

Principles of projecting preschool education institutions

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Abstract This article describes the principles of projecting of preschool facilities, sanatorium-type kindergartens in the village, the scope of services for kindergartens located in rural areas, the development of plans (analytical schemes) depending on their type.

Keywords: Pre-school educational institutions; branches of pre-school educational institutions; the nursery, kindergarten and united nursery-kindergartens and others.

Introduction

Today, pre-school educational institutions plays an essential role in every developing state, in the direction of science, in technical development and also in national reforms. Educating the growing generation in the spirit of patriotism, honoring our national values, supporting the policy of our society and choosing the right place and professional direction in society with the knowledge gained in this way is an important stage.

Main Part

The organization of the system of preschool institutions in rural areas, the modern and model projecting of preschool institutions, the provision of convenient accommodation and infrastructure for the population living in this region is one of the hot topics of today. Because, pre-school education is a vital part of the initial stage of the general education system, ensuring the formation of a person, closely connected with the family. The general upbringing of

children also fulfills other important social tasks: financially improves the living conditions of families with many children, allows large members of the family to operate in production.

According to resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02.12.2016 № 94, and decree dated 30.09. 2017 №.5198, it was confirmed that the reconstruction of preschool educational institutions will be carried out on the basis of standard projects, with the study of foreign experience, and the establishment of state and non-state preschool educational institutions for 50, 70, 100, 120 and 150 places in the country and through this, a comprehensive program should be developed to gradually cover children with pre-school education through the establishment of a kindergarten, and to introduce alternative forms of pre-school education for children.

It is clear that the today's existing preschool education in many rural areas, that is, the buildings of kindergartens, in most cases are not built on standard projects and do not satisfy the modern requirements. The branches of pre - school educational institutions are organized by adapting existing buildings in the territory to kindergartens and this does not meet urban standards.

So, offers and recommendations for the location of preschool institutions are given in the Town Planning Standards and Regulations 2.07.04-12. "Development and construction planning of urban and rural settlements and areas". Based on this, the distance to preschools in cities is 300 m (10-15

minutes walk). Due to the fact that the settlements of the rural population consist mainly of one-story houses, clearly scattered and spreading the network of settlements, the distance to children's institutions can be organized by a 20-30 minute walk (500-700 m).

Currently, the branches of pre - school educational institutions in the villages are formed from the nursery, kindergarten and united nursery-kindergartens in one building. The most common type of building in rural areas is nursery-kindergartens with 25x50x90 and 140 seats. A large part of the overall structure of the branch corresponds to institutions with a capacity of 25 - 50 seats.

The accepted types of buildings are directly related to the size of the residential areas of the population. It is characteristic to accommodate that nursery-kindergartens for 30-50 seats in villages with a population of 1,000 and more, 70,-90 seats in villages with a population of 2-3 thousand, 90-140 seats in villages with a population of 3-5 thousand and 140-280 seats nursery-kindergartens with a population of more than 5,000 in rural areas.

When determining the location of preschool institutions, clearly nursery- kindergartens, it is possible to determine the approximate capacity of the kindergarten building using the table below.

Table of demographic structure of the population

The total population of the village	Age content of the population				
	Up to 3years	From 3 to 7 years old	From 7 to 16 years old	Female -from16 to 55 years old, male to 60 years old.	Female over 55, male over 60
1000	70	90	160	520	160
100%	7%	9%	16%	52%	16%

(Percentage of age content in the table is taken as an approximate example)

Kindergarten locations provide 5% of children from birth to 3 years of age and 40% of children between the ages of 3 and 7 for general kindergartens. Therefore, if we estimate that 7% of the population in the area are children under 3 years of age (5% are taken), 9% are children aged 3 to 7 years (40% are taken), a new kindergarten for 198 children can be accommodated in the village with the population of 5,000 people . In this case, taking into account the scope of services of the preschool, it

would be appropriate to accommodate about 2 kindergartens for 90 children.

Sanatorium-type health kindergartens provide space for 3% of children under 3 years old and 5% of children aged 3 to 7 years of age, with a total number of places for 30 children.

In rural areas, preschools are located within walking distance as follows, taking into account their maximum proximity to their places of residence:

