# EDUCATIONAL REFORMS OF THE KASHKADARYA REGION DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

**Kamolov Azizjon Aminovich**
Head of the Department of Preschool and School Education of Kasbi District.

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**Annotation**
This article highlights the reforms carried out in the field of education in the Kashkadarya region after independence. In particular, attention is given to the restoration and construction of new preschool institutions, strengthening the material and technical base of general education schools, improving teachers' qualifications, and introducing innovative pedagogical approaches. Moreover, the paper analyzes such areas as the growth of higher education institutions, the improvement of education quality in the region, and the implementation of modern educational technologies. The state policy in the sphere of education and its execution in Kashkadarya region are thoroughly examined.

**Education and upbringing are the essential foundations of society's progress.** During the years of independence, the education system in Uzbekistan has undergone fundamental reforms, with special attention paid to preparing specialists who are active in all areas of state and public life. In particular, educational institutions in the Kashkadarya region have also consistently carried out work in this direction.

During the years of independence, as in the whole republic, significant measures were taken in the field of public education in the region. On February 20, 1992, the XXI convocation of the XIII session of the Council of People's Deputies was held in

the Kashkadarya Regional Hokimiyat. As noted at the meeting, although the local budget was fulfilled by 104%, only 92.6% of the funds allocated for education, healthcare, culture, and social security were utilized. Due to the shortage of qualified teachers in 228 schools in the region, more than 20 million soums allocated for public education were left unused. According to the minutes of this meeting, out of the regional budget allocated to socio-cultural activities in Kashkadarya, 45.9% was directed to public education, 20.2% to the healthcare system, and 6.8% to public economy expenditures. The cultural sector received 52,222 soums, while 22,109 soums were directed to social protection.

This shows that from the very first years of independence, sufficient funds were allocated to the public education system in the region. However, certain shortcomings were also observed in this area. The allocated funds for public education were not delivered on time. 46% of existing schools in the region were in need of repair, 146 schools were completely unsuitable, only 30% of general education schools were computerized, and in many schools shortages of educational equipment, textbooks, and laboratory rooms were noted[1]

In order to provide schools in the republic with equipment, small enterprises were established under the departments of public education in several regions, and the practice of producing certain educational equipment in them was introduced. In the Kashkadarya Regional Department of Public Education, a workshop was opened where chalk for schools began to be produced.

In the 1991–1992 academic year, there were 917 general education schools in Kashkadarya region, of which 822 operated in rural areas. The number of students in the region reached 429,629, of which 337,982 were from rural areas. In Surkhandarya region, a total of 677 general education schools operated, educating 332,965 students, of which 626 schools were located in rural areas with 286,855 students enrolled there.

[1] ЎзРПДАҚВФ жорий архиви. 829-фонд.10-рўйхат. 92-йиғма жилд. 54-варақ

An analysis of these figures shows that schools operating in the southern regions were mainly concentrated in rural areas. This, in turn, highlighted the necessity of strengthening the rural general education system[2].

In recent years, the number of secondary schools in the southern regions has increased. For example, in the second half of 1992, the number of secondary schools in Kashkadarya region reached 943. Of these, 37 were in Karshi city, 28 in Nishan district, 90 in Yakkabag district, and 138 in Chirakchi district. Also, the majority of the region's students were in Chirakchi district, which amounted to 52,974 people. On average, 22-24 students were educated in one class in the region. This was 29.5 in the city of Koson, and 16.4 in Dehqanabad district. Thus, the analysis shows that the expansion of the education network is mainly evident in rural areas and districts.[3].

In 1993, Kashkadarya region had 942 schools, 39 vocational schools, 3 orphanages, and 542 preschool educational institutions, with 43,000 students studying in schools and 438,000 children in kindergartens.

Certain work was also carried out in Kashkadarya region in this regard. In 1993, the Kashkadarya region's capital construction department allocated 439.2 million soums for the construction of secondary schools, and the funds were spent on the construction of school buildings for 320 places in the village of Kuchkak, Karshi district, 420 places in the Choli Ata collective farm, and 624 places in the village of Beshkent. This year, the construction of new school buildings continued in other districts of the region. In 1992, a school building for 192 places was built in the village of Ukotar, Kasbi district. Also, 133 mln. for the school building in the village of Qataghon, Kasbi district. 203 million soums for the school building of Karakhoja village. sum was spent. Due to lack of funds, the construction of the educational

[2]Ўзбекистон Миллий архиви (ЎзМА), М -26 - фонд, 1 - рўйхат, 106 - иш, 10 -22 - варақлар.
[3]ЎзМА, М - 26 - фонд, 1 - рўйхат, 23 - иш, 21 - варақ.

facilities building was not completed on time. For example, 6 out of 13 school buildings in Kasbi district were not completed on time[4].

