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IMPROVING THE GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article focuses on the developing and enhancing the general secondary education system in the different areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Moreover, broad reforms that have been made on this sphere are clearly analyzed with live examples.

Key words: education, sphere, socio-cultural, political, reforms, training, methods, transformation, academic year, schools, development.

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Introduction

The results of socio-economic, political, and spiritual reforms in Uzbekistan during the years of independence depend on the issue of human resources and how they are addressed. The achievement of our ambitious goals and objectives, the renewal of our society, the progress of our lives and our long-term reforms and plans - are, above all, closely related to the training of highly qualified, highly qualified professionals. The education system is an important area of socio-economic and cultural life of all countries in the world and the development of state and society depends on it. It is precisely the country has developed and implemented specific principles in the methods and directions of education of young people.

The positive results of transformations in the education system of Uzbekistan largely depend on strengthening the material and technical base of this sphere.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the national training program” and “On education” along with the proclamation of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the radical transformation of the training system and the educational system, on the upbringing of a

harmoniously developed generation” of October 6, 1997 were important in strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions.

According to the above documents, on October 28, 1997, Resolution No. 308 of the Khokim of the Surkhandarya Region was adopted [1]. During 1998-2000 in the southern regions, work was carried out to implement the "National training program." Measures were taken regarding the reconstruction of secondary schools and the creation of new ones. In Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya, a special headquarters was organized to prepare secondary schools for the new school year, plans and activities were clearly defined. For example, in the Surkhandarya region, out of 778 schools, 89 were thoroughly reconstructed, and 689 were undergoing current repairs. In addition, work was done to provide drinking water to 23 schools, gas to 46 schools, a telephone to 20 schools, and a radio was installed in 37 schools [2]. In only one Sherabad district in 1997, schools for 844 places were commissioned; in 2001, schools No. 28, No. 32, No. 46. Along with the reconstruction was carried out and equipping schools. In 1999, for general schools of the Kashkadar region, the Department of Financing of the Department of Public Education was allocated with the aim of replacing unsuitable desks for students with

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an amount of 15 million soums. Of this amount, 1 million 200 thousand soums were allocated for the city and the Karshi region, 1 million 300 thousand soums for the Guzar district, and 1 million 400 thousand soums for the Shakhrisabz district [3].

Despite the fact that by the end of the 1999-2000 school year, 41 million 300 thousand soums were allocated for repair work for secondary schools in the Surkhandarya region, the regional hokimiyat additionally allocated 40 million soums. A special place in the field of educational support is sponsorship. In the Denavsky district, farmer Ahmad Narzullaev built a school building on two floors at his own expense in the amount of 9.5 million soums. In the Kumkurgan district, the family of N. Narmuradovs provided assistance for soums to repair school No. 24 with 620 seats. In the 2000 academic year, at the initiative of public educators in the Kumkurgan region, 6 additional classrooms were erected for school No. 13, 8 educational classes for school No. 38 [4].

In 2001, in the Dzharkurgan district, schools No. 4, 19, 28, 48 were undergoing major repairs and 14 million soums were allocated. For the current repair, 30 tons of lime, 2500 kg of paint, 292 square meters of glass were spent. They were sponsored by the Surkhontekstil, Dzharkurganpakhta, and Neftebaza enterprises. Particularly well, the district schools No. 6, 29, 36, 7, 43, 28, 31 were reconstructed.

In 2004, the building of school No. 18 in the village of Kurgoncha, destinations for 270 students, the building of school No. 33 in the village of Works for 120 students, the building of the branch of school No. 16 in the village of Machoy for 60 students, were built and used for use. In 2005, school No. 53 was overhauled; in 2006, school No. 48, 22; in 2007, school No. 20, 17, 18, 51, 39; current repairs were carried out in school No. 5, 8, 12, 25, 40, in 2006, school number 7, 19, in 2007, school number 15. In 2007, school No. 34 was rebuilt and commissioned.

By 2004, 65 secondary schools were functioning in Sherabad, including 15 schools with 9 lazy education, 50 schools with secondary general education. Of the 65 educational institutions of the district, 53 out of 65 were built in a modern style, 30 of them also had telephone communications, 65 schools built sports fields that meet modern requirements, 28 of them functioned on the territory of the city.

In the 2003-2004 academic year, 43 thousand 445 students were educated in 58 secondary schools of the district. In 2005, a modern sports complex was built near school No. 37.

In Uzbekistan, in 2004, funds from international banks were also spent to repair secondary schools and erect new buildings along with the republican budget. For example, in 2004, 30 million soums were allocated for the reconstruction of school No. 30 in the

Sariassi district of Surkhandarya region under the project of the Asian Development Bank.

