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Abstract: This article is devoted preparing specialists to the irrigation system of Ferghana valley and its issues in 50-70-years XX century by the helping scientific literatures and primary resources.

Key words: Ferghana valley, Soviet government, irrigation, land reclamation, specialist, technical school, hydromeliorative school.

Introduction. During the 1950-1970s, Soviet power was developing in Central Fergana for the development of middle-agro technical schools, providing training in agriculture and irrigation, as well as providing students with dormitories. In order to fully implement these tasks, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan will provide ministries, departments and organizations with open access to two-year hydromelioration and hydrotechnical departments of the technical colleges to the Executive Committee of the Andizhan, Namangan, Bukhara, Samarkand and Khorezm regions for the new academic year it is planned to provide students of agricultural schools of Andizhan, Namangan and Bukhara till August 1, 1951 - beds for 100 beds [1].

At the beginning of 1952, the total number of workers in the Fergana valley and the trust and engineering staff of the Ferghanavodstroy was 2,088, and in 1958 - 3011 people. In 1970, this figure was 4899 in the Andizhanvodstroy and Ferghanavodstroy trusts, of which 1301 were machinist-excavators and their aides, 531 people scraper, 546 bulldozer, 231 people, 163 tractors and 931 people. But by the beginning of 1972, only one Ferghanavodstroy lacked 46 excavators, 182 scraper-bulldozers, 108 construction workers and other specialists.

On June 24, 2011, the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a decree on "On measures to improve the selection, training and retraining of staff in the Ministry of Water Resources and Local Authorities of the Uzbek SSR". "Up to this point, engineers, 74 units of sectional hydraulic equipment, without professional knowledge. 41% of heads of irrigation systems, 74% of heads of district water economy, 30% of the chief engineers of the Irrigation System Department, worked in engineering positions with lower professional education. In the ministry's office, a number of engineering positions were occupied by non-specialists. The training of personnel from the local people in the Ministry and its territorial subdivisions has not been solved well. However, Uzbeks accounted for 2% of the total number of ministries, 5% in the Andizhan Water Management Department, 3% in Bukhara Region's water sector, and 6% in Samarkand "[3].

Research methods. As it can be seen from the data, in the Soviet era, the Ministry of Water Resources formed a small minority of people belonging to the local population. At the same time, a number of shortcomings in improving the skills of water management managers have also been highlighted in the above-mentioned decree: "The Human Resources Department, the Heads of the Department, the Ministry's Departments and the Regional Water Management Department have not been systematically engaged in the issue of reserving candidates for leadership positions. There are no activities to improve practical (work-related) skills of the working staff. That's why there are 329 unsatisfactory positions in the ministry's office and its local authorities, 32 of them are executives and 297 experts. "[4] As it is well known, the lack of cadres in the ministry and local water management bodies has intensified, so the center has sent a team of specialists. For example, the Soviet authorities sent central staffs to fill the local water management offices with cadres. In particular, in 1953-1954 there were 107 people of high school and technical school graduates, including 37 people from

Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture, 13 people from the Moscow Institute of Water Management, 9 from Kiev Institute of Hydromelioration, as well as Leningrad, Saratov, Omsk, Yerevan, Rostov and young specialists from other cities have come. "[5] Unfortunately, the workers sent from other republics were unaware of the natural conditions. Therefore, there are a lot of problems in the field of agriculture for the needs of the local population.

On 31st of October, 1955, the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued the Order on "Working with the personnel in the system of the Ministry of Water Resources of the UzSSR" [6]. It was assessed by the ministry's work on cadres. In particular, the ministry has not yet set the task of selecting, replacing, and rebuilding education. After reorganization of water management departments, many engineers and technicians were dismissed from their management functions. These activities were carried out in the water management offices in Central Ferghana, where the vacancies were filled up.

The Republic, and also the University of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, has been training highly qualified specialists for the water network in Ferghana valley. In particular, Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture has trained many engineers and researchers from Asia, Africa and Latin America. This work was started in 1956. Countries such as Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Egypt, Afghanistan, Ghana, Mali, Somalia, Kenya, Nigeria, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Tanzania and other countries have graduated from post graduate school and have a degree in science. " During the 7 years of its existence 289 specialists have been delivered to 36 countries around the world [7].

During the Soviet era, the emphasis was placed on the irrigation training system in the Ferghana Valley. However, most of the personnel here were not members of the local community. This information can be found in the Fergana region's irrigation system for example in the example of highly-skilled specialists working in 1953-1959 by the following table.

Table 1. Number of Higher Education Staff in Fergana Region Irrigation System (1953-1959)

[8]

№	Name of organization	Year	Number of positions in staff table	Total number of specialists	Including				
					Male	Female	Uzbek	Russian	Other
1	Employees of the Regional Irrigation System Administration and its dependent organizations	1953	205	6	6	-	1	5	-
		1956	485	78	70	8	15	41	22
		1958	392	68	58	10	11	45	12
		1959	402	62	55	7	11	39	12

As it is known from the table, the vast majority of managerial staff in the regional irrigation system administration consisted of individuals from other nationalities, as mentioned earlier.

