

Activities of Preschool Educational Institutions in 1946-1990

Rozikulov Sherzodbek Maribjonovich

Andijan State Pedagogical Institute, teacher of the department of social sciences

Annotation: The article covers changes in the system of preschool education in Uzbekistan in 1946-1990, the issue of inclusion of preschool children, the organization of the educational process, the provision of personnel and material and technical conditions of educational institutions based on primary sources.

Keywords: education, public education, kindergarten, preschool, pedagogues-specialists, educator.

Today, a number of reforms are being carried out in the preschool education system, all of which are aimed at serving the interests of children and pedagogues, as well as improving the quality of preschool education. Also, as a result of the implemented reforms, the coverage level of children with pre-school education has increased by 75 percent.

Special attention was paid to the development of pre-school educational institutions even during the period of Soviet power. Of course, the reforms in this system were carried out based on the interests of the Soviet government. That is, by increasing the network of pre-school educational institutions, he intended to attract more women to work in factories and agricultural works. For this purpose, 1 billion soums were allocated from the state budget to public education, including 32 million soums for preschool education. According to the plan, by the end of 1950, 60,000 children of preschool age, including 31,000 in the system of the Ministry of Public Education, and the rest in the kindergartens of the Ministry of Health, collective farms and state farms, were supposed to be enrolled in kindergartens by the end of 1950 [1.12].

However, despite the continuous admission of children to kindergartens of the republic, the number of children in educational institutions decreased sharply in the first years after the war. The reason for this was when children from the age of 7 were involved in general compulsory education in schools (kindergartens started educating four-year-olds instead of five-year-olds). Later, enrollment in kindergartens, especially in small groups, increased.

As a result of the attention paid to preschool education in the Uzbek SSR, by the end of 1955, 55,600 children started attending kindergartens funded by the state budget, that is, 1.6 times more than in 1940, and almost twice as many as in 1950 [2.190].

Kindergartens for 21,300 children were built in the Uzbek SSR in 1956-1960 at the expense of funds allocated by the state. In addition, 805 new kindergartens and 891 kindergartens were built at the expense of collective farms and state farms [2,192]. Efforts were made to attract more children to preschool educational institutions.

Decision No. 558 of May 21, 1959 [3.17-21] of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR "On measures to improve the upbringing of children of preschool age and their medical care" [3.17-21] and accordingly the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Soviet of Ministers of the Uzbekistan SSR "In the Republic Resolution of January 12, 1962 "On measures to further improve the work of preschool educational institutions", [3.28-29] Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR "In the Republic The implementation of the resolution of March 7, 1964 [3.37-41] "On measures to further improve the work of pre-school education institutions" was of great importance in the development of the field of pre-school education in the republic.

On the basis of the above decisions and orders, a lot of work was done to expand preschool education networks in the Uzbek SSR. As a result, the number of pre-school educational institutions and the number of children educated in them increased from year to year. If in the first year after the war there were 726 kindergartens and nursery schools in the republic, by 1965 the number of pre-school education facilities had increased almost five times. During the years 1959-1965 (this period was considered to be seven years in the former union), as many preschools and kindergartens as there were in the Uzbek SSR in all the years before the war were created. During this period, new kindergartens and kindergartens with more than 28,000 places were built [4,125]. In addition, 80,000-bed buildings were converted into pre-school educational institutions, in addition to the expansion of existing kindergartens, transfer of former administrative buildings to them.

In 1966, the number of children educated in kindergartens, which are pre-school educational institutions of the Uzbek SSR, increased by more than 32 thousand people. An additional 8,000-bed building was built for children's institutions.

In 1967, the number of children educated in pre-school children's institutions under the state budget of the republic increased by 26,800. The increase in the number of children in kindergartens and kindergartens was caused by the fact that the state took over most of the costs of raising children in these institutions. 50-60 soums are spent on raising each child in kindergartens and nurseries for a month, while parents pay only from 4 to 20 soums, depending on the family's salary and the length of time the child stays in the children's institution. Single mothers who earn up to 60 soums paid half of the prescribed fee. However, the needs of the population of the republic to place their children in preschools and kindergartens were not fully met.

By 1970, the task was to increase the number of children attending pre-school education institutions, that is, kindergartens and kindergartens, to 550,000 [5.128-129]. However, this was not done in practice.

On January 29, 1970, the decision No. A-9 of the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek SSR "On improving the work of preschool institutions of the Republic" was issued [3.59-63].

Effective work was also carried out in terms of personnel training of pre-school education institutions. In the post-war years, it was taken into account that the demands of kindergartens and kindergarten teachers were growing. Branches of educational institutions of pre-school education and pedagogy have been restored in the republic. In the academic year 1945-1946, the educational institution of preschool education in Tashkent, later the educational institution of preschool education in Margilon was restored, in the academic year of 1954-1955, the educational institution of preschool education in Samarkand was established.

In the 1966-1967 academic year, 5,332 people who graduated from 8-year and 10-year educational schools studied in 8 educational institutions of preschool education (republic, Tashkent region, Margilon, Fergana, Andijan, Bukhara, Karshi and Khorezm educational institutions of preschool education). 3,666 of them studied part-time [4.12-18] and became mature specialists for working in preschool educational institutions.

By 1970, more than 7,000 students studied in 12 educational institutions of preschool education and became mature specialists in their field [6.17-18].

Training of highly educated personnel for pre-school education centers has also been launched. Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami, Koqon Evening Pedagogical Institute, Fergana and Samarkand Pedagogical Institutes in the republic engaged in the training of employees of higher education pre-school education institutions.

