



## **New Approaches to Justification of Events to Improve The Conditions of Teaching and Upbringing Children in Preschool Educational Institutions**

**Shaykhova Guli Islamovna, Abdullaeva Dilafruz Gayratovna, Azizova Feruza Lyutpillaevna, Shaikhova Munira Anvarovna, Zokirkhonova Shakhzoda Azatovna Turaev Farid Shukhratovich**  
Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Hygiene of Children, Adolescents and Nutrition of the Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. E-mail: [guli.shaykhova@gmail.com](mailto:guli.shaykhova@gmail.com).  
ORCID: 0000-0003-3542-1449

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Hygiene of Children, Adolescents and Nutrition, Tashkent Medical Academy. E-mail: [abdullaeva.dg1976@gmail.com](mailto:abdullaeva.dg1976@gmail.com). ORCID: 0000-0002-0858-4210

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Hygiene of Children, Adolescents and Nutrition, Tashkent Medical Academy.

Teacher of the highest category of the Academic Lyceum. Tashkent Financial Institute.  
Associate Professor of the Department of Children's Propaedeutic Diseases, Tashkent State Medical Institute

Candidate of the Department of Hygiene of Children, Adolescents and Nutrition of the Tashkent Medical Academy

### **ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of this work was to use the example of using new approaches to objective hygienic assessment of the conditions of training and education in children's educational institutions to show their importance in justifying measures to improve the conditions of training and education. A hygienic assessment of the conditions of education and upbringing was carried out among 1332 pupils (593 boys and 739 girls) attending preparatory groups of preschool educational institution No. 134; 148; 232; 270; 525 and 546 of the Mirzo-Ulugbek district of Tashkent in accordance with SanPiN No. 0355-18 Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the content, structure and organization of the operating mode of preschool educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on the use of an improved method for assessing the state of children's educational institutions, an objective quantitative and qualitative characteristic of each factor was obtained, which allows making a prompt decision on managing risk factors aimed at improving the health of preschool children.*

**Keywords:** preschool educational institution, children, conditions of education and upbringing, risk factors.

Received 19.10.2023

Revised 07.11.2023

Accepted 29.12.2023

### **INTRODUCTION**

A preschool educational institution is a type of educational institution that implements general educational programs of preschool education of various directions, which is created in order to satisfy the requests and needs of the family in caring for children, their harmonious development on the basis of general cultural, national values, preparing the child for the initial stage of secondary general education, creating the necessary conditions for parents to continue their work and study, and active participation in public life.

A wide network of preschool educational institutions (PEIs) is the most important link in the education system, the task of which is to educate and train a healthy younger generation [1]. The conditions of training and education in preschool educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan must comply with the "Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the location, structure and improvement of the work of preschool educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (SanPiN 0355-18) [2]. However, when conducting hygienic inspections of preschool educational institutions, it is quite difficult to assess the degree of their compliance with the specified SanPiN, because for such an assessment, there are no criteria that would allow us to characterize both individual elements of hygienic conditions and their complex [3]. In 2008, methodological recommendations were proposed for optimizing the survey of preschool educational

institutions, the use of which in the practice of sanitary supervision makes it possible to objectify the assessment of the conditions of training and education in preschool educational institutions [4].

The purpose of this work was, using the example of using new approaches to an objective hygienic assessment of the conditions of training and education in preschool educational institutions, to show their importance in justifying measures to improve the conditions of training and education.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The objects of the study were: preschool educational institution No. 134; 148; 232; 270; 525 and 546 Mirzo-Ulugbek district of Tashkent; 1332 children (593 boys and 739 girls) attending preparatory groups of preschool educational institutions of the Mirzo-Ulugbek district of Tashkent.

A hygienic assessment of the conditions of training and education was carried out in accordance with SanPiN No. 0355-18 Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the content, structure and organization of the operating mode of preschool educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Employees of I.I. Ponomarenko et al. (2009) to assess the compliance of the conditions of the educational process in a preschool educational institution with hygienic standards, criteria for quantitative and qualitative assessment of each indicator were used, allowing to identify risk factors and the degree of their non-compliance with hygienic requirements as a percentage. The main factors determining the hygienic condition of a preschool educational institution, in accordance with SanPiN, are: 1) land plot; 2) building; 3) sanitary equipment and its condition; 4) educational process. Each of these factors contains from 5 to 12 significant indicators [5, 6].

