

Formation of "Agricultural Intelligation" in Karakalpakstan

Karamanova. G, Mnajatdinova K. A.

Karakalpak state university Department "Archeology", Republic of Uzbekistan, Nukus

ABSTRACT: The article provides information about the establishment of the first agricultural specialists and agricultural institutes in Karakalpakstan. As a result of joining the work of agricultural higher education institutions and technical institutes for the purpose of training the personnel of the agricultural sector opinions and comments about the reforms implemented in this field achievements and number of innovations have been included.

KEYWORD: Agriculture, agricultural technical school, agronomist, collectivization, farmer, cotton farming, animal husbandry.

In Karakalpakstan, no university was opened for many years after the establishment of the council's power. In the first years, the old intellectuals was remaining with all the strength of the political power of the soviets, i.e., the policy of forcing the representatives of the old intellectuals to build the new field was carried out. At least the retreat required a forgery and brutal suppression of his "any counter-revolutionary intentions. As a result, many of them went to the repressions. Due to the lack of literate people, the composition of the national intellectuals, engineers, technicians, doctors, agronomists, etc. t. b. Due to the lack of specialists, in the first years, the policy of forming a new intellectuals was carried out, mainly by raising people from employees, grain workers, and laborers to positions requiring mental work, and organizing their manual training and education. It was hoped that the general knowledge of "those who were promoted to the post" would adopt the Bolshevik ideology and politics, and be loyal to them. The reason was that the low level of literacy of these people was compensated by their loyalty to the Council government. Many people from "promoted to the position" studied almost everywhere and worked on themselves, gained intellectual labor experience and skills, raised their general knowledge and cultural level. Among them, prominent national figures N. Saparov, M. Jumanazarov, Kh. Nietullaev, early lawyers E. Otambetov, Kh. Abutov, early military personnel M. Berdambetov h. t. b. Along with this, "promotion" is aimed at training loyal employees who will honestly serve the totalitarian field. Among them, some slanderers made false accusations against honest people, and many of them caused innocent persecution. Secondary special educational institutions were established. Young people were sent to educational institutions in Karakalpakstan to get education. In order to develop agriculture, especially cotton, in Navkstan, the government of the council had to focus on the training of water management specialists. The Faculty of engineering- melioration University was opened side by side.

In 1923, the issue of opening hydrotechnical institutes for training water management specialists was resolved in Tashkent, Samarkand, Ashkhabad and Alma-Ata. In 1925, an agricultural technical school was opened in Tortkul, one of the first special educational institutions in Karakalpakstan. In 1937, the contingent of the Agricultural Technical College reached 181 people. In 1931, it was first climbed by 22 people. Among

them, A. L. Amantaev, R. Arzekeev, V. Dontsov, E. Mamutov, P. Seytov, Tawbaev, Kh. Khalmuratov, and others, who later became significant specialists who made a great contribution to the agricultural production of the Autonomous Republic. It has been P. Seytov whose rose to the level of a major national figure. In the early 1930s, all institutions and organizations that could serve to strengthen the party's ideological influence on the population and implement its policy which were created with people who had undergone special political-ideological training. In order to ensure and conduct the training of such personnel in an accelerated manner, the Soviet-party school was repeatedly built. His study period was 8 months instead of 2-2, 5 years. Cultivated area increased from 58,074 tith in 1924/25 to 61,272 tith in 1926/27, cotton cultivated area increased from 9,251 tith to 22,453 tith in 1913. The presiding committee of the regional executive committee of Karakalpakstan decided on the development of agriculture in the country, where:

1. "It is necessary to admit that the process of restoration started in the field of agriculture is developing at a faster pace than this, the reason for this is that there are many farmers and their provision will allow full use of labor forces for the next five years.
2. In the prospective plan for the development of agriculture of the autonomous region of Karakalpakstan, the direction taken on the organization of agriculture, forestry and water management, as well as agronomy and veterinary sectors, should be shown as correct. It was warned that the section of agriculture should be invited to introduce clarifications in the issue of the arrangement of farms on the plan with the help of the regional land administration, and take into account the future situation, to make willows by district. The issue of personnel training, especially in "collective farms" and "state farms", the need of expanding agricultural higher educational institutions and technical schools was included in the documents of the period.

In the case of Karakalpakstan, training of agricultural personnel was extremely difficult. The grain farmers of Karakalpak, whose main tools were soap, trowel and threshing machine, now had to learn to use agricultural machinery, which was complicated for them. At the beginning of 1929, the regional committee of Istanbul adopted the following plan for training agricultural personnel for the years 1929-1930:

1. Calling agricultural experts from outside Karakalpakstan.
2. Different courses should be opened for skill acquisition.
3. In 1929, there were 15 agronomic-veterinary centers in the region, and a total of 16 specialists worked in them, but they were completely ineffective.

