

History Of Pre-School Educational Institutions In Uzbekistan In 1946-1970.

Tishabaeva Irodakhon Rasulovna

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

Teacher, Department of Uzbek language and humanities,
Ferghana branch of Tashkent University of Information Technology Uzbekistan

Abstract:

This article describes the measures taken by the Soviet authorities in Uzbekistan in the field of preschool education on the basis of scientific, historical literature and sources. Also, the study included preschool education, children's attendance and demographic indicators.

Key words: preface, archival sources, management mechanism, non-governmental, industrial zones, reform, personnel, alternative.

Introduction:

Relevance of the topic: The purpose of the ongoing reforms in the field of preschool education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to bring up a comprehensively healthy and harmoniously developed generation and prepare them for school education. Today in Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to improving the system of preschool education, which is the primary and main link in the education of younger generation, strengthening the material and technical base of kindergartens, providing them with skilled teachers, quality and effective preparation of children for secondary education.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated September 30, 2017 "On measures radically improve the management of the preschool education system" has raised the work in this direction to a new level [18.]. Adoption of more than forty normative and legal acts for the development of the sector in a short period of time has strengthened the legal framework of the preschool education system [19.]. As a result of reforms in the field, the management mechanism in the pre-school education system has been radically improved, and the system of non-governmental education services has been reformed.

Summarizing the work done in our country over the past years to improve system of preschool education, improving the quality and efficiency of education, the problems and achievements in this area highlight the essence and importance of large-scale reforms.

Methods and level of study:

Article historical, comparative logical analysis of generally accepted historical methods sequence, based on the principles of impartiality. The growth rate of preschool education between the period 1945-1970 was analyzed on the basis of the level of the periodicals and data from archival sources. Over the years, efforts have been made to highlight the growing number of children in preschools, the differences between urban and rural kindergartens, and the methods of comparison.

Indeed, the issue of education and upbringing of preschool children has always been one of the most pressing issues in our nation.

Results.

In the first years of economic recovery after the war, in addition to addressing the most important political and economic issues, the country also paid close attention to issues related to the development of the preschool education system. The Ministry of Education of the Uzbek SSR has developed a series of action plans to expand the network of kindergartens and increase children's attendance. Considering that the war had seriously damaged the health of preschool children, the necessary measures were taken. In particular, the opening of sanatorium-type kindergartens reached 26 in 1947, with 1, 584 children [2, P.12.].

The expansion of pre-school education in rural areas of the country has not gone unnoticed. This way not only for the benefit of the younger generation in the field of education and upbringing, but also because of the strong demand for agricultural products around the world. In the cotton fields and on the livestock farms, most of the work is done by women and mothers. In this connection, on March 16, 1948, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a resolution "On improving in the condition of collective farm playgrounds" [2, P.13.]. The leaders of the collective and state farms began to pay more attention to the improvement of

children's playgrounds in order to this decision and to involve more women with children in agricultural work. As a result, by 1949, the total number of playgrounds in this country was 5,538, and they covered 134,758 children [13, P.35].

On May 18, 1949, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution No 2004 "On Measures to Expand and Improve the activities of preschool Educational Institutions and Maternity Hospitals". In order to ensure the implementation of this decision, the construction of new types of preschool institutions has begun in Uzbekistan, as well as in the Republics of the Union. The construction of such facilities, mills, collective farms and state farms. Urban kindergartens are being built and put into operation as soon as possible. However, in a few collective farms, kindergartens were completed on time. In particular, in 1953 in the collective farms named after Stalin and Frunze of Akhunbabayev district of Fergana region, in the collective farm "Mehnatkash" of the district, in the collective farm "Stalin and Budyonny" of Tashlak district, in the collective farm "Malenkov" of Kuva district [14, P.21].

Rural preschools are not equipped with hard and soft equipment. The children were given tea and bread in the morning and evening, and some hot food for lunch. The quality of education was low. The level of medical services in the kindergartens of Quvasoy, Toshloq, Quva districts is unsatisfactory, and the chairmen of the collective farms and the first secretaries of the party organization did not pay enough attention to these issues. In this area, children are housed in collective farms with no facilities [17, P.6].

On May 21, 1959, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution entitled "Further Expansion of Preschool Education Institutions, Preschool Education on measures to improve the upbringing of children of childbearing age and their medical care accepted" (1, P.12; 21, P.70). It is important to raise children from the first months of life. The Ministry of Education was recommended to establish kindergartens for children from 2 months to 3 years. On the basis of the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Republic on August 5, 1959 made the appropriate decision (3, P.76; 5, P.3).

According to the letter of the Ministry of Education of Uzbekistan No. PFU-05-8 dated February 8, 1961, the 8th kindergarten of the Fergana City Health Department was merged with the kindergarten of the cocoon factory [11, P.71; 7, P.9].

Due to the untimely arrival of building materials, the construction of kindergartens is extremely slow was carried out. In particular, from January to August 1959, there were 16,424 kindergartens in the country. Although construction was planned, the number of buildings completed by the end of the year was 6,624 (the plan was only 40 percent completed). During this period, it is planned to build 13,425 kindergartens, and in practice 4,598 was built. (34 percent completed) [8, P.68].

In 1962, there were 539 in Fergana region there are pre-school educational institutions where 30,650 children are educated. 44 of them belonged to the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek SSR, and there were 3771 pupils in these kindergartens. 3 of them are in sanatorium gardens There were 155 foster children. There are 67 kindergartens in the system of departments and organizations - 6267 children, 36 in state farms kindergartens - 3189 children, in 17 systematically integrated kindergartens - 2536 children. From this In addition, there are 38 day and night kindergartens with 950 children was covered [16, P.136].

The ninth five, covering the years 1971-1975 There are more than 5,000 pre-school educational institutions in the country annually, with more than half a million of them children were covered. They accounted for 18.4% of preschool children in the country. During these years, children's institutions for 215,000 places have been built and put into operation. Preschool education in 1975 19.7 percent of children were involved in institutions [10, p.9].

In the union republics, the coverage of preschool children was 37%, while Uzbekistan ranked 11th in the list. Given that the majority of workers in large industrial enterprises were women, most enterprises did not have kindergartens. Increasing the number of children in kindergartens has begun to be done by reducing the number of available places. As a result, the existing kindergartens under some enterprises have to work with pupils several times more than their capacity forced. Sixty percent of kindergartens and nurseries were housed in public buildings. For example, Kindergartens opened in Fergana under the auspices of the Sredazneft Association, the Oil and Gas Plant, the Bolshevik Plant, and the Sock Knitting Factory provide education, discipline, and food security. Demand for such kindergartens has increased. Because not only factory workers,

but also families living in the surrounding area were willing to send their children to these kindergartens [13,P.35].

With the growing population of the country, the demand for kindergartens is growing. Despite the new buildings under construction, all the children there was no opportunity to cover. Taking into account the demand of the population, the leadership of the Communist Party for the construction of preschool institutions and providing them with the necessary means for kindergartens training of the necessary personnel and development of issues such as the adoption of kindergartens by enterprises, construction companies, collective farms and state farms came out [9, P.5].

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be said that in the post-World War II years, the network of preschool education institutions in Uzbekistan has expanded. The number of foster children has increased year by year. Kindergartens in general have proliferated. But do not rush many kindergartens were not built on time as a result of hasty and fraudulent paperwork. The existing pre-school educational institutions are lagging behind the population growth rate and meet the existing needs did not receive. The main part of the preschool children of the rural population is covered by the kolkhoz playgrounds and mobile nurseries, whose activities and the sanitary condition did not meet any requirements.

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