To quantify each indicator, the following criteria were used: good - meets the hygienic standard by 100%; satisfactory - by 70-89.9%; unsatisfactory - by 50-69.9% [1.4].

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the main indicators of preschool educational institutions (in % compliance with hygienic requirements). The quotient of dividing the sum of the obtained values for all significant indicators taken into account by their number determined the degree and level of compliance of each factor with the norm (in %).

**Table 1: Characteristics of the main and significant indicators of preschool educational institutions (in % compliance with hygienic requirements)**

Main and significant indicators	№134	№148	№232	№270
Land plot	84,5	93,3	93,3	90
Sanitary protection zone	100	100	100	80
Removing buildings from interblock passages	100	100	100	80
Walking radius	100	100	100	100
Site fencing:				
Fence	100	100	100	100
Green spaces	100	100	100	100
Landscaping	35	35	35	35
Area per place	100	100	100	100
Territory zoning	100	100	100	100
Physical education area	100	100	100	100
Swimming pool, outdoor	0	100	100	100
Economic zone	100	100	100	100
Territory lighting	80	85	85	85
Preschool building	96,6	86,6	86,6	86,6
Capacity	100	100	100	100
Number of children in groups	100	100	100	100
Placement of group cells	100	100	100	100
Areas of premises and their equipment	100	100	100	100
Classrooms	100	100	100	100
Swimming pool	90	-	-	-
Medical block	90	90	90	90
Service premises	100	100	100	100
Food department	90	90	90	90
Sanitary condition	81,2	82,5	70	71

Heating, water supply, sewerage	100	100	100	100
Natural and artificial lighting of premises	75	80	80	85
Furniture and its arrangement	60	60	80	80
Sanitary and hygienic maintenance	90	90	90	90
Organization of the educational process	79,8	88,6	89	88
Children's nutrition	60	80	80	80
Medical support	60	85	85	85
Daily regime	100	100	100	100
Physical education	90	90	90	90
Hardening procedures	89	88	90	85

For the main factor - "Land" - in preschool educational institution No. 134, 11 significant indicators out of 12 were subject to accounting, and their total assessment was 1015:11 = 84.5% compliance with hygienic standards, which is satisfactory according to the evaluation criterion. In the indicator "Land" in preschool educational institution No. 148, 12 significant indicators with a total score of 1120:12 = 93.3% compliance with hygienic requirements were subject to accounting; According to the criteria used, this indicator is assessed as "good".

From the significant indicators of the land plot of preschool educational institution No. 134, it is clearly seen that the landscaping of the territory does not meet the hygienic requirements (35% of compliance with the standard), and the absence of an outdoor swimming pool (0). These indicators are risk factors subject to hygienic correction.

In preschool educational institutions No. 232 and No. 270 in the "Land Plot", 12 significant indicators were subject to accounting, with their total assessment of 1120:12=93.3% and 1080:12=90% compliance with hygienic requirements; according to the criteria used. These indicators are rated "good". Of the significant indicators of the land plot in preschool educational institutions No. 232 and 270, as in the previous indicators, the landscaping of the territory (35%) does not meet hygienic requirements. This indicator is similar to risk factors subject to hygienic correction.

Among other indicators of preschool educational institutions - 134, natural and artificial lighting (75%), furniture and its arrangement (60%), food and medical care (60%) also attract attention. All of them are significant risk factors and require hygienic correction.

Identical indicators that do not meet hygienic requirements are also identified in preschool educational institution No. 148, although in general the sanitary and technical condition of the preschool educational institution (82.5%) is satisfactory. The condition of the furniture and its arrangement is unsatisfactory (60%), food is provided by 80%, and medical care for children is 85%. The above factors are also significant risk factors and require hygienic correction.

In preschool educational institutions No. 232 and No. 270, among other significant indicators, furniture and its arrangement (60%) are unsatisfactory, food is provided by 80%, medical care in these institutions is provided by 85%. Consequently, certain factors are also significant risk factors and their hygienic correction is required.

