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Formation of university housing and social infrastructure in Russia¹

Abstract. *Today, there is an acute issue of the university's housing and social infrastructure. This is the imperative of the times and of the present, on which the development of educational activities, the competitiveness of our personnel and the prosperity of the country's economy in general depend. The housing and social infrastructure of the university requires large investments. This article examined the experience and level of provision with housing and social infrastructure of Russian universities. The experience of universities is different, but they are all aimed at the development of education in the country and at innovative teaching methods, in order to have a competent, competitive and prepared for the modern realities of the younger generation. The article analyzes the current state and projects of the university's housing infrastructure on the example of the Russian Federation.*

Keywords: *Housing, Housing infrastructure, Social infrastructure, Student hostels, Cultural and leisure centers.*

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Introduction

A modern university is not only an institution of professional education, it is a powerful knowledge-intensive and socio-cultural center that forms the personnel of many public spheres, institutions and institutions. In this regard, the level of integrated organization of all components of its housing and social infrastructure is particularly high today.

Traditionally, universities are formed in large cities or local urban development centers that have a developed educational environment, organized infrastructure, and appropriate scientific and

educational personnel. A wide contingent of the population is sent to such centers for higher education and scientific work, which dictates the need to create a special long-term residential environment in their structure, for a nonresident contingent – student housing. They are formed at a modern university not only for residential functions, but also for independent educational work, recreation, leisure, health and recreation and developing socio-cultural activities. This makes it necessary to form the housing and social infrastructure of the university as a multifunctional complex, which is a specifically integrated object with various functions, taking

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into account the specifics of work and the needs of the student body, as well as the social, psychological and emotional aspects of the life of young people who are forced to live for a long time in isolation from their families. This is a relatively independent special space, structurally integrated into the architectural environment of universities.

Methodology

The hypothesis of the study is the formation of the student's home as a developed multifunctional spatial structure, including comfortable living spaces with an individual living area, taking into account the provision of conditions for educational work, as well as a complex of premises for socio-cultural and leisure functions.

The urgent need to build housing for students, the need to improve its quality and match the nature of their work, as well as the qualitative shortcomings of existing temporary housing facilities at Russian universities, and the lack of research on their organization in modern conditions, determine the relevance of this topic of the scientific article.

Research methods include system analysis, which allows us to consider various factors of the formation and development of the object in the relationship; the study of materials on the problem, as well as the analysis of real and experimental projects. The purpose of the study is to analyze, generalize and systematize the practice of forming university housing and social infrastructure in Russia.

Discussion

In the post-industrial era, the quality of individual training of specialists, rather than the mass production of personnel, is becoming more important. This is reflected in the organization of student housing. There is a saturation of living rooms with functionally necessary equipment, there is a transition to a greater individualization of student housing.

RAEX experts have identified which Russian universities provide their students with the best

possible conditions for studying and living. To assess the conditions for obtaining a quality education at a university, RAEX analysts selected 16 criteria divided into four groups [1]:

1. The level of teaching.
2. International integration.
3. Resource availability.
4. The demand for the university among applicants.

The level of teaching was assessed based on the number of teachers per 100 students in the university and the percentage of teachers who are members of the state academies of sciences. This indicator is also influenced by the number of university students < victories in international Olympiads and the level of teaching of disciplines. The highest score on international integration was awarded to universities with the highest proportion of full-time foreign students, as well as students who spent at least a semester on an internship abroad and those who receive two diplomas at graduation. The resource security of the university consists of financial prosperity, the amount of gratuitous material assistance to the university from people and companies, and expert evaluation. The demand among applicants was calculated based on the average price for studying, the share of Olympiad participants and the average USE score for budget and contract admission.

The first place in terms of conditions for obtaining a quality education was taken by the Lomonosov Moscow State University. It was followed by the Moscow University of Physics and Technology and St. Petersburg State University (Table 1) [1].

Table 1

Rating for obtaining quality education in Russian universities in 2020

Rank	Name of the university
1	Lomonosov Moscow State University
2	Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (National Research University)
3	St. Petersburg State University
4	Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University) RUSSIAN Foreign Ministry

5	National Research Nuclear University «Moscow Institute of Engineering and Physics»
6	National Research University Higher School of Economics»
7	ITMO University
8	Tomsk Polytechnic University
9	Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration
10	Novosibirsk National Research State University
11	National Research Tomsk State University
12	Bauman Moscow State Technical University (National Research University)
13	Peoples Friendship University of Russia
14	Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
15	Peter the Great Saint Petersburg Polytechnic University
16	Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
17	Ural Federal University named after the First President of Russia B. N. Yeltsin
18	Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University
19	National Research Technological University «MISiS»
20	Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas (National Research University)
Note: compiled by the authors based on the source [1].	

For students, social leisure institutions are the main areas of socio-cultural and professional integration, professional and personal self-realization, and activation of personal and professional resources. However, all these advantages of extracurricular activities are not fully realized for each student, are not familiar and accessible in personal and professional development. The analysis of theoretical research and practice of training in higher education institutions shows that today there are still problematic issues of development and implementation of technologies, the purpose and main objectives of which are the organization of cultural and leisure activities aimed at forming

an active professional position of students and developing their professional potential [2].

Results

The availability of places fixes the role of the state in higher education as an actor that allows to mobilize the funds of society and direct them to certain regions, universities, types of university activities, as well as as a regulator that determines the «rules of the game» in the field, including with regard to access to quality education [3,4].

The availability of housing and dormitories for students remains one of the major problems, with an average of 60 to 80 %. This was noted by the President of the country: «It has become more acute, young people from the periphery in greater numbers began to enter the leading universities of the country, not only in St. Petersburg and Moscow, but also in other leading universities in other territories of Russia. Of course, in this regard, a greater number of places in dormitories were required. In 2019 and 2020, more than 12 billion rubles were allocated for the allocation of places in dormitories, and more than 27 billion rubles are planned until 2024. It is necessary, of course, to attract funds from several sources, including from public-private partnerships. With all sources of funding in mind, I hope that we will be able to solve the problem of dormitories. Of course, some objects are probably impossible to repair, they just need to be demolished or it should be such a deep renovation, which should create a completely new habitat « [5].

Material existence forms consciousness, and the quality of the living environment plays an essential role in the life of any person. Currently, students are forced to live in a low-quality environment for many years (from 4 to 7 or more), which makes up 5.7 % to 10.2 % of the entire life span with an average life expectancy of 69.8 years in the Russian Federation. This segment falls on the age from 18 to 25 years, i.e. - the time of active conceptual socialization, in which the intensive formation of the individual takes place, and the formation of his worldview is completed, value and aesthetic guidelines are established, in which the quality of the life environment plays an important role [6].

In Russia in the XXI century, with the introduction of the unified state exam, as well as with the widespread use of new means of communication, the number of nonresident students has increased and there is an increase in the shortage of places, which is noted in government meetings [3,4,7]. So, in Moscow, the shortage of places in student dormitories is estimated at more than 65-70 thousand units.

Consider the situation with the provision of places in the student housing of some universities in Russia. For example, at the Moscow State Medical University. Sechenov built a new hostel for fifteen hundred people, but, unfortunately, the problem with the lack of places it does not solve. Today, the security for students is two and a half thousand places in university dormitories, and 500 places are taken in other universities in Moscow. In some cases, the accommodation of foreign students of this university is provided by the companies that bring them to Moscow. The university plans to build a new hostel for foreigners for one and a half thousand places.

In the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, the problem of dormitories is also acute, their number of rooms in 2020 was only 300 places.

At Bauman Moscow State Technical University, five thousand students live in a dormitory, and about half of them are still missing. There is a system of settlement in the private sector, at the expense of the student union. The university is building dormitories, and in 2020 it introduced a whole complex.

There are 35 thousand students at Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, about 15 thousand of them live in dormitories. Almost all the dormitories of the university are already «antiques»: for the most part, these are buildings built in the 30-40s of the last century. And a significant part of the university's funds is spent, unfortunately, not on increasing places in dormitories, but on improving living conditions, and this has been done for the last ten years. Currently, the construction of a world-class student campus with 8,5 thousand seats is being considered.

The cost of living in student dormitories in Russia depends on the city where the university is located, the type of hostel, the number of students living in one room, and some other factors [8].

In Russia, the residential environment of universities is traditionally represented by separate buildings of dormitories or their complexes – «student campuses». These are monofunctional objects, which are residential buildings with rooms and bedrooms, created according to the type of traditional dwellings for factory workers, where the area of rooms is critically minimized (6 sq. m / person according to current standards). The basic structural unit is the collective rooms for 2-4 people. The areas of the service rooms are also extremely minimized, and the rooms themselves are removed from the living rooms and are designed for a large number of users, which creates significant inconvenience and reduces the efficiency of household processes [6]. Such an organization negatively affects the quality of home teaching and educational work, recreation and leisure, and also leads to significant unproductive time expenditures. In addition, now a nonresident student actually does not have a functional space for home teaching and educational work. The existing dormitories are unnecessarily collectivized – they lack isolated emotional and psychological spaces that are physically and psychologically necessary for personal rest and reflection. Such an organization of university housing not only does not meet many of the vital needs of students, but also significantly reduces the effectiveness of training.

Regardless of the location and settlement, the campus usually includes several buildings of dormitories, a club and an outdoor sports field on the common territory. The territory is usually not equipped with Parking spaces, recreational areas and areas for communication. In the complexes, there are insufficient (or no) lanterns, benches, canopies and other small architectural forms. The functional potential of the territory in most of the existing campuses is not disclosed. Service companies are often not represented at all, in some cases there is a public catering point-a canteen.

Students are forced to spend considerable time on the road to service centers in the nearest areas of the city, to meet their daily household needs. In some cases, there is a shop and/or a barber shop on the campus, which, as a rule, are not provided for in the original project, and are located in premises converted for this purpose. On the territory of most of the student campuses (campuses) considered in the study, grocery and hardware stores, pharmacies, hairdressers, beauty salons and other enterprises serving the daily and periodic household needs of students were not identified, which significantly reduces the functional comfort of living. Leisure facilities, with the exception of the student club, are also absent. Cafes, restaurants, cinemas, bars, theaters and other leisure facilities for young people were not identified on the territory of most of the campuses (campuses) considered in the study.

Separately, the most progressive objects of student housing were studied, such as the campus of the Far Eastern Federal University; the complex of dormitories of the Siberian Federal University in Krasnoyarsk; the new dormitory

of the Tomsk State University. The campus of the Far Eastern Federal University consists of 23 buildings (11 residential) with a total area of 760 thousand square meters. In addition to the dormitories, the campus includes: educational and laboratory buildings, a student center, an administrative building, sports and fitness complexes. The campus is located on a spacious territory with views of the bay of Ajax and the Ussuri Bay. This territory is full of walking areas, sports facilities, spaces for comfortable pastime, classes and recreation. Each student is provided with a place in the hostel. Today, there are about three and a half thousand foreign students. Most of them, of course, live on the island campus. But there is also a number of rooms in the mainland of Vladivostok. The university plans to build at least two or three additional hotel complexes on Russian Island in the coming years. Now three separate buildings are prepared in case of quarantine. The student housing on the campus is represented by eleven buildings of three types with 5.5 thousand rooms. There are three types of rooms listed below (Table 2).

Table 2

Types of rooms in student dormitories on campus in Russia

№	Room type	Area, sq. m.	Cost per bed, rubles per month	Furniture composition
1	Double «standard»	25	2900-3100	2 beds; 2 bedside tables; 2 desks with a sliding stand; 2 chairs; 2 bookshelves; double-leaf wardrobe; built-in wardrobe; 2 table lamps.
2	Double «superior»	30-32	3400-3600	2 beds; 2 bedside tables; 2 desks with a sliding stand; 2 chairs; 2 bookshelves; double-leaf wardrobe; built-in wardrobe; 2 table lamps.
3	Single room	19	4600-4800	bed; bedside table; desk with filing cabinet; armchair; bookshelf; double-leaf wardrobe; built-in wardrobe; table lamp.
Note: compiled by the authors based on the source [6,7,8].				

Thus, summarizing the practice of forming complexes of student campuses (campuses) on the territory of Russia, considering the architectural and functional organization of these objects and the experience of their use, we can come to the following conclusions.

Existing student housing complexes – student campuses (campuses) are characterized by poorly developed infrastructure of consumer services. They lack shops, hairdressers, dry cleaners, and other necessary elements.

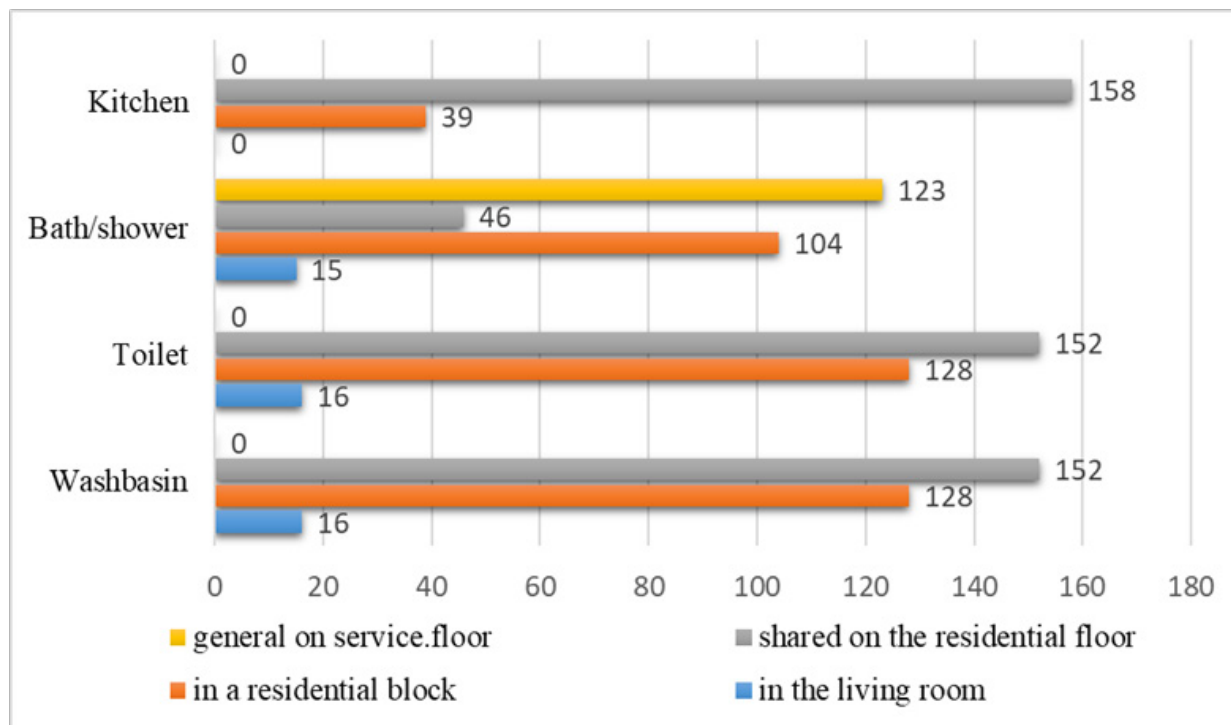
- The existing campuses are characterized by poorly developed infrastructure of cultural services-there are no cafes, clubs, bars, cinemas necessary for the leisure of the living youth.

- The territory and public spaces of the existing campuses have a low quality of the recreational environment, there is a low degree of use of the recreational and communication potential of the territories of the campuses. There is a lack of spaces for independent education, working with information, as well as a small number of spaces for communication.

- Most college campuses have sports facilities, but their number and variety are not sufficient.

There are several types of dormitories in Russian universities. Of the surveyed buildings by type of space-planning solution, they were distributed as follows: 57% - corridor type, 43 % - sectional type, 0-gallery type. The most common space-planning structure of a student housing building at the moment in Russia is an extended corridor-type building with rooms that have access directly to the corridor and communicate through it with the service rooms [6,9].

Summarizing the results of the study of the practice of designing and building temporary housing, we can conclude that 94.6% of the surveyed living rooms lack any service devices and amenities. In 43.1% of cases, the washbasin and toilet are located in a block with several rooms (including 35.1% of cases when a bath or shower is also located in the block), and in 56.9% - all service devices and amenities are located remotely on the residential or service floors (Figure 1).



Note: compiled by the authors on the basis of the source [6, 10].

Figure 1 – A diagram illustrating the location of appliances and service rooms in the surveyed student housing.

In most of the buildings surveyed, there were living rooms of different sizes, designed, respectively, for different numbers of residents. Data on the distribution of living rooms in buildings, depending on the estimated number of residents, are shown in the diagram (Figure 2). The majority of buildings (85.5%) had triple rooms, and there was also a quantitative predominance of triple rooms in buildings with different types of rooms.

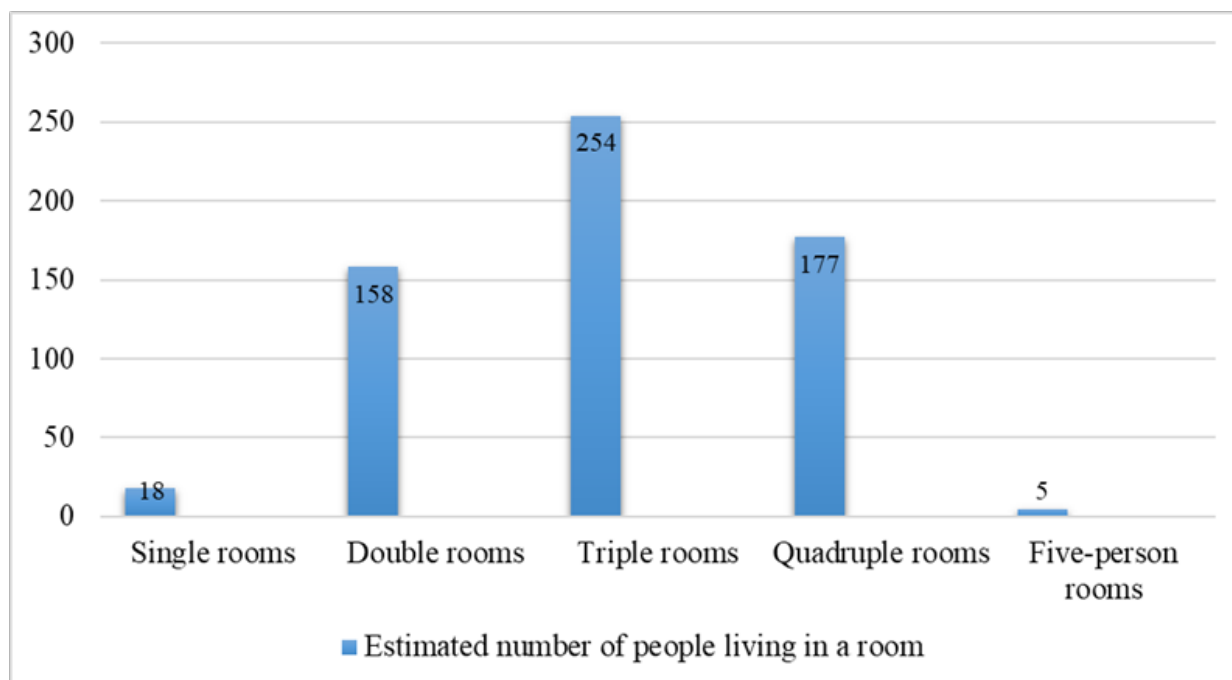
Four (59.5%) and double (53.1%) rooms are also common, while single (6.0%) and five (1.7%) rooms are the most rare. Most of the single rooms identified in the study are located on the campus of the Far Eastern Federal University (11 buildings out of 18), but even in these, one of the most modern student housing facilities in Russia, single rooms make up an absolute minority of living rooms and are presented to residents for an additional (increased) fee.

Service premises are usually located far from residential premises, which entails a large unproductive time spent on transitions. Buildings often have a low architectural expressiveness – the monotony of the facades, caused in particular

by the monofunctionality of the internal content and the uniformity of the premises. Buildings and complexes in general do not take into account the specifics of modern scientific and educational work. Often, dormitories for students are built according to the same standard projects, despite the fundamental difference in their work.

