University territory of 120 hectares allocated by the Moscow Government has been actively developing since 2003. in the period of the USSR the campus of Lomonosov Moscow State University was the prototype of campus KazNU, called KazGuGrad [3].

The construction of the complex KazGuGrad was started in 1971. The project was developed by the authors of the institute for the design of higher educational institutions “Giprovuz” (architects V. Bondarenko - manager, V. Egorov, Yu. S. Zimin, engineer L. P. Samartsev). The total territory of KazNU more than 100 hectares is located between the Esentai River in the east, the Botanical Garden in the west, from Timiryazev Street in the north to al-Farabi Avenue in the south [4].

The experience of creating the first university campus in our country with world-class infrastructure can be traced on the example of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. It is the leading institution of the system of higher education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and one of the top university of Central Asia. There are 16 faculties, 67 departments, 32 research institutes and centers, a technology park in KazNU; approximately 40,000 students, undergraduates and doctoral students study.

In the layout of the KazNU complex there are 4 functional zones - educational, industrial, sports, residential and business. The main core connecting these zones is the esplanade. The dominant position is occupied by the high-rise building of the administration (height 75 m), emphasizing the architectural and compositional significance of the entire complex [3]. The university infrastructure includes student service center “Keremet”, Internet center, library, dormitories and other objects. The illustration of infrastructure facilities of university is indicated in the picture in accordance with the list in the table.

Such complexes help to achieve high efficiency and continuity of the scientific and educational process. The territory is well guarded and is socially safe. Objects of educational, social and residential profiles are located within walking distance. The need for movement between educational buildings is minimized. Transport infrastructure, including communication with the city center, is developed. There are internal public spaces for visitors and citizens. As a rule, being modern and original objects, campuses have a “stimulating” effect on the surrounding areas in terms of landscaping. For instance, the program “Green campus”, which is actively supported by the university, students and the public. In recent years, KazNU is actively continuing work on landscaping the campus. In early August of this year, 18 thousand square meters were updated. m. of asphalt pavement, laid 2 thousand square meters of new pedestrian walkways from colored pavers. Much attention was paid to planting green spaces and breaking down flower beds [4].



Picture. KazNU Campus, 3D-model [3]

Table.Campus facilities of KazNU

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **№** | **Objects** |
| 1 | Main Administration Building |
| 2 | Palace of students. U.A. Zholdasbekova |
| 3 | Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics |
| 4 | Physics and Technology Faculty |
| 5 | Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology |
| 6 | Faculty of History, Archeology and Ethnology;  Faculty of Philology, Literary Studies and World Languages; Faculty of Journalism |
| 7 | Higher School of Economics and Business; Faculty of Law |
| 8 9 | Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology,  Faculty of Geography and Environmental Sciences |
| 10 | Al-Farabi Library |
| 11 | Youth Internet Center |
| 12 | Food Service Plant “Ay-Tumar” |
| 13 | Student Service Center “Keremet” |
| 14 | Sports and fitness complex |
| 15 | Students dormitories |

To develop medical management and improve the quality of medical services, an international Kazakh-Korean Diagnostic Center has been opened, equipped with modern medical equipment, the logistics of work is based on international standards and new innovative technologies. The main direction is the provision of a full range of screening tests for students and faculty of the university.

The Center paid special attention to youth policy by uniting student social organizations. Here students can receive financial support, find answers on academic policy, take part in the organization and conduct of student events.

On the campus there is a whole complex for complete education and leisure: a sports complex with a gym, sports fields and sections, a medical center. University has a stadium with a grandstand for 5,000 spectators, two reserve football fields, tennis courts, summer playgrounds, a sports gym and a large sports palace with halls for wrestling, boxing and two grounds for playing soccer.

In their free time, students can receive the services of a cinema, cafe, bookstore, supermarket, photo studio, atelier, beauty salon, laundry, stationery kiosk, image store, Komek charity store. Nonresident students are provided with a dormitories. There are 14 dormitories in KazNU, and all of them are comfortable, safe and have all the conditions for living (shower, kitchen, recreation room, gym, Internet points, telephone) [4].

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University is the leader of the National Rankings among the universities of Kazakhstan and according to a study by the international rating agency QS World University Rankings, in the academic year 2018 took 220th place among the 800 best universities in the world. In addition, the QS ranking shows that the vast majority of leading universities belong to the category of “large” universities with a 78% indicator, which shows that reach the highest rankings universities need campuses [5].

Consequently, having analyzed the features of a modern campus using the example of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, the following features can be formulated:

1. General accessibility. All of the above facilities are within walking distance of each other, which saves time.
2. Territorial Reach. All services provided in the facilities are available to everyone including students, teachers and other university staff.
3. Integration into the natural landscape - the “Green campus”, which affects the welfare and general appearance of the campus.

One of the main planning ideas of the modern university campus is to create a unified spatial environment with maximum openness and accessibility of all educational, social and residential profiles. On campuses, the public space engenders social interactions between students, between teachers, also engenders the practice of student self-organization, and these principles of initiative action allow raising active leaders, developing structures of self-government and self-regulation of campus life.

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