A complex quantitative indicator of the hygienic condition of preschool educational institutions ( $K_{PEIS}$  - the sum of the values of four main indicators as a percentage divided by their number) showed that  $K_{PEIS-134}$  is 84.24%;  $K_{PEIS-148}$  84.6%;  $K_{PEIS-232}$  - 84.7%,  $K_{PEIS-270}$  - 83.9%, conditions of training and education are satisfactory.

Calculations of indicators compared by preschool educational institutions in conventional units are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Conversion of indicators of the hygienic condition of preschool educational institutions (in%) into conventional units for assessing a complex of environmental factors ( $K_{PEIS}$ ).**

№	Main indicator	PEIs - 134		PEIs - 148		PEIs - 232		PEIs - 270	
		%	Conv./units	%	Conv./units	%	Conv./units	%	Conv./units
1	Land plot	84,5	1,18	93,3	1,07	93,3	1,07	90	1,11
2	Preschool building	96,6	1,03	86,6	1,15	86,6	1,15	86,6	1,15
3	Sanitary condition	67	1,49	70	1,42	70	1,42	71	1,41
4	Organization of the educational process	88,8	1,12	88,6	1,12	89	1,12	88	1,13
	$K_{PEIS}$	84,24	1,205	84,62	1,19	84,72	1,18	83,9	1,2

In PEIs 134 “Land” corresponds to the standard by 84.5%, which is  $(100:84.5)$  1.8 conventional units; “Building” preschool educational institution 134 - 96.6%; those. 1.03 conventional units; “Sanitary and technical condition” 1.49 conventional units; “Teaching and educational process” – 1.12 conventional units. As a result, according to PEIs 134, the sum of the values of the main indicators is 4.89 conventional units. By dividing it by the number of main indicators we got  $K_{PEIs\ 134} = 4.82:4 = 1.205$  conventional units.

With similar calculations of  $K_{PEIs-148}$ , 1.19 conventional units were obtained.

When calculating  $K_{PEIs-232}$ , 1.18 conventional units were obtained;  $K_{PEIs-270}$  – 1.2 conventional units.

Thus, the worse the state of the educational environment of a preschool educational institution in terms of the percentage of non-compliance with hygienic requirements, the greater its value in conventional units. In both preschool educational institution 134 and preschool educational institution 148, preschool educational institution 232 and preschool educational institution 270, the sanitary and technical condition of these educational institutions requires correction to the greatest extent.

Thus, based on the use of an improved method for assessing the state of preschool educational institutions, an objective quantitative and qualitative characteristic of each factor was obtained, which allows making a prompt decision on managing risk factors aimed at improving the health of young children.

## CONCLUSION

1. The use of the proposed criteria for assessing compliance with hygienic requirements of the conditions of upbringing and education in preschool educational institutions allows not only to identify factors that do not meet these requirements, but also to determine the priorities of factors requiring correction.

2. A comprehensive assessment of hygienic indicators can be expressed as a percentage of compliance with hygienic requirements, or in the form of conventional units; Moreover, the higher the value of the conventional unit, the worse the conditions for teaching and raising children.

## REFERENCES

1. Ponomarenko I.I., Cherkashin O.G. (2009). Hygienic characteristics of children's educational institutions. // Hygiene and sanitation. – No. 3. – pp.76-78
2. San P (2018). Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the content, structure and organization of the operating mode of preschool educational institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan - T., 2018. – pp.65.
3. Dedyulina N.V. (2005). Physiology and medicine: Collection of materials of the All-Russian Conf. – St. Petersburg, pp.32.
4. Shaikhova G.I., Ponomareva L.A., Azizova F.L. (2008). Comprehensive hygienic assessment of the conditions for raising and training children and adolescents. - Guidelines. T. pp.12.
5. Comprehensive determination of anthropogenic load on water bodies, soil, atmospheric air in areas of residential development: Method. recommendations (approved by the Civil Code of the SEN of the Russian Federation on February 26, 1996, No. 01-97/17-17). – M., 1996.
6. Shaikhova G.I. (2015). Nutrition Lessons: A Study Guide. Tashkent, pp.48-50.

## CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Shaykhova G I, Abdullaeva D Ga, Azizova F L, Shaikhova M A, Zokirkhonova S A, Turaev F S. New Approaches to Justification of Events to Improve The Conditions of Teaching and Upbringing Children in Preschool Educational Institutions. Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Vol 13[2] January 2024: 160-163