



From the History of Training Historians at the Postgraduate Institute (On the Example of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan)

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Abstract: This article deals with the establishment of the Institute of Postgraduate Studies in the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan during the Second World War and the system of training researchers for the history of Uzbekistan. Based on the analysis of archival documents, the attitude of the Soviet government to the issue of training scientific personnel, the organizational aspects of postgraduate education, the problems in the training of national personnel through postgraduate education during the war years are mentioned.

Keywords: The Ministry of Public Education, Uzbek Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academic Councils, Personnel Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences

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I. Introduction

The academic stage of Uzbekistan has a special place in the development of history. In the 1920s, the Ministry of Public Education in Turkestan established an academic system consisting of the State Scientific Council, the Academic Center, the Science Committee in the 1930s, the Uzbek Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (UzFAN) and the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. Each of these research centers can be studied as a separate research object.

The Uzbek branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR in the 1940s and the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, founded in 1943, played an important role in the development of local personnel in the social sciences for the development of science for the republic.

After the establishment of the Uzbek Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences on January 9, 1940, it became possible to organize scientific research and training of scientific personnel in the republic through a single scientific center. Training of local specialists in various fields of science was one of the urgent tasks, especially to be solved by the Branch.

At a meeting of the Presidium of the Branch on March 7, 1940, the issue of awarding scholarships and degrees to researchers was discussed [1]. To do this, the directors of the institutes had to review the description of the working group of the Academic Councils of their institutions and submit it to the Presidium [2].

At the meeting on March 19, 1940, the issue of approval of the Branch Coordinating Commission was considered. The commission consists of 10 people in the field of history: prof. M.E. Masson, prof. Borovkov and associate professor Mirboboev [3]. Thus, from September 1940, a postgraduate system was established at the Branch [4]. At the meetings of the Presidium of the branch in 1941, the issue of postgraduate studies and entrance examinations was often discussed. For example, the

meeting of the Presidium of the Branch on April 24, 1941, According to the report of the S.G. Stavishevsky USSR Academy of Sciences, chaired by in 1940, 10 out of 50 60 doctors of science in Tashkent (3 in the main case) were members of the Branch during this period[5].

At this meeting, the director of the Institute of Language, Literature and History V.Yu. Zahidov stressed the need to solve the problem of training qualified specialists in the country, saying: "... I would ask the USSR FA Commission to assist us in training qualified specialists. Much has been said about this. I would emphasize that the USSR FA plays a decisive role in the training of national cadres. It is necessary to solve this problem by sending highly qualified personnel on business trips, through postgraduate studies, or by attracting postgraduate students to the center, or by expanding postgraduate studies in Tashkent [6]"

In fact, during this period, out of 38 researchers at the Institute of Language, Literature and History (27 main, 11 associate), 5 were PhDs, 3 were senior researchers without degrees, and 39 were junior researchers, there were no doctors [7].

II. Discussion.

One of the members of the Presidium of the Branch who attended the meeting, A. Stern said that it is necessary to organize postgraduate studies at the Institute of Language, Literature and History [8].

In the summer of 1941, the administration of the Branch sent a letter to the Personnel Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences requesting clarification as to whether the Academic Council of the institutes could be authorized to vote openly or secretly for the titles of Senior Research Fellow and Senior Research Fellow. Earlier, the issue was discussed in the Academic Councils and the Presidium of the Branch, and its results were voted on [9].

In addition, the administration of the branch agreed with the USSR Academy of Sciences to send 50 graduate students to the center on the eve of the war and the arrival of 17 graduate students from the center to the republic. However, due to the impossibility of carrying out this work in wartime, a letter was sent to organize postgraduate studies in the specialties available in the republic. It states that about thirty highly qualified scientists in various fields of science can be leaders. The following scholars in the field of "History" are listed: Prof: Fituni, A.A. Semenov, M.G. Mallitsky (History of Central Asia), corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Andreev (ethnographer and Persian), candidate of history Bajenov (general history), candidate of history M.E. Masson (archeology), candidate of history K.I. Dodonov (History of the USSR) candidate of history Haytun (history of pre-ancient and class society) [10]. In this regard, in the plan of the institute in July 1941, 4 postgraduate courses in Central Asian history and 1 postgraduate course in ethnography were allocated [11]. The outbreak of World War II did not allow these plans to materialize.

