

**ESTABLISHMENT OF MODERN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
IN UZBEKISTAN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY
AND IMPROVEMENT**

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In the 20th century, one of the major social events in Central Asia related to the modern form of education was the establishment of the first university in Asia. Of course, it is known from historical data that the path of its development was not smooth. Initially, the Turkestan People's University was transformed into a state university in the same year. Five years later, another change took place with the granting of dorilfun status. This place, aimed at providing the population of a huge area with qualified personnel and engaging in scientific work to the extent that changes the way of life of these countries, began to be called the first Central Asian State University (OCU) from July 1923, and by this time, in this educational institution, not only the Republic of Turkestan, but citizens of Khorezm People's Republic, Bukhara People's Republic, Kyrgyz Autonomous Region were also studying and their number was increasing year by year. For example, this year, one hundred Kyrgyz youths were accepted as students. The government of Iran requested fifty students to be trained as modern specialists. This situation caused the university to expand its scope of activity and gain international status.

It should be said that the date of TurDU's transformation into OODU is indicated differently in the sources. For example, on page 13 of the book "XX let Sredne-Aziatskogo gosudarst-vennogo universiteta" it is said that this event took place on July 19, 1923, while in the work "ToshDU the center of science and enlightenment" it is noted that it was on July 17 of the same year. The national demarcation in 1924 and the dire need of educated modern specialists of each newly established republic further increased the importance of the Central Asian State University. The government of the time paid as much attention as possible to the development of the only university in a region with a large area and a large population. However, this opportunity was insufficient and limited, and the ideology of that time did not allow the university to develop freely. Therefore, the development path of OODU was very complicated. Some literature prepared during the Shura era and based on them written in the following years mentions that the State University of Central Asia has been growing year by year both in terms of quantity and quality, and figures are given to prove this. However, the development of the first university was not smooth. It is known from

historical sources that in 1924, the number of books in the university library fund was 75,000 copies, including rare manuscripts, and by 1940, the library had 376,000 books. From November 1923, "Central Asian State Medical Information" (Bulletin Sredneaziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta) began to be published, and the publication of scientific researches of scientists from Russia on various topics written in Russian made this publication soon attract the attention of world scientists. We can also learn from the fact that in 1925 "Central Asian State Medical Information" was sent abroad to 278 higher educational institutions and scientific centers, and in 1929 to 438.

Even after the national demarcation was carried out and Uzbekistan became a separate republic, OODU remained officially at the disposal of the Central Executive Committee of the former union. By 1926, the number of faculties of the university increased to seven, and the faculties of physics-mathematics, law, oriental faculty, medicine, agriculture, land reclamation engineering, economy were operating under it. In 1929, the number of students was 2,750, and the internal specialization of the university's faculties increased, leading to the opening of new departments and an increase in their number, as well as an increase in scientific potential. By this time, a new need arose, that is, the need to open new higher schools on the basis of some faculties of the Central Asian State University. In 1929-1932, industrial, agricultural, medical, agricultural irrigation and mechanization, financial and economic, pedagogic institutes were established in Tashkent on the basis of OODU, the institute of national economy in Samarkand, the zoo-veterinary institute in Ashkhabad, and the agricultural institute in Khojand. In addition to these, a number of research institutes separated from the university and became independent scientific organizations. On the eve of the Second World War, the number of higher educational institutions established on the basis of the Central Asian State University reached 14.

Turkestan Shurolar MIQiing was established by order 195 of January 31, 1919, and was opened on February 11, 1920, and by this time, the labor faculty of the university "preparing workers and peasants to take the course" was well established. The admission of Uzbeks and representatives of other landed nationalities to the faculty has somewhat increased. This faculty, which first started with 153 students, received 784 students in 1923, 773 students in 1924, 889 students in 1925, and 900 students in 1928. However, the educational structure of the faculty was very unfavorable for the rural population. For example, the faculty consists of the main and preparatory department, and it would be necessary to study three years in the main department and two years in the preparatory department. Therefore, a landholder who did not graduate from high school would have to study for five years at the labor faculty and another five years at the faculty he entered, which would reduce the opportunity for educated youth. Only by 1930, the term of study at the faculty was reduced to three years. In this case, the activity of this auxiliary faculty continued until 1938.

The number of representatives of the local people in the university was extremely low. In particular, in the academic year 1925-1926, 157 rural residents were admitted to study, and in 1928-1929, this figure reached 256. Half of them were people of Uzbek nationality. But most of them could not finish their studies, of course. Our opinion is proved by the huge gap between the number of people admitted to OODU and the number of its graduates. For example, if in 1924 2,278 students were admitted to the university, five years later, that is, in 1928, the number of young professionals who graduated from OODU was only 250 people. In other words, only one out of every five students was able to graduate from the university. One can only imagine how many Uzbeks were among them. Nevertheless, progress in the educational and scientific activities of the university continued, albeit slowly.

