



## Legal Basis of Preschool Education System In Uzbekistan and Results of International Experiences

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**Abstract:** The article presents the regulations for improving pre-school education in the Republic of Uzbekistan and analyzed the practical experience of foreign countries such as Russia, UK, Germany, Turkey, Japan.

**Key words:** preschool education, especially preschool education, foreign experience.

### INTRODUCTION

In our republic, the education system is always under the attention of the state. During the past period, complex organizational and legal measures have been implemented for the organization of an effective preschool education system aimed at ensuring the formation of a healthy and comprehensively developed generation. As stated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his report at the extended session of the Cabinet of Ministers, dedicated to the main results of the socio-economic development of our country in 2016 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2017, "I draw your attention to the implementation of the following tasks. The first task is in the field of preschool education»<sup>1</sup> Decision PQ-2707 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2016 "On measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2017-2021" was adopted. Among the main objectives and directions of the "Program for the further improvement of the preschool education system for 2017-2021" approved by this decision is the creation of conditions for comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children, taking into account advanced foreign experience.

### THE MAIN PART

Also, the decision PQ-3261 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2017 "On measures to radically improve the system of preschool education" indicates the existing systemic shortcomings and the reasons that prevent the full implementation of the state policy in the field of preschool education. Deficiencies in the organization of the work of regional health authorities on providing medical services to children in pre-school educational institutions lead to a decrease in the effectiveness of preventive measures to protect the life and health of children, including ensuring healthy nutrition<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Tanqidiy tahlil, qat'iy tartib-intizom va shaxsiy javobgarlik – har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik qoidasi bo'lishi kerak.– T.: «O'zbekiston», 2017.

<sup>2</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 9-sentyabrdagi «Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida» PQ-3261-son qarori. // «Xalq so'zi», 2017-yil 11-sentyabrdagi soni.

Decision PQ-3305 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 "On organization of activities of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. As noted in the commentary to this decision: "...today, the issue of fundamentally improving the activities of preschool educational institutions, increasing the coverage of preschool children, and creating a modern system in all respects, having studied advanced foreign experience, remains urgent"<sup>3</sup>.

Resolution PQ-3305 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 "On the organization of the activities of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan". In this decision, in order to eliminate existing problems in the reform of the preschool education system, the decision envisages the implementation of wide-scale measures, including the effective organization of the process of improving the qualifications of pedagogues and managers, using modern pedagogical and information technologies, the advanced experience of foreign countries, educational institutions provision of highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge is established.

As stated in the Decree No. PF-5198 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the management of the preschool education system", "The field of preschool education is considered the primary link of the continuous education system, and it is responsible for raising a healthy and well-rounded child and preparing him for school "is of great importance. In the years of independence, the education system and education of a competent generation in the republic became the main priorities of the state policy. However, the conducted analyzes show that the effectiveness and results of the work carried out in the field of preschool education are not sufficient"<sup>4</sup>.

Among the main tasks and activities of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its territorial units, it is determined to create conditions for comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of preschool children, taking into account advanced foreign experience. The experience of several foreign countries is analyzed below. Features of the preschool education system of the Russian Federation State policy in the field of education is based on the ideas of humanism and democracy reflected in the country's constitution and the law on education.

In these documents, it is directly stated that education is a process of purposeful training and upbringing of a person for the benefit of the state, society and the individual. The structure of Russian education is made up of educational programs and state standards and directions of various levels, as well as governing organizations - institutions outside the educational system and subordinate to the educational system. Preschool education is the first stage of the education system of the Russian Federation. Activities of pre-school educational institutions (MTM) are aimed at helping families at the next stage of education and education.

Some experts argue that there is no need for kindergartens, and that pre-school education should be fully entrusted to parents and they themselves should decide where and how to prepare the child for the 1st grade. According to the model regulations, children's educational institutions are divided into five types:

- kindergartens that consider it important to implement one or two areas of development;
- compensatory type kindergartens aimed at competent correction of mentally deviant children;

<sup>3</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 3-sentyabrdagi «O'zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta'lim vazirligi faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida» PQ-3305-son qarori

<sup>4</sup> Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi ([www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)), 2017 y. «Xalq so'zi» gazetasi, 2017 yil 3 oktyabr

- Kindergartens where fitness exercises are conducted with children under the supervision of an educator;
- kindergartens where general development, health and compensation groups are concentrated in various options;
- centers for early development of children - kindergartens where children can get healthy, acquire new knowledge and skills, and receive mental support.

The English system of preschool education Great Britain is a country of unique culture and traditions. Pre-school education in Great Britain was founded on voluntary aid to the children of poor working-class families<sup>5</sup>. In 1816, Robert Owen opened the first kindergarten in Scotland for the children of his factory workers<sup>6</sup>.

