

FORGOTTEN HISTORY

(OR ABOUT THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY KARIMJON VAHOBOV)

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Abstract: *The article describes the biography of Karimjon Vahobov, the founder and the first director of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute on the basis of archival documents.*

Key words. *Archival documents, People's Commissariat of Enlightenment, Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, inventory, personal fund, unit of storage.*

Introduction

Historical memory gives strength to the nation, helps it to overcome the hardships of life and preserve its identity. In his book "There is no future without historical memory", the head of state said: "A person with historical memory is a man of will. History lessons teach vigilance. Understanding identity begins with knowing history". So, it is impossible to achieve high spirituality without a good knowledge of history. History is like an unopened fortress. The more you search, the more he reveals the secrets he hides in his heart. However, it is also important to interpret, evaluate and appreciate it correctly. First and foremost, history must be respected. In order to evaluate a historical event correctly, a historian must be able to get into the spirit of that period. Only then will history reveal its hidden treasures. The 85-year-old was one of the first to find answers to a number of questions in the history of Bukhara State University. One of such problems is the question of who was the first director (rector) of Bukhara State University. K. Vahobov (1930-1935) was the first among the rectors of Bukhara State University to be the director in the small conference hall of the university. However, no other information is given in any of the publications on the history of the university [1].

Literature review

The rector of the university A.A. Tolaganov set a number of similar tasks for the working groups formed to celebrate the 85th anniversary of Bukhara State University. For this purpose, the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Bukhara Regional State Archive and the Bukhara City Archive of Personal Documents, the Bukhara State Museum of Fine Arts, the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts, OOMTV and other departmental archives have yielded results.

We came across the first document in the documents of the 94th Fund of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan Narkompros (Education Ministry of Education of the USSR) [2] confirming that 29-year-old Karimjon Vahobov was the first director of the university.

The archival document contains information about his social background, what positions he held. Our research in the city archives under the Bukhara city administration led us to find the family of the first director of the university. Using the family archives of Ulugbek Vahobov, the 68-year-old son

of the first director of the university, Karimjon Vahobov, who now lives in Tashkent, we have copied valuable information and photos about the first director.

At the initiative of Ulugbek Vahobov, the documents belonging to Karimjon Vahobov in the family archive were transferred to the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts under the Bukhara State Museum of Art and Architecture-Reserve. M. Pulatova, the head of the department of the Museum of Art, processed these documents in 1982 and created a personal fund of "K.Vahobov". The collection includes more than 100 photographs and more than 100 documents. Based on the documents of K.Vahobov's personal fund, we have prepared biographical information about the life of the first director of the university Karimjon Vahobov.

Analysis

Karimjon Vahobovich was born in 1901 (some documents also mention 1902) in Namangan. The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4] contains a biography of Karimjon Vahobov from the age of 12. In 1913-1918 he became a student of the master of ethics in Namangan, in 1918-1919 he was a guard at school No. 1 in Namangan, in 1919-1921 he served in the Red Army, in 1921-1923 he was engaged in handicrafts, in 1924 he studied at the party school in Bukhara, 1924 From 1925 to 1928 he was the deputy head of the political and educational department, from 1928 to 1929 he was the head of the Gijduvan district RayONO (district public education), from 1928 to 1929 he was the head of the Bukhara city GorONO (city public education).

This valuable document, compiled in the 30s of the last century, requires the addition of information from the exhibits of the personal fund of "K.Vahobov" in the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts. Due to the lack of staff, Karimjon Vahobov held a number of other positions. For example, under inventory 1705 / II (15) there is a certificate confirming that in 1922 he was the head of the military-civilian training department of the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR). Under inventory 17058 / II (5b) there is a certificate of K. Vahobov confirming his appointment to the position of the head of the department of the Ministry of Public Education of the People's Republic of China by the order of the Ministry of Public Education of the People's Republic of China dated November 30, 1924. In 1924, Karimjon Vahobov also made a significant contribution to the elimination of illiteracy in the Ministry of Public Education of the People's Republic of China. Also, by the order of the Executive Committee of Zarafshan district No. 16 of December 1, 1924, the head of the political and educational department of Zarafshan district, by the order No. 13 of December 30, 1924, the deputy director of OblONO (regional public education) and the regional press and publishing Certificate of employment as head of department is kept under inventory 17057 / II (2). On April 17, 1926, by the decision of the plenum of the Executive Committee of Gijduvan district, he was appointed director of public education of Gijduvan district. In 1927, he attended a teacher retraining course at the Uzbek Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami. In addition, two important documents of the People's Commissariat of Education of the USSR in 1930 confirm the appointment of Karimjon Vahobov as the first director of the university. Extract from the order of the Commissariat of Public Education of the USSR No. 146 of September 9 and the meeting of the Board of the Commissariat of Public Education of the USSR of October 1, 1930 No. 91. The first document is a valuable source on the opening of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute, as well as the appointment of Karimjon Vahobov as its director, who will be responsible for the opening of the university until November 7. Order No. 146 of the Commissariat of Public Education of the USSR also assigned Karimjon Vahobov 30,000 (thirty

