

According To The National Personnel Training Program Changes In The Primary Education System And Problems Of Strengthening Base Of Material And Technical

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Abstract: In this article, it is explained that primary education is the most important part of the reforms within the framework of the National Personnel Training Program and is of great importance in creating a solid foundation of knowledge for the country's young generation.

Key words: Constructive management, national personnel training program, electronic textbooks, interactive teaching methods, multimedia programs, aesthetic education.

INTRODUCTION

The national personnel training program was implemented together with the Law "On Education" adopted in 1997 in order to fundamentally reform the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the years of independence, this program was directed to the goals of raising the education sector to the level of world standards, creating a democratic and humane education system based on national values. From 1997 to 2009, a total of 2 trillion 368 billion 730 million were spent within the framework of the national program "Training of Personnel". In the period from 2004 to 2009, approximately 1.5 trillion were allocated for the national program "Development of school education". These financial indicators show the amount of funds allocated for most government initiatives and programs [1].

Continuous and consistent development of education, support of talented young people and the process of training of highly qualified personnel was defined as the main goal of the national program. Historically, this program has become a strategic concept of educational reforms in our country. From the point of view of history, the National Personnel Training Program meant important fundamental changes in the education system of our country. This program ensured the formation of a modern education system based on historical roots by creating and introducing a national education model.

It also strengthened the integration between national and world standards in the field of education. The main task of the program was to harmonize education and training with the culture, history and traditions of our people. Also, special attention was paid to the introduction of democratic, humanitarian and modern principles in the educational process [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW AND MATERIALS

Primary education is the most important part of the reforms within the framework of the National Personnel Training Program and primary education played an important role in creating a solid knowledge base for the country's young generation. The priorities of the national program aimed at primary education were as follows:

- Development of state educational standards (STATE EDUCATION STANDARDS);
- Adopting new State educational standards for primary education, adapting curricula and textbooks to modern requirements;
- Introduction of pedagogical technologies;
- Implementation of new pedagogical technologies, interactive teaching methods and information and communication technologies into the educational process;
- Supporting talented young people;
- Establishment of special schools and boarding schools in order to improve the knowledge and skills of talented young people in primary education.

Curriculum and textbooks for primary school students were revised, and a monitoring system for assessing their knowledge, skills and qualifications was established. The results of this monitoring showed that the level of knowledge of students increased year by year during 2000-2009. During 1999-2009, students from Uzbekistan won about 100 medals in various international science Olympiads. This once again confirmed the effectiveness of the primary education system. Within the framework of the national personnel training program, great attention was paid to the issue of improving the material and technical base of schools and providing them with modern equipment including: 8501 school buildings were renovated and reconstructed. By 2006, the number of schools connected to the Internet exceeded 2,000 [3].

During the introduction of information and communication technologies in primary education: Electronic textbooks and multimedia programs were developed. An opportunity to use the Internet was created for students and teachers. The national personnel training program established the main principles of reforming the education system in the historical process. As a result of these reforms, continuity and consistency were ensured in education, national values of our people and modern knowledge were harmonized [4]. The implementation of new pedagogical technologies in primary education, increasing the effectiveness of education through information and communication technologies, and supporting talented young people are considered as one of the historical changes. Historical changes in the field of primary education were an important step in the creation of the national model of the educational system of Uzbekistan. These changes not only updated the content of education, but also became of great importance in preparing the young generation in accordance with world standards.

It is required to introduce new educational standards, methodologies and technologies within the framework of the national program. For this, teachers who are sufficiently trained and have modern pedagogical methods are needed. Unfortunately, the number of qualified personnel is not as high as required. Many teachers are not adequately supported in learning new methods, methodologies and technologies. The lack of seminars, courses and practical training makes it difficult for them to work on the basis of new programs. Innovative approaches corresponding to the requirements of the national program were not sufficiently reflected in personnel training programs in pedagogical higher education institutions. This has a negative impact on graduates' readiness for practice. It is necessary to develop new educational materials, textbooks and interactive technologies in accordance with the national program. But in this process, a number of logistical and financial difficulties arise. There is resistance to changes, preference for traditional educational methods and difficulties in adapting to modern technologies. It is also problematic to create a system of objective evaluation of the results of students and teachers, and this process requires modern evaluation methods and resources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Many schools lack modern technical equipment, computer classes, Internet connection and other technological infrastructure. This hinders the introduction of new pedagogical technologies. There is a lack of funds necessary for training personnel and strengthening the material and technical base. The possibilities of spending the state budget or other financial resources may be limited. The system of maintenance, modernization and support of existing technical equipment is insufficient, which negatively affects the quality of the educational process[5].

One of the main factors in the process of modernization of the primary education system based on the national program is the strengthening of personnel training and material and technical base. In order to eliminate legal, financial and pedagogical obstacles in this process, it is necessary to use a systematic approach, to introduce modern pedagogical methods and technologies, as well as to develop cooperation between the state and society[6]. Through this, it will be possible to create a high-quality education system and train the young generation in accordance with the requirements of the future. After Uzbekistan gained independence, the education sector became one of the main directions of social and economic development of the country. However, many problems arose during this process, and a number of reforms were implemented by the government to solve them. In the early years of independence (1991-2000), the first reforms in the field of education were aimed at the development of schools and higher educational institutions based on national values.

