



ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF SAMARKAND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XX CENTURY

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>This article reveals the history of the formation of the Samarkand Agricultural Institute and the periods of its development in the first half of the XX century. In addition, archival materials related to the history of the institute, reports of the faculties and departments of the institute, as well as private memoirs were analyzed. When covering the topic, special attention was paid to revealing the features of the educational system of the Institute, determining its place in the education system of the region and its contribution to the national economy, showing the activities of scientific schools in the history of the Institute, the stages of development of the Institute and their factors.</p>	<p>Agriculture, written sources, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, agricultural institute, Zeravshan oasis, cotton growing, mechanization, plant growing.</p>

Introduction

In the history of the peoples of the world, agriculture and achievements in this area were of decisive importance in the emergence of existing states and the stages of their development. In particular, the scientific foundations of agriculture and animal husbandry are considered important criteria. The development of the agricultural sector is associated with the presence of specialized educational institutions.

Central Asia, in particular Uzbekistan, is considered a country with an ancient history, and the development of the region has long been associated with the development of the agricultural sector. The results of written sources and archaeological research prove that Uzbekistan's agriculture is of unifying importance for all industries. In addition, changes in property relations, the development of the land tenure system and its transformation into the main source of income raised the importance of agriculture, animal husbandry and the agrarian sector to a high level, which became an important factor in the development of urban planning and determining the foundations of statehood. In particular, the scientific development of agriculture, animal husbandry and the agricultural sector as a whole led to the emergence of various cultures in antiquity and the Middle Ages. Even during the reign of Soviet power, these industries were considered the main source of income for the country and they were given special attention. Samarkand, located in the central part of the Zeravshan oasis, occupies a special place in the agricultural and agrarian sector of Uzbekistan. In this regard, it is known that special attention has been paid to the development of the agricultural sector in Samarkand at all times. It was especially important to establish an institution of higher education for the study of agriculture and related problems in the region, as well as to pay attention to the study of this field on a scientific basis.

Initially established as the Samarkand Agricultural Institute, the university continues its development under the name Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology.

An important issue is the study of the activities of the university on a historical basis, the development of effective mechanisms for solving existing problems using the best practices of an educational institution in the field of development. That is why it is necessary to comprehensively study the history of the Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Husbandry and Biotechnology. This indicates that the work is science-intensive and relevant today. To date, a lot of information on this topic has been recorded in the form of essays, articles, archival data, and reports that were used in the preparation of the article. We are grateful to the authors of this information.

Soon after joining the Union, at the end of the 20s of the XX century, fundamental changes began to occur in agriculture. Collective farms began to be created. There was a great demand for many managers and specialists to manage these farms and develop the industry. Given the above, the training of personnel for the agricultural sector is considered one of the urgent tasks of the government of the republic, and much attention was paid to this issue. On December 13, 1929, a decision was made to admit students and open a course of study at the Samarkand Cotton Institute of the Government of Uzbekistan. Agricultural educational institutions were established in a number of cities of our republic - Kokand, Bukhara, Karman, and in the city of Samarkand - the State Institute of Cotton Growing of Uzbekistan and the State Veterinary Institute of Uzbekistan. At that time, the faculties "Cotton growing", "Mechanization", "Crop growing" and "Irrigation" existed as part of the State Cotton Institute of Uzbekistan. Preparatory courses for admission to higher educational institutions were organized. Classes at these courses began in 1929, and in the same year the institute began its activities.

On September 25, 1933, by the decision of the Samarkand city committee, cotton-growing and veterinary institutes were attached, and on this basis the State Agricultural Institute of Uzbekistan was created. Despite the availability of all educational buildings and dormitories for students, there were great difficulties due to the lack of teachers to conduct classes according to the curriculum. Despite this, these educational institutions have made a worthy contribution to the development of all branches of agriculture in Uzbekistan with their trained personnel.

Depending on the different specialties to be trained, there were separate training courses at each faculty, and the duration of training in them also varied. In the early 30s of the XX century, there was a great need for specialists in all areas of agriculture in the republic. In the prewar years, much attention was paid to the training of engineering and mechanical personnel for agriculture. There were not enough tractors and mechanisms in those years. That is why the American firms Inter, Caterpillar and Jonder provided great assistance in acquiring their machines. By the end of the first five-year plan, more than 90% of the land in our republic was plowed. Plowing land with tractors was only a dream of our farmers.

The institute had the faculty of agronomy with the largest number of students, and the cadre of agronomists played an important role in the implementation of agrarian policy in rural areas. During this period, much attention was paid to the training of specialists, the development of science related to the advanced sectors of the economy of the Republic - cotton growing, grain growing, industrial procurement of raw materials. Under the guidance of the teaching staff, talented students were involved in the work, from which subsequently grew into prominent scientists who worked at the institute and

research institutes, and prominent leaders who held senior positions in production. In parallel, practical assistance to the development of production was established.

One of the main tasks on the agenda was the construction and commissioning of new classrooms and laboratories to increase the potential of the Institute to the level of the requirements of the time, so the leaders of the Institute carried out a number of practical works, focusing on measures to accelerate the pace of construction, equipping classrooms and laboratories, classrooms with various equipment. The most important feature of the style of work of the leaders of the institute at that time was increased attention to the issue of increasing the number of local personnel.

The process of formation of the institute took place with overcoming enormous difficulties. When hundreds of young men and women came from distant and nearby villages with the intention of studying at this educational institution, many of them were not yet ready to study. However, in those years, the republic urgently needed innovative personnel working in new conditions, with confidence and determination. In addition, the lack of curricula, preparatory and methodological documentation in educational institutions also eliminated additional difficulties. Under the leadership of the institute's leaders, the team of teachers overcame the existing difficulties in a short period of time, helping the youth of the institute to acquire the necessary knowledge. Educational work was constantly improved, although the material and technical base of the institute was weak for the continuation of educational and scientific work.

In 1934, 722 students studied at the four faculties of the institute. It is noteworthy that 42% of them were representatives of indigenous peoples. During this period, the foundations of the main educational and scientific traditions of the institute were laid. Future specialists constantly traveled to collective farms and state farms and took an active part in activities requiring qualifications. Scientists and students of the institute worked in constant cooperation with the city veterinary medical and veterinary bacteriological laboratories.

There were many nationalities among the first graduates. Of the 56 graduates from the two faculties, 16 were girls and 21 were indigenous. During this period, national personnel for agriculture were trained. In general, the registration of graduates began in 1934. Irrigation engineers who had previously graduated from the institute, for unknown reasons, were not included in the number of graduates. It should be noted that the first graduates of the institute worked selflessly, bringing fame to the institute. And in 1938, the first specialists were trained at the fruit and vegetable faculty. Then this faculty was transferred to the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization and Mechanization. Therefore, it is noted that the Samarkand Agricultural Institute acts in the republic as a base for higher educational institutions of the agrarian sector.

CONCLUSIONS

Drawing conclusions about the first graduates, we know that their path was difficult and difficult in the development of agriculture. Their selfless work is worthy of admiration. Leaders of the state, region, district, leaders of agriculture, outstanding major specialists, heroes of labor have grown from them. National personnel trained by the institute in the first years of its activity, and merits in the development of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan to this day give their results in the system of training in this area.

Summing up, we can say that the work done by the Samarkand Agricultural Institute at the first stages of the formation and development of agricultural personnel in the territory of Samarkand, as well as

the merits of mentors who selflessly worked in this area, are invaluable. The data they recorded (articles, essays, reports, archival documents) today serve to study in detail the long history of the institution and obtain comprehensive information.

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