For researchers, too, very strict procedures have been in place since the early days of the war. For example, some researchers (for example, A. Gaziev, I. Khankhodjaev) were expelled from graduate school because they could not come to class on time. Postgraduate students who did not attend classes had to present a document justifying themselves for the classes they missed [12].

On July 11, 1941, in connection with the termination of the graduate school of the branch, the administration of the branch issued an order to involve students of the 2nd stage in production work in their specialty [13]. It is also said that graduate students will be recruited for military service just like researchers [14].

Although postgraduate studies were temporarily suspended, the need for national cadres with academic degrees was met through dissertation defenses. Staff development was carried out through listening to lectures at departmental and branch meetings, as well as individual training.

One of the institute's 1942 documents states that "Despite repeated warnings from the institute's administration and included in individual plans, no junior researcher defended his dissertation, so the bulk of the institute's national staff consisted of junior researchers. In order to overcome this shortcoming, in 1942, the Institute organized a seminar on Russian, Uzbek and German languages, "History of the CPSU (b)", Marxism-Leninism courses for researchers of the Institute, which were held regularly. In 1942, these classes were led by the staff of the Department of History and Archeology. Lecture of "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism led by Radul Zatulovsky, English lessons by K.A. Antonova and Deutsch lessons N.M. Goldberg [15].

Working in the department of "History and Archeology" Y.Gulomov, T.G. .Obolduevas were among those who took the candidacy exams this year[16].

In June-October 1942, doctoral and master's theses were successfully defended by three researchers of the Department of History and Archeology. R. Nabiev, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Ph.D. Radul Zatulovsky's "Essays on the History of Materialist Ideas in Japan (XVII-XIX)" and Candidate of historical Sciences E.V Bunakov successfully defended his doctoral dissertation on "Development of capitalism in Uzbekistan.", director of the Institute of Language, Literature and History E. Najib was born on June 11, 1942, to Ya. B. Radul Zatulovsky emphasizes that he successfully defended his dissertation at the Central Asian State University, and that other researchers should follow the example of the dissertation's perseverance and perseverance [18].

Although the postgraduate program did not officially begin on a permanent basis in 1942, the administration of the institute sent an academician to the institute to confirm the degree of senior researcher. V.V. Struve (chairman), corresponding member of the USSR FA M.S. Andreev, doctor of sciences. K.V. Trever, prof. G.S. Baxarxudatova prof. A.K. It was decided to set up a temporary Coordinating Commission consisting of Borovkovs, and an order was issued to refer the matter to the Presidium of the USSR FA. According to the order, the Commission was to complete its work no later than December 5, 1942, and submit it to the Scientific Council of the Institute for approval [19]. On December 6, the commission decided to submit to the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences an official application for the award of the rank of senior researcher to the staff of several institutes. G'ulomov, Z. Sh. Radjabov, K. Antonova, N. Nominxanova, N. Anisimovs senior researcher, U. Atako'ziev, V.A. Shishkin, A. Nasreddinov, M.E. Voronets, Ya. G. Gulyamov and B. The Karimovs were asked to be given the degree of Acting Senior Research Fellow [20].

At the meeting of the Temporary Coordination Commission on December 10, 1942 [21], the issue of awarding K. Antonova the rank of senior researcher was also discussed [22].

Scientists evacuated from Moscow and Leningrad to Uzbekistan have made a significant contribution to the training of local specialists. Qori Niyazov stressed that the presence of evacuated scientists in the country is one of the important factors in the organization of national training: "... An important issue of state and political importance is the training of national personnel. ... We now have very good conditions to solve this problem - now in Tashkent there are flowers and creams of science and art. We are not able to use these highly qualified forces enough. Our team consists of 1,500 people with the main institutes of the USSR FA. There are several thousand other scientific forces outside this community. We have 400,500 scientists. If every scientist had set himself the task of cultivating at least one local cadre during his stay here, we would have had 400,500 national scientists. ... No scientist will refuse if a young national cadre is attached to him [23]".

III. Conclusion

Indeed, a number of such scholars have led young historians and archaeologists and have made invaluable contributions to the development of highly qualified scientific and pedagogical personnel for the republic in the post-war years.

