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HISTORY OF THE OPENING OF THE FIRST UNIVERSITY IN CENTRAL ASIA

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about the first university opened in the Turkestan region in the first quarter of the 20th century, the number of faculties in the current educational process, the quality of education, and the teachers who taught in it.

KEYWORDS

Revolution, folk art, telephoto, Turkestan People's Library, Turkestan People's Museum, conservatory, science teachers.

INTRODUCTION

Today, in the higher education system of Uzbekistan, extensive work is being carried out to further improve the education system. The tasks defined in the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education system" serve to consistently improve the education system. Based on this, the new generation of educational literature for higher education institutions of our republic today A number

of tasks are being implemented step by step to provide the institutions with modern educational, educational-methodical and scientific literature. At this point, in this article, we would like to briefly touch upon the first university established in Central Asia and its history.

The first university opened in our republic is the current National University of Uzbekistan (Central Asian State University (OSU), Tashkent State

University TashSU), and it has been more than a century since its establishment.

The National University of Uzbekistan (UzMU) is the first modern higher educational institution not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia. It was created in 1918 in Tashkent as "People's University of Turkistan" (rector A.V. Popov) and "Muslim People's Dorilfununi" (rector Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov) as a result of the complex socio-cultural movement in colonial Turkestan at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The organizational committee of (TurkGU), which was established in Moscow in 1918 and started working in 1919, was united in 1920 and transformed into a single Turkestan State University. Under political pressure, student A.F. Solikin was appointed rector. The newly established university was provided by Moscow with scientific-pedagogical personnel, educational equipment and supplies, and necessary literature.

Over the past century, the university has traveled a very complicated, at the same time, rich and honorable path with the names of OODU (1923), ToshDU (1960). About 100,000 qualified specialists were born from his bosom. In our region, today, the five brotherly countries that have gained their independence will host more than a hundred educational and scientific institutions that provide experts in the economy and culture. Jakhan made a worthy contribution to the formation and development of science and

technology. The miracle of the 20th century is television. In July 1928, a laboratory assistant at the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of this university We should be rightfully proud that Grabovsky and his assistant F. M. Belyansky were discovered in the university laboratories, that world-recognized scientific schools were formed in the fields of natural and humanities, and finally, that talented people who started a new era in the cultural life of the sister republics grew up here.

On April 21, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the opening ceremony of the People's University of Turkestan began and lasted for several hours in the Freedom House (now the building of the Children's Library of Uzbekistan) in New City. The People's University of Turkestan was born out of the scientific and pedagogical opportunities, demands and needs of that time consists of independent cultural-educational organizations of different levels, and began to serve not only to satisfy students' need for knowledge, but also to enrich their spirituality, increase their daily practical knowledge and technical level. This is a unique place of knowledge - about Halq University, its founder and first rector, A.V. Popov, once said: "Our university is a real university that includes all human knowledge, from deep philosophical concepts to cooking cabbage soup" - wrote.

The university had the following structure:

1.Upper level: higher course (faculties): socio-economics, natural-mathematics, agriculture, literature-philosophy, by autumn (history-philology).

2.Secondary level: secondary practical (secondary specialized vocational courses): electricians, automobile work, railway, drawing, forest technicians, guides of the land-water committee, company, pedagogy, pre-school tutors (at kindergartens), foreign languages, tailoring (at five lower schools), shoemaking (at three lower schools), swimming.

3.Lower level: 11 primary schools, 8 kindergartens, 11 Muslim schools, 2 Muslim vocational schools.

4.Independent organizations: People's Library of Turkestan (now the National Library of the Republic of Uzbekistan), People's Museum of Turkestan, Conservatory, Oriental Institute.

Turkestan People's University, while establishing its activities and improving educational and pedagogic activities, for a certain period of time, became the only higher stage of public education and a large scientific and pedagogic center in the country. His first Uzbek newspaper "Khalq dorilfununi" and the Russian "Narodnyy universitet" were published. The first issue of "Narodny University" was published on April 20, 1918, and "Khalk dorilfununi" was published on May 31 of the same year. The second issue of "People's University" dedicated to the opening of the People's University of Turkestan with the slogans "Today is the

day of collecting books at the People's University", "Book is a friend of man", "Book and knowledge, give it to the people" focused on creating a library. Thanks to this, the members of the "Students' Union" managed to collect more than 6,000 books in three days. This was the basis for the establishment of the university library.