Although there were few graduates of the university in 1922, scholars such as Zulfiya Umidova, who later became an academician of the former Union Medical Academy, emerged from the representatives of the local people. Over the years, representatives of our nation from among the local young people striving for knowledge began to try to become specialists at the university. We can know this from the figures of the 1928-1929 academic year, that is, 19 percent of applicants were representatives of the local population, most of whom were Uzbeks. According to the data, the majority of applicants failed the entrance exams, and a certain number of those who entered were forced to drop out. But the process of striving to study at the university, to acquire knowledge and knowledge began and it began to become popular. The need for higher education has been increasing year by year. Starting from the 1928-1929 academic year, preparatory courses were opened at all faculties, and representatives of the rural population were admitted to them and prepared to enter the university. In 1930, studies in these courses were transformed into preparatory sections, conducted in the daytime and in the evening. Also, since 1929, the rural population who graduated from the second-level school, technical school or short-term teachers' institute was admitted to the university without entrance exams. In accordance with the decision of the MIQ of the former Union of September 19, 1932 "On the curriculum and order of higher schools and technical schools", the entrance exams were restored again. Examination sessions and thesis defense were introduced at the university. During this period, lectures rose to the level of the main method of higher education. In March 1930, the inter-faculty chair of the languages of the peoples of Central Asia was established. Since these years, some attention has been paid to teaching the language of indigenous peoples. Entrance exams in one of these languages have been made mandatory. By the mid-1930s, for the first time, there were "national groups" who had to study certain subjects at the university in their own language. But the transfer of education to the national language did not happen quickly. At first, only some subjects were taught in the national language, later some books on mathematics, physics, botany, and zoology were translated into Uzbek by university professors. This

movement was continued at different paces. By 1941, there were 21 Uzbeks in the faculty of OODU. By 1931, due to the separation of a number of higher educational institutions from the structure of OODU, only one physics-mathematics faculty remained in its structure. On the basis of this single faculty, three faculties such as biology, chemistry and physics-mathematics were soon established. Naturally, the number of students was drastically reduced. However, in 1935, the faculties of history and geography were opened, the number of faculties reached five, and a number of inter-faculty departments such as foreign languages, pedagogy (1937), Russian and Uzbek languages (1939), physical education and military work (1939) were established.

By the decision of the Central Asian State University on April 16, 1938, the former union was transferred to the People's Commissariat Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. And he transferred OODU to the care of the Commissariat of Public Education. Now the republican government was responsible for providing the university with funds. Therefore, in the first years, there was a financial deficit in the provision of the university and, as a consequence, organizational interruptions.

The management of the State University of Central Asia, although the number of faculties is increasing and decreasing, tried to maintain the system of departments and increase its number regularly. The number of departments was 17 in 1937, 36 in 1938, and 46 in 1939. By the beginning of 1940, there were 15 doctors of science among professors and teachers. This figure was 6 people in 1938. The number of candidates of sciences reached 85 (52 in 1938), professors made 39 (32 in 1938), associate professors reached 60 (two years ago they were 32). In the 1939-1940 academic year, 40 percent of the applicants, 25 percent of those who were admitted to the university, were representatives of our nation.

In 1938, part-time education was established in some faculties, and already in 1939, 18 people graduated from the part-time department of OODU. This situation was of great importance in covering the rural population with higher education. On September 1, 1939, 2,116 students were admitted to the Central Asian State University, of which 1,560 were full-time students and 556 part-time students. 683 of them were representatives of landless nations, which was 32.5 percent. More than half of them were Uzbeks. It seems that in the 1939-1940 academic year, the number of people who graduated from the university was only 273.

The faculty members of the First Central Asian State University also had a small number of intellectuals. In 1930, among the university professors, there were only 28 representatives of the land population, which constituted only 6 percent of the teachers. Two years later, this figure increased to 10 percent. Among them were Abdulla Avloni, who was awarded the title of professor, Sultan Segizboev, a young mathematician who graduated from this university, Kori-Niyazi, a former student of the faculty of agriculture and law, poet Oibek. In 1940, 103 young specialists studied at the graduate

school of OODU. It should be noted that there was a significant increase in this regard. After all, in 1937, the number of graduate students was only 30 people. About 40 percent of graduate students were representatives of the rural population. Thus, on October 17-19, 1929, the students of the Central Asian State University were the first among the world's universities to pick cotton. This useless tradition lasted for almost 66 years until our country became free.

It should be noted that after the transfer of the Central Asian State University to the care of Uzbekistan, the admission of representatives of the rural population to study is regular. rising bhorde. During the past years, it became more and more clear that it is impossible to develop the country without attracting local personnel to higher education.

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