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EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE CITIES OF FERGANA VALLEY (IN THE EXAMPLE OF 1917-1924S)

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ABSTRACT

With the increase in the In this article we described the changes in the educational system of the cities of Fergana valley during 1917-1924.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the ancient times there had been particular teaching methods, traditions of schools and madrasahs, unique forms of education and upbringing created by the Uzbek people in Turkistan that they gradually developed for centuries. The rich people living in Tashkent, Kokand, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and other cities took their children to a teacher owned a school to teach them. From 1884 Russian-system schools also began working in Turkistan. There were such kind of schools in the cities of Fergana valley too. But the Russian Empire opened Russian-system schools in the region, and their try to teach the Russian language didn't become general or common. These schools were called "infidel (atheistic) schools" in Samarkand and Fergana. The February Revolution in 1917 brought the development of socio-political and cultural processes in a wide range.

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In 1917 in Turkistan establishing the national education turned to be one of the main problems. Therefore, in 1917 on May 9-14 Teachers' first assembly was held in Tashkent. The assembly discussed many questions related to the education system and organized "The Union of Turkistan Teachers"¹. One of the important questions under discussion at the assembly was to finish the Russian-system schools in the region and establish national schools instead. During the trip of the representatives of the State Duma A.F.Karenskiy and K.B.Tevkelevr to Andijan city in 1916 on August 24 the "Progressivists", the educated people of the Europeans in the city, social-democrats firmly demanded Mustafo Chukaev, a jaded who was together with them, to open a high school, polytechnic institute in Fergana valley. But after this demand had been refused, the active society began to open a high educational establishment by organizing a charity. According to the notes on the February 28 1917 issue of the newspaper "Туркестанское слово"(Turkistan word), as it was noted in the announcement² about the initiatives of the educated people

¹ New history of Uzbekistan. Second book. – Tashkent: East, 2000, – p. 133.

² Turkistan's word. 1917, February 28.

in Andijan, on February 19 a meeting of the local notable people, the representatives of the supportive organizations of education, jadedes was held dedicated to open a modern institute in Fergana valley. It was held under the secretariat of P.N.Sheremetevskiy, V.V.Koshurnikov and N.F.Puliev. In the meeting the lecturers P.M.Turneev, P.N.Sheremetevskiy, V.A.Chaykin and others proved the necessity of opening a high technical school in Fergana in all aspects in their talk³. At about 11 o'clock A.M the public organizations and some other people gathered a fund of 40 000 sums charity to open the institute. The society of education devotees including progressivists gave 5000 sums, a millionaire rich man, jaded Akhmadbekhoji Temurbekov gave 25000 sums to this fund. Later, this generous rich man Akhmadbekhoji Temurbekov gave much more money again. In the meeting a 15 member-organizing committee was elected to practically decide to open the institute. It included jadedes, social democrats and the representatives of other classes. Jadedes worked hard for establishing such kind of committees, institutes and charity funds in the cities of Kokand, Osh and Skobelev too. Meanwhile, jadedes tried hard broaden the branches of madrasahs and teach the world sciences in them too. In 1917 there were 6134 masques and 204 madrasahs in Fergana valley⁴.