In 1929-1930, a total of 75 agronomists were trained in the fields of agriculture for Karakalpakstan, and 118,000 manats were allocated for this purpose.

Opened in 1925, the Tortkul Agricultural Technical College became the main training center for agricultural personnel. There were preparation and basic courses at the technical school. At the beginning, there were not enough specialist teachers in the technical school. Orlov, Buev, Rzhinovskiy, Vitkovskiy, Moyatskiy, Ilal Baimagambetov, Ustenov, Janakhmetov and many others from Kazakhstan came from the Russian Federation.

The first graduation ceremony of Tortkul Agricultural Technical College took place in 1931. 24 absentees received diplomas in their specialties. Among them, there were P. Seytov, O. Nurimbetov, E. Mamutov, O. Tasaddukov, Kh. Khalmuratov and others.

Former shepherd P. Seytov (year 1909) worked as the deputy head of the regional land administration after graduating from the agricultural technical school. In 1933, he was trained as the manager of the land branch of Al Shabbaz (now Beruni) district. In 1934, P. Seytov was elected the head of Khodjeli district executive committee. Since 1936, he has been a stable representative of Karakalpakstan under the government of Uzbekistan in Tashkent.

In 1937-1938, he worked as a commissar of agricultural population of Karakalpakstan. Then, P.Seytov was elected as a secretary of Karakalpakstan region.

U.Kurbanov was born in 1903, entered The Agricultural Technical school in 1925 and graduated in 1931. He worked hard in the agriculture of Karakalpakstan. He was awarded with the medal "For the distinction of labor" for his efforts.

At the beginning of the 30s, teachers who had received their education in higher educational institutions of cities such as Tashkent, Alma-Ata, and Moscow began to teach at the agricultural technical school in Tortkul. One of them was B. A. Ziynaliev. He was born in Kungrad in 1907. He was sent to study at the Central Asian State University. After graduation, Tortkul will be trained as a department head at the Agricultural Technical College. He devoted his entire knowledge to the work of training Karakalpak national personnel, creating a base for the development of science in the lower part of Amudarya. In 1933, B. A. Ziynaliev became a researcher at the Karakalpakstan Institute of Science and Research, established in Tortkul. Later, He worked as a teacher at a Pedagogical Institute. From 1944 to 1967, B. A. Ziynaliev participated in the training of agricultural personnel. He headed the branch of Nukus Agricultural Technical College. Thousands of young agronomists, zootechnicians, and rural mechanics were given guidance in life during the time he was a teacher. He was awarded the Qatar Medal of Honor for his agricultural work and training of agricultural personnel, and was awarded the honorary title of agronomist for his work in Karakalpakstan.

From 1931 to 1938, 80 local agronomists and zootechnicians were trained at Tortkul agricultural technical school. However, it is not possible to satisfy the growing demand for agricultural personnel. Short-term courses have become of great importance in the training of personnel for the population. In the academic year 1929/30, 17 courses were organized so far. In the academic year 1930/31, 28 different courses were worked, and 1864 students were enrolled in them.

One Qatar local agricultural specialists were sent to machine-tractor stations in the Russian Federation, Ukraine and other republics to improve their skills. For example, at the end of 1931, Kh. Khalmuratov was sent to the vocational training course of the Kantemir MTS (car tractor station) of the Voronej region. In 1938 I.S.Ershov just returned from a course in Tashkent. In 1918, he was a graduate student of the Savelsk rural household technical school in the Kirov region of the Russian Federation. He was sent to Karakalpakstan as an agronomist for alfalfa after his graduation.

In 1929, twenty-five thousand workers came to Karakalpakstan "to help to carry out collectivization." Amongst them, were Sorokin, Khlistov, Tsiganov, Kamishansky, Kuznetsov, Danilov and others. Higher educational institutions and technical institutes of Central Asia play main roles in training agricultural personnel. Tractor training courses were opened, and mostly representatives of the local nationality were accepted. In April 1931, a 150-person course for tractor drivers was completed in Chimbay.

Three-month courses for tractor drivers were opened next to the cotton growing technical school in Tortkul. In 1932, in Kipchak, he studied at the tractor training course for 95 absences.

It was planned to train 1,768 different types of agricultural workers in Karakalpakstan for the spring harvest of 1932, and 416,870 manats were allocated for this. During the holidays, the students helped the shepherd a lot. By the decision of the Executive Committee of the Central Asian Bureau of the CPSU (b) on February 29, 1932, 10 brigades of students were formed, each of which had an absence. One of the ten brigades arrived in Qonirat district as part of 10 units.

In 1932, the victory for agriculture was that 1,500 specialists of various qualifications were trained for agriculture, of which 597 were tractor drivers, 50 were brigade live stock, and 489 were 45 absent village people, watermen, etc. b. were available.

