

QUALIFIED SPECIALIST IN AGRICULTURE PERSONNEL SUPPORT AND CHANGES IN IT

(1991-2016y.y. On the example of Andijan Valley)

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article focuses on the issues of training specialists in the field of Agriculture in our republic after independence, including the Andijan region.	Education law, personnel, specialty, agriculture, colleges.

Introduction

The role of the educational system in the development and rise of society is extremely significant. On the basis of the reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, measures aimed at bringing up an educated, intellectually developed generation, raising them as people with independent thinking, strict civil positions are considered one of the most important priorities of large-scale reforms carried out in the country. The achievement of our great goals, noble intentions, the renewal of our society, the progress and prospects of our lives today are the effective result of our reforms, plans, which are carried out in the first place. It all depends, first of all, on the training of highly qualified specialist personnel who can meet the requirements of the time.

Education in Uzbekistan is the most important direction of socio – economic, ideological and cultural life of the Republic. From the first years of independence, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov began the work by laying the legal foundations of state policy in the field of Education. Among the republics that were part of the former Union, Uzbekistan was one of the first to pass Law No. 636-XII of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on education" of July 2, 1992[1].

The law clearly defines the basic principles of state policy in the field of education, the educational system, its management structure, the rights, duties and responsibilities of pedagogical workers. Consequently, the adoption of this important state document was a prelude to all reforms carried out in the field of education, as well as a legal guarantee. While in the lower stages of human civilization, activities aimed at educating a person, teaching him, are organized on the basis of simple, very simple requirements, to date the need to establish the educational process on the basis of extremely strict and complex requirements is put on the agenda. The need arose to train a qualified specialist who could work with a Chunonchi, complex technique, fully understand the essence of the

production process, have the potential to positively solve problems that also arise in emergency situations.

The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov spoke at the IX session of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan (August 29, 1997) about the need to further strengthen reforms in the educational system in his speech on "the perfect generation – the foundation of the development of Uzbekistan". That is, " at the end of the former Union period, we switched to an 11-year training system. The 11 – year system is structured into 3 parts: primary education – 4 years, incomplete secondary education-9 years and finally, 2 years of full secondary education... we need not graduates, but individuals who have seen school education and upbringing... in a Democratic Society, children, in general, are brought up as free-minded individuals"[2]. Therefore, on August 29, 1997, directly on the initiative of Islam Karimov, the law "on education"and the "National Program of training" were adopted. In accordance with the adopted program, a 12-year general compulsory free education system was introduced in the country under the 9+3 scheme. The " staff training – national program " was envisaged to be implemented in three stages, with the first stage, covering the years 1997-2001, with one of the main tasks being to lay the groundwork for a three – year system of academic high schools and vocational colleges. The second phase, scheduled for 2001-2005, was the creation of lyceums and colleges in each district on a specific project chosen based on local conditions.

In order to develop education, attention was paid to vocational and technical training in Uzbekistan. This ensured the development of education and the entry of young people into new areas. Professional colleges were established to train qualified professionals[3]. According to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 24, 1998 No. 77 "on the organization of academic lyceums and vocational colleges and their activities management", dated May 13, 1998 No. 204 "on measures for the organization of secondary special, vocational education of the Ministry of Higher and secondary special education (center) of 60 people. In 1998, the academic lyceums and vocational college (KHK)started their activities at first on an experimental basis. Among the colleges established with the aim of promoting youth education, the role of agricultural vocational colleges has become greater.

Vocational colleges provide the opportunity for students to develop profoundly their professional inclinations, competencies, knowledge and skills, to master one or more modern professions in their chosen areas[4]. The implementation of agricultural reform in the conditions of market relations largely depends on the provision of the agrarian sphere with specialists with modern knowledge and skills. The reforms carried out in the field of education during the transition period were focused on all areas, including the provision of qualified specialist personnel for Agriculture of Uzbekistan. In 1991-2016, it was important to deepen the structural changes in agriculture in Uzbekistan, modernize and diversify the industry, and meet the need for qualified personnel in the introduction of advanced and intensive agrotechnologies.

Training of qualified specialist personnel who can meet the requirements of the times for the branches of the agrarian sector in the country is an urgent issue. To this end, in accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 18, 1998 "on the program for deepening economic reforms of Agriculture in the period 1998-2000", it was established as a special task to train 6.5 thousand higher and 16 thousand secondary special education personnel in the field of Agriculture annually until 2000, to train about 2,500 agricultural leaders, 13-15 thousand farmers and farm leaders and 100-120 thousand rural mass professional specialists. [5] The issues of ensuring science, production integration

in the agrarian sphere, the introduction of modern information and digital technologies into the educational process, the training of sufficiently educated personnel on advanced foreign experience and agrotechnologies, taking into account the prospects for the development of territories, are among the main tasks facing our state. Currently, the training of personnel is one of the priority tasks, taking into account the current and prospective needs of agricultural sectors for qualified specialists.

Through the supply of necessary and new specialists to agriculture, the technical and vocational colleges of the Andijan region have also made their worthy contributions in this area. In particular, the Andijan agricultural mechanization Technical School received 120 students for the academic year 1991-1992[6]. In the region, several agricultural technical schools have been operating and training specialists for the field. One such institution, the Andijan zooveterinarian technikum, as of October 1, 1991, had 104 zootechnics, 211 students trained in veterinary medicine[7]. In accordance with resolution 13 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 7, 1993, the State Agricultural Technical School "Savay" in the region was transformed into an independent educational institution-the Agricultural Technical School "Qurghontepa" [8]. In particular, in Asaka District of Andijan region," Asaka agricultural vocational college " began its activities in 1999. The college operated areas such as farm management,maintenance of agricultural machinery, Agronomy, vehicle maintenance. At the same time, the staff of specialists in the field of agricultural vocational college, Shahrikhan agricultural vocational college, Khojaabad agricultural vocational college, Ulugnor agricultural KHK were trained. [9]

Since September 2000, "Pakhtaabad agricultural vocational college" has started its activities. Pakhtaabad agricultural vocational college has developed the necessary specialists in the fields of agricultural machinery and equipment in the fields of operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery and equipment, use and maintenance of Hydromelioration machinery and equipment, veterinary, herbalist and livestock farmer education[10]. In the same year, the Forestry Vocational College also started its activities. The College trained specialist staff for the agricultural sector[11].

Mingbulok agro-industrial vocational college started its operation in 2001. It trained 1,514 students in educational areas such as the mechanic of service to agricultural machinery and equipment, agronomist, farm specialist, mechanic of Use and maintenance of Hydromeliorative machinery and equipment. Izboskan agro-industrial vocational college started its operation in 2004. In it, 588 students in educational areas such as agronomy, Veterinary Medicine, mechanization of Agriculture, Organization and maintenance of a farm in Plant Science, farm management, livestock and farm organization acquired relevant specialties[12].

The above professional colleges, established on the territory of the Andijan region, made their necessary and worthy contributions to the economic development of the region, delivering the necessary specialties to the agrarian sphere in their time.

In conclusion, it should be said that the future of the land and its development are definitely in the hands of young people. Taking into account this, the training of specialist personnel in the country, and in the province of Andijan, has become one of the main tasks. In this regard, it is said that the training of qualified specialists in the development of the agricultural sector is a requirement of the period. From this, serious attention was paid to the issues of training mature personnel for society, with the activities of agricultural vocational colleges in the areas.

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