

EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE WORKS OF FAYZULLA KHODJAEV

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Annotation:

This article is devoted to the activities of the state and public figure Fayzulla Khodzhayev, who left an important mark in the history of Uzbekistan. It is dedicated to the efforts of F. Khodjaeva's mission is to train local youth to become highly qualified personnel for the future of the country. This has created opportunities for young people to study abroad to get a modern education and become useful people for the development of the countr. The article discusses this activity.

Key words:

Bukhara, Fitrat, new method school, "Young Bukharans", The union "Kumak", Germany, Bukhara House of Enlightenment, Sattar Jabbar.

Аннотация:

Данная статья посвящена деятельности государственного и общественного деятеля Файзуллы Ходжаева, оставившего важный след в истории Узбекистана. Он посвящен усилиям Ф. Ходжаева по обучению местной молодежи, чтобы она стала высококвалифицированными кадрами для будущего страны. Это создало возможности для молодых людей учиться за границей, чтобы получить современное образование и стать полезными людьми для развития страны. В статье обсуждается это занятие.

Ключевые слова:

Бухара, Фитрат, школа нового метода, «Молодые бухарцы», общество «Кумак», Германия, «Бухарский Дом просвещения», Саттар Джаббар.

Fayzulla Khodjaev was one of the most historic figures who fought for nation and Homeland during the difficult period of Uzbek statehood history as one of the most prominent political figures of the 20th century. He worked in various fields for the development of the country and dedicated his entire life to the development of the country. As a result of the repressive policy of the Soviet authorities, his name and works were criticized, and F. Hodjaev was condemned for many years. Only in 1967, when the name was justified, on February 28 of this year, the Resolution of the Uzbek Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Memory of F.Khojaev" was adopted (1).

Fayzulla Khodjaev's childhood took place in Bukhara. After completing his primary education in the old school, then two years at one of the Bukhara madrassas, he went to Moscow in 1907 with his father and studied five years under the mentorship of Russian teachers(2). His father placed him in the Faculty of Economics at the University of Berlin in Germany (3). Although he did not complete this university, it had a great influence on F.Khodjaev in the formation of a different world outlook.

He returned to his country in 1913 and soon joined the Bukhara Development Movement. As a person who had modern world outlook, he had a great goal of radically reforming the education and culture in Bukhara, rescuing the country from the backdrop, and raising it to a developed country. In his works, referring to the issue of youth he notes that one of the aspirations of the members of the group established in 1908 against the policy of the Amir of the former Bukhara was the education of youth. Specifically, he pointed out that one of their goals is to "open schools of new method in Bukhara, issue newspapers and magazines, and send young Bukhorians to Europe for the purpose of raising the political, economic, social and cultural level through education"(4).

After his father's death, he met Abdurauf Fitrat, Fazliddin Makhsum, Osmanhodja, Khamidkhozha in his uncle Latifhoja's house and Khojaev, in conformity with them, opened a new method school in his uncle's house in 1913. Initially, Usmokhodja and Khamidhoja taught about 40 young people at this school (3). They were trained by Abdurauf Fitrat. The teachers who taught these young people were educated in Turkey and were well aware of modern education (5).

However, during these years the persecution for the Jadid schools in the Emirate was strong. According to S. Ayniy "at this time, the people of kushbegi gathered all the teachers and brought them to the arch for the meeting with Kushbegi. Kushbegi warned them and obtained a written statement from them about not teaching, and warned that if they continue teaching, it will be exiled".

He describes the attitude of Bukharian government and its citizens to modern education in the following way: "Bukhara government and Bukharian mullahs started using various methods in the name of religion to prevent modern education fearing that educated nation would start noticing their wrongdoings"(4).

F.Khodjaev, who was in the center of political struggle since 1916, acted as the leading representative of the Movement of "Young Bukharians". In the fall of 1920, when Amir Alimhon was overthrown and Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was established, he became one of the leading figures in the governmental structure.

Fayzulla Hodjaev understood that the future of the country is in the hands of young people. Therefore, along with a number of prominent educators of Bukhara government, he paid special attention to the education of youth and their preparation for the future of the government.

Fayzulla Khodjaev, along with Bukhara People's Soviet Republic education officer Fitrