

WHEN BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY IS BEEN ORGANIZED?

Khamroev Azalshokh Khazratovich

Senior Lecturer, Department of History, Bukhara State University, Associate Professor of the International Academy of Archeology

ABSTRACT: In the following article the issues of the establishment of Bukhara State university are clarified based on the available sources from Uzbekistan National and Bukhara regional archives.

KEYWORDS: Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute, Bukhara State University, Bukhkomstaris, archives, Central State Archive of Cinematography of the Republic of Uzbekistan

There is no future without historical memory.

I.A.Karimov

Introduction. Bukhara State University, which has been making a great contribution to the spiritual and enlightenment life of the old and young Bukhara Sharif, has turned 85 years old. It is both a duty and an obligation for us to study the destiny and history of so many people who laid the foundation stone of the university, thought about its future and made its name known to the world. We need to learn the exemplary path of teachers who have dedicated their lives to this university for a lifetime, to scientific and spiritual maturity, and use them effectively in educating the younger generation.

Literature review. In 1981, the university celebrated its 50th anniversary [1] and in 1990 – its 60th anniversary [2]. When studying archival documents, analyzing collections of articles devoted to the anniversary, one can be sure that the history of the Bukhara State Pedagogical institute has not found its true value due to the political and ideological views of the Soviet regime.

From the first days of our independence, there had been begun the restoration of historical truth. For example, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 28, 1992 "On the opening of the Bukhara State Pedagogical university on the basis of the State Pedagogical Institute named after F. Khodjaev from March 15, 1992" is worth noting.

To answer the question of when Bukhara State University was founded, we turn to a number of documentary materials.

Material and methods. According to information written by the head of the Bukhara district department of education (Zavokrono) Vakhobov to the People's Commissariat of Education of the USSR (Narkompros), at the meeting of the Board of Culture and Education (Kultpros) of Uzbek SSR on April 14, 1930 by the plan of the PC Education at the expense of the state budget in Bukhara region

it was decided to open Higher Pedagogical Institute and 6 technical secondary school such as textile, silk, medical, Tajik pedagogical technical school, zootechnical school and cotton technical school [3,145]. In May 1930, the 3rd Provincial Party Conference was held in Bukhara. It considers the issue of training and retraining of teachers in Bukhara [4,199].

Documents in the Bukhara regional archives also confirm that there were started preparations for the new academic year in 1930. In particular, on April 4, 1930, Bukhara Okrono (district public educator) applied to the gorkomkhoz under the city council to offer a building for the Higher Pedagogical School to be opened [5,425].

Main part. In response, Bukhkomstaris informs that Nadir Devonbegi Madrasah would be free from tenants on September 1, 1930 and could be used as a dormitory of the Pedagogical Institute [6,173]. These documents also indicate that preparations had begun for the opening of a new pedagogical institute in Bukhara district.

94 fund of MDA of Republic of Uzbekistan contains the documents of Narkompros (PC Education of the USSR). Basically, documents related to higher and secondary education are kept in this fund. In the documents of 1930, a number of information related to the opening of a pedagogical institute in Bukhara was found. For example, the plan of admission to the Samarkand, Fergana and Bukhara higher pedagogical institutes in Uzbekistan in the 1930-31 academic year of the financial and economic sector of the PC Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan [7,9]. According to them, in the autumn of 1930, 70 students were admitted to the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute instead of the planned 105. By the end of the 1931 academic year, the number of students had dropped to 55.

The list of educational institutions in Uzbekistan PC Education in 1929-30 and 1930-1931 also shows the absence of a university in Bukhara in the 1929-30 academic year, and the plan of enrollment of 160 students in 1930-1931.

At the meeting of the Board of PC Education of the Uzbek SSR on June 2, 1930, it was noted that special attention should be paid to those who come to higher educational institutions, including the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute, with a recommendation [8,98].

There are also some other government documents related to the establishment of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute in 1930.

At the meeting of the PC Education of the Uzbek SSR on July 17, 1930, Botu's report on the results of the 1929-1930 academic year and the preparations for the 1930-1931 academic year was heard. According to it, in the new 1930-1931 academic year, information was provided on the opening of 4 universities, including Bukhara Pedagogical University [9,69-70].

The minutes of the meeting of the Central Asian State Project Section of August 4, 1930 provide a list of higher education institutions in Central Asia [10,25]. According to this list, it is planned to open a higher pedagogical institute for 160 people in Bukhara.

The lists of universities and technical schools provided by the PC Education of Uzbek SSR to the Gosplan of the Uzbek SSR can also be seen in the opening of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute during the 1930-31 academic year [11,59]. This document informs us that Bukhara University consists of training school teachers and socio-literary and biological departments.

The question arises as to which body made the important government decision to open the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute. The decisions PC Education of Uzbek SSR existing in MDA Republic of Uzbekistan for 1927-1933 have been thoroughly studied. In response to my application in accordance with the written answer of the Deputy Director of the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan O. Hasanova dated November 2, 2015, information on the decision to open the Bukhara Pedagogical

Institute named after F. Khodjaev among the documents of the USSR Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 1927-1933 were not identified [12].

More than a hundred compilation volumes of PC Education of the USSR were reviewed. We did not come across a specific date established within the orders and protocols of 94 Fund of MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A number of documents confirm that the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute was established on September 9, 1930 on the basis of the order No. 146 of the PC Education of the USSR. The official "Initiative Bulletin" of the Director of the State Archives of Bukhara region, confirming the establishment of the university on the basis of 532 funds of the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute, states that the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute was established in accordance with the order of the USSR Education Ministry on September 9, 1930.

Pages F.94, O 5, D 5799, 17-26 of the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide a brief information about the activities of the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute in 1930-50. That is, in October 1930, a new pedagogical institute was established [14,18-25].

Although this information has many shortcomings, it is an important document in covering a brief history of the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute in 1930-50.

In the scientific article "From the history of preparatory personnel in Bukhara (1925-1932)" [4,195], the author N. Rakhmonov, using the republican and regional party archives, which were valuable for his time, noted that the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute was founded in 1930: and writes that it consists of socio-historical and chemical-biological sections. The author of the article also could not specify the exact date. By comparing this information with other archival documents, we clarify how the first steps of the institute were laid. From the documents on page 19 of F.94. O 5, D 930 and page 3 of F.94, O.5, D.933 it can be seen that the faculties were not originally organized in the 1930-31 academic year and were called departments. In addition to the above article, two socio-literary and chemical-biological departments were established in 1930, in 1931 agrarian-pedagogical and in early 1932 physics-technical departments. As of January 1, 1931, there were 27 students in the socio-literary department, 26 students in the chemistry and biology department, and a total of 53 students. In 1931, 40 students studied at the agrarian-pedagogical department, and at the beginning of 1932, 16 students studied at the physics-technical department.

From these two important documents of Narkompros it is possible to find out the social origin of most students and the fact that the period of study was initially 3 years, and, most importantly, the name of the institute was also called Agropedinstitute [16,19; 3]. This begs the question of what was the name of the institute when it was founded. It should be noted that even in a number of documents of Narkompros and in the data of the institute in the 30s, the name Agropedinstitute (derived from the name of the agrarian-pedagogical department, founded in 1931 with 40 students) is often used. This led to the erroneous conclusion that the Agropedinstitute was a separate university.

Sphragistic research shows that the original name of the institute is Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute (Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute-BHPI) [17,122]. The report of Narkompros also states that the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute, the third in Uzbekistan, was established in the late autumn of 1930 [18,92].

Another important document is the minutes No. 1 of the meeting of the educational bureau of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute on November 4, 1930 [19,4]. It contains valuable information that in 1930 the first semester at the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute began in November and lasted for five months. First of all, this document indicates that the activities of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute have not yet begun. Secondly, it also provides information about the first professors and teachers of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute, such as Johansson, Dmitriev,

Kojin, Kamenko, Sharif-zoda, Rudnyanskiy, Rakhimiy, Said-Akhmadiy and Sitnikov. The personal fund of the first director of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute Karimjon Vakhobov was found in the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts under the Bukhara State Museum of Art and Architecture-Reserve. Among the photos in this collection was a photo taken on November 7, 1930, the opening day of the university.



As you look at the picture, you can get valuable information about the founder of the institute, the first director, the name of the institute and the first teaching staff, as well as the first educational building. This photo also clarified this question “What was the date and first name of BAPI”, i.e. Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute (according to the spelling rules of 1930, the word “Oliy” (Higher) was used as “Aliy”) which was mistakenly interpreted as Bukhara Agrarian Pedagogical Institute in some sources.

In the photo is Karimjon Vakhobov (first row, fourth from the right), who served as head of the education department of Bukhara district, was active in the establishment of the university, and in 1930 was appointed the first director of the scientific center. According to the reports of PC Education of Uzbek SSR in the first 30 years, admission to the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute was divided into two: autumn and spring admission, and in the autumn of 1930 a total of 64 students, including 49 boys and 15 women, were admitted. In the autumn of 1930, he was forced to take spring admission measures because the admission plan was not fulfilled.

The announcement in the December 22, 1930 issue of the Bukhara Proletarian newspaper, which is kept in the funds of the Bukhara city library named after Abu Ali ibn Sino, also confirms our opinion. According to the announcement, the admission process to the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute is planned for February 1931. The study period will last 3 and a half years. Summarizing the above information, it is safe to say that the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute accepted students for the first time since November 1930.