In the second half of the 1960s there was a deficit of labor force in the Boz district of the Central Fergana region. There were not enough water technicians, engineers, mirabs in the district. Only in 1965, there were 64 employees in the Boaz district water department, but most of them did not fit into their posts. These people were 32 people. Therefore, the District Executive Committee asked the regional governing bodies to assist the graduates of the hydromelioration training facility to be sent to Buz [9].

In the 1970s, Soviet authorities paid special attention to the system of centralized rural and water management trainings to ensure the Alliance's regular supply of cotton. That is why their number has increased. During the ninth five years (1971-1975), six hydro-melioration schools were trained water-management specialists with secondary special education. In particular, there were schools of Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Urgench, Surkhandarya and Nukus. 8496 hydromeliorative, hydrotechnical, hydromelioration and mechanization of water management systems have been trained in these specialties. It may be said that they continued to grow. Specialists were trained in 1971 - 1349, in 1972 - 1558, in 1973 - 1981, in 1974 - 1790, and in 1975 - 1818 with secondary technical education [10].

It is clear from the information that in accordance with the Center's agrarian policy in the cotton industry, the number of secondary specialized and higher education technical personnel in the irrigation sector has gradually grown year by year. However, in some areas the process of reclamation of irrigation and melioration has also been observed. It is important to note that the crisis of diplomacy (especially in newly acquired places) was a serious problem. Authorities and many agricultural managers were not engaged in creating conditions for permanent employment. Young specialists sent to rural areas by graduating high schools and technicians are not adequately provided with housing, and they often do not work on their specialty [11].

Most of the country's irrigation departments lacked highly qualified personnel. However, since the foundation of "Ferganavodstroy" trust 1028 highly educated and 1,372 secondary specialized educators have been sent. There was a rapid increase in personnel trafficking systems. For example, in 1972, Ferganavodstroy employed 1,896 people, of which 966 people were dismissed, and the same number was re-employed. In the water system, machinery and irrigators were needed for the use of technical equipment, machinery and mechanisms. In particular, in 1972, the Fergana valley had 187,800 professionals in the community and state farms, of which 7930 were agronomists, zootechnics, irrigators and other personnel. In addition, there were 1258,000 specialized secondary educated professionals [12].

In 1973, Andizhan Hydromelioration Technique, which trains specialists in water management, has trained specialists in "Hydromelioration", "Hydraulic engineering", "Mechanization of hydromeliorative works". According to the April 15, 1974 charter, 73 teachers were working in the college, of which 57 were in the main, 16 in a double room. The number of students in the table is as follows: **Table 2.** The number of students in the Andizhan Hydromelioration Technical School (1973-1974 academic year of September 1) [13].

№	Specialties	Full-time	Correspondence	Evening	Total number of students
1	Hydromelioration	578	230	-	808
2	Mechanization of Hydromelioration works	187	143	-	330
3	Hydrotechnic building	128	-	189	317
Total		893	373	189	1455

As can be seen from the table, in the 1973-1974 academic year, students of the Andizhan Hydromelioration Technique were 1455 students, most of whom were trained in hydromelioration.

In accordance with the 1976 provincial schedule approved by the Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management of the UzSSR, the Andizhan Regional Department of Irrigation Systems was replenished with specialist staff. As of January 1, 1977 there were 2460 people working in the regional

irrigation system. In particular, there are 1056 engineers, 130 of them have higher education and 467 are secondary special. At the same time, 12 of the water management employees were trained in the correspondence department of higher education institutions and 28 in technical schools. In 1976, 14 engineers-technicians improved their qualifications [14].

In the first eleven years the total number of cadres in the republic was 63.4%, meliorators - 14.2%, livestock - 13.4%. Their training was carried out on a regular basis at 212 vocational and technical schools [15]. Only in Andizhan, in 1987, by the request of the regional Water Management Department, the Ministry of Water Resources sent 26 skilled, 41 high skilled specialists. As of January 1, 1988, there were 3591 people in the Department. In particular, 1018 engineers and 429 technicians were employed, of which 357 were of high education, and 858 were secondary special education [16].

In conclusion, the issue of training personnel for irrigation in the Fergana valley has been under constant attention of the Soviet government. Because irrigation was primarily oriented to the development of cotton, and the valley was a good place to grow cotton. The Soviet authorities developed the measures in both areas and tried to implement them throughout the period of their rule. In order to achieve this goal, the work on training qualified specialists in the field of irrigation and cotton has been started. Specialized specialists in irrigation were trained at Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, Samarkand Agricultural Institute and Andizhan Cotton Institute, and middle school staff mainly in hydromelioration technics and mechanization schools.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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