Sources testify that in 1974, there were 1,748 kindergartens and nurseries in the cities in the republic, and they educated 291,257 children. There are 2,937 pre-school education organizations in rural areas, attended by 205,216 children. In total, 496,473 children attended 4,685 kindergartens and kindergartens in cities and villages throughout the republic [7.1]. However, preschools in the republic could not

completely satisfy the needs of the population. The appeals of parents of children of preschool age to kindergartens and kindergartens regarding the education of their children were not always satisfied.

By 1979, the number of unsatisfied applications submitted by parents to place their children in kindergartens reached 73,300 . In 1977, the birth rate in the former Union was 18.2 per 1000 people , and in Uzbekistan it was 33.7 . It can be seen that the birth rate in Uzbekistan SSR is USSR was almost 2 times more than the average indicator . It is clear from this that with the high birth rate in the republic , the construction of pre-school education institutions and the creation of new places were not well underway.

In 1975, 19.6 percent of preschool children were enrolled in preschool education organizations in the Uzbek SSR. This indicator reached 28.5 percent in 1981 [8.5]. In order to fulfill the instructions of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR and the Central Committee of the UzCP on June 15, 1981, " On the further development of preschool education in the republic based on the decisions of the XXVI Sezhdi of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union", a number of measures were implemented in the field of preschool education . Therefore, in 1981-1982, new preschools with 84,600 places were built throughout the republic [9,150] .

Until the mid -80s of the 20th century, 100 % implementation of the plans in all spheres of the national economy was only on paper, and the real situation was completely different. In particular, the situation in the villages related to living conditions was not up to standard. Although it is noted in the documents and information provided that 70-75 % of the republic's pre-school education facilities are located in new modern buildings, in reality it was not even 50 % . Taking into account that three - fourths of the population of the republic live in the villages, the life of the rural population mainly depends on agriculture, mainly cotton growing, and the income from it .

By the 80s of the 20th century, the number of preschools in the Uzbek SSR increased significantly , but it was almost twice less than the average of the former Soviet Union . In the republic, only 30 % of children aged 1-6 years attended preschools, and in rural areas this indicator was even lower . The main reason for this is the high birth rate among working women , in particular, 355,100 children were born in the republic in 1965 , and 609,400 in 1983 . 333 out of every 1000 Uzbek women were mothers with many children, that is , they had 5 or more children [10.214].

In 1976-1985, new pre-school education institutions with 300,000 places were launched in the republic. Enrollment of children in pre-school education institutions increased by 17.8 % in 1983 compared to 1975 , and this figure was 52 % in urban areas and 29 % in rural areas. It is planned to expand the network of pre-school education institutions in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, large industrial zones of Bukhara region, in the newly developed rural areas of Surkhandarya, Andijan, Namangan regions .

In 1980, 33.8 % of the total number of pre-school children in the republic were enrolled in kindergartens and kindergartens , in 1982 it reached 37.1 % , and in 1983 it reached 39 % .

the Uzbek SSR adopted on December 4, 1989 " On the state plan of economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1990 " was aimed at meeting the population's need for preschool education institutions and eliminating more than 73,300 queues for preschool education institutions . According to the decision , it was allowed to open home kindergartens in areas where there is a lack of preschool education institutions . A special commission consisting of representatives of public education, sanitary-epidemiological service, public catering, and agro-industry organizations was formed to open city and district kindergartens and supervise their activities . In 1990 , according to the plan of the Ministry of Education, a total of 1500 new kindergartens were planned to operate in the republic , and 100 of them were planned to be opened in households [11.7].

According to this decision, as of September 1, 1990, 614 home kindergartens belonging to the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic covered 5128 children [12.20]. As of August 15, 1990, 635 home kindergartens were operating under the Ministry of Public Education of the Uzbek SSR and they covered 5,200 children [13.26] . Home kindergartens functioned as a branch of existing permanent

kindergartens, the equipment lacking in home kindergartens was obtained from the base of preschool education institutions.

To sum up, since 1960, the number of permanent preschool educational institutions has increased in the Uzbek SSR, this situation happened equally in urban and rural areas. It was during this period that the Soviet government strengthened the control of preschool education institutions. However, despite this, it has been observed that the work of children's enrollment in kindergartens and kindergartens has slowed down year by year. Only by the end of the 1980s, the index of children's enrollment in kindergartens in Uzbekistan exceeded 30 percent is a proof of our opinion.

References:

1. Ўз МА, Р-94-фонд, 5-рўйхат, 5471-иш
2. Культурное строительство СССР. –Москва: Госгатииздат, 1956.
3. Мактабгача тарбия справочниги. Асосий қонуний ва инструктив ҳужжатлар. Тузатилган ва тўлдирилган русча 3-нашридан таржима. –Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1974.
4. Ўз МА, Р-94-фонд, 5-рўйхат, 5421-иш
5. Ўз МА, Р-94-фонд, 5-рўйхат, 5483-иш
6. Ўз МА, Р-94-фонд, 5-рўйхат, 5434-иш
7. Ўз МА, Р-1619-фонд, 11-рўйхат, 3411-иш
8. Сборник важнейших постановлений и приказов. – Ташкент, 1981.
9. Ўз МА, Р.837-фонд, 41-рўйхат, 6213-иш
10. Жўраева Н. Ўзбекистонда хотин-қизларга муносабат (XX асрнинг 20-80-йиллари мисолида). Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2013.
11. Наманган ВДА, 266-фонд, 6-рўйхат, 663-иш
12. Ўз МА, Р.837-фонд, 41-рўйхат, 7858-иш