



## THE NEED AND PROBLEMS OF OPENING A UNIVERSITY FOR STAFF TRAINING IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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### Abstract:

The article provides information about the development of the primary higher education institution in Karakalpakstan and the scientific and pedagogical staff working in it. Difficulties in the opening of the Karakalpak State University, the services of the government leaders, selfless compatriots are shown in terms of historical data.

**Keywords:** University, national intellectuals, center of politics, Center of scientific and pedagogical personnel

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in his address to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 20, 2022, in the second direction of the six directions, defined as the main task, in the implementation of New Uzbekistan based on the principle of "social state" today, changes in the training of highly educated personnel in the Republic of Uzbekistan, after The indicators of 2008 indicated that the number of our universities increased by 2.5 times to 198, and the coverage level increased from 9% to 38%<sup>1</sup>. Today, academic and financial independence was granted to 41 universities in our Republic, and transformation offices were opened in them. Karakalpak State University is among them. Today, the Karakalpak State University is implementing a multi-level system of personnel training. For example, in the 2017-2018 academic year, 49 bachelor's degrees and 22 master's degrees are being prepared at the university. and the number reached 50. , 16 new undergraduate courses, 15 of which are part-time. Undergraduate courses, 5 evening courses and 28 master's courses have been newly opened. In the last three years, the student contingent has increased from 8,621 to 12,295 undergraduate students, and from 130 to 336 graduate students. Also, in the spring semester of the 2019-2020 academic year, 3190 students from other educational institutions in neighboring countries were allowed to continue their studies at this university. Today, the university has become an integral part of the political, economic, spiritual, social and cultural life of our republic, a mirror of our nation. Karakalpak State University named after Berdak will continue to serve the development of our country as one of the centers of science and education, education

and upbringing, spirituality, sports and culture of our republic. During its 45 years of historical service, our university has become one of the leading educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At our university, significant progress has been made in the way of education of young people, enrichment of their spiritual world, education in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, our national talents and our national culture, and the development of science.

Along with feelings of gratitude and pride for the modern image of the university, its achievements, it is necessary to look at the history of these achievements, the historical path of the educational institution, to remember the hard work and tireless research. The noble services of the people who have shown selflessness for this goal, the rapid development of the economy and culture of our Republic, the increasing need for scientists in all fields have strengthened the demand to open the Karakalpak State University. The university's achievement of this level of historical success was not a result of the mid-20th century transition from teacher training to university-level education. Since the second half of the 50s of the last century, the government of Karakalpakstan has been paying attention to this area. For example, the question of turning the Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute into a university was raised at the end of the 50s of the last century. From the second half of the 1960s, the leaders of the government of Karakalpakstan actively engaged in the development of the university on the basis of the pedagogical institute. On February 26, 1974, as a result of tireless efforts of the leaders of the republic and the rector of the Pedagogical Institute, the decision of the Central Committee "On opening Nukus State University" was adopted. In this regard, the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Former Union of 1974, the order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Educational Institutions dated May 7 of this year, and the decision of the Government of Uzbekistan dated May 21 were

<sup>1</sup> Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 20. People's speech, December 21, 2022 #272 (8384)



approved. On June 14, 1974, the government of Karakalpakstan adopted a decision "On the improvement of Nukus State University".

From September 1, 1976, Nukus State University began its activity as an educational institution. It has become a leading educational institution in our republic, crossing milestones such as the preparatory department of the former teachers' institute (1934), teachers' institute (1935), pedagogic institute (1944). In 1992, by the decision of the National Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Nukus State University named after T.G. Shevchenko was renamed Karakalpak State University named after Berdak.

Karakalpak State University named after Berdak was opened as the third higher educational institution in Uzbekistan after Tashkent and Samarkand universities. The opening of the university was a major event in the history of the republic and had a decisive impact on the development of science and education, culture, economy and production in our republic.

Strengthening the material and technical base of the university, filling it with professors and teachers with academic degrees, providing educational and educational literature, and creating new laboratories were the daily problems of that time.

Until the 50s of the 20th century, although the number of specialists with higher education in the Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute was increasing year by year, the rate of training of higher educated personnel in the Republic was not satisfactory. For example, in 1946, a total of 2761 teachers worked in the schools of Karakalpakstan, among them only 30 had higher education, 475 had incomplete higher education, 1219 had secondary pedagogical knowledge, and 1037 had secondary education.

In the 1956-1957 academic year, the Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute had 6 faculties, 15 departments, where 110 professors were engaged in educational work. Among them, 21 candidates of science, 5 associate professors worked diligently to teach young people the secrets of knowledge. In 1957-1961, the rector of the Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute was Sabyr Kamalov, candidate of historical sciences, associate professor, later academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

In the 50s of the 20th century, the transformation of the former Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute into a university was a pending issue for the process of higher education and training of scientific personnel in Karakalpakstan. Because the training of specialists with higher education for various sectors of the national economy of the Republic

remained at the level of the demand of the 30-40s of the last century.

