

The Condition of the Material and Technical Base of the Secondary Special Education System in the Early Years of Independence

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Abstract: The current situation in the country's education system, the process of personnel training, democratic changes implemented in the republic. The complete supply of educational institutions with educational and scientific literature and didactic materials, the material and technical potential of educational institutions and the level of information provision, the development of the material and technical base of vocational colleges were analyzed.

Keywords: secondary education, secondary special education, educational reforms, law on education, material-technical junior specialist.

Cost: In our country, since the first years of independence, consistent reforms have been launched to make the young generation grow up to be good people. Educating a person who consciously participates in the social and political life of society, who feels responsible for the fate of his country and family, was recognized as the most urgent task. At each stage of the personnel training system, it can be achieved with the introduction of a modern continuous education system, which ensures the manifestation of individual capabilities, its comprehensive development, social formation and implementation

In the second half of the 20th century, the educational system was separated from the advanced achievements of world civilization and the historical roots of our nation. To radically change this situation, it was necessary to raise a new generation that would absorb the intellectual wealth of our people, the achievements of world science and culture. In the short term of our republic's independence, the work to be done in the field of secondary vocational education development remains urgent.

2. **Methods:** The article describes reforms in the field of secondary special education in Uzbekistan and its importance based on the accepted historical and sociological methods - systematic analysis, comparative-historical, analytical, sequence, impartiality, objectivity principles.

3. **Research results:** The formation of market relations requires a change in the mutual relations between vocational schools and production. As a result, in 1992, a new concept of the development of vocational and technical education of the republic was developed, some of the working methods in the educational process were still continuing in the old way. Especially in the field of vocational education, there were almost no changes.

In the case of Kashkadarya region alone, as a result of the analysis, the material and technical base of the educational institution of agricultural technical institutes in Karshi, Qamashi Nishon district was analyzed. In the 1990-1991 academic year in Karshi agriculture, the material fund of 22 laboratories and 20 offices in the educational building was 94,509 soums, and all offices and laboratories were equipped as much as possible. There were 60 slide projectors, 14 film cameras, 210 filmoscopes, 4 video cassettes.

In the 1990-1991 academic year, there were 8 laboratories and 13 classrooms to strengthen students' theoretical knowledge in the Kamashi agricultural farm. The fund of the technical library consisted of 9077 books, including 7794 educational literature, 493 socio-political literature, and 790 fiction literature. However, the books are mostly in Russian, and only 2,330 Uzbek-language literatures have been found.

At the same time, it can be seen that there were shortcomings in the process of using the educational material base. There was a lack of handouts, tools, manuals and accessories for conducting laboratory exercises, there were no simple chemical reagents from the sciences of agrochemistry and soil science, tools such as chalk, thermostat, distiller for taking soil samples. Training workshops were used more as laboratory rooms.

There is a lack of modern machines, agricultural machines, locksmithing, control and measuring equipment in the training of technical mechanics, and work is not well established in the departments of machine repair and technical service, blacksmith mechanics, blacksmithing, and welding.

There were no tools, preparations (substances) in the preparation of zootechnicians. In the training of agronomists, the lack of copies of agricultural crops, exhibits, chemical reagents, and educational methodical literature had a negative impact on the students' ability to get a good education.

Opposite was the Polytechnic Technical College, 21 auditoriums (13 classrooms, 8 offices and a laboratory), as well as blacksmith and carpentry workshops.

Karshi Cooperative Technical College The technical college, which occupies an area of 4.6 hectares, has gained significant importance among secondary special educational institutions. The complex consisted of a 3-story educational building, a 2-story dormitory, an activist hall, a sports hall, a library with a study hall, and a summer complex.

Thus, during the Soviet era, several technical schools were established in the region in order to train personnel with secondary specialized education for various sectors of the national economy. Among them are the Karshi polytechnic, Guzor construction and Karshi cooperative technical schools in the city of Karshi, and agricultural technical schools in Qamashi and Nishan districts. Technical schools that started their activities in different years worked in adapted buildings. Nevertheless, using the available opportunities, specialists with secondary education were trained.

The analysis shows that in the first years of independence, the situation in the system was very sad.

It is necessary to pay attention to one more aspect, that even during the former union, our achievements in the field of education were determined based on the requirements of the centrally planned economy. Therefore, all the shortcomings and problems of economic management based on the planned economy were also reflected in the education sector.

By 2005, 9 of the 59 vocational and academic lyceums in the region were not given any of the purchased equipment, in exchange for which a large amount of equipment was allocated to some educational institutions. It is 12 percent. It was revealed that the amount of equipment given to Kovchin Agricultural College in Karshi district is 41,259.2 thousand soums, 9 percent is to the household service college in Kitab district, 7.2 percent is 33,171.6 thousand soums, and the amount of equipment given to the agricultural college in this district is 35 percent of the region ¹ At a time when serious attention is being paid to equipping the educational institutions established in the republic at the level of world standards, it can be seen that the funds planned to be allocated for the equipment of the educational institutions under the control of the center have not been controlled.

¹ December 3, 2003 decision of the meeting of the special vocational education department of Kashkadarya regional government.

At the same time, attention was paid to strengthening the material and technical base of secondary special education.

In 2005, 16.6 billion was allocated from the local budget to provide educational institutions with laboratory equipment and techniques. 1.88 billion soums from the republic budget. it is planned to allocate funds of soum. By December 27, 2005, 14.5 billion was allocated from the local budget to provide academic lyceums and vocational colleges with modern teaching-laboratory equipment and techniques. Soums (87%) were allocated. In 2005, the planned funds from the local budget amounted to 900.0 million. reduced to soum.

1.88 billion planned from the republic budget. 1.35 billion instead of soums. soums (72%) were financed, this indicator is 5.2 billion soums planned in 2004. 4.5 billion instead of soum. 15.6 billion soums (87%) were allocated to educational institutions at the expense of these funds. Soums worth of teaching-laboratory equipment, equipment, techniques, visual aids and computer equipment were delivered. As of December 25, 2005, 959 educational institutions were provided with 23,000 computers.

The level of provision of computers per 100 students is planned to be 9.5 in academic lyceums and 7.6 in vocational colleges. In practice, this indicator is 4.6 and 3.6, respectively. Supply of educational institutions with computers showed 46.9% of the level of demand. The total cost of equipment included in the 2004 localization program is 12.1 billion. 11.8 billion soum contracts were signed from enterprises. Soum (97%) equipment was purchased.

In 2005, 89.4% of the equipment (89.4%) included in the program of localization of the production of educational laboratory equipment, technical means of education and educational demonstration manuals was purchased and delivered to educational institutions. As of December 5, 2005, the receivables of the Center to the supply enterprises are 409.4 million. 190.7 million soums, including 190.7 million under the localization program. soums, creditor debt 1701.1 mln. amounted to soum.

It should be noted that in the early years of independence, new type of vocational educational institutions were established in our country and a large amount of money was spent on each of them, secondly, not limited to the allocation of republican and local budget funds, but on the basis of the most prestigious foreign grants or preferential loans guaranteed by the state, agriculture, the equipping of educational institutions in the fields of construction, domestic service, industry and information technologies with modern equipment and mini-technological lines literally created conditions for the development of secondary vocational education.

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