As a result of the implemented measures in the system of public education of the region, qualitative and quantitative changes were achieved. By 1997, 411,686 students were educated in 772 schools, and by the school year 2000-2001, the number of secondary schools reached 878, and the number of students in these schools increased to 466,772 students.

In the Kashkadarya region, measures were also taken to strengthen the material and technical base of secondary schools on the basis of government programs and plans; during the 1991-2001 academic year, the number of secondary schools increased from 914 to 1078, 610 of them were located in modern buildings. By this period, 192 schools were built. Repair work in schools was given special attention by local khokimiyats. For example, in 1998, Karshi regional department of public education allocated 4 million 300 thousand soums for the reconstruction of secondary schools. Parents and guardianship organizations also assisted in the purchase of building materials. In district schools. K. Ataniyazov repair work was done for 1 million 2796 soums to them. M. Behbudi for 1 million 224 thousand soums to them. K. Suyunova for 1 million 200 thousand soums. However, in some schools, repair work was not completed on time. By the beginning of the 1998-1999 school year, a number of shortcomings were found in the examination of repair work in schools. For example, in the district school number 11 named. O. Ochilova, located at the Charogil farm, only 4 of 36 classrooms were repaired.

The total complexity in 2000-2007 in the Kashkadarya region was built 76 new schools, 97 schools were overhauled, 203 schools were overhauled and 155 schools undergo current repairs. During 2003-2007, in 206 functioning schools, new buildings, reconstructions and repairs were carried out. Also, with the assistance of local khokimiyats, sponsorship organizations and individuals, an additional 2 more new school buildings were erected, 2 schools were reconstructed, 158 school buildings were overhauled and repaired.

In 2004, in order to strengthen the material and technical base of 43 schools in the city of Karshi, the state budget and sponsoring organizations carried out construction and cosmetic work for 150 million soums [5].

If in the 2003-2004 academic year in Uzbekistan there were 9834 general education schools with the number of students of 6263.1 thousand people, then by the 2014-2015 academic year, 4339.7 thousand students were educated in general schools. In 2001, 38 schools in disrepair were discovered in the districts of Kashkadarya region, of which 15 are located in the Dekhkanabad region, and 12 in the Chirakchi region. 146 out of 1078 schools in the region were in need of

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major repairs. In particular, most of them were located in the Kasbinsk, Kitab, Chirakchi, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag regions. When studying the material and technical base of secondary schools in the Kashkadarya region, it was found that out of 1083 schools, 80 are completely unusable, and 504 schools need repair. Many district schools at one time were built from adobe raw materials. To date, these buildings are damp, shrunk. The walls are cracked, the tiles rotted. Only in Dekhkanabad district 21 schools are in extremely poor condition. Even in the regional center in the city of Karshi, schools were found in the same terrible state.

Particular attention was paid to the renewal, reconstruction and high-quality repair of schools at the level of modern requirements. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2004 "On the program for registering secondary schools in 2005-2009. furniture, modern training and laboratory devices and sports equipment" served to achieve effective results in this area. On April 29, 2005, an exhibition of school equipment was held at the Uzexpo center of Tashkent. Tenders were held to equip secondary schools with high-quality furniture, modern teaching and laboratory devices and sports equipment, at which 44 local industrial organizations of the republic, including two from the city of Karshi, became winners.

But unfortunately, many shortcomings have been discovered in this area. For example, in 2004, 40% of Karshi schools were not provided with computer technology. For classrooms of physics, chemistry, biology, there were no educational and laboratory facilities. Over 30% of urban schools were not provided with drinking water.

Based on the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 9, 2004 under number 331 "On measures for the implementation of the State national program for the

development of school education in 2004-2009", attention was paid to strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions.

Also in this program, priority areas were outlined for improving educational standards and curricula, equipping them with modern teaching and laboratory facilities, computer equipment, textbooks and teaching aids, for radical renovation, reconstruction, capital and maintenance of school buildings. The consulting center operating in the Kashkadarya region examined the possibilities of the region's construction organizations regarding the construction of structures outlined in the State National Program, their provision with special construction equipment, small mechanisms and tools. Of the 436 construction organizations in the Kashkadarya region, 117 were selected and a selection was organized to meet the requirements of tenders.

Conclusion

As a result of independence, public education has come a long way in meaning and meaning. New modern schools and kindergartens have been built, most of which have been renovated in accordance with current education requirements. Close connection of schools with modern educational achievements of foreign countries, strengthening of material and technical base have been of special importance. The practical value of schools, lyceums and colleges has been considerably strengthened in terms of upbringing a comprehensively advanced generation. The activity of higher and secondary education was strengthened on the basis of educational standards and involved in the development of science and technology. The need for new modern teaching professionals is being met. Historical and artistic bases have been created, reflecting independence and watered with a sense of patriotism.

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