At the beginning of XX century jadedes movement began in Kokand too. As a result of big agitation and propaganda of jadedes in the field of school and education, many new schools were opened in Kokand and surrounding villages. In 1917 there were 7 new schools in Kokand and 535 pupils studied there. In 1918 about 600 pupils studied at 8 schools and 135 of them were girls. The new schools in Kokand worked according to the following rules: In every class there mustn't be more than 30 pupils, children were admitted to schools only in the beginning of summer and winter, every teacher had 3-4 classes at the most, instead of 7-8 lessons for the 7-8 aged children 5 lessons a day were introduced. After every lesson there was a 10 minute break, on Fridays and holidays it was day off, after 10 months study there was a summer holidays and others. In 1917 there were 7 madrasahs and 50 religious schools and many mosques in the old part of Kokand city⁵. In 1917 in Kokand the first schools for girls were opened. In the school the teachers as Solihakhon Muhammadjanova (director), Mukharram Kodirova, Gulsum Kupaeva, Fatima Burnasheva, Zebiniso Razzakova, Maryam Sharipova and others worked⁶. In 1918 in "Yog bozor"(Oil market) mahalla (neighbourhood) in Kokand the first schools were opened under the leadership of Erkin Nosirov, Khosiyat Kholdorova and Ashurali Ruziev. In 1918 at one of the schools in Kokand a three months teacher training course was organized and about 200 people studied there⁷. In 1919 only in Kokand city and Kokand uyezd 270 Uzbek and 130 Kyrgyz girls studied⁸. In 1921 йида there were 57 schools in Kokand, 28 of them were in the city and the rest 29 were situated in the uyezd. In the city there were 20 schools for the local people, and 3 for the European nations. In the schools 2418 Uzbek, 2374 European, 644 Jewish, 143

Armenian children studied⁹. After Bolsheviks' government were settled in new schools began to open in Namangan city. For example, in the house of Nuriddin afendi (in the building of present school №18) in Kokand street Turon school¹⁰ was established. A Turkish teacher Nuriy afendi and Lutfulla Olimiy taught the pupils at this school. In Sardoba madrasah Toji Rakhmoni established a school with 6 classes. In Chukur kucha, Kuzagarlik and Uychi streets of the city there was a school with 4 classes and Azimjan afendi was the chairman of it. There also was a school named after Nodira situated in the place of present school №31, Botiry domla was the chairman of that school. The present school № 8 in Namangan city was also opened in Umarshakh boyvachcha's house, it was run by Odil A'lam ugli Ahmadkhan. In 1923 a one year revising educational course was opened at the site of the present Namangan state university. It was run by Abdukodir Kayumiy, he taught 70 students in a year and presented to Namangan uyezd Public Education¹¹. In 1919 one 3 staged secondary school was established in Namangan city, their number increased to 5 and 22 classes in 1923-1924, in 1924-1925 it increased to 17 schools and 42 classes. Besides that, in 1918 two children's home (orphanage) were opened in the uyezd and in 1923-1924 106 children, in 1924-1925 133 children were educated there¹². In 1914-1915 there were 8 primary schools and one 4 staged city school in which 889 pupils could study, in 1924-1925 there were 17йилларда in which 1149 pupils could study¹³. In 1923-1924 42.293 sums, and in 1924-1925 96.911 sums was spent from the city budget for the Public education¹⁴. In these periods of time Inomjon Nizomboev, who worked in Namangan city did great works for the development of the public education. Inomjon Nizomboev began his activity from 1921 March as the chairman of the Public education of Namangan city¹⁵. In these years Inomjon Nizomboev spent his life for the development of the public education.

Also, in 1923-1924 there were 6 schools which aimed to finish illiteracy, in 1924-1925 their number reached to 17¹⁶. At that time Old schools also continued their work in neighbourhoods. In 1923-1924 the number of such schools was 49, after a year they were reduced to 29¹⁷. In fact, it was not easy to develop public education in Namangan. Because there were not enough teachers at schools. That's why the first teachers' training courses were opened in Namangan in 1924. Many young people who could write and read were involved in them. The future teachers were taught by Abdukodir Kayumiy, Gulomjon Akromkhonov, Obidullo and Abdulla Tukmulin and Lutfulla Olimiy. In 1918 on July 9 the decision about establishing Andijan city Council uyez-city public education department¹⁸. In 1918-1919 Andijan uyez-city public education department was run by Usmonkhon Eshonkhujayev. Under his leadership in 1918 August 6 seven-years Russian schools, 1 ten-years and 1 Armenian school were established in the new part of Andijan

⁹ Flag of labour. 1921, June 12.

