



HISTORICAL PROCESSES IN THE FORMATION OF PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN JIZAKH REGION AND THE PARTICIPATION OF INTELLIGENTS IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT (Late 19th century 30s)

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ABSTRACT

It should be noted that the history of Jizzakh region has been studied less than in other regions of the country for the last almost a quarter of a century. These circumstances and factors determine the relevance and necessity of the topic.

All schools operating in the country have their own history, their own way of growth. Our article tells about the history of the formation of secondary schools in Jizzakh, the stages of development, the life and work of dedicated teachers who worked in them.

There is also talk about statesmen, representatives of culture and art, industrialists, loyal sons of our people, who grew up in educational institutions in the region.

This article describes the private schools that teach reading and writing in accordance with the requirements of the time, schoolteachers, people who built science schools at their own expense, scholars of their time, the development of education in the country, the closure of old schools in towns and villages and their bases, the beginning of the establishment of new schools, the literacy of adults and young people in schools, as well as the conduct of cultural and educational work among teachers in the community.

KEY WORDS: school, Russian-style, "White House", Nuriddin Haji Madrasa, new method, Jizzakh district, Jadid school, Ibrahim qori Muminjanov, Mikhail Shalutov, Jizzakh uprising, "Namuna" party cell, Baghdad, Sintob, Yangikurgan, "Turkiston tabibi".

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the early years of colonialism, the government administration limited itself to a comprehensive study of the cultural life of the city of Jizzakh, the traditions of the people, without interfering with the traditions of public education. We know from history that public education was developed in Jizzakh province, the population was interested in science, and teachers educated in mosques and schools in Bukhara madrassas taught literature, mathematics, history and geography, as well as religious education to educate students. After the primary education of local children in about 20 old schools and mosques established in 1880-1888 in the mahallas of Jizzakh "Sovunchilik", "Jizzakhlik", "Kassoblik", "Uratepa", "Toshloq", after the primary education of local children, trade, handicrafts, calligraphy who studied and worked in their professions. Children from well-to-do families in Jizzakh continued their education in Samarkand and Bukhara madrassas. In the old schools, in the "Sovunchilik" mahalla of Jizzakh, Achil qori, Burhon qori, Egamberdi domla, Mulla Toshpolat domla, in the "Uratepalik" mahalla, Mirzo Sadiq and Ziya Qorilar, as prominent schoolteachers of their time, taught young people the rights of Islam, Sharia law, and Islam[1].

There were a total of 29 schools in the Uzbek volost of Jizzakh district. In particular, there were 3 schools in Sulakli,

4 in Yoyilma, 3 in Kangli, 4 in Koshbarmak, 2 in Karayantak, 3 in Sharillak, 3 in Saykhan-Khurasan, 3 in Takali-Kudukcha, 2 in Zargar and Duldul and 2 in Kushtamgali. Rabot volost has 1 school in Paymart, Korpa, Kudukcha, Agadjon, Sugunboy, Uchqiz, Chokmozor, Qambar, Rabot, Ardahshan, Laylakhona and Chambul, 2 schools in Pishagor and Beshbulak, and 16 schools in total[2].

In the north-eastern part of the Orda fortress in Jizzakh, in the mahallas "Tashkentlik", "Jizzakh" Sadridin Makhsum, Muhammad qori, in the new methodical schools opened by intellectuals such as Mulla Sabir domla and Mulla Hassan in the Qalandarkhoia mahalla, students were taught not only religious knowledge, but also secular sciences, and breaks were organized between classes, extensive use of world maps, globes and other visual aids. In addition to teaching Islam in the schools of the new method, special attention was paid to the teaching of secular scientific knowledge. The elders of Jizzakh respectfully remember the name of Nazirtosh Hazratqul qizi as a respectable woman who spread knowledge and enlightenment to the children of workers. This intelligent woman was a man who loved science and art in Jizzakh. Grandmother Risolat, one of her students, will continue the commemorative work started by Nazirtosh Khazratqul qizi in Jizzakh. He considers it his sacred duty to give vital knowledge to the youth of Jizzakh. In the memoirs kept in the



archives of the house of the sons of the late Narzikul Yulchibaev, a pensioner of national importance: "A group of young people from Nazirtosh and Risolathon sisters - Kholmat Karimov, Mamadali Abdurasulov, girls Kholida Khudoiberdieva and Ulugoy Sharipova - were educated. It is interesting that at that time we learned from Nazirtash, Risolatkhon, Ochildi qori, Jora qori during the day, and in the evening we went to the orphanage to study", is emphasized.

In the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century in Jizzakh there were some positive changes in the education of schools and madrasahs. The Holy Quran and *Haftiyak*, published in Kazan, and collections of books written by various poets from Pakistan and Iran have been delivered. However, funding from the Turkestan Governor-General's Office's treasury for madrasahs and schools was soon suspended.

The colonialists tried to educate the people of Turkestan in a European environment and to establish a European way of life in the country.

Beginning in 1870, the Tsarist government decided to open Russian-style schools to train petty officials and mirzas among the local population[3].

The number of Russian-language schools in Central Asia has grown extremely slowly.

"By 1876, six Russian-language schools were opened, three of which were in Tashkent, two in Samarkand, and one in Kattakurgan"[4].

According to the Charter of 1828, 1 boys' and 1 girl's church schools will be established in Jizzakh[5]. According to the table of Russian schools established in Jizzakh on September 20, 1886, there were 1 Russian school in Jizzakh, Zaamin and Yangikurgan (Gallaorol)[6].