In 1973, 1,175 students from our Republic were admitted to Uzbekistan, Russia and other higher educational institutions of the former Union Republics. This year, 525 students entered the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute, and a total of more than 4,800 students were studying at the university. That is, before the opening of the university, most of the specialists with higher education serving in the field of national economy were trained in higher education outside Karakalpakstan. Because the Pedagogical Institute, which was the only higher educational institution in our Republic at that time, was specialized only in training of highly educated pedagogues.

The rapid development of the economy and culture of our republic, the increase in the need for specializations in various fields, increased the demand for the opening of the Karakalpak State University.

The transformation of the Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute into a university was one of the issues raised before the higher government bodies since 1958<sup>2</sup>. The issue of opening a university on the basis of a pedagogic institute in Karakalpakstan was first raised by government representatives at the XVI regional party conference of Karakalpakstan (January 11-12, 1958). The fact that there are enough highly qualified specialists for the opening of the university, the high interest of young people in acquiring knowledge, and most importantly, the need for personnel for the national economy, showed that a university is needed for its preparation.

Also, the number of secondary school graduates in Karakalpakstan is 3,100 in 1957-58 academic year, 3,877 in 1958-59 academic year, 5,071 in 1959-60 academic year, pedagogy and other higher education institutions can accept only 500-600 students, so if the university is opened, it was proved that the student contingent would be sufficient<sup>3</sup>. But the work of opening a university has been going on for many years. During this period, despite the political and economic difficulties, the services of the head of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sharof Rashidov, and the head of Karakalpakstan, Kallibek Kamalov, who helped to organize major works in agriculture, industry, railway construction, the construction of the Amudarya bridge, and the opening of the university, were great.

<sup>2</sup> Archive of the Yokargy Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. F-322, description-5, d. 8. p. 102

<sup>3</sup> Қарақалпақстан Республикасы Жоқарғы Кенесинин архив. F-1, description -9, d. 104. 161-165-р



From 1966-1967, the leaders of the government of Karakalpakstan led the work of establishing a university on the basis of the Pedagogical Institute. At that time, universities were opened in all autonomous republics of the former union except Karakalpakstan.

The opening of the university has been the dream of the people of Karakalpakstan and the young people seeking knowledge for many years. In 1967, by the order of the Ministry of Higher Education of the former Union, a special commission headed by Professor BA Birimzhanov of the Kazakh State University came to Nukus to get acquainted with the general situation of the Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute. Scientists from the cities of Moscow, Tashkent, and Alma-Ata also participated in the commission.

The commission got acquainted with the state of culture, science and education in Karakalpakstan. At that time, there were 10 doctors of science, professors, more than 50 candidates of science and associate professors in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Ped Institute has 7 faculties, 27 departments, 245 professors, and the number of students has reached 2434. The commission came to the conclusion that there is a material and technical base and qualified personnel to transform a pedagogic institute into a university. However, it was noted that there is a lack of doctors of science in the fields of physics, biology, and chemistry, as well as the need to build new educational buildings<sup>4</sup>.

"In this matter, K. Kamalov's support of Sh. Rashidov, his meeting with several officials in Moscow, and his stubbornness in solving the problem for five years, talking with nine members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Union Party and persuading them, is an example of unbiased selfless service for his people.»<sup>5</sup>

On the issue of opening a university in our republic, the then team of the Pedagogical Institute and the leaders of the Government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan did not open the doors of higher organizations for more than ten years. As a result, on February 26, 1974, the decision of the Central Committee to open the Nukus State University on the basis of the Karakalpak State Pedagogical Institute was reached. Kallibek Kamalov in his memoirs entitled

"El xyzmetinde" says that after the decision on the opening of the university was made on February 26, 1974, at the beginning of December of the same year, he went to the reception of the former Union Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education Vyacheslav Petrovich Elyutin together with Tajen Izimbetov, who was preparing at the former Pedestrian Institute. asks to train additional agronomists, mechanical engineers, builders, economists, doctors, lawyers. However, the issue of opening new faculties will not be easily resolved at this meeting. Kallibek Kamalovich remembers that "I entered for the eleventh time" at the reception of V.P. Elyuti regarding the issue of opening new specializations within the university and proving the state of the material and technical base for teaching in them<sup>6</sup>. After such difficulties, the issue of opening new specialties at the university will be resolved positively after Sharof Rashidov's conversations with V.P. Elyutin. Tajen Izimbetov, a famous philosopher and scientist who took an active part in the opening of the university, recalls this: "The next day Kallibek Kamalovich was going to fly to Nukus. He called me in the morning and said, "Get the documents from Elyutin on the agreed specializations. If you find various excuses and are late, even if you spend the New Year in Moscow, do not return to Nukus without receiving the documents. I handed over my plane ticket again and waited in the lobby of V. P. Elyutin from the morning of December 4. He came at 10 o'clock, greeted me among those who were waiting, allowed me to come in, and called the heads of the department with his two deputies. "Respected Sharof Rashidovich asked me to allow the newly opened Nukus University to open several faculties, and we cannot fulfill his request," he instructed me to prepare documents that would allow others from the construction and medical specialties<sup>7</sup>". These facts show that even after the decision to open the university, it was so difficult to open new specialties in it.

