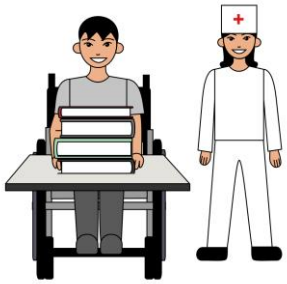
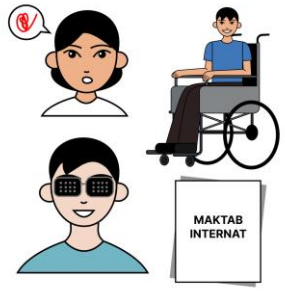
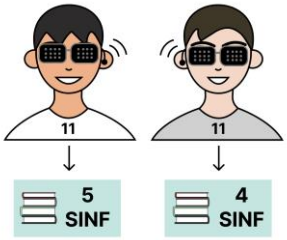
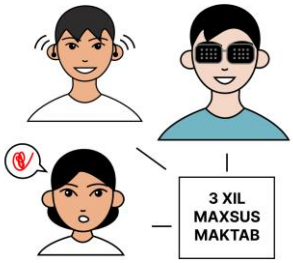
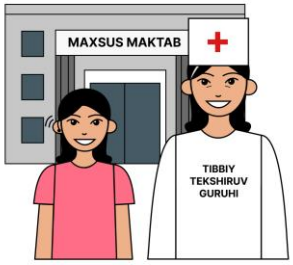
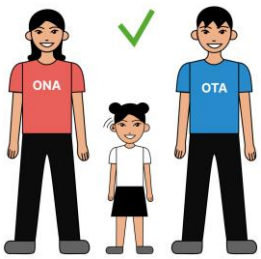
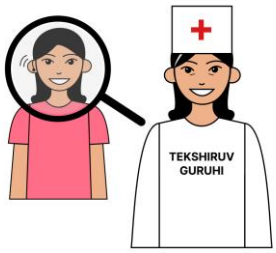
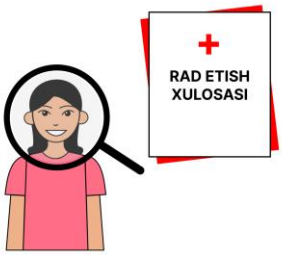
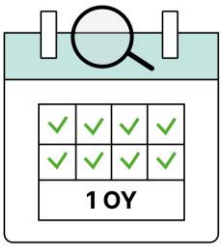
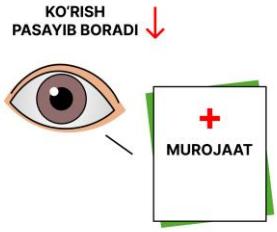
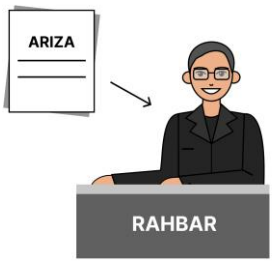
Nogironligi bor bolalarni ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab-internatlarga joylashtirish tartibi

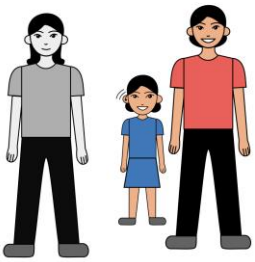
Illyustratsiya	Oson matn
	Bu maqolada sen nogironligi bor bolalarni **ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab-internat**larga joylashtirish tartibi haqida bilib olasan.
	**Ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab-internat –** nogironligi bor bolalarni o‘qitadigan va davolaydigan **maxsus maktab.**
	Nogironligi bor bolalarni maxsus maktabga joylashtirish haqida Vazirlar Mahkamasining Nizomi bor.

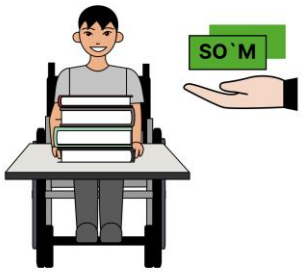
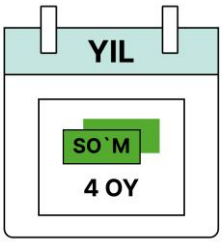
	**Ixtisoslashtirilgan maktab-internatlarda:** ● jismoniy ● ruhiy ● sezgi yoki aqliy rivojlanishda nogironligi bo‘lgan bolalar o‘qiydi.
	Masalan: ● ikkita eshitish va ko‘rishda nogironligi bor bolalarning yoshi 11 da. ● Ularning yoshlari teng bo‘lsa ham, bilim darajasiga qarab maxsus maktablarda bitta bolani 5-sinfga, ikkinchi bolani esa 4-sinfga qabul qilish mumkin.
	O‘zbekistonda nogironligi bor insonlar uchun 3 xil maxsus maktab bor: 1. Eshitish bo‘yicha nogironligi bor bolalar uchun 2. Aqliy nogironligi bor bolalar uchun 3. Ko‘rish bo‘yicha nogironligi bor bolalar uchun.
	Bolalarni psixologik-pedagogik-tibbiy tekshiruv guruhi maxsus maktablarga yuboradi.

