

Education and science in agricultural sector, problems and ways of decision

Rustembayev B.E., professor

Kuatbekova Zh.A., master course student

JSC “S.Seifullin Kazakh Agro Technical University”, Astana

Present condition of the development of Kazakhstan`s agriculture, orientation of the state to entry into WTO increase a complication of a problem of peopleware of rural areas.

Estimation of the results of activity of research and educational personnel of agrarian universities, reconsideration of a problem of peopleware in course of basic regulations of the Conception of education development, approved by the Government, and world experience allow offer a number of directions, which could accelerate a process of reforms and development of agrarian sector of economics. It is known, efficiency of any innovation and its introduction depends on how systematic approach in its organization is followed. The same in full relates to the realization of the Conception of education development. Systematic approach here assumes the decision of two main questions.

The first is creation of conditions in the universities for formation a necessary qualification of students. The second is formation of real demand of specialists who have a higher qualification, on the labour market. Any person who is entering the university should feel it and realize what is one of the most basic components of success in realization of a new Conception.

Science is concentrated on universities in developed countries. Particularly, agrarian universities have Research institutes in their structure, and also dispose a net of scientific consulting centres, scientific experiments are made on their base, new technologies are developed, these results are used in academic process. Practical realization of experiment of this type assumes a change of existing order of organization of agrarian science in the republic. Appropriate mechanisms which are providing a maintenance of having scientific potential, effective use of resources can be developed with the participation of all interested sides.

Simultaneously it is necessary to gain an optimization of a net in universities. That reform in the system of education which was done according to so-called “market rules” did not resulted to improvement of the situation. On the contrary, a quantity of universities increased at the time of reducing of quality of personnel preparation.

It can lead to distribution state educational grants and credits on such type specialities of agrarian profile in favour of specialized technical, technological, economical and other universities. A situation may appear when agrarian universities could not form plethoric courses on these specialities on the base of state order. Practice shows that if less than 2 groups of students study on this

speciality on the course, degradation of appropriate special departments appears and it is practically impossible create new ones.

Consequently, for effective distribution of state order for preparation of specialities, maintenance and development of basic departments and chairs on scale of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to take into consideration needs of agrarian education with a express purpose. Besides, state educational grants and credits for preparation of specialists of rare and small professions should be placed in big specialized universities which have appropriate material and technical basis and cadre potential. For example, preparation of engineers of forestry, main part of specialists on electrification of agriculture concentrate at Kazakh National Agrarian University and at S.Seifullin Kazakh Agro Technical University.

System, according to which rating of university defines for distribution of state order for preparation of specialists has a number of disadvantages does not take account of peculiarities of agrarian sector. That is why it is important come to definition of the list of universities for their distribution.

During last years a growth of a part of graduating pupils of Kazakh schools in rural areas is observing. At the same time state order for Kazakh and Russian branches of specialities defines practically in one quantity. It came to that competition of Kazakh language branch of specialities of agrarian profile became much higher than in Russian language.

Analysis of the budget of universities showed that the cost of educational grants and credits do not provide a creation of normal conditions for preparation students in accordance with demands of standards. In existing system of financing dimensions of appropriates even for top-priority needs of academic process significantly lower than norm.

Problems in job placement of universities graduates exist in connection with absence of labour market. The main reason of appeared position is absence of financing resources of economical subjects which do not allow services of qualified specialists.

Development of mechanisms of assignment of young specialists in the village may be a decision of this problem from one side. The use of foreign experience of giving consulting service to farm economies for which it is not profitable to support specialists of different profile is from the other side.

In foreign countries there are centres of consulting service. They are located in regions, they have fields and farms for experiments where new technologies are developing and practicing. Professional development of farmers and other workers are organized on their base, and also advanced experience is spread. Activity of centres is coordinated and realized under the direction of universities administration.