In 1933, 3,323 absences were prepared for various specialties of agriculture. Personnel training was carried out by the Commissariat of Agricultural Population, Tractor Center, Water Management, Piles Association, Trust OBV and "State Farms".

From the time of its establishment under the system of the HTRTs, in 1931 and 1932, 218 different agricultural specialists were trained (except for tractor drivers).

Among the personnel, sent to Karakalpakstan there were N.S.Anisiforov, I. S.Ershov, G.I.Gavrilov, P.Vinnikov, Z.M.Meniakhmedov, V.M.Dontsov, P.T.Karpov, Shikmanov, Ya.F.Vyrva, F.Z.Kovalenko, V.A.Uzkov, K.E.Zalevsky. He worked in many responsible positions in Karakalpakstan.

F.Virva (1913-1967) devoted his whole life to the construction of irrigation systems and the development of agriculture in Karakalpakstan. After graduating from Tashkent Irrigation Technical College, in 1934, he started working as a technician. In recent years, he worked as the head of the polling station, the secretary of the district party committee, and the minister of water and household affairs.

One of the grain growers of the village, Artik Baltabaev (born in 1908), graduated from the tractor training course and started working as a brigade mechanic. In 1945, he participated in the Second World War, and after the end of the war, worked as a supervising mechanic at MTS(car tractor station) in Turtkul. MTS(car tractor station) headmaster sent him to Tashkent for one-year and three-month training courses. Moreover, he worked as a sufficient engineer of MTS(car tractor station). He was awarded the title of Hero of Labor for his achievements.

Sadulla Nurabullaev (1910-1971), a grain grower's son from the village of Sorkol, Kungrad District, passed the Tortkul Pedagogical Technical College and the Central Asian Cotton-Irrigation Polytechnic Institute with grades different from theoretical readiness. It is located in one of the districts - Karaozek district. Here, the demand for highly qualified personnel was extremely high, and the organizers of agricultural production were in great demand. After working as an agronomist in Qatar, S.Nurabullaev will soon be promoted to the position of the head of the district executive committee. In the 1940s, he worked as the deputy head of the department of the regional party committee. This person, who had the ability to organize, served for the good of his people for many years.

Four-month schools of tractor drivers and brigade mechanics were organized in the republic to train rural households. In 1934, 57 students graduated from the tractor training school in Tortkul. The course for tractor drivers organized near the Khodjeli MTS prepared 62 orphans, so 57 of them were orphans and five were women. 64 students graduated from the tractor training course organized in Chimbay, of which 61 were men and 3 were women. The school of brigade mechanics in Tortkul was graduated with 44 absences. A total of 364 absences were prepared in these schools.

In June 1935, a 6-month training course was opened for instructors, accountants and other employees of collective farms at the agricultural population commissariat of Karakalpakstan.

Berdi Amiynov (1912-1971) started working in rural households of Karakalpakstan in 1930. In 1937, after graduating from the rural household technical school in Khiva, he was trained as a senior agronomist of Saribiy MTS, and after a little while, he became a senior agronomist of the agricultural population commissariat of Karakalpakstan.

B. Aminov worked as the director of MTS for more than 14 years. In this period, he is the head of the management of the "collective farm" in this period. Karakalpakstan allowed him to work as the manager of the "sovkhoz" trust, as the minister of agriculture of Karakalpakstan. B. Aminov worked as the director of MTS in Beruni district, head of collective farm named after Ordzhonikidze, manager of district branch of "Uzselkhoztehnika". They made a great contribution to providing all farms of the district with

mechanization tools, building a repair base of rural household equipment, and training skilled mechanization personnel. He was the owner of many orders and medals.

In Karakalpakstan, there were no special higher educational institutions that trained engineers, doctors, geologists, zootechnicians, agronomists, and at the same time, specialists other than the local population. The availability of educational institutions and courses that meet the requirements of the republic. Consequently, every year more and more young people are sent to higher educational institutions in Tashkent, Samarkand, Moscow, and the former city of Leningrad. In 1931, 20 representatives of Karakalpakstan attended higher educational institutions of Tashkent. Among of which are 6 economists, 7 agronomists became an engineer.

According to the decision of August 15, 1935 "On measures to develop the population economy and cultural construction of Karakalpakstan", 102 specialists were sent to Karakalpakstan in 1935-1936: including 17 agronomists, 9 veterinarians, 10 zootechnicians, 5 land surveyors, there were 5 agronomists, 2 horticulturist agronomists, 15 mechanics, 17 reclamation engineers, 10 builders and 2 scumbag on plant protection.

