

STATE LANGUAGE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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Annotation

Today in our republic there are 3 Institutes of improvement of qualifications, 55 regional centers of improvement of qualifications (faculties), 5 regional centers of improvement of qualifications, 16 Network centers of improvement of qualifications (including BIMM), as well as centers and training courses organized at enterprises and organizations. This department coordinates the activities of all training institutions, centers and training courses and helps.

Key words:

Reform of the system of professional development and retraining, formation and improvement of creative opportunities

In total, about 450 people have been granted a license to improve their skills and retraining activities in the field of Education.

Currently, employees of the department are developing specific measures for the radical reform of the system of professional development and retraining. Alternatively, he is experimenting with the development of new criteria for the evaluation of the qualification system-testing.

The purpose of retraining and professional development of the staff of public education is the formation and improvement of creative opportunities of teachers, improvement of their scientific level, and expansion of their outlook and development of personality. If we focus on the process of organizing courses to improve the skills of employees of public education in Uzbekistan, then we can see different forms and their specific history. That is, in our country there are full-time, short-term and distance learning forms of such courses.

Professional development, retraining and retraining of personnel (in Uzbekistan) — one of the types of continuous education system, the process of updating and deepening the professional knowledge and skills of specialists and senior staff working in all spheres of the national economy. Ensures that the personnel's competency qualities as well as knowledge and skills are able to meet the modern requirements.

Professional development and retraining is the process of scientific theoretical and practical training, which consists in the development of new practical methods of work, advanced work experiences, getting acquainted with the latest scientific achievements, innovations in their specialty. The periodicity of qualification and registration training is different for different specialists and management personnel and is held 1 time in 2-5 years, if necessary, for shorter periods. Training and retraining is carried out in universities, training centers that have the right to retraining professionals in the prison at the Institute of retraining. This process can be divorced from production, partially divorced and not separated. Its form of qualification is determined by the educational institution, taking into account the complexity of the educational program and in accordance with the needs of the superintendent on the basis of the contract concluded with it. The duration of training and retraining is different and is determined in accordance with the goals and objectives set in each case. Training and retraining the educational institution creates the necessary conditions for the audience to master educational programs by purposefully organizing the educational process, applying the form, methods, technology of Education. These programs will be developed, approved and implemented by educational institutions of professional development, taking into account the requirements of the state addressed to the customer, as well as the content of additional vocational education programs. The process of professional Training

and registration of specialists is completed by the final state attestation. The procedure for attestation is determined by the relevant state bodies for the management of Education. Those who have fulfilled all the requirements of the curriculum, successfully passed the final state attestation, receive a diploma or certificate of the established sample on the qualification and re-training. The order of professional development and training of personnel is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To date, having re-read these substances, you will see strung beads and think that they are substances that can be introduced into force from the date of the promulgation of the original law, unless there is a need to push back ten years from the moment of their implementation. Indeed, it is so. Perhaps then the law would be stronger, more resolute, more priority.

The postponement of the action of these substances, established in the decision on the procedure for the entry into force of the law, ten years back, in fact, is not surprising if there is an additional opportunity given to some leaders who do not speak the state language to form a qualification in this field. But this — up to ten years did not mean that it is possible not to learn, not to know, not to observe the law in the state language.

It seems that over the years, individuals have received such support in maintaining the documentation system in the Russian language, requesting documents from subordinate agencies in the Russian language, and have come to this conclusion that they do not know their Uzbek language. In essence, this is nothing more than an abuse of the text of the law. Until ten years of ignorance of the state language, it was not written anywhere that so long as the Russian-language stationery system could be preserved.

So what is the Endi situation in this regard?

By law, the situation had to change but to the better side...

By the way, the second part of the additional amendments to the law, introduced in 2004, was aimed at a change to this positive side. Already, it is impossible to permanently link the validity of the state-language system of business conduct with the period of its full transition to Latin writing. In the second part of the annexes and amendments to the law, here's what they say:

"VIII. From the moment of the full transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script "in Paragraph 2 of the decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the implementation of a new amendment of the law"on the state language"of the Republic of Uzbekistan "adopted on 21 December 1995, let the words" be excluded".

But although it does not reach citizens with a wide range of additions and amendments. Do I find people who search for the Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis and identify the relevant substance and remove and read the relevant words from it? Maybe found, but rare. When found, it is also unlikely that he will read and understand the essence of the matter.

So, who will break this kind of news in the laws to the masses? Lawyers, reviews of the law, dersiz? We have never seen the essence of these changes revealed by a lawyer somewhere over the past fifteen years.

And in the interpretation of the law, published in 2004 year, let alone the interpretation of this change, even the additions and amendments to the law are not mentioned. Reviews somehow in the 1-th edition in 1999 year, the 2-th edition also stands. Please note:" comments "were allowed to print on October 10, 2004," amendments and amendments " were published on April 30, 2004. The time was five months in between. The point is that the author of the" comments "should not have seen the newly published"amendments and amendments" of the doctor of legal sciences, professor Gafur Abdumajidov in general. When viewed, the publication process would certainly be considering.

After the relevant revision, the article of this decision changes as follows: "as defined, Articles 9 and 10 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan"on the state language"will come into force from 1 September 2005".

So, it is understood that now the state language has completely switched to the system of work. Now the law does not give anyone the right not to accept documents in Uzbek or to demand that documents be prepared and sent in Russian.

Finally, all the articles of the law "on the state language" came into full and complete force. The sentence also remained in the finality of the implementation of the law. But, unfortunately, another 15 years have passed since then, even the articles of the law are not fully implemented. The document-keeping and writing co-operation in Uzbek and Russian languages continues consistently.

How long until the writing profession?

It is known that the term "kushchukimiyatism" was originally used in the field of history, and it also moved to the writing according to the process dictation. From history, we know that the countries where the rule of annexation has always been in crisis. He is a vagrant that radically absorbs society. Record-keeping has also disrupted literacy, one of the most important tools for the development of society.

Previously, in the fields of press and publishing, spelling mistakes were practically not encountered in the stationery system. Today, without errors it is advisable to find a magazine, a book. Even teachers, and not only other science specialists, but also teachers of mother tongue and literature, have become incapable of writing without errors.

This is due to the fact that the writing system has been going on for a very long time and there is still confusion and imperfections in the rules of the Uzbek Latin alphabet and spelling. When the teachers who came to the qualification write on the writing board, they sometimes do not know that the subconscious passes from Latin to Cyrillic or from Cyrillic to Latin.

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