	Tekshiruv guruhi Ijtimoiy himoya milliy agentligining boshqarmalarida tashkil qilinadi.
	Tekshiruv guruhining xulosasiga ko‘ra, ota-onalar yoki ularni o‘rnini bosadigan insonlar roziligi bilan bola maxsus maktabga joylashtiriladi.
	Maxsus maktablarga boshqa viloyatlardan ham bolalar qabul qilinishi mumkin.
	Viloyatdan kelgan bola maxsus maktab joylashgan joyning tekshiruv guruhidan yo‘llanma olishi kerak.
	Maxsus maktabga bolalar 7 yoshga to‘ladigan yildan qabul qilinadi.

	Maxsus maktabga bolani joylashtirishda ota-onalar **“Inson” ijtimoiy xizmatlari markazlari**ga ariza bilan murojaat qilishi kerak. (ariza namunasi 1-ilovada)
	Ota-onaning arizasiga ko‘ra, inson ijtimoiy xizmatlari markazining tekshiruv guruhi bolaning nogironlik holatini tekshiradi.
	Tekshiruv guruhi bolaning sog‘ligini umumiy maktabda o‘qiy oladi deb topsa, rad etish xulosasini beradi.
	Ota-ona tekshiruv guruhi xulosasini qayta ko‘rib chiqish uchun, **1 oy ichida** tuman-shahar tekshiruv guruhiga murojaat qilishi mumkin.
	Masalan: ● Bolada ko‘z kasalligi bor, sekinlik bilan ko‘rish pasayib boradi.

	• Lekin, tekshiruv guruhi bolaning hozirgi holatida qarab umumiy maktabda o‘qish uchun yetarli deb topdi. • Lekin, ko‘rish darajasi tushib ketishi yuqoriligi uchun tuman tekshiruv guruhi murojaatni qayta ko‘rib chiqadi.
	Ota-ona tekshiruv guruhidan xulosa olganidan keyin tuman (shahar) maktabgacha va maktab ta’limi bo‘limidan yo‘llanma ham olishi kerak.
	Yo‘llanma olish uchun tuman (shahar) maktabgacha va maktab ta’limi bo‘limi rahbariga ariza bilan murojaat qilish kerak. (ariza namunasi 2-ilovada)
	Arizaga tekshiruv guruhi bergan xulosani qo‘shib topshirish kerak.

	Xulosa va yo‘llanmani olgandan keyin ota-ona **bolasini maxsus maktablarga joylashtirish uchun** maktab direktori nomiga ariza yozishi kerak. (ariza namunasi 3-ilovada)
	Maxsus maktabga yo‘llanma berilgan har bir bolaning ota-onasi yoki ularning o‘rnini bosadigan insonlar kerakli hujjatlarni yig‘ib beradi.
	**Ota-onaning o‘rnini bosadigan insonlar -** bolalarni himoya qilish huquqini olgan va ularga yordam beradigan insonlar tushuniladi.
	Maxsus maktabga joylashishda kerak bo‘ladigan hujjatlar: ● ota-ona yoki ularning o‘rnini bosuvchi insonning arizasi ● Tekshiruv guruhi xulosasi ● tug‘ilganlik haqidagi hujjat nusxasi ● avval o‘qigani haqida hujjatlar (maktabda o‘qiyotgan bola uchun) ● o‘qigan joyidan o‘qigan vaqti, fanlarini o‘zlashtirishi va xulqi, bolaga yordam berish

	uchun nimalar qilish kerakligi haqida batafsil yozilgan ma’lumotnoma va tavsifnoma (maktabda o‘qiyotgan bola uchun) ● bolaning yashash joyidagi bosh shifokori imzolagan, rivojlanishi tarixidan ko‘chirma ● bolaning umumiy rivojlanishi haqidan pediatr xulosasi ● bolaning aqliy rivojlanishi haqida psixonevrolog xulosasi ● ko‘rish bo‘yicha oftalmolog xulosasi ● tayanch-harakatlanishda nuqsoni bo‘lgan va skoliozga chalingan bolalar uchun ortoped xulosasi.
	Maxsus maktabga joylashtirilgan bolalarning nafaqa puli o‘qish davrida ushlab qolinadi.
	Lekin, nogironligi bor bola 3 oylik yozgi ta’tilda va kuzgi, qishki, bahorgi ta’tillar bilan birga 1 yilda 4 oy nafaqa pulini oladi.