In 1937, for the first time, 72 cadets graduated from the auto-tractor training school of the agricultural population commissariat of Karakalpakstan. This school trained 47 drivers and 25 brigade mechanics. A course for tractor drivers was organized at Shabbaz MTS, where 78 cadets studied. There were 41 absentees from training courses for the heads of village councils and their deputies, so four of them are women. In 1937, there were 15 MTS in the republic, 1257 tractor drivers, 268 mechanics and 65 drivers worked in them. In 1938, 180 agronomists and agrotechnics worked in the collective farms and collective farms of the republic, and 50 entomologists were attached to the expeditions to fight against the tick. By 1938, 5,206 tractor drivers, 1,866 agricultural foremans, 1,379 unit heads and 1,036 collective farm heads, 1,191 farm workers, 281 commodity farm managers and other specialists worked, a total of 14,200 collective farm specialists were trained.

In 1938, 2,401 specialists were trained and retrained in various fields of agriculture. In 1938, 180 agronomists and agrotechnics worked in the republic, and in 1933-1938, 14,000 agricultural sector specialists were trained. In 1939-1940, more than 450 unemployed people worked only in the water industry.

In 1939, 445 advanced growers of Karakalpakstan won the right to participate in the former All-Union Rural Household Competition. 29 of them were awarded with gold and silver medals.

Mechanization of agriculture in our republic began in the second half of the 1950s. Training of mechanized personnel for this industry has become an urgent issue. As a result, the schools and special educational institutions that prepare mechanists have only started to train personnel. In 1961, the number of farms in Uzbekistan reached 71,000, and by 1975, 13 percent of all collective farms were built by mechanizers.

Since the 1970s, the issue of mass production of machinist personnel has been on the agenda. On May 26, 1964, the Council of Ministers of the former union adopted a special decision to improve the training of specialists with secondary education for agriculture. Instructions were given to local bodies to open state farm-technical schools on the basis of agricultural and household technical schools.

In 1965, two State Agricultural Technical Colleges were established in Karakalpakstan - Shumanoy and Chimbay, and the main task of the colleges was to train qualified specialists with secondary education among agricultural workers.

In addition to education in general educational subjects at the level of high school, students at state economic-technical schools mastered the necessary theoretical and practical training in their specialty, only one employee obtained the final qualification for the level of the profession. In the 1960s and 1980s, the number of highly and medium-educated specialists increased significantly. If at the end of the 1950s there were 100 highly qualified people in the republic's agriculture, 605 in 1965, 926 in 1970, 1,526 in 1975, 2,260

in 1980, and 22,774 in 1983, At the end of the 1950s, there were 175 persons with appropriate secondary education, and in 1983, there were 6,841. If in 1965 167 highly educated specialists worked in collective farms and 328 in state farms, in 1983 - 531 highly educated specialists worked in collective farms and 1979 in state farms.

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Since 1966, training of agricultural specialists has been started. Personnel for the republic's agriculture were trained in 3 secondary special educational institutions. Nukus Rural Household Technical College prepares agronomists, veterinarians, mechanists, accountants, management personnel for collective farms and state farms, State Farm Technical College named after Q.Awezov for mechanists, maintenance and repair, Tortkul Rural Household technical school to train agronomists, mechanists, leading personnel for collective farms and state farms. After four years, the rural household technical school, which was transferred to Nukus, became an important center for the training of middle-skilled rural household specialists. In the 1980-81 academic year, the number of its students reached 1283 people.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the Nukus hydromelioration technical school served to train specialists in water management. In 1965 - 1980, a large number of young specialists with higher and secondary education were trained for Karakalpakstan in agricultural educational institutions and technical schools. From 1976 to 1984, Nukus National University taught more than 1,000 full-time specialists: agronomists, engineers, accountants and economists. trained more than 400 specialists with secondary specialized knowledge

Repeated training of agricultural personnel, training of personnel specialization is carried out in Tashkent, Samarkand agricultural institutes, Institute of Agricultural Irrigation and Mechanization Engineers in Tashkent, Nukus National University and other agricultural and hydromelioration technical schools. It was built near educational institutions.

Training and strengthening of personnel with mass specialization in households was an urgent issue. There were options for their training and re-training, field training so that the specialists could stay in the villages. In this way, a single system of working with mass-specialized personnel was formed, the first system was rural vocational-technical training, study-productivity brigades of rural secondary schools, university of rural household sciences, schools of advanced experience, mechanization victory. including such forms as reading. In 1975, 3,800 people were trained by rural vocational-technical training centers, while in 1980 - 5,800 people were trained. In 1980, 8,561 mechanics were trained in the Victory Training System. Therefore, in 1971-1975, 7,150 people, including 5,144 tractor drivers, were trained in the association "Uzselkhoztehnica".

Specialist personnel working in the field of agriculture are now called "agricultural intellectuals or intellectuals". The reason is that the specialists of the 60s, 70s and 80s were superior to the specialists of the 30s in terms of their worldviews and mastery of rural household science.

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