

Measures and Results of Improving the Material and Technical Base of General Education Institutions in Kashkadarya Region

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Annotation: In the following article, during the years of independence, measures and results of improving the material and technical base of general education institutions in Kashkadarya region are analyzed. Great number of tasks have been carried out to completely renew the educational process in terms of quality and methodology, building new schools, complete reconstruction and provide them with modern educational and laboratory equipment.

Keywords: Independence, Kashkadarya, public education, teacher, reforms in the field of education, Law "On Education", "State National Program for the Development of School Education", material and technical base of schools, school repairing works.

INTRODUCTION

One of the important measures implemented in the education system during the years of independence was related to the strengthening of the material and technical base of general education schools. Almost all existing schools in our country were rebuilt, overhauled, provided with modern teaching and laboratory equipment, new programs, manuals, textbooks. In subsequent years, a number of events were held in this direction in the Kashkadarya region.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the southern regions, some work has been done to implement the "National Training Program". Consistent measures are being taken to repair secondary schools and build new ones. A special headquarters was created to prepare general education schools in the Kashkadarya region for the new academic year, plans and activities were developed, along with the repair of schools, work was carried out to equip them.

In 1999, the Department of Finance of the Kashkadarya region allocated 15 million soums to the Department of Public Education for the purchase of a new school desk to replace the outdated one at the expense of unforeseen expenses. 1,2 million soums were allocated to schools in the city and district of Karshi, 1.3 million soums - to the Guzar region and 1.4 million soums - to the Shakhrisabz region [1].

In the Kashkadarya region, measures to strengthen the material and technical base of general education schools were carried out on the basis of state programs and plans [2]. Local authorities paid special attention to the repair of schools. For example, in 1998, the Karshi regional department of public education allocated 4.3 million soums for the repair of general education schools. However, in some secondary schools, renovations were not completed on time. A study of school renovations before the start of the 1998-1999 school year revealed a number of shortcomings [3].

In the 2003-2004 academic year, there were 9,834 general education schools in Uzbekistan, in which 6,263.1 thousand students studied [5]. In the 2014-2015 academic year, 4339.7 thousand students studied in 9733 secondary schools [4]. But the situation was not the same everywhere. For example, in 2001 there were 38 emergency schools in the districts of the Kashkadarya region, of

which 15 were in the Dekhkanabad district, and 12 in the Chirakchi district. Of the 1078 secondary schools in the region, 146 were in need of major repairs. Especially in the Kasbi, Kitab, Chirakchi, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag districts, the majority of such schools [6].

Similar cases continued in subsequent years. In January 2003, a study of the material and technical base of secondary schools in the Kashkadarya region showed that 80 out of 1,083 schools were completely unusable, and 504 were under repair. Most of the schools in the districts were once built of straw. At the same time, they were amazed. The walls cracked, the pillars began to rot. The situation in the schools of Dekhkanabad, Kasan and Chirakchi regions was terrible. Only in the Dekhkanabad region, 21 schools were in disrepair. Even in the regional capital of Karshi, there were schools in such a deplorable state [7].

RESULTS

On the basis of the "State National Program for the Development of School Education" of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 9, 2004, significant changes were made to the system of general education in the southern regions. According to the program, in 2005 it is planned to reconstruct 22 schools in the region, repair 25 schools, repair 39 schools and repair 48 schools [8].

In 2005, 4 billion soums were allocated from the republican budget to prepare secondary schools in the Kashkadarya region for the new academic year and equip them with educational equipment. 919 million soums spent [9]. In general, on the basis of the State National Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2009, 344 schools were overhauled, 268 schools were overhauled, 208 schools were overhauled in Kashkadarya region. In 2009 alone, 3963.4 million soums were spent on the construction and reconstruction of educational institutions in the Kashkadarya region, equipping them with furniture, modern teaching and laboratory equipment, computers and the necessary communication systems. In general, 242.9 billion soums were spent from the school fund, 43.7 billion soums were spent on school equipment [10]. Contracts were signed with the winners of the tender for the manufacture and maintenance of new furniture, modern educational and laboratory equipment, computer equipment and sports equipment. In 2010, schools in the Kashkadarya region received 24 billion soums. Organized 252 computer classes [11].

