

**PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE EARLY
YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE AND ITS SOLUTIONS**

G.A.Norbutaeva

Independent researcher of the "History of Uzbekistan" department
of the Karshi Institute of Engineering and Economics

Abstract: This article analyzes the establishment and development prospects of the field of preschool education in the first years of independence, the existing problems in the field, and ways to find their systematic solution.

Key words: education, upbringing, preschool education, program, kindergartens, health, medicine, sanatorium, Regulation, decision, reform, home kindergartens

After our country chose the path of its independent development, the process of fundamental changes began in many areas. In particular, special attention was paid to the reform of the pre-school education system, a new approach to the field, and the introduction of new modern and national values.

However, as a result of the negative consequences of the cotton monopoly, which was one of the neglected place among the republics of the Soviet Union in terms of attention to the social sphere, there were shortcomings in the field of preschool education and the tendency to fall behind.

Since the first years of independence, attention has been paid to education of children based on national values in the preschool education system. In Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language was given the status of a state language, including the process of teaching the Uzbek alphabet based on Latin graphics.

Moreover, the network of kindergartens teaching foreign languages has been significantly expanded. Currently, more than 10,000 children have learned English, German, French, Arabic and other foreign languages in about 500 kindergarten groups.

According to the data, 1.1 million children are enrolled in 8,908 pre-school education institutions in the country. or 20% of the total number of children are covered by kindergartens. This indicator is 6.7 percent less than in 1991. There are objective and subjective reasons for this situation, which are as follows:

1. In the Republic, the period of parental leave given to mothers for child care is three years;
2. Family education is promoted and takes priority;
3. The quality of the educational process in preschool educational institutions does not always meet the requirements;
4. The amount of fees for kindergarten is relatively high;
5. Closure of community and private kindergartens, etc.

For the above-mentioned reasons, the number of children in groups (15-20 in small groups, 20-25 children in large groups) is provided in kindergartens based on the requirements of the Regulation "On Preschool Education Institutions".

When the number of children registered in the kindergarten was divided by 20-25, the number of groups was reduced, which led to f empty rooms in the institution. In order to make effective use of them, the management of the kindergarten has additionally organized a physical education hall, a computer room, a museum and clubs.

This situation has its own characteristics in rural and urban areas. For families in rural areas, the kindergarten fulfills the task of keeping the child under their care and education, while for the families in the city, it mainly served as a stage and means of preparing the child for school education (especially in new types of educational institutions).

This situation demanded that the management organizations of public education, the administrations of pre-school education institutions take appropriate additional measures to maintain the number of children attending the main kindergarten.

One of the urgent problems on the agenda that is waiting for a solution is the issues related to the development of home kindergartens.

It is known that home kindergartens were formed at the end of the 1980s, and their main task was to reduce the density of children in pre-school educational institutions, to meet the needs of parents for kindergartens, and to provide education to children closer to the family upbringing and environment.

In particular, if we focus on special pre-school education institutions, their activities, existing shortcomings in the field, a number of problems can be seen in this regard.

In particular, in 1995, the Republican Inspectorate for State Education Standards of the Ministry of Public Education and the Department of Maternal and Child Protection of the Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the relevant departments of the regions, the health and physical development of children in general and special pre-school education institutions in Khorezm and Kashkadarya regions was studied and analyzed.

As a result, based on the collected information, in order to improve and further improve this process in kindergartens, the decision of the joint committee meeting of the Ministry of Health and Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan in May 1995 "On the health of children in special pre-school education institutions of Khorezm region" was adopted.

This decision was discussed in a number of regions and adopted for implementation. During this period, changes were quickly made to the "For a Healthy Generation" programs in public education departments, and the process of implementation of the specified measures was observed to be improved.

The Ministry of Public Education has studied the need for special pre-school educational institutions on the republican scale and developed proposals on the prospects of their development.

Until now, kindergarten nurses and doctors have improved their level in the courses organized in training institutes for medical workers, but these activities were carried out unplanned and left out of control.

Later, education of kindergarten nurses was organized under the permanent training courses of the heads of pre-school education institutions. During the year, 47 nurses from different regions improved their skills in improving medical services in kindergartens, feeding children nutritious food, monitoring their health after illness, preventing various diseases, and observing the rules of cleanliness and orderliness in the institution. Fulfilling one's tasks in the direction of the program "For a healthy generation" has acquired a new meaning. Such courses are planned to be held regularly.

However, the analysis has shown that there are serious shortcomings in the work carried out on the health of preschool children, their thorough preparation and training for school education.

According to the results of the annual comprehensive medical examinations of children conducted by local health department employees and various specialist doctors, the detection of existing diseases and their complications in children indicates that the indicators of the type and amount of the disease have increased. For example, only in Kashkadarya region, a general medical examination organized in 1995 showed that 60 percent of children need rehabilitation and medical supervision and assistance. Hepatitis, complications of rickets, kidney and stomach diseases were recorded among them. However, the existing network and capacity of special kindergartens could not cover this need even partially. 78 children are under supervision in 5 post-hepatitis sanatorium groups organized only in the cities of Shahrizabz and Karshi in the

region, and about 4.5 thousand children are involved in special and sanatorium-type groups at the republic level, and in these, a tenth of the children infected with various forms of hepatitis they only strengthened their health.

The experience showed that the special kindergartens and groups operating in the region could not fully fulfill the tasks set before them. Despite the fact that they are free, the fact that they are far from the residential area, and that they are designed for a weekly bed system, to some extent had a negative effect on the full coverage of children.

So, in the studied period, that is, in the first years of independence, the field of preschool education also went on its own path of development with achievements and shortcomings. A number of measures for the development of the industry have been implemented step by step.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- 1.MDA, fund M-26, list 1, case 523. Sheet 3. (based on the 1996 materials of the Ministry of Public Education).
- 2.Regulation "On preschool education institutions" ./www.lex.uz
- 3.www.uza.uz.
- 4.www.gazeta.uz.