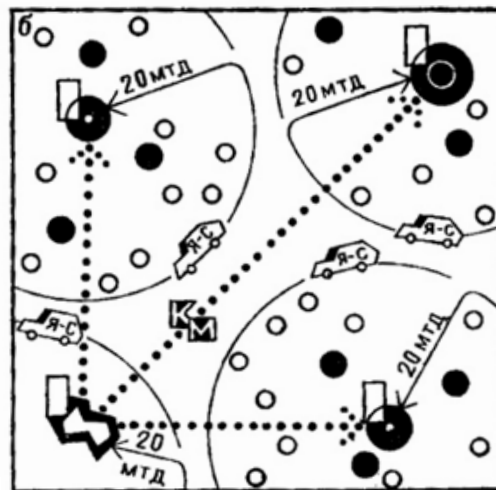
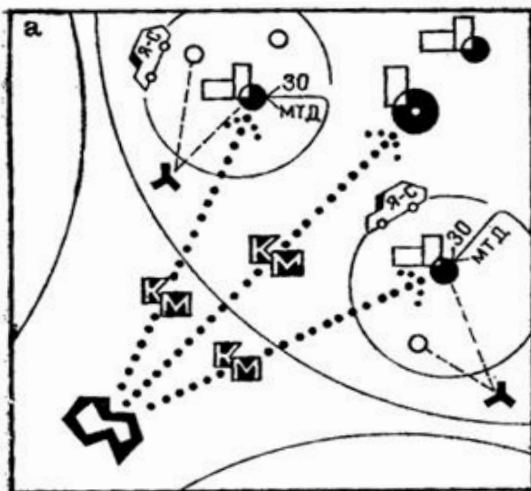
- Kindergarten - a general type of kindergarten;
 - convenience of walking distance - 500-700 meters;
- Health kindergartens - sanatorium-type kindergartens;
 - convenience of walking distance in transport - 30 minutes.

Improving the general level of education of children in rural areas requires the planning and construction of a network of preschool institutions, improving their material and technical base, the restoration of existing buildings, the introduction of new types of buildings to improve the educational

process, children's health. Research has identified various options for the organization of a branch of preschool institutions:

- one institution in each village;
- several institutions on the same farm, each serving rural groups;
- one institution per farm.

Let's take a brief attention at the features of the construction of preschool institutions in different location zones (Figure 11).



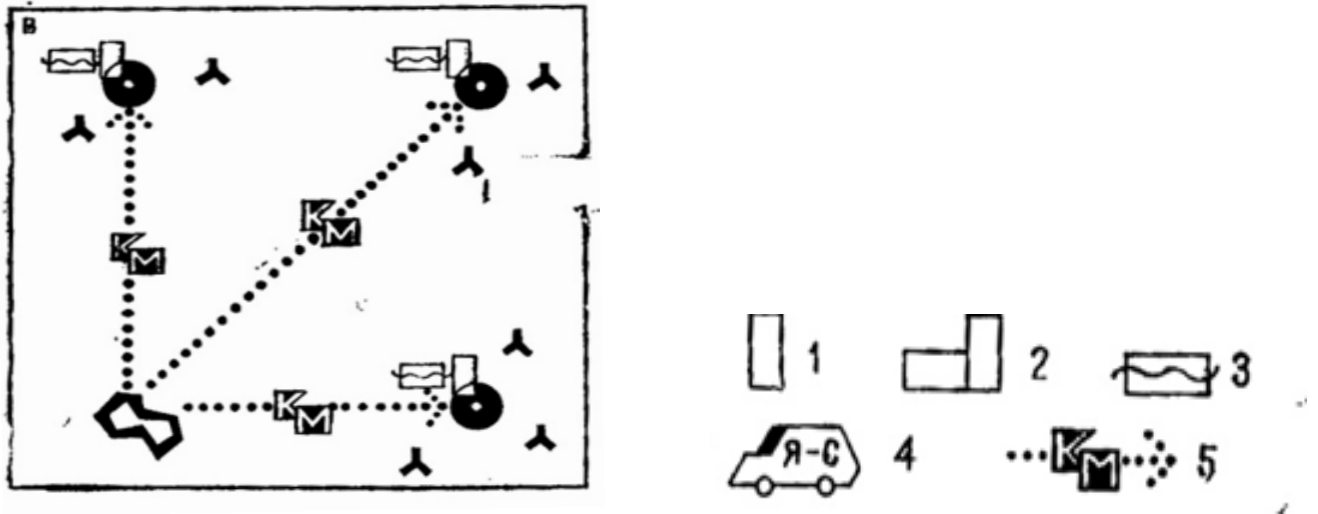


Figure 11

The scheme of layout of preschool institutions in different zones “SNIIEP grajdanselstroy” [45]

a - in the spatial location model;

b - in the mosaic layout model;

v - in the assembled layout model;

1-nursery- kindergarten; 2-nursery- kindergarten - primary school; 3 - with a swimming pool of health centers for groups of children's institutions; 4 - motor vehicle carrying children; 5 - methodological advisory assistance.

The demographics and age content of the population are determined in two stages. Stage 1 covers the first 5 years, and stage 2 covers the next 10 years, taking into account the annual growth of the population living in the same rural area (These data are taken from the district statistical office or the Rural Citizens' Assembly) and the average growth rate is determined and this index is the approximate unit of measurement for the 5 years of stage 1 and the next 10 years of stage 2.

Conclusion

Therefore, if we estimate that 6% of the population in the area are children under 3 years of age (5% are taken), 9% are children aged 3 to 7 years (40% are taken), a new kindergarten for 195 children can be accommodated in the village with the population of 5,000 people. In this case, taking into account the scope of services of the preschool, it is reasonable to say to accommodate about 2 kindergartens for 90 children.

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