¹⁰ Namangan state Archive. R.796-fund, 1-list, 26-work, 9-page.

¹¹ See, 10-page.

¹² See, 13-page.

¹³ Namangan State Archive, P.796-fund, 1-list, 51-work, 54-page.

¹⁴ Namangan State Archive, P.796-fund, 1-list, 26-work, 13-page.

¹⁵ Namangan State Archive, personal fund of Inomjon Nizomboev. 66-page.

¹⁶ Mirzaliev E. From the history of Namangan city public education progress. – Namangan, 1989. – p. 10.

¹⁷ Namangan State Archive, P.13-fund, 1-list, 17-work, 19-page.

¹⁸ Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, P.34-fund, 1-list, 50-work, 1-page.

³ Scenes from the history of Andijan. – Andijan press source, 2008. – p. 77.

⁴ Yakubov B. From the history of Party organisation of Fergana. – Tashkent: Science, 1967. – p. 110.

⁵ Yakubov B. Struggle for establishing the Soviet government in Fergana valley. – Tashkent: Red Uzbekistan, 1954. – p. 26.

⁶ Memoirs of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute (series of social sciences). Issue VII. – Tashkent: Science, 1971. – p.53.

⁷ Inoyatov Kh.Sh. The October Revolution in Uzbekistan. –Tashkent. 1957. – p. 304.

⁸ History of Uzbek SSR in 4 th. T.3. – Tashkent: Science, 1967. – p. 241.

city¹⁹. Besides, 9 Uzbek schools and 2 girls' schools were also opened in the old part of the city. Also, Russian system schools worked in the city too. Because of insufficiency of qualified teachers at schools, teachers training courses began to open in short of time. In 1919 October a six months teachers training course was established in Andijan city and 80 pedagogic personnel were trained there. At the end of 1918 there were 15 national schools and 9 Russian schools in Andijan. 98 teachers taught in total 2.948 pupils in them²⁰. On July 8 in 1918 Turkistan Public University was established in Andijan city, in November a polytechnic institute was also opened in the city²¹. Also, there was a pedagogical institute in Andijan city, 8.731 students studied there. 381 pedagogic staff, 269 administrative staff worked in this institute²².

In 1920 on February 20 teachers training courses for 60 people were opened in the city²³. In these courses 65 local people studied. From the May 1 of that year 3 teachers training courses consisting of women were also opened and at first 10 local people studied there. In 1921 there worked 5 one staged schools adapted to the European educational system, 1 two staged school in Andijan city. There were 10 one staged schools for boys, 3 schools for girls and 1 school opened for Tatar and Azerbaijanian children in the old part of the city. In the Uzbek schools 1947 boys and 212 girls studied²⁴. In 1922 there were 2 four and seven year Russian schools in Andijan city and 575 children studied there²⁵. Also, there were 3 Uzbek schools and 470 children studied in them. In 1923 the number of the schools in the cities and villages of Andijan was 31, and in August it increased to 48, in June of 1924 it reached to 58 and about 4 thousand children were educated in them²⁶. At the end of 1924 there were 58 classes at the schools in Andijan city, 25 of them were supported by the local budget, 19 of them were supported by parents and also there were 4 classes belonging to the vaqf bureau²⁷. In the 28 classes of the 58 classes in the city Uzbek children, in 6 of them girls, in 2 of them Uygur children, in 1 school Jewish children, in 1 of them Tatar children, in 3 schools Armenians and in 17 of them Russian children studied. In the national schools children went on summer holidays from May 10 and in Russian schools this process continued till June 1. At those schools the children were given a certification after the second stage. Also, there were 2 boarding schools in Andijan city, local and Russian children were educated there. In these boarding schools 228 local children and 80 European children were educated. The children at the schools and boarding schools in Andijan city had a medical check two times a year, and children's ambulance was established at the school number 4.