Summarizing the results of the review of the practice of designing student housing buildings, we can draw the following conclusions:

- The main solutions are corridor and sectional dormitories with closed intra-storey and inter-storey communications, justified by the climate of the country and the need for their year-round use.
- Standard projects and reuse projects prevail. Medium-and multi-storey buildings are typical.
- Buildings of temporary housing, as well as complexes, are characterized by poorly developed infrastructure of household and cultural services.
- The vast majority of the premises of the surveyed buildings are designed for collective use, which entails an increased sanitary and epidemiological danger and a high rate of spread of diseases in the building.



Note: compiled by the authors on the basis of the source [6, 10].

Figure 2 – A diagram illustrating the presence of rooms with quantitative occupancy in the surveyed student housing.

Conclusion

In general, today's realities are characterized by the process of comprehensive improvement of the convenience of housing at the university. Buildings and housing complexes in this period are also characterized by the formation of special internal and external public spaces, the architecture and equipment of such spaces allow you to comfortably accommodate different groups of people and individual students, effectively and comfortably organize classes, discussions, joint leisure, work of various types and types, contacts.

According to the results of the study of the practice of forming student housing, part of the

buildings of dormitories is part of the complex-the student campus (campus). Such complexes can be located at the university, or remotely, can be designed for students at the same university, or, less often, be intercollegiate centers of residence.

The study of the Russian practice of organizing the housing and social infrastructure of universities illustrates the need for comprehensive development of their environment, its saturation with modern means, components and tools adequate to the time and state of scientific and technological progress. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to develop new approaches, principles and methods for the formation of such objects and their living environment on the basis of ensuring its multifunctionality.

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Ресейде жоо-ң тұрғын үй мен әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымын қалыптастыру

Аннотация. Бүгінгі таңда жоо-ң тұрғын үй мен әлеуметтік инфрақұрылым мәселесі өте өткір болып тұр. Бұл білім беру қызметін дамытуға, кадрларымыздың бәсекеге қабілеттілігіне және жалпы ел экономикасының өркендеуіне байланысты болатын уақыт пен қазіргі уақыттың талабы. Жоо-ң тұрғын үй мен әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымы үлкен инвестицияларды қажет етеді. Бұл мақалада Ресей жоо-ң тұрғын үй және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылыммен қамтамасыз ету тәжірибесі мен деңгейі қарастырылды. Жоо-ң тәжірибесі әртүрлі, бірақ олардың барлығы білімді, бәсекеге қабілетті және жас ұрпақтың заманауи талаптарға дайын болу үшін елдегі білім беруді дамытуға, оқытудың инновациялық әдістеріне бағытталған. Мақалада РФ мысалында жоо-ң тұрғын үй инфрақұрылымының қазіргі жағдайы мен жобаларына талдау жасалды.

Түйін сөздер: тұрғын үй; тұрғын үй инфрақұрылымы; әлеуметтік инфрақұрылым; студенттік жатақханалар; мәдени-демалыс орталықтары.

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Формирование вузовской жилищной и социальной инфраструктуры в России

Аннотация. На сегодняшний день остро стоит вопрос вузовской жилищной и социальной инфраструктуры. Это веление времени и современности, от которого зависят развитие образовательной деятельности, конкурентоспособность наших кадров и процветание экономики страны в целом. Жилищная и социальная инфраструктура вуза требует больших вложений. В данной статье были рассмотрены опыт и уровень обеспеченности жилищной и социальной инфраструктурой вузов России. Опыт вузов различен, но все они нацелены на развитие образования в стране и инновационные методы обучения с целью иметь грамотное, конкурентоспособное и подготовленное к современным реалиям подрастающее поколение. В статье проведен анализ современного состояния и проектов жилищной вузовской инфраструктуры на примере РФ.

Ключевые слова: жилищное хозяйство, жилищная инфраструктура, социальная инфраструктура, студенческие общежития, культурно-досуговые центры.

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