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FROM THE HISTORY OF MODERNIZATION SYSTEM OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN FERGHANA VALLEY (AS AN EXAMPLE OF INDEPENDENT PERIOD)

Abstract: In this article has been illuminated the modernization history of the primary education system in Ferghana valley by the historical literatures and statistic materials as well.

Key words: Ferghana valley, education system, primary education, schools, pupils, young generation, modernization.

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Introduction

In Uzbekistan, during the years of independence, special attention was paid to the modernization and development of the education system. The reform of the education system and the implementation of reforms have led to a state policy. Looking at the progress that has been going on for over a decade in the country, it is clear that under the guidance of the head of our state, the immense efforts are being made to strengthen and improve the national education system and to create the conditions for the young generation to grow up as a mature, healthy and harmoniously developed generation. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated 7 February 2017 [1, p.32] called the "Social Sector Development" of the State Program on the implementation of the Strategy of Action in the Year of the Communication and Human Interest in the fourth direction - to ensure the convenience of preschool educational institutions, to improve the quality of general secondary, secondary and higher education, and to develop them.

Materials and Methods

The protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens in the Fergana Valley, particularly the rights of child rights as an integral part of human rights, has been identified as one of the priorities of

the state policy at the level of public policy. In the short history of our country, great achievements in the upbringing of harmoniously developed generation are being achieved, and this is well appreciated by the international community. Without a radical reform of the old system of education, today's successes in the education system could not be achieved by raising the work to the highest level.

The state educational standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the second generation, realizing new requirements for the level of preparation of younger schoolchildren and determining ways to improve the mathematical training of primary school students, focuses on the need to form such a key factor in their skills as the ability and desire to learn. Raising interest in mathematics among younger students, the development of their mathematical abilities to a greater extent depends on the implementation in the educational process of various types of tasks that require students to know different sections of the initial course of mathematics, the ability to build reasoning, draw conclusions, justifying their judgments and, ultimately as a result, independently acquiring knowledge and solving problems that occur, teaches children to critical understanding of the results obtained.

Supporting and caring for young people in fulfilling these goals is key to achieving certain goals. In order to achieve this noble goal, all organizational

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and legal measures have been implemented in our country to ensure the future of our youth, important laws have been adopted, state programs have been implemented. Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which forms the legal basis for the rights and interests of citizens, stipulates that everyone has the right to education [2, p.9], state guarantees of free general education and school supervision are under state control.

Particular attention was paid to reforming education system in Uzbekistan, particularly in Fergana valley, and primary education. "The National Program of Personnel Training" and "On Education" adopted on August 29, 1997 on the consistent reforming of the education system and strengthening the state policy in this area became a historic step. Article 3 of this law sets out the main principles of the state policy in the field of education, in particular, the continuity and consistency of education, as well as the obligation of general secondary and vocational, professional education. In line with the National Program of Personnel Training, a continuous education system has been created that provides a highly qualified staff of the country's socio-economic infrastructure, including the 9-year general secondary school stages and 3-year secondary special, vocational education stages. It should be noted that, along with the reform of the education system, the material and technical basis of educational institutions is also strengthened. Due to the wide-ranging measures, 1549 modern educational institutions, including 1406 professional colleges and 143 academic lyceums were built in the republic. At present, academic lyceums pay close attention to the cardinal improvement of the quality of education and its modernization.

As a result of the set goals and the creation of a continuing education system and a radical improvement in the quality of education, adolescents have increased their interest in learning and vocational learning, which, in turn, has led to a sharp reduction in crime among minors. In particular, in comparison with 2000, the crime rate among juveniles decreased by 30.5% in 2012 [6]. In addition, the attendance of schoolchildren to educational institutions and their participation in the training sessions, ie the issue of attendance, is an important and topical task of the administration of the educational institution, on the one hand, and on the other.

Also, Article 47 of the Code of Administrative Liability of the Republic of Uzbekistan sets out the administrative responsibility for non-performance of obligations by parents or their substitutes for the upbringing and education of their children. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 7 October 2012 "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan", as well as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On recognition of some legislative acts as null and void" Now fill in the second part of Article 47 of the Code

of removal of children of compulsory secondary education, secondary, and vocational education can be parents or persons substituting them by five to ten times the minimum wage in order to prevent the imposition of a fine to be determined. Such changes and additions to our legislation are, of course, a requirement of the day, when the quality of education is elevated to a new level, and that our citizens get acquainted with newly adopted laws, as well as bureaucratic organizations and law enforcement agencies, wide dissemination, especially in the use of mass media. Therefore, all state bodies and public organizations are responsible for every healthy minded citizen, who is not indifferent to the future of the country, in order to grow up a younger generation physically healthy, intellectually mature and spiritually mature generation.

Particular attention was paid to the reform of the mandatory one-year education system in the Fergana valley. In particular, the pilot project on introducing mandatory one-year primary education of children started in Fergana, Kuvasay and Furkat [3]. The ability to independently create an algorithm is especially important, since in solving logical problems the main goal is to develop a plan or method of activity. This is especially important since, by solving logical problems, elements of the information culture are formed on the initial course. They include various ways of processing information, visual forms of its presentation - tables, charts, graphs, and many others, and this is important for the inclusion of information in the course of mathematics in elementary school.

Along with the training and educational functions, the leading functions of logical tasks are the developmental function aimed at developing students' logical thinking, mastering effective mental activity by them, the ability to analyze, synthesize, compare, classify, perform tasks by analogy, generalize.

At the present time, the Republic has taken a serious and special attention to the further improvement of the system of preschool education, modernization, creating a healthy environment, the formation of an active, competent, socially adapted child person, as well as the conditions for future successful learning activities and quality education of children in elementary education [4].

It is important to note that the system of mandatory one-year training of children of school age has been reformed. In particular, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On gradual transition to compulsory education for children of primary education" of December 8, 2018 provides concrete measures to be taken in this regard. In particular, a pilot project for compulsory free education of children for primary education was launched in three districts of Ferghana region. A total of 2,454 children aged 5-6 years old were not included in the nursery as a result of compulsory one-year free-

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of-charge enrollment in Ferghana, Kuvasay and Furkat districts. At the same time, 99 groups were organized in 77 pre-school educational institutions and 4 general secondary schools in the area to prepare children for school not covered by the kindergarten [7, p.78]. 84 people were employed in these groups. Newly hired pedagogues have been trained on the development of primary and pre-school age children and the content of the "First Step" state curriculum [8]. Conceptions and counseling on program-based training and regulatory documentation were provided [9].

Of all the variety of logical problems, depending on their content, form, level of complexity, and the possibility for pupils of primary classes to find an acceptable solution, we consider it expedient to include the following types of logical problems in the initial course of mathematics, the solution of which comes down to the use of certain techniques.

Lacking mathematical generality, tasks of this type are designed to facilitate students' search for rules, patterns, ways of writing, building specified or created constructions, sequences of numbers, etc., i.e. they are designed to develop students' observation,

intuition, ingenuity, the need to see the whole meaning of the exercises, to see patterns; these tasks are not immediately given to students and not to everyone with the same success.

At the same time, separate study rooms have been set up in order to create the basics of national education standards and best international experience, mainly for the comprehensive development of preschool children. Teaching and learning process was provided with methodological and didactic manuals for effective teaching and learning. This, in turn, is an expression of the Government's commitment to this area.

Conclusion

In conclusion, if the education system in the Ferghana valley remains, there has been a special focus on modernizing primary education. Elementary schoolchildren were provided with modern teaching materials, various books and classrooms with all conveniences. These processes are progressing from year to year because the young generation is the future of tomorrow, and the development of the future society is associated with them.

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