These processes indicate that although the state paid a certain amount of attention and allocated funds to strengthen the material and technical base of the education system in the early years of independence, problems accumulated in the construction of school buildings due to the indifference of some people. In the 1991-1992 academic year, 37,125 teachers worked in general education schools in Kashkadarya region, of which 26,944 had higher, 1,979 had incomplete higher, and 7,904 had secondary specialized education. Also, in Surkhandarya region, out of 24,692 teachers in the same year, 17,203 had higher, 1,470 had incomplete, and 5,538 had secondary specialized education. Teachers with higher education worked mainly in urban schools. Of the teachers with higher education in Kashkadarya region, 2,411 worked in Karshi city and 1,014 in Shakhrisabz city[5].

600 copies of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script, published by the "Ukituvchi" publishing house, were delivered to educational institutions in the Kashkadarya region. Of these, 30 copies were distributed to educational institutions in Karshi city, 35 copies to Kamashi district, 10 copies to Shakhrisabz city, 30 copies to Kasbi district, 40 copies to Karshi district, 15 copies to U. Yusupov district, 100 copies to Koson district, 10 copies to Bahoristan district, 15 copies to Muborak district, and 20 copies to Nishan district[6].

In Kashkadarya region, 5,460 teachers who applied for privatization of their houses from residents of state houses were given their houses as personal property. 1,516 teachers were allocated land plots for the construction of private houses, and 371 teachers were given loans from the state to build houses. 1,208 teachers were given referrals to sanatoriums of the Republic. Teachers were given privileges for

[4]ҚВҲА, 848 - фонд, 1 - рўйхат, 59 - иш, 21 - варақ.
[5]ЎзМА, М - 26 - фонд, 1 - рўйхат, 23 - иш, 21 - варақ.
[6]ЎзМА, М - 26 - фонд, 1 - рўйхат, 140 - иш, 106 - варақ.

housing, payment of utility services, and free travel in city transport. Teachers in Dehkanabad, Chirakchi, Karshi, Koson and Guzar districts were provided with liquefied gas[7].

Along with the repair of schools, work was also carried out to equip them. In 1999, the Finance Department of Kashkadarya Region allocated 15 million soums to the Department of Public Education to purchase new desks for students to replace the old ones, at the expense of unforeseen expenses. Of this amount, 1 million 200 thousand soums were allocated to schools in Karshi city and district, 1 million 300 thousand soums to Guzar district, and 1 million 400 thousand soums to Shakhrisabz district[8].

Over the years, new schools have been built in the region, and their number has increased. For example, in 1990-1994, 75 thousand schools with a capacity of 1,000 were built and put into operation in the region. If in 1991 the number of schools in the region was 720, in 2010 it was 1,115, and in 2016 it was 1,125. The amount of funds allocated for general secondary education has increased from year to year, and the material and technical base of educational institutions has been strengthened. In particular, 169,985.2 million soums were spent on the public education system of the Kashkadarya region in 2008, 223,214.6 million soums in 2009, and 848.7 billion soums in 2016[9].

**Conclusion:** During the years of independence, special attention was paid to the development of the education sector in Kashkadarya region. As a result of the reforms implemented by the state, the material and technical base of educational institutions was improved, modern approaches were introduced at all levels, from preschool education to higher education. Measures such as improving the qualifications of teaching staff, introducing information technologies in education, and improving the

[7]ЎзМА, М -26 - фонд, 1 - рўйхат, 205 - иш, 1 -10 - варақлар.
[8]ҚВҲА, 829-фонд, 10-рўйхат, 39-иш, 96-98 - варақлар.
[9] Қашқадарё вилоят паспорти. Қарши-2017 йил. 25-бет.

quality of education served to raise an educated and competitive generation in the region. In conclusion, reforms in the education system of Kashkadarya region are being successfully implemented as an important part of the general education strategy in our country.

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