Resolution No. 311 of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers of 1974, No. 408 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education dated May 7, 1974, and 265 decisions of the Government of Uzbekistan dated May 21, 1974 were announced. Also, on June 14, 1974, on the establishment of Nukus State University, a decision consisting of 9 points based on the above instructions signed by the heads of the

<sup>4</sup> Teberik educational center. 75th anniversary of Nokis State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz. Nokis. "Karakalpakstan". 2010.

<sup>5</sup> Zh. Bazarbayev. Nokis "Adiwli el asyy-paydayi insan". "Karakalpakstan". 2006 12-p.

<sup>6</sup> K. Kamalov. "In the service of the country" Nokis. "Knowledge". 2018 358-p

<sup>7</sup>K. Kamalov. "In the service of the country" Nokis. "Knowledge". 2018 360-p



government of Karakalpakstan K. Kamalov and E. Aytmuratov was adopted<sup>8</sup>. In this decision, firstly, the leadership of the government of the Republic in the matter of opening a university and the implementation of the specified measures; secondly, the rector of the Pedagogical Institute was shown the newly opened specialties in the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan within 3 months. Making appropriate proposals for providing scientific and pedagogical personnel and strengthening the material and technical base of the university; thirdly, to develop a future development plan of the university starting from 1976; fourthly, to establish a plan for opening new specialties based on the request of relevant ministries in our Republic; fifthly, preparation of necessary teaching-methodical manuals in Karakalpak language for students; uploading these to the former rector of the Pedagogical Institute and the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan; sixth, timely preparation of textbooks and study guides for university students, assigning these tasks to the Republican publishing house and book trade organizations; seventh, to approve the preparation of a comprehensive project for the construction of the university building to the rectorate and trust No. 166; Eighth, assigning the task of allocating 44 apartments for professors and teachers from 1975 to the Executive Committee of the city of Nukus; ninthly, the tasks of providing accommodation for professors and teachers called from outside were shown<sup>9</sup>. As a result of the implementation of competent projects with such a great future and the personal leadership and control of the process by Kallibek Kamalov, the university at the level required by the time began its activity. We should also acknowledge that K. Kamalov has been constantly caring for intellectuals in our republic, not limited to the opening of the university. He helped publish the scientific monographs of those trying to become a doctor of science. Many of those who defended their doctoral dissertations were given cottages<sup>10</sup>. After the university started its work, on December 29, 1978, at the meeting of the bureau of the regional committee, the issue of "the situation and prospects of training doctors of science at Nukus State University and other scientific institutions of the autonomous republic" was

considered for the second time. Tajetdinov's Chimboy agricultural scientific-research institute gave lectures.<sup>11</sup> When determining the task of training scientific personnel, it was found that 43% of teachers working at the university have a scientific degree. But there were very few doctors of science among them, that is, only 8 people. Four of them, whose main jobs were in other organizations, were only teaching and lecturing at the university. In those five years, instead of training 6 doctors of science specified in the plan, only 1 person defended his doctoral thesis. Among the 126 candidates of sciences and associate professors working at the university, only 19 or 15 percent have conducted research on a doctoral dissertation<sup>12</sup>. Only 11 of the 33 departments of the university are engaged in the defense of doctoral dissertations. In the course of getting acquainted with these facts, in these years, the central policy focused on cotton monoculture, and did not the issue of scientific personnel training become secondary? the question arises. It was found that if 21 students of science taught in humanities departments of the university, only five of them were working on doctoral dissertations, despite the fact that 70 teachers had received their PhD degrees from 5 to 15 years, only 15 of them were working on doctoral dissertations.

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<sup>9</sup> UzRMDA fund No. R-837. List No. 41. No. 3297 in Yigma year. 64 p

<sup>10</sup> Zh. Bazarbayev. Nokis "Adiqli el asyy-paydayi insan". "Karakalpakstan". 2006

<sup>11</sup> Archival fund-1, description-16, delo-292, pages 34-47

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