thousand) rubles to prepare the new building for study, and to organize the admission process for 105 admission quotas. A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of the Commissariat of Public Education of the USSR on September 1, 1930, No. 91, on the agenda was the appointment of Karimjon Vahobov as director of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute and N.S. The issue of Dimitriev's approval was considered. The above two important documents confirm the appointment of Karimjon Vahobov as the first director of the university.



Karimjon Vahobov. 1930s. Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts
Exhibit No. 17058/12 (28).

Among the exhibits of the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts there is an inscription (Kogda ya byl direktorom Gos.pedinstituta) (autograph) on the back of this photo, which is kept under the number 17058/12 (28).

Among the exhibits of the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts under the Bukhara State Museum of Fine Arts and Architecture confirms the timely fulfillment of the task of the People's Commissariat of Education by Karimjon Vahobov, ie a photo taken on November 7, 1930 on the opening day of the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute [6].

When 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 clarifies the date of opening and the original name of BAPI, which was misinterpreted in some sources as the Bukhara Agrarian Pedagogical Institute, ie the Bukhara Higher Pedagogical Institute (the word "Oliy" (Vysshchiy) was used as "Ali" according to the 1930 spelling rules).

In the photo is Karimjon Vahobov (fourth from the right in the first row), who worked as the head of the education department of Bukhara district, was active in the establishment of the university, and was appointed the first director of the university in 1930. The Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts also has a director's certificate issued by the People's Commissariat of Education named after K. Vahobov among the exhibits [7].

Discussion. In 1933-1936 K.Vahobov successfully graduated from the All-Union Communist Agricultural University in Leningrad. The exhibit of the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts No. 17058/12 (22) contains a vignette of the graduates of this university.

Continuing to study the biography of K.Vahobov, it is possible to find out that in 1939-1940 he worked as the secretary of the October district party committee of Tashkent [9].

Among the exhibits of the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts there is a document certifying the transfer of K. Vahobov to a new job [10]. According to him, September 3, 1940 Uz. By order of the Commissariat of Public Education of the USSR №1712a he was appointed director of the Central Museum of History of the USSR.

During the Second World War, K. Vahobov was one of the first to volunteer for the war. K. Vahobov, who served as a captain, was awarded a number of medals and orders for bravery. These include the Medal for Military Service and the Order of the Red Star.



In 1944, the head of the Uzbek government U. Yusupov received a letter of thanks from Major Garasin. The full text of the letter is kept in the exhibit number 11285 / II of the Bukhara Museum of Fine Arts.

According to the letter, Vahobov invented a field oven during the war to provide the army with bread in a timely manner. As a result of this invention, the food supply of the soldiers was improved. At the Novo-Kramatorsk Machine-Building Plant in Russia, it was noted that the furnaces were based on the project of K. Vahobov [12].

A letter from Major Garasin to the head of the Uzbek government, Usmon Yusupov, thanked the entire Uzbek people for raising Vahobov. In the post-war years, K. Vahobov (since 1946) worked as the head of the Bukhara regional (oblon) education department. There is also a document confirming that from 1950 he worked as the head of the public education department of the Moscow district of Tashkent [13].

Among the documents sent from the family archives of K. Vahobov's son U.K. Vahobov is an obituary published in one of the periodicals on December 29, 1959. [14] This obituary is on the occasion of the death of K. Vahobov, from whom we can learn about his last position. In the last years of his life, K. Vahobov worked as the deputy head of the Bukhara regional department of agriculture. It is also known from this source that K. Vahobov was awarded the Order "Badge of Honor" for his services.

The historical development of mankind shows that self-awareness, first of all, reflects the essence of human existence through spiritual reality - honor, dignity, prestige, honor. Understanding the meaning and purpose of life also begins with understanding one's identity.

In this regard, President Islam Karimov said: "When I say identity, I mean the restoration of

historical memory, the understanding of whom our descendants are, who our successors are, and, consequently, to build a unique and harmonious society."

During the preparation of this article, I got acquainted with the children of the first director of Bukhara State University Karimjon Vahobov and collected some information about them. Today, Karimjon Vahobov's three children work in various spheres of our society.

Conclusion

In short, Bukhara State University has a total of twenty-one rectors. All of them have contributed to the scientific, creative and organizational work of the university. We hope that this article will motivate the next generation to conduct similar research on them.

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