After the People's University was opened in Tashkent, based on its experience and example, such higher educational institutions were established in a number of large cities of the country. Although they were independent, they relied on the support and experience of the staff of the Central University in Tashkent. For example, a special society was formed in Andijan, and a people's university was established in June 1918. Faculties of political economy, history, social and natural sciences, as well as technical, accounting, drawing, and foreign language courses will start operating there.

Due to the insufficient funds allocated by the government, the university has allocated 100 scholarships of 670 soums each for the first time for students using its internal capabilities. It was certainly a welcome first step in the interest of the students, even if it was a small one.

At the request of the university leadership, the issue of financial support of the higher educational institution was specially discussed at the VII-VIII congresses of the

Soviets of the Republic of Turkey, which were considered as the legislative body at that time, held in March and September 1919. In their decisions, congresses noted the need to allocate money to the university. This made it possible to slightly increase the number of scholarships, to establish a student kitchen and dormitory.

On Sunday, May 13, 1918, the grand opening of the Muslim People's Pharmacy, a department of the Turkestan People's University, was held in the former store of Vakula Morozov in the old city dacha (now in the building of the Uzbek Young Audience Theater). Munavvar Kori Abdurashidkhanov was elected as the chairman (rector) of the Muslim People's Medical University, Isa Takhtiboev was elected as the first deputy of the rector, Burkhan Khabib as the second deputy, Abdusami Qori Ziyoboev was elected as the treasurer, and Mukhtar Bakir was elected as the secretary.

The opening of the Muslim People's Medicine was a great scientific and cultural event that happened not only in Tashkent, but in the life of the Muslim peoples of all of Turkestan. If it is not taken into account that before the revolution, the new school was opened, where 30-35 percent of poor and orphans were educated for free, starting from this university, for the first time, everyone will study for free.

The reformation of local school networks, the mass opening of schools based on the new modern method also began in 1918, that is, with the establishment of the People's Medicine in Tashkent. In Samarkand, Andijan and other big cities, people's universities started to appear. In general, the opening of the People's University in Tashkent was the first step in the creation of the primary, secondary and higher education system in the country after the revolution. A. A. Divaev, a well-known scientist, expresses this auspicious step with joy: "Today, we had the opportunity to participate in the opening ceremony of the Muslim hospital in Tashkent. A bright morning has dawned for Turkestan, a bright sun has shone... Long live the educational institution that is the support and hope of the people of Turkestan!" day by day, its scientific and cultural influence increases.

On July 17, 1923, at a grand ceremonial meeting attended by state leaders, TSU was renamed Central Asian State University (CSU), indicating that it has now become the only educational institution of international importance in this geographical, socio-political, economic and national area. would give Thus, the State University of Central Asia directly began to fulfill the noble task of training specialists for Turkestan, Bukhara, Khorezm and other republics. From this year, the scope of activities of OODU began to expand, in addition to the training of specialists, to start scientific research works in the

republics of the region and to provide them with direct organizational and practical support.

By the end of the 1920s, the number of Uzbeks, Cossacks, Turkmens and Kyrgyz who graduated from the university increased. In particular, there was Tashmuhammad Qori Niyazi, the first Uzbek who graduated from the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics in 1928 and was hired to teach at the Department of Mathematics. Temirbek Jurgenev, who graduated from the university, began to teach political economy, and the famous writer Abdulla Avloni began to teach language and literature.

The introduction of Tashmuhammad Qori Niyazi to teaching the Uzbek language to first-year students is an example of the special attention paid to accelerating the training of national personnel. This helped the Uzbek youth to be taught in their mother tongue more quickly. Tashmuhammad Qori Niyazi later recalled this event and wrote: "I remember well the day when I was lucky enough to go up to the podium of the university for the first time and read my introductory speech. I am proud of such a great honor, because it is about the first event in the history of the nation, about the voice of the representative of the Uzbek people speaking his native language from the university pulpit". After Tashmuhammad Qori graduated from Niyazi University and became a teacher, he made an invaluable contribution to the development of reforms in the field of mathematics

and the creation of the first textbooks on higher mathematics in Uzbek.

