

EMERGENCE OF THE JADID EDUCATION SYSTEM IN FERGANA VALLEY

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Annotation: This article discusses the emergence of the Jadid movement in Fergana Valley, the number of schools of the new method, their importance.

Keywords: Fergana, school, Madrasah, knowledge, people, new method, class, society, Land, government.

In the historical literature of the Soviet period until 1917, there was a false information that only 2% of the Uzbek people were literate. This falsification of the history of the peoples of Central Asia was necessary only for the creators of the communist ideology to give an inhuman conclusion that the Uzbek people received a letter only when they came to the Soviet era.

However, in fact, the Uzbek people were educated, enlightened not only by the Bolshevik government, but also by the time of the invasion of Tsarist Russia. According to 1898 data on the territory of Fergana region, 182 madrasas were operating, in which 10,391 students received education [1: 147-148].

This is a vivid proof of how educated and enlightened the Uzbek people were. Also in 1878, academician a, who spent 3 months traveling in the Fergana Valley. Middendorf sets an example of the existing educational system in the Russian Empire, the educational system of which was established depending on the abundance of educational schools in the Turkestan territory. He noted that in the Fergana Valley area, every local peasant knew how to read [5:55].

And the emergence of jadid schools in the country in the second half of the XIX century served to raise the educational system to a new level.

Ismailbek Gasprinsky, a major leader of the jadidism movement, said of this in time: "the influence of madrasa on Muslim society, on its entire life and thinking, is incomparably stronger than the influence that any university exerts on European Society.

Schools and madrasas, which have their deep roots, have a natural reputation among Muslims as an educational institution, without being like some kind of established folk schools from above, and have popular trust with centuries-old traditions, values.

At one time, at least 50-60% of almost all of its Muslims were educated in madrasas – ilmi tib (medicine), ilmi hikmat (physics), ilmi kimyo (chemistry), ilmi nabodot (botany), ilmi-nujum (astronomy), ilmi handasa (geometry) and other sciences" [3:108].

The early activities of the jadids consisted of enlightenment, and it was believed that progressive-minded jadid intellectuals in achieving national independence could only be achieved through tireless educational and political activity. The jadids could not imagine the independence and progress of the country without mature Specialists armed with modern knowledge. Towards this goal, at the end of the last century, the jadids realized the need to open new method schools throughout Turkestan, in particular in the Fergana Valley, and began an effort to organize them.

Fergana jadids also knew Ismailbek Gasprinsky as their ideological leader, like other progressives of Turkestan. In connection with the death of Ismailbek Gasprinsky, Hamza "Marsiya", "Yavmul vafot", Ashurali Zahiriy, "Marhum Ismoilbek qanday ishlar qilgan?"(1914) wrote such poems and articles. In particular, in his article, which glorified his merits and wrote in sorrow in connection with the death of Ashurali Zahiri Ismailbek, he touched upon his merits: "... from the telegram received on September 12, we realized the news of the death of the gentlemen of Ismailbek Gasprali, the master, thinker and genius of the Turkish tatar world, and we were sad and sad at the same time as we realized..."[4:124.], wrote sincere words.

Not every change in the life of the Turkestan peoples was left out of the attention of the colonists, the emergence of schools of a new method in our country also worries them in idealism, and the establishment of these schools was prevented by the Tsarist government.

Russian-language newspapers and magazines published at that time gave a wide place to cover issues of the local peoples' educational system, new and old schools. In the territory, the colonists began to open their own Russian-tuzem schools. In the field of people's education, the government is side by side with Russian-tuzem schools, the fact that the emergence of new method schools sira is inconceivable, that these schools originated on the

basis of the requirements of the time, is emphasized in the 1st issue of the newspaper "Turkestanskije Vedomosti" [8:97].

With the Tsarist authorities well aware that the old method schools were limited to educating children mainly on Islam, that the teaching of modern sciences was a yacht phenomenon for these schools, and for this reason these schools did not pose much danger to the colonists, the new method began to focus heavily on schools. That is why they considered that school work in Turkestan should be one of the main tasks: "...According to teaching methods, by programs and by their entire structure, these new schools meet life requirements...Schools of this new method deserve the main attention...They go into the marriage of the people and revolt the earls and lead them out of their backwardness" [9:210].

Chief supervisor of educational institutions in the country O.Kerensky asks the military governor of the Fergana region on January 12, 1909 and January 27, 1910 to provide information about the new method schools[11:2]. This person, who is an inspector of educational institutions of the Fergana region, provides information to the inspector of educational institutions of the Turkish governorate general about the unauthorized opening of such schools in the initial periods. At the same time, he emphasizes that the closure or prohibition of the activities of these schools can lead to the emergence of a sharp protest among the local population. Since there is no legal basis for the closure of these schools, it proposes to develop a separate program and law for them.

The first schools opened in Fergana region were:

Ahmadjan Qari school in Kokand uezd. Opened in 1892 [12:95].

Mir Ayyubboy school opened in 1893 with 100 students;

Master Bakovul opened in 1899, 115 students studied;

Opened in 1899 at the Hamboboy mosque, 25 students were trained;

In the Zand-Hasan neighborhood (Andijan) opened in 1900, schools with 35 students can be shown [10:18].

It is also worth noting that as the first new method School in Fergana region, the School of Is'haqhan Ibrat (1862-1937) is also mentioned [3:11]. After completing the education of Muhammad Siddiq Tunqator Madrasah of Kokand in 1878-1886, he returns to Turakurgan and opens a new method School. However, the school will soon be closed. He will open a school for the second time by 1907. His school also had classes in European languages [6:124].

The internal structure of school rooms in the new method was distinguished by the presence of a parta, a writing board, a geographical map from old schools and a table-chairs for the teacher. In schools, children continued to study for 2-3 years. These schools also differed from traditional schools in the quality of Education. This is also reflected in the pages of the press of that time. For example, the Azim Kadyrov school in Andijan is 3-class, children in the 1st grade are taught to read and write, tajvid in the 2nd grade, an account, and in the 3rd grade, the prayer of Islamiya, the consumption of Turkish is taught. In may 1900, with the participation of the Otabek judge, the students of this school were tested and the students successfully passed the exams. Of the participants in the exam, Tajiddinbek Otabekov wrote:"...The difference between the old-time schools with method jadid school has finally become known and clear to the extent. The method of jadid school is correct even if we take the example of fire aroba with pedestrian way to go to with old-time schools together..."[7].

Later, the education system in jadid schools was also improved, and the exams were held in the eyes of the general public, in the circle of the advanced intelligentsia of the neighborhoods under the name "examination session". In these cases, the new method schools were able to fully demonstrate their advantage side.

Many new schools have also been opened with the efforts of advanced-minded people. The Fergana progressives focused on the reform of primary education in the field of education, and their enlightenment efforts did not go to waste. Students who received education in the schools of the new method, founded by the jadids, were subsequently brought up figures who made names in various aspects of science, technology, literature and social life.

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