In 1924 on average 1,7 teacher was equal to every school in Andijan city²⁸. In order to improve teachers qualification and develop short time pedagogical courses in the city 25 people from local nation were sent to Samarkand State University to study²⁹. At the end of 1918 Fergana uyezd-city public education department was established³⁰. In December 1917 the first Uzbek schools were founded in the city of Skobelev. T.N.Kori-Niyozov and Khamza Khakimzoda Niyoziy were the organizers of these schools³¹. In 1919 teachers training courses were also established in Fergana city, and in 1924 a pedagogical institute began to work in Fergana city. In 1922 there were 12 schools in Fergana city, two of them were Uzbek schools and only one was an Old school. In the schools 59 pupils comprised of 2 classes with 3 groups,³² in the Russian school in the city the 340 pupils of the existed 12 classes were taught by 14 teachers. There also was one tatar school in the city. It had 2 classes and 33 pupils (8 girls). Six Uzbek children also studied at the school by their parents' wishes. Two teachers taught the children at the school.

In 1918 14 one staged schools were founded in the city of Osh by Mirfozil Kosimbekov, Boltakhuja Bobokhujaev and Ortikboy Usmanov³³. In 1919 there were 14 one staged schools in Osh city, twelve of them were Uzbek schools and two of them were Russian schools³⁴. But because of the insufficiency of teachers and school equipments, only six schools worked out of the twelve Uzbek schools. There also was a two staged Russian school, it didn't work because of the insufficiency of teachers. There were 7 one staged Russian schools in Osh uyezd. In 1922 there was one Russian school in Osh city and 156 children studied there and about 700 children studied at other 15 local schools³⁵. Also, there was a boarding school and a girls' school in the city. In conclusion, the social and cultural processes in the region took an important role in the life of Fergana cities. Bolsheviks gradually set their political reign in disgusting ways here as in other places of Turkistan. The Uzbek people continued their creative works in such difficult historical situations. In this period of time Russian schools increased in the cities and many different promotional works were carried about involving local people in them. The elements of European culture speeded up to appear and it mixed up with traditional-cultural elements in many fields and made a new lifestyle.

¹⁹ Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, P.34-fund, 1-list, 119-work, 29-page.

²⁰ Ardashirov A.F. Struggle for the Soviet schools in Andijan (1917-1918). // Scientific notes of Andijan state pedagogical institute. T.2. 1955. – p. 89.

²¹ News of TASSR. 1918, November 16.

²² Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, P.20-fund, 1-list, 289-work, back of 20-page.

²³ Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, P.87-fund, 1-list, 43-work, 30-page.

²⁴ Andijan State Archive, P.128-fund, 1-list, 75-work, 15-page.

²⁵ Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, P.17-fund, 1-list, 430-work, back of 28-page.

²⁶ Andijan State Archive, P.128-fund, 1-list, 1-work, 19-23-pages.

²⁷ Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, P.87-fund, 1-list, 43-work, 29-page.

²⁸ Nurmukhammadov Kh.U. History of the development of socialistic city of Andijan (1917–1950 s): dissertation work of the candidate of history ... – Tashkent, 1981. – p 68.

²⁹ Andijan branch of the Presidential state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, R. 93-fund, 1-list, 30-work, 23-page.

³⁰ Chronics of the events of the October Revolution in Uzbekistan (November 1917-June 1918). – Tashkent, 1975. –p. 185.

³¹ Kari Niyazov T.N. Essays of the history of the culture of the Soviet Uzbekistan. –Moscow.: Press of Andijan SSSR, 1955. – pp. 139-140.

³² Fergana branch of the Presidential state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, R111-fund, 1-list, 897-work, 2-page.

³³ Yakubov B. From the history of Party organisation of Fergana. – Tashkent: Science 1967. – p. 101.

³⁴ Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan,, R.17-fund, 1-list, 678-work, back of 5-page.

³⁵ Central state archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, R.17-fund, 1-list, 430-work, page 44.