In 1880, the issue of opening Russian-language schools in Turkestan to train local children together with Russian children and to train translators and clerks from local children for Russian institutions and manufacturing enterprises in the country was raised. It is approved by the Russian Minister of War, Adjutant-General Count D. Milyutin, Minister of Education Count Tolstoy. Lieutenant-General G.O. Rosenbach, a follower of General von Kaufmann, directly supervised the development and implementation of the project to open Russian-style schools in the country. 6 Russian-language schools will be opened in Tashkent, Samarkand and Kattakurgan. In 1883, a Russian-language school was opened in the Old City of Jizzakh and 15 students were admitted[7].

The construction and launch of the Tashkent-Samarkand railway has further strengthened Jizzakh's ties with Central Asian and Russian cities. The city had to open schools to educate the children of Tsarist army officers, doctors, merchants, and other professionals who had immigrated from Central Russia. Under the influence of Russian intellectuals, new-style schools began to open in the new and old cities of Jizzakh. The school opened by Ibrahim Qori Muminjanov in the old city of Jizzakh was one of such new schools[8].

According to the order of the Governor-General of Turkestan dated December 4, 1886, Fyodor Samsonov, a graduate of the Turkestan Teachers' Seminary, was appointed a teacher at the Russian-language school in Jizzakh from December 1[9].

In the autumn of 1883, an Uzbek-Russian school was opened in the old part of Jizzakh, in a newly built four-room white building. This year there was one class with 15 students[10]. This school became the basis of the current school No. 10 named after Sh. Rashidov (formerly named after N. Narimonov).

At first, the locals were skeptical about the future of the school, but as Muslim teachers began to teach at the school, the number of its students increased year by year. By 1889, the school had 21 students. Due to the lack of a special building for the school, the first classes were held at the Saatboy Hotel. In November 1889, a separate, four-room building was built for the Russian-style school. Because it was the only elegant building in the city, people began to call it the White House. In 1889, there was 1 Russian-Uzbek school, 1 madrasah and 1 old school in Jizzakh district. The Russian-language school had 21 students, including 2 girls, the Russian-Uzbek school had 26 students, the madrasah had 20 students, and the old schools had 122 students[11].

Classes at the Russian-language school were conducted in Russian and Uzbek. In those years, the school was headed by Mikhail Shalutov, one of the most talented teachers of his time, who taught Russian and arithmetic[12]. He taught Russian until 1902 and made a significant contribution to teaching Russian to Uzbek children. Textbooks by S.M. Gramanitsky were widely used in the school.

SI Ananev, ND Alekseev, Mulla Ahmad Normuhammedov, Mirzo qori Mirabdulla oglu, Ismail Muminov, Hotam Tursunov and others, graduates of Bukhara madrasah, taught Uzbek literature, Russian language, history and geography at the school. Turkestan Governor-General von Kaufman has ordered the re-registration of Muslim schools and religious institutions, as well as the testing of teachers and the issuance of special certificates, given that Muslim educational institutions contradict colonial regimes and policies. Madrasahs that are considered "politically harmful" will be closed. The governor-general has issued an order to ignore complaints from Muslim schools and madrasahs. This has had a negative impact on local madrasahs and schools.

In this primary school, great emphasis was placed on teaching Russian as well as the mother tongue. Mullah Ahmad Normuhamedov, a graduate of the Bukhara Madrasah, established a new methodical school and taught himself[13]. In 1910, Mirzakori Mirabdulla oglu and Ismail Muminov opened new schools. It was not possible to increase the number of students due to the lack of funds allocated to the school. For example, in 1893, the funds allocated to Russian-language schools in Jizzakh amounted to only 995 soums[14]. This would not have allowed the number of students in the school to increase. The school was mainly attended by children of local rich people.

Ibrokhimkori Muminjanov from the old Khavastlik mahalla opened the first private Jadid school in Jizzakh. He paved a room in his house and installed khan boards around it, and this school accepted and taught students.

The school opened by Ibrohim Qori Muminjanov lasted until the February Revolution of 1917, and after 1917 it was moved to the building of the school named after



Narimonov (now the 10th comprehensive school named after Sharof Rashidov).

In 1882-1883, a Russian school was built in the new town of Jizzakh district, and a building was built in the old city for the Rus-Tuzem school, that is, the first foundation was laid for the present Sharof Rashidov Secondary School No. 10 (formerly Narimonov).

The school was opened in 1884 and was admitted to the school from wealthy local children. Pupils began to be taught Russian language, mathematics, geography, native language. The school building consisted of three rooms and a porch. The two-bedroom building in the school yard was also built in 1882-1883, and these buildings served as living quarters for teachers and servants.

The school building was later expanded again. In 1915-1916, a large hall and a separate room for teachers were built next to the old building. Classes at the school were conducted mainly in two languages: Russian and Uzbek. The school's students are mostly children of local rich people, and poor children are not admitted to this school. The first Russian teacher of the school was Mikhail Shalutov, who worked at this school until 1902[15].

CONCLUSION

In addition to being a teacher, Shalutov was the principal of the school and the main manager of the farm. The school's first Uzbek language teacher was Normatov Mullo Ahmad, who lived in a house near the school's new building. He was educated in a madrasa and was one of the most educated men of his time. Normatov Mullo Ahmad worked at this school until the end of his life and died in 1902. In 1884-1902, the number of students in the main school did not exceed 15-20 people. During this period, it was found out that Shokirov Nazar, Khazratqul Chechakchi, Ibrokhim Bobo from Tashkent, Komiljon Bobo studied at this school. During 1902-1916, the classrooms of the school expanded a bit, and a large hall and a separate room for a teacher were built by the current Nuriddin Haji Madrasa.

The school was three years old, with grades 1-2 and 3. The classroom consisted of three rows of desks, with students sitting in three rows in a room depending on their class and taught as a complex.

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