

IMPROVING THE SPHERE OF CORE CONTENT OF STAFF TRAINING IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT

In this article examined at perfections of sphere of native maintenance of training of personnels in Republic of Karakalpakstan. About development and got up on a way creation of the really democratic national states on legal framework. The system of education, education and training of personals was not related to the reforms driven to life, fell short of to the requirements of the carried out transformations.

Keywords: Training of personals, system of education, education, reform, educational process, national model, international experience, approach of the systems, science.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Since 1991, the Republic of Karakalpakstan has entered a qualitatively new period of its historical development and embarked on the path of creating truly democratic national states on a legal basis. This period was characterized by cardinal changes in their socio-political and public life. They were due to the following events and circumstances: On August 31, 1991, at the extraordinary sixth session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan, a declaration of state independence was adopted, on the basis of which the law “About the basis of state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was approved by the session¹, where for the first time in history the sovereignty of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, proclaimed in late 1990, was recognized by law.

In the 1990 of the twentieth century, the problem of ensuring a close relationship between the structure, content of training and educational processes, their stages was not fully resolved, i.e. the problem of organizing a system of continuing education. The education and vocational training system was not related to the reforms being implemented, it did not meet the requirements of the implemented reforms.

Single-level higher education did not fully take into account the needs of the labor market, structural changes in production and positive international experience. There was not enough independence of educational institutions in the organization of the educational process, they were poorly adapted to the changing conditions of the professional labor market.

Practical measures to reform the education system of Uzbekistan in accordance with the 1992 Law on Education did not solve the problem of ensuring a close relationship between the content of education and the organization of the system of continuing education.

Although, the 1992 Law was important for that period, but it could not solve the problems of ensuring the continuity of the educational process.

¹ The Republic of Uzbekistan: The birth of an independent state. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1992. – P. 9-11.

In 1997, a National Training Program was developed. Its main principle in the new conditions was the principle of the priority of education, which assumed the primary character of its development, new relations of society to education, knowledge and intelligence in the context of the development of legal and market relations.

The introduction of the Law on Education (August 29, 1997), the National Program for Personnel Training (August 29, 1997), the Presidential Decree On Fundamental Reform of the Education and Training System, education of the perfect generation "(October 6, 1997) became the legislative basis for cardinal reform of the education system of sovereign Karakalpakstan².

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and "On the National Program for Personnel Training" are the normative basis, method and mechanism for the implementation of the National Model for Personnel Training.

New modern educational institutions are being implemented on the basis of the National Training Program and the State National Program that are being implemented, their material and technical base is being strengthened, special attention is paid to improving the content and quality of education, state educational standards, updating curricula and textbooks.

The uniqueness of the Uzbek model of training is recognized by the entire world community. Analysis of international experience shows that in many developed countries, reforms in this area were carried out, as a rule, only in the education system, were not as large in scope and depth of coverage, scientific validity, participation of the entire society in them, as is the case in Uzbekistan. The main distinctive feature of the National Program is its integrity, a systematic approach, where the individual, the state and society, continuing education, science and production are components of a single process.

The history of education is full of events that have influenced development, both positively and negatively. The history is very controversial, but this is our history³. In the last quarter of the XX - early XXI century in the life of the peoples of Karakalpakstan, profound political, economic, social and cultural changes took place. The current research objectives are to study the historical facts of the formation and development of the education system and the training of qualified national personnel in Karakalpakstan at the beginning of the 21st century. The practice of training qualified national personnel is of great scientific and practical importance not only for Karakalpakstan and Uzbekistan, but also for other republics that have embarked on the path of national revival.

At the present stage of development, there are 2 higher educational institutions, 5 branches of central universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Karakalpakstan, which implement educational and professional programs in relevant areas of undergraduate and graduate specialties, training is carried out in accordance with the requirements for the quality of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of higher qualification. Higher educational institutions of Karakalpakstan train qualified specialists for various spheres of public life and economic sectors - economic, technical, humanitarian, pedagogical, medical, agricultural, and others. The educational process systematizes knowledge and acquired skills, orienting students to solving theoretical and practical problems in mastering the skills of a chosen specialization by creatively using the achievements of modern scientific thought and technology.

² A harmoniously developed generation is the basis of the progress of Uzbekistan. National Training Program. - Tashkent: Shark, 1997. – P. 59.

³ Alimova D.A. History as history, history as science. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2008. V. 1. – P. 164.

The teachers of higher educational institutions are faced with strategic tasks, including the further development of the education system as the most important factor in the country's prosperity, sustainable economic growth, and employment. A new impulse to a cardinal improvement in the sphere of radical revision of the content of training at the level of international standards was the Resolution "On measures for the further development of the higher education system" of April 20, 2017.

At the same time, the Program for the Comprehensive Development of the Higher Education System for the period 2017–2021 was approved, the opening of new higher education institutions is planned⁴, measures are being taken to strengthen the material and technical base and modernize universities, equip them with modern educational and scientific laboratories and means of modern information and communication technologies.

Reforms in the field of higher education in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are being implemented in cooperation with many international organizations, including Erasmus + (European Union programs EPCA, GIS, HIGHVEC, ECAP, UZDOC 2-0, GREB) and KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency)⁵.

As a result of joint programs being implemented, hundreds of teachers and students of Karakalpakstan have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the advanced experience of European Asian countries in the education system, to acquire new knowledge and skills, to improve their skills in foreign higher education institutions.

⁴ Yerkin Karakalpakstan.20 November 2018. №20226

⁵ Yerkin Karakalpakstan.24 February 2018. №20112.