At the beginning of the 20th century, on the initiative of the McMillan sisters, several kindergartens were opened, where care was taken for the health and good nutrition of children from low-income families. Stages of development. In 1988, the Law "On Education" came into force, which established not only educational standards, but also a basic assessment of the level of mental development of children at the time of admission to school. Compulsory education starts at age 5 in England, Scotland and Wales, and at age 4 in Northern Ireland. The start of education is considered to be the earliest in Europe.

Pre-school education became a priority only in 1996 after the adoption of the Law on the Pre-school Education System. In 1997, the program of establishing early support centers for children from low-income families began to be introduced in Great Britain. These centers provide all necessary services for child care and education, and parents are also involved in this process. In 1998, the number of such centers was 11, by 2001 their number reached 35, and today there are more than 100.

## RESULTS

German law provides for the right to free preschool education. Children can be taken to kindergarten from the age of 4 months. Many Germans enjoy this right. Germans do not have the concept of grandparents, the representatives of the older generation, having to retire after the birth of grandchildren and take care of them. Therefore, parents are forced to send their children to kindergartens and nurseries. The diverse forms and types of preschool education institutions (MTM) are surprising. The most interesting types of kindergartens are as follows:

1. Waldkindergarten (from the German word Wald - forest, Kindergarten - kindergarten). The idea of creating such kindergartens started in Scandinavia. Often such gardens are located in the forest. Children are always outdoors, studying trees and other plants, making different things from natural materials. Children are taught to love and protect nature.
2. Bauernhofkindergarten (from the German Bauernhof - farmer's yard, fortress; Kindergarten - kindergarten).

Such kindergartens are located on farms, farms or nearby lands. As long as the children are strong enough, they help the farmers in feeding the cattle, growing vegetables and fruits in the fields and gardens.

Reggio Kindergarten. The concept of creating such kindergartens originated in the Italian city of Reggio-Emilio, and the name was derived from it. Such a pre-school educational institution resembles a structure reminiscent of a market (fair) - a large room (hall) in the middle, and from it to various "areas" of the town - small rooms.

The preschool education system in Turkey differs from the education system of other countries in some aspects. There are public and private preschools in the country, to which an

<sup>5</sup> <http://sdo-journal.ru/journalnumbers/anglijskajasistema-do.html>

<sup>6</sup> <http://sdo-journal.ru/journalnumbers/anglijskajasistema-do.html>

application for the adoption of children and a certificate on the child's health are submitted. The period of admission to kindergarten can last from 3 to 6 months. Due to the large number of people waiting in line, kindergarten fees are fixed for 3 months, 6 months or one year. A monthly payment starts from 100 lira, while in private institutions it starts from 2000 lira. The age of admission to kindergarten is 2-3 years, children are transferred to the preparatory group from the age of 5. He goes to school from the age of<sup>7</sup>.

There are no activities where children sit on chairs and listen to the teacher. Children are given a lot of freedom. They can do whatever they want, get their clothes dirty, jump and run all over the field. There are many pros and cons to this approach to working with children. But parents have a huge choice of concepts, theories and ideas. They can send their children to the most convenient kindergarten for the child.

In Japan, the following common expression about the method of raising children is "A child under 5 years old is a king, from 5 to 15 years old - a slave, and after 15 years old a person with equal rights"<sup>7</sup>. Different interpretations of this phrase are found in other nations. The history of the development of the education system, including preschool education, goes back to the Meiji period of the distant past. In Japan, in 1876, the first kindergarten was opened for children of wealthy families. The purpose of opening kindergartens was to create an environment of interaction that would help children develop mentally and physically. Kindergarten in Japan. Kindness and love towards children is one of the important aspects for Japanese society, and the main and important source of such love is a woman. In Japan, preschool education is provided in the following institutions:

- kindergartens, childcare centers hoikuen;
- Kindergartens yōchien;
- special institutions for the disabled.

## IN SUMMARY

Even if pre-school education is not compulsory, children have a great need for kindergartens and kindergartens, and earlier efforts should be made to place a child in a kindergarten.

One of the achievements in the preschool education system of the above-mentioned developed countries, the outsourcing system was used as an experiment in the preschool education institutions of Uzbekistan and positive results were achieved. The example of modern kindergartens based on private and contribution was also adopted.

Cooperation between the state and the entrepreneur has developed. For example, in the "Outsourcing" system, the entrepreneur kept products in large freezers on a rental basis and brought them every five days, and the team was freed from worries about the kitchen, and an opportunity was created to focus on education and training. In addition, placing a child in a pre-school educational institution is not only for the relief of mothers, but also to improve the family budget, to ensure mothers can work comfortably, based on international experience.

In conclusion, it can be said that studying the preschool education systems of foreign countries, analyzing their advanced experience, and developing concrete measures to adapt them to the conditions of our republic will allow us to improve and modernize the preschool education system of our country.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://galitravel.ru/doshkolnoe-obrazovanie-v-yaponii/>

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