

Issue of Agricultural Specialists (In the Southern Regions)**Botirova Halima Eshmamatovna**

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Annotation: This article critically analyzes the distribution of agricultural specialists in the southern regions of the country, the failure to use the experience of experienced agricultural specialists, which caused a number of problems with agriculture.

Keywords: specialists in the agricultural sector, agriculture, agricultural products, farms, the level of education of specialists, professional qualifications, scientific and technical potential, farming, horticulture.

Today, life requires that only specialists with modern knowledge, professionalism and qualifications could bring the agricultural sector out of backwardness and get rid of the vices of the dictatorial regime. Thanks to the direct active work of qualified world-class specialists, the path to achieving grain independence and expanding the production of other food products in the country is being consistently implemented.

In the southern regions of the country, there are also cases of placement of agricultural specialists, failure to use the experience of experienced agricultural specialists, administrative command left over from the dictatorial regime, incorrect writing of facts, demands for the fulfillment of tasks and plans without fully determining the composition of the land, structure, productivity of the local territory, the existence which remained a serious obstacle to raising the standard of living of the rural population.

The productivity of the land could not be increased without adequate staffing of the agricultural sector and the involvement of their knowledge and skills in production. Due to the insufficient involvement of qualified specialists, 109 out of 143 farms in the Surkhandarya region, including Khodjipok in the Bandikhan region, Yangihayot, Istikbol in the Sherabad region, Kattakum in the Termez region, Navoi in the Kyzryk region, harvested 10 centners of cotton per hectare of land. Experience has shown that 13 centners can be harvested from uncultivated land without cultivation. In 1996-2000, due to a shortage of specialists, grain yields fell by 4.5 centners. In 1999, the plan for the sale of grain to the state was fulfilled by 54.8%, and in Bandikhansky, Angorsky, Kyzryksky, Kumkurgansky, Altynsaysky, Uzunsky and Sherabadsky districts it was fulfilled by 38-50%.

In the first years of independence, as a result of the superficial policy of the dictatorial regime towards specialists, thousands of agricultural specialists lost their jobs and experienced family economic difficulties. 12 thousand in Surkhandarya. in Kashkadarya, 15 thousand specialists with higher education in the agricultural sector were left without work and were expelled from their fields. Unfortunately, after 1991, in the process of reforming the agricultural sector, unemployed agricultural specialists were not returned to work, and builders, teachers, traders and other workers who did not know the agricultural sector entered the agricultural sector and settled in the management system of this sphere. . However, the employment of the unemployed or agricultural specialists awaiting employment in their field has become one of the most urgent tasks of the state.

The Cabinet of Ministers adopted more than a dozen resolutions on the reform of agriculture in 1994-1995, the most important issue of the resolutions was the training of specialists and their employment based on their professional experience and qualifications. In 1996, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources adopted a resolution "On organizing the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan", aimed at creating a new program aimed at improving the efficiency of agricultural production. Based on this decree, the ministries of agriculture and water management were merged. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 3, 1996 "On Measures for State Support of Agricultural Production" defines a number of measures aimed at deepening reforms in the agro-industrial complex. As a result, the main task of the agrarian reform in the countryside became the training of specialists in this field, and overcoming the existing problems was indicated by specialists with modern knowledge. As a result of a gradual decrease in the need for specialists as a result of providing the agricultural sector with them, the districts, farms changed the sown areas and types of crops, the number and mass of other crops were increased by reducing the sown areas of cotton, while varieties suitable for cultivation were created. for local agricultural conditions. In order to create new jobs and to ensure employment of the rural population, agricultural production in the Denau region increased from year to year, the quality and mass of products grew at the required level, in 1991 51,158 tons of cotton were grown in the region, in 1995 - 48 099 tons, in 2000 - 35,513 tons, in 2002 - 44,762 tons, from year to year, the cultivation of other types of crops increased due to the reduction in sown areas and cotton yields. This made it possible to revive melon growing and gardening, which were neglected during the dictatorial regime, to make the training and retraining of qualified specialists in this field a serious issue of the day.

As a result, the production of fruits, horticulture, melons and vegetables in Denau, which is considered a subtropical region, has grown from year to year, meeting the needs of people. In Denau, 6,236 tons of grapes were imported in 1991, 7,420 tons in 1995, 5,665 tons in 2000, 1,058 tons of potatoes in 1991, 93 tons in 1995, and 268 tons in 2000. . In 1991, 8641 tons of vegetables were imported, in 1995 - 6565 tons of vegetables, in 2000 - 1075 tons of vegetable products. In 1991, 2033 tons of gourds were imported, in 1995 - 1783 tons of gourds, in 2000 - 697 tons of gourds. In 2007, 350 thousand tons of vegetables, 76 thousand tons of fruits, 94 thousand tons of grapes were grown in the Surkhandarya region.

The demand for specialists, their training, employment, the ability to manage modern equipment in accordance with international standards have become a key principle of state policy, and the use of the experience of developed countries in solving problems in the first years of independence began to yield positive results. Although the acreage under cotton was reduced based on the knowledge and experience of specialists in the field of agriculture, but the increase in its yield per hectare began to depend on specialists. If we pay attention to the historical analysis of this issue, we can see that cotton production in the Shurchinsky district increased from year to year due to the development of new lands and special processing of existing lands, the state plan was systematically implemented and there were new achievements. The data below show that the sale of cotton to the state is decreasing from year to year due to the fact that farms and farmers have used existing experience and focused on the supply of ripe cotton fiber along with an increase in yields. In the Shurchinsky district 34485 tons of cotton in 1991, 23153 tons of cotton in 1992, 31267 tons of cotton in 1993, 31280 tons of cotton in 1994, 31413 tons of cotton in 1995, 29444 tons of cotton in 1996, 23937 tons of cotton in 1997, 23620 tons of cotton in 1998, In In 1999, 24,569 tons of cotton, in 2000, 16,539 tons of cotton, in 2001, 21,243 tons of cotton, in 2002, 24,732 tons of cotton were produced and delivered to the state. While the annual plan for cotton has decreased, its average yield has increased and income opportunities have improved.

The principles of agricultural development, of course, depend on the level of knowledge, professional skills, scientific and technical potential of specialists in the field of modern agriculture, which has become an urgent issue in all areas of agriculture. Because under the dictatorial regime, most specialists had knowledge and experience only in the process of sowing and harvesting cotton, and attention to other agricultural crops was a secondary issue, and attention to it was very weak. As a result, specialists in the field of horticulture and melon growing in Uzbekistan, including in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, paid little attention to their work, especially agronomists, and the state does not provide practical financial assistance. In Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, auxiliary gardening and gardening were practically abandoned, and specialists in this field worked superficially. Summarizing the above, we can indicate the following as a significant contribution of specialists to agriculture. During the years of independence, attention to specialists in the southern regions of the Republic directly in the field of agriculture has significantly increased the level of professional knowledge of specialists, management and repair of foreign equipment have been generalized. As a result, there have been significant changes in the main branches of agriculture. Today, farms grow all kinds of agricultural products, contributing to the completeness of the table of our compatriots.

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