At first glance, the work in the field seemed smooth, but a number of problems arose. For example, in 2010, 662 schools in the Kashkadarya region did not have gyms, and 640 schools did not have telephones. Only 17 schools in the region are connected to the Internet, and only 252 out of 1100 schools have computer classes [12].

One of the problems in the public education system was providing students with textbooks. Particular attention was paid to providing educational institutions with artistic and methodological aids. Cover groups have been formed in schools. In 1078 schools of Kashkadarya region, cover groups have been created to repair works of art and textbooks with outdated covers purchased by parents at the expense of the library [13].

Since the 2001-2002 academic year, the method of renting textbooks in the republic has been carried out on an experimental basis. It was attended by schools of Guzar district of Kashkadarya region. The method of renting textbooks was organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Education, the Education Center, the Asian Development Bank, the British Council. The main goal was to ensure that students were fully provided with textbooks. The pilot districts are fully provided with free textbooks. There are 77 schools in the Guzar region, all of them are provided with 39 textbooks for 4 years, provided that the content does not change. These textbooks are of high

quality, durable and specially prepared with experience in mind. A set of textbooks for schoolchildren was rented for one academic year. In this case, the user's parents pay a quarter of the cost of the textbook, that is, they pay 25 percent. It can be paid free of charge to teachers of all schools where the experiment was conducted. But in the first academic year, textbooks for grades 4 and 9 were not rented because they were revised. Accounts are opened for each school in the regional branch of Pakhtabank. The rent payments were transferred to the school's account as a revolving fund for textbooks. Only four years later, the proceeds were used to buy new books. The rent can also be paid by sponsoring organizations or entrepreneurs. The student had to carefully store the borrowed books and return them to the school library before the end of the year. In case of loss or omission of the textbook, the student (parent) will be charged a fine. A set of textbooks was provided free of charge to teachers in all schools where the experiment was conducted. But in the first academic year, textbooks for grades 4 and 9 were not rented because they were revised. [14].

In the 2005-2006 academic year, 16.8 million soums were allocated to 463 secondary schools of the republic. Copies of textbooks and teaching aids were published [15]. In the same year, textbooks worth 264 million soums were delivered to educational institutions in the Kashkadarya region to provide schoolchildren with textbooks.

DISCUSSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that in 1997-2004 and 2004-2017, as well as from 2017 to the present, the situation with the strengthening of the material and technical base of public education in Uzbekistan was different. First, the shortcomings of school education were studied, priorities were determined. At one time, the public education system was focused on strengthening the material and technical base, primarily on the construction of new school buildings, the repair and equipping of existing ones, the provision of general education schools with textbooks and teaching aids, the supply of computer equipment, the decision was overlooked. The situation was different when studying the work by years and regions. In some areas, students were educated in school buildings built and renovated in the last century, while in other areas, students were educated in newly built and modernly equipped schools.

The adoption of the "State National Program for the Development of School Education for 2004-2009" made it possible to systematically organize measures to strengthen the material and technical base of education. The role of various business sponsors in improving financial support for the education sector has also been significant. They made a worthy contribution to the construction of school buildings, repairs, enrichment of library funds at their own expense. Over the past two years, much has been done to improve the economic conditions in secondary schools. These changes are noticeable in the field of education in the Kashkadarya region. Several reforms in the education system during the years of independence required the training of modern teaching staff.

One of the problems in the public education system was providing students with textbooks. In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the provision of the system of continuing education with textbooks and textbooks", special attention was paid to providing educational institutions with artistic and methodological aids.

The most serious problem in secondary schools in the southern regions of Uzbekistan was the lack of teachers with higher education. In particular, there is a shortage of specialists in the schools of Nishan, Shakhrisabz, Dekhkanabad and Chirakchi districts of Kashkadarya region. One of the serious problems was the provision of educational institutions with teachers of foreign languages, physics and history.

The government took steps to solve the problem and sent young teachers to work in the districts. Strict measures have been taken to provide them with housing and land. Refresher courses and retraining courses for teachers have been organized.

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