In the small conference hall of the university there are a series of photos of the rectors of the university. We need to clarify the question: who was the first rector of Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute? Based on the archival document below [20,13], we can say that 29-year-old Karimjon Vakhobov was the first director of the university. The archival document contains information about his social background, what positions he held. The announcement in the Bukhara Proletarian Newspaper No. 62 of December 20, 1930, shows that Vakhobov was the first director.

The opening of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute began with organizational work. In particular, in November 1930, teachers from Moscow were invited to Bukhara. Among them are biologist Professor A.M. Kamenko and historian Professor I.P. Kojin and several associate professors.

Interpreter assistants were hired because the students were not fluent in Russian. In the same year, evening courses of the institute were organized in Bukhara and Kagan [4,200]. Much attention is paid to the training courses for university entrants in Bukhara. For example, a one-year training course for batraks and workers can include several short training courses and a two-year pedagogical course.

In order to increase the scientific potential of the institute, the qualification commission of BSPI applied to Narkompros for a degree [22,75-77]. This document also provides detailed information about the first teachers of the institute. On March 27, 1931, in the issue No.69 of the newspaper "Uzbekistanskaya Pravda" (Uzbekistan Truth) was published a critical article entitled "In Bukhara PI biology removes politics: the staff works without programs and plans." The shortcomings of the 7-month activity of the institute were criticized.

The director and deputies of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute were fired for causing economic damage. Gani Usmanov has been appointed director instead of K. Vakhobov, and Fradkin has been appointed deputy director for academic affairs instead of Dmitriev. Both executives worked at Narkompros. It was during Gani Usmanov's tenure that the institute was reorganized. Director of the Institute Usmanov's article "Instead of Agro - pedagogical – Pedagogical" it can be known that by the end of 1932 at the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute there were planned to organize 7: departments: Chemistry; Biology; Physics; Mathematics; History; Economy; literature. Also, on December 7, 1932, the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute decided to terminate the Agro-pedagogical department [24,152-153].

At the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute there was a two-year branch - Khorezm Pedagogical Training Institute, which admitted students from Karakalpakstan too [25,105].

According to the document showing the growth of the number of students admitted to the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute in 1930-33 in BVDA, it is in 1930 - 56, in 1931 - 180, in 1932 - 246, in 1933 - 211 [26,62].

In 1933, 35 people graduated from the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute [27,138]. The first graduates sent a letter to government leaders and Narkompros-Jurgenev asking him to attend the ceremony. It should be noted that in the museum of Bukhara State University were found pictures (vignettes) of the first graduates of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute.

Several other important government documents related to the activities of the institute were found in the MDA funds of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The following document shows that the director of the institute, Usmanov, and his deputy for academic affairs, Amirkhanov, were fired for gross misconduct and a criminal case was opened. Prior to this government decision, a number of critical articles were published in periodicals. Among them is an article in the newspaper "For communist development" [28,279] of 1933 y 25.VII.

The next director of Narkompros became Kh.Valiev. It is worth noting that as a result of our research, the names of the first (2 and 3) directors of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute were

restored. There is no information about the second and third directors among the rectors whose photos were shown in the small conference hall of Bukhara State University. It was documented that the years of directorship of the first director K.Vakhobov was not in 1930-1935, but in 1930-1931. Another historical fact has been restored. In other words, the second director Usmanov Ganijon was the director in 1931-1934, and the third director Kh.Valiev in 1934-1935. One of the important documents is the decision of the PCE on March 29, 1935, signed by F.Khojaev, to transfer the former Uzbek-Karakol building to the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute. Thus the pedagogical institute will also have its own building [29,290].

Let's talk about the original names of Bukhara State University. In 1930 it was renamed the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute, in 1931 the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute named after Fayzulla Khodjaev; Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute named after Fayzulla Khodjaev since 1933; In 1937 it was renamed the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute named after Sergo Orjonikidze. From 1938 to 1954 it was called the Bukhara State Joint Institute of Pedagogy and Teachers named after Sergo Orjonikidze [30,17] [1,25]. Since 1981 Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute named after S. Ordjonikidze with "Badge of Honor"; In 1990, it was renamed the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute named after Fayzulla Khodjaev, and on March 15, 1992, it was renamed the Bukhara State University.

Results. The Central State Archive of Cinematography of the Republic of Uzbekistan also has a film about the life of Professor Makhdi Oripovich Abdullaev, shot in 1981 by the Uzbek Television Company. It should be noted that the fund of the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute has been established in the State Archives of Bukhara region. The fund of the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute has also been established in the State Archive. Fund 532 list №1 contains a total of 774 (case) volumes of the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute from 1933-34 academic year to 1977. Also, in the archive of personal documents of the Bukhara city economic account the personal documents of professors and teachers of Bukhara State University are collected in fund № 19, list № 1. There are 1082 storage units on the list.

Conclusion. The history of Bukhara State University, which is 85 years old, and the research conducted on its professors and teachers should be studied on the basis of these documents.

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