

FROM THE HISTORY OF ENLIGHTENMENT OF FERGANA PROVINCE

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Abstract

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, reforms in the education system of Fergana region spread widely. Not only in the Fergana valley, but in the entire Turkestan region, Kokan was distinguished by his reforms in the field of school and education. At the beginning of the 18th century, after the separation of the Kokan khanate from the Bukhara emirate, the city of Kokan became the center of the khanate, and science and culture began to rise further. The archive of the khanate was preserved, in which information was recorded about the existence of schools for orphans and young children in the palaces of khans and beks. Such schools operated with state funds.

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Among the information, the correspondence of the manager and treasurer of Sultan Murodbek, the brother of Kokand Khan Khudoyorkhan, for the "Saghir" and "Ghulom" schools, has been preserved, in which "50 paise of soap for washing sheets for the Saghir children's school" and let one coin of money be given. 1289 - year. Seal: Mirza Muhammad Yusuf", it is written [1,271]. Another surviving document contains information about the existence of separate "slave children" schools. It is written: "Let two Kyrgyz felts be bought for the Ghulam children's school." The purpose of the establishment of such schools by khans and beks was to train literate servants. Most of the time, schools were opened under mosques that had waqf income. Some authors in their studies on the history of the development of Central Asian schools write about "school endowment income" [2,152-155], according to Dilshodi Barno's "History of Muhajiran", "there are 440 neighborhoods in the city of Kokand with twelve gates. , that poets and poetesses live in every neighborhood, and in the Haji Kalon neighborhood, there are also poets with the pseudonyms of Makhzani, Turobi, Bahari and the poetess Fidoiya" [3,301]. Based on the above considerations, we can see that the level of enlightenment of the inhabitants of Ko'kan city in the XIX and early XX centuries was higher than in other cities of Turkestan.

By the 40s of the 18th century, there were more than 100 mosques and madrassas in Kokand, where thousands of students learned from mature teachers [4,74]. Historian scientist L.A. According to Kun, there were 300 mosques, 120 schools and 40 madrasahs in Kokon in the 1970s. According to A. Middendorf, there were 70 schools with 780 students in Margilon, 93 schools with 1692 students in Andijan, and 59 schools with 898 students in Namangan. According to the information of the head of Kokan uyezd in 1876, there were 361 mosques in the city and 149 schools and madrasahs. In addition, 512 schools, 530 teachers, 6002 students, 86 students, 5 other archival documents, mudarris were active in the district [7,25-2]. In schools, teachers used the "mufradot" (sarkhat) study guide to teach writing and husnikhat to children. The book is divided into parts such as mufradot (writing letters separately),

muqabat (writing letters together) and muqattaat (writing words), and some examples of writing letters are given in it. After graduation, he studied "Haftiyak" (1/7 part of the Qur'an), "Charkitob", and then taught the textbook "Sabot-ul Ojizin" written by Sufi Olloyor in 1695. In madrasahs, education consisted of three parts: adno or low step, avsat - middle and ala or pesh step - high [8,69-74].

Although the Russian Tsarism plundered Turkestan and its flour-dependent economy, they did not care about the development of production, culture and economy. From January 1, 1879 to January 1, 1880, 6306 rubles from the state treasury for the maintenance of Russian schools. 50 copies, 13683 rubles from the local treasury. 75 copies. although allocated, not a single penny was allocated for the schools where children of the local population study. In 1886, 70,000 Russians were added to the 3,750,000 local population in the country, 9.5 kopecks per person for public education. money spent. 5 copies for the lower educational institution, 1 copy for each of the local students in Russian-system schools. around, 2 rubles for each of the students of Russian schools. 50 copies. money spent around. 4 rubles 35 kopecks for a Russian child in all educational institutions except Russian-tuzem schools. spent around Local schools operated only on waqf funds and funds received from students. The Kokan enlighteners emphasized that the only way out of this situation is to reform the education sector and introduce new method schools for the children of the local people. The issue of reforming the content of education became an urgent problem at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The intellectuals of that time put forward the idea that the development of Turkestan cannot be further developed without reforming education. The role of the national press in conveying this idea to the masses was incomparable. A number of articles on the reform of national schools were published on the pages of local language press ("Taraqqi", "Khurshid", "Tujjor", "Shuhrat", "Samarkand", "Sadoyi Turkistan", "Sadoyi Fergana"). For example, in "Oyna" magazine published by one Mahmudhoja Behbudi, 13 articles of modern pedagogues from Kokand on the reform of educational work were published. All issues of "Sadoyi Fergana" newspaper, which is the only one in the Fergana Valley, have continuously published articles on educational reforms. In the 3rd issue of the "Sadoyi Fergana" newspaper (April 13-20, 1914), the teacher Ashurali Zahiri's article "Mother Tongue" was given, and the author highly appreciates the teaching of children in the mother tongue.

In particular, the author insists on keeping the literary language pure without mixing other dialects, and if the norms of the literary language are not followed, the nation can completely forget its history. This problem has not lost its importance even now. In the 66th issue of the newspaper, an article was published by the teachers Mullah Isaqkhan and Ubaydullabek (September 27, 1914, page 3) entitled "Hoqand news", "in which the respected Mr. Tajaliddinboy's method school named "Rahbari urfon" has been running for two years. progress is reported. "This school will be further developed, and classes will be held in the evening for adults who do not have time during the day." The article states that "the period of study is set at six months for adults and ten months for young people, that everyone is taught at the school by paying rent depending on their situation, and that in the school, letters, letters, letters and essays, curriculum and jali pen letters, calculations are defective, handasa , geography, history, science and religion, Arabic were taught in an easy manner. At the same time, as an explanation, it is noted that "those who want to study are asked to provide information about themselves by October 1." At the end of the page, there is a poem promoting "Usuli Jadid" by the poet Abdullajon Karimjonov from Khokhand. In his poem, the author talks about the advantages of modern schools and encourages everyone, young and old, to learn. In the 72nd issue of the "Sadoyi Fergana" newspaper, there is information about the donations made by intellectual teachers of Hogand to the "Dorulaytom" school. According to the article, the teacher of "Maktabi Wahhabiya" (the name of the school is M.Yu.) Mullah Abdulwahab Ibadī gave enough money from his textbook "Tahsili Alifba", Mullah Mirsalim Qari Hakimuf gave 30 pieces from the treatise "Itiqod", and the other 12 people gave money. Written.

By the beginning of the 20th century, there was a shortage of textbooks and study guides for modern schools. That's why many modern teachers started writing textbooks for their schools. On the last pages of some elementary school textbooks published in 1915, announcements were made, in which the name

of the textbooks needed for schools, in which language they were written, how many editions, the author, and the price of the book were given. It is indicated where and how interested people can get these textbooks. As an example, in the announcement at the end of the textbook for primary schools called "Kindergarten" by Mulla Muhammadrasul Rasuli, 19 textbooks by 9 authors are shown. Such textbooks include "Adibi avval" (Turkish), "Adibi avval" (Arabic), "Adibi avval" (Arabic), "Adibi soni", "Yeryuzi", "Rahbari Farsi" by Muhammad Rasuli, "Nasayikhul Atfol" by Hamidkhoja Eshan, "Account" and others can be displayed.

In short, the activities of the enlightened pedagogues of Fergana region who lived and worked in the late 19th and early 20th centuries have not been fully studied, it is necessary to reanalyze the scientific and pedagogical heritage of Fergana region in the light of the history of pedagogy based on the requirements of today. life itself demands.

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