In 2019, Russia published a major monograph on the evacuation problems of the Second World War. From this collection, T.V. Kotyukova, O.A. Maxmudov, T.I. There is also a separate chapter on the Doroshenko [24]. It will reveal the process of evacuation to Uzbekistan in Leningrad on the basis of new archival data [25]. The authors pay special attention to the evacuation of scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to the republic, the role of these scientific institutions in the training of local specialists in historical sciences in the republic [26]. In particular, the arrival of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Tashkent gave impetus to the study of Central Asia. For Uzbekistan and the entire Central Asian region, the institute has become a center for training highly qualified personnel, and since then the level of research of local scientific institutions has increased to some extent. According to the authors, more than 20 people studied at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences during their postgraduate and doctoral studies in Tashkent. The Academic Council continued its work and 20 doctoral and PhD dissertations were defended [27].

In November 1943, an important historical event - the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR was established [28]. The establishment of this academy marked a turning point in the activities of scientific institutions operating within the branch. In 1940, the Department of History and Archeology, which was part of the Institute of Language, Literature and History, began to function as a separate institute. By this time, the defense of the dissertation had become more active among young local researchers. In 1943, the management of the Branch successfully and prematurely completed the history of the geography of South Khorezm, and for the defense of the excellent candidate's dissertation He thanked to Y. Gulyamov [29]. Also, in 1943 and 1944, Sh. Shomagdiev, O.D. Chexovich M.G. The Vahabovs defended their dissertations [30].

Due to the war, archeological work was almost non-existent. The main reason for this was the difficulties in the materials and the conscription of the staff of the institute. In 1944, a small archeological excavation was carried out in the Vopkent and Gijduvan districts of Bukhara. This study was conducted by senior researcher V.A. Shishkin and Conducted with the participation of graduate student V.A. Nielsen[31]. In 1944, the administration of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On improving the work of graduate and doctoral students working on dissertations." But even so, the war seemed to have had a major impact on the number and quality of graduate students[32].

In 1944, the number of graduate students in the system of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was 32. However, 21 of the 67 graduate students admitted in 1944 were Uzbeks [33]. In 1946 and 1949, the number of those who defended these 67 graduate students was only 10, or 10% [34].

1945 graduate students doctor of historical sciences, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR A.A. Semenov, doctor of historical sciences P. Petrushevskiy and candidate of historical sciences V.V. Ershovs provided scientific guidance. From October 1, 1945, training sessions were held regularly [35].

From October 24, 1945 a compulsory workload was established for the 1st and 2nd stage postgraduate students of the institute. He had to fulfill his academic obligations during his studies. During this period, a 3-stage postgraduate plan was being developed. Level 1 graduate students are scheduled to study in all disciplines of the curriculum, and Level 2 graduate students are scheduled to study in special courses (source studies and historical geography) next year. It was also stated that each graduate student should participate in the meetings of the Academic Council of the institute, submit the abstract to the Academic Council twice a year, especially 1st year postgraduates are active in educational and social work. V.A. Shishkin, Scientific Secretary Chabrov [36].

As of October-November 1945, the Institute of History and Archeology had a total of 36 employees, of which the number of graduate students was 5. According to the national composition, there were 2 Uzbeks, 1 Tatar and 2 Russians. Of these, 4 were members of the VLKSM and 1 was non-partisan. This year, graduate students are divided into specialties as follows: History of Central Asia in the Middle Ages - 2, History of the Soviet period - 1, History of Material Culture - 1, History of Philosophy – 1 [37].

According to the results of the 1946 examination of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, those who were admitted to graduate school in 1944 passed the candidacy exam only in 1946 and were engaged in the preparation of dissertations [38].

Thus, the Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (UzFAN) and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR played an important role in the training of qualified local specialists through the formation of a postgraduate system for the development of history and archeology of Uzbekistan. Despite the severe economic hardships caused by World War II, in addition to fulfilling government assignments, the activities of the postgraduate institute did not completely cease, and unique schools of history and archeology were established. Local scientists, especially the leading scientists evacuated to Uzbekistan from the central research centers, have rendered great services in this direction.

IV. References

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