The appearance of such people in the team of professors and teachers became a solid basis for the further expansion of the training of highly qualified national employees. In 1930, Uzbeks and representatives of other local nationalities made up 28 people, i.e. 6 percent, among professors. In 1932, this figure increased to 10 percent. Musa Toshmuhammedov (Oybek), Sultan Segizboev, Tesha Zohidov, who graduated from the Faculty of Local Economy and Law, and others joined the ranks of university teachers. In those years, on the basis of the presentation of OODU, the title of professor was given to Abdulla Avloni in the field of Uzbek language, Sultan Segizboev in economics. M. Niyazov, who graduated from the faculty of chemistry in 1933, worked as the dean of the faculties of chemistry and chemical technology in 1933-1940.

The truly patriotic initiative of Uzbek scientists to rapidly translate textbooks into their native language is particularly noteworthy. For this purpose, in 1934, a special translation bureau was established under the leadership of T. N. Niyazi, whose plan included the translation of textbooks of analytical geometry, botany, general zoology, programs of inorganic and analytical chemistry, and other books. Striving to involve students in their scientific activities as much as

possible has become a feature of the social activities of university scientists.

Thus, in the period from the second half of the 20s to the 40s, OODU became the foundation of higher education in the Central Asian republics. It laid the foundation for modern scientific development in the region, and has maintained its position as a leading center of higher education and science in the country. Striving to involve students in their scientific activities as much as possible has become a feature of the social activities of university scientists.

Thus, in the period from the second half of the 20s to the 40s, OODU became the foundation of higher education in the Central Asian republics. It laid the foundation for modern scientific development in the region, and has maintained its position as a leading center of higher education and science in the country. By this time, many Central Asian national universities were established on the basis of OODU. In particular, the National Pedagogical University of Kazakhstan named after Abay was opened in 1925, the Agricultural Institute of Tajikistan in 1931, and the Higher Pedagogical Institutes of Tajikistan in 1932.

Unfortunately, the peaceful construction work of the people of Uzbekistan, like the rest of the country, was interrupted by the treacherous attack of Nazi Germany. The war of 1941-1945 was difficult and difficult for the Uzbek people, like all the peoples of the

former union. During the war, the Second World War was a special testing year for our country. From the first days of the war, a number of university scientists and students went to fight as volunteers. Educational and scientific activities at the university were reorganized according to the requirements of the war years. First of all, attention was paid to the areas important for the country's defense. The five-year educational system was changed to three years, taking into account the military situation, and the curriculum and textbooks were redesigned accordingly. In connection with the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in November 1943, university scientists T.A. Sarimsakov, V.I. Romanovsky, A.S. Uklonsky and other professors are real members of the UzR FA, professors E.P. Korovin and I.P. Sukervaniks were elected as correspondent members.

In the post-war years, the university had eight faculties: physics-mathematics, biology-geology, chemistry, geology, geography, history, philology, and science. In 1947, the faculty of law was opened. But in 1951, it was given to the Tashkent Institute of Law. By 1955, it was added to OODU as a faculty of law. By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR dated January 21, 1954, V.I. Named after Lenin.

In April 1960, Central Asian State University was renamed Tashkent State University. This clearly reflected its place and position in the developing structure of higher education in the republics of

Central Asia, and corresponded to the nomenclature adopted in the USSR.

In 1961-1969, TashSU took the first place in the modern education system among Central Asian institutions and became one of the most prestigious higher education institutions of the Soviet Union. In 1967, a student town was established, the chemistry and physics faculties of the university, and in 1970 the 12-story administrative and 5-story main educational buildings were put into operation. Preparatory faculty for students from more than 20 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America has started [3.78-79]. Summarizing the scientific research conducted by TashSU in the 1970s and 1980s, it should be noted that in this period, unlike the previous stages, along with natural sciences, social sciences also developed.

On September 14, 1995, Tashkent State University was named after Mirzo Ulugbek, a great scientist and thinker of the East, in recognition of his incomparable contribution to the development of the education system, great achievements in personnel training, the wishes of the country's public and university scientists.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2000, Tashkent State University was granted the status of a National University. People's writers such as Oybek, Mukhtar Avezov, Asqad Mukhtar, Odil Yaqubov, Pirimkul Kadirov, Shukur Kholmiraev, O'tkir Hoshimov among

those who studied at this sacred school made a worthy contribution to the enrichment of the treasury of art with their works. Azod Sharafiddinov, Said Akhmad, Erkin Vokhidov, Abdulla Oripov, Suyima Ganieva, Turgun Azlarov became the heroes of Uzbekistan.

So, today, the National University of Uzbekistan is a scientific institution with highly qualified professors and teachers, modern material and technical base, and internationally recognized scientific schools, necessary for the development of the educational process and scientific research fields.

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