The process of transition from the Soviet education system to the national education system has begun. During this period, more attention was paid to the content of education, national identity, education and values. A number of programs have been developed in order to adapt the educational system of Uzbekistan to international standards. Measures were taken to expand the networks of preschool, general secondary education and higher education institutions, to strengthen their material and technical base.

The material base of educational institutions is not satisfactory and in some regions schools are in a state of disrepair. The low salary of teachers has reduced their motivation. Educational programs are outdated and do not adequately cover modern technologies. Uzbekistan has strengthened cooperation with educational programs of European and Asian countries. Educational projects are being implemented in cooperation with the World Bank and other international organizations. A distance education system was developed during the pandemic. Online platforms and digital technologies are actively used in the educational process. The independent education system of Uzbekistan is an integral part of the country's development, and its development serves to make the country competitive in the international arena. Nevertheless, important problems in the system such as financing, updating of educational programs and improving the qualifications of pedagogues are still relevant. Solving these problems is important for the further development of the national education system and its adaptation to international requirements. Within the framework of the educational reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, the National Personnel Training Program, the primary education system is defined as the main stage of continuous education. Primary education is aimed at forming fundamental knowledge and skills in children, and this stage serves as a foundation for the next stages of education. Fundamentally updating the content of primary education and increasing its effectiveness is one of the important tasks of the National Personnel Training Program. This program envisages the introduction of state educational standards of primary education, updating the curriculum and improving the quality of textbooks. State educational standards were introduced, which made it possible to set uniform requirements for the quality of education. In the content of primary education, great attention was paid to education based on national and universal values. Interactive teaching methods and advanced pedagogical technologies were introduced to develop students' ability to think independently. Foreign languages, information technologies and elements of aesthetic education have been introduced in primary classes [7].

Development of the material and technical base is one of the most important factors in reforming the primary education system. But there are a number of problems that need to be solved in this direction. The level of equipment of primary educational institutions is low, and most schools lack modern teaching equipment and computers. The quality and content of textbooks and teaching-methodical materials do not meet the requirements of the time. Textbooks in many schools are in poor condition or out of date.

The delivery system of modern educational materials for primary schools in rural areas is not well established. The technological base for improving the qualifications of primary school teachers is not sufficiently developed [8].

Strengthening the material and technical base of the primary education system is one of the main directions of the National Personnel Training Program. The reforms implemented in this direction are aimed at improving the quality of primary education, developing digital literacy and ensuring that the next generation receives education based on modern requirements [9]. Nevertheless, in order to overcome the existing problems, cooperation between the public and private sectors, the widespread introduction of advanced technologies, and consistent measures to improve the qualifications of teachers are required.

Primary education is the first stage of general education of children. Children in primary education acquire basic knowledge about the environment, acquire communication and practical problem-solving skills. At this stage, the child's personality begins to form and develop, which is an expression of the importance of primary education for society and the country [10]. The purpose of primary education is to form and strengthen children's reading, writing and counting habits. In addition, to provide children with basic life knowledge about people, society, nature and the laws

between them, to form elements of logical and creative thinking in them, to ensure that talent owners are discovered and matured from a young age, sensitivity, aesthetic, and formation of artistic taste, moral and spiritual qualities, physical culture and self-service skills.

As in most countries of the world, primary education is compulsory in our country. As a more characteristic element, many teachers still use teaching methods that focus only on student knowledge. However, the new needs of teaching require teachers to approach their work with competence so that students become worthy citizens of tomorrow [11]. These competencies should be knowledge, skills, values, qualities and habits.

CONCLUSION

- In addition to being knowledgeable, a modern student should acquire knowledge such as creativity, critical thinking, initiative, risk assessment, independent decision-making, and constructive management of emotions.
- A student who has completed primary education should know:
 - reading age-appropriate artistic, scientific and informational texts in the prescribed order;
 - can distinguish the main content of the read text and express his opinion on it;
 - use of dictionaries, information resources, computer equipment;
 - to clearly express one's opinion verbally and in writing;
 - ability to think logically, put forward ideas, interpret others' opinions;
 - apply the necessary mathematical knowledge in life, perform simple algorithms;
 - describe observed objects and events, distinguish them according to their characteristic features;
 - communicate, cooperate, act as part of a team, team;
 - observe normal cultural behavior, personal hygiene and necessary safety rules;
 - show physical movements, artistic-aesthetic ability, apply simple work habits within the established standards;
 - protecting one's rights, respecting the rights of others;
 - sensitive, careful and fair treatment of people, nature, private and state property, labor of others;
 - to present in a simple form the acquired preliminary knowledge about the spiritual and moral values, history, culture, art, famous persons of the people of Uzbekistan, as well as about the forces in an opposing position against their country;
 - demonstrate mastery of basic communication skills in a foreign language.

The educational history of Uzbekistan was formed on the basis of rich traditions. Those traditions are updated, modernized and developed based on the needs and demands of the times. Research shows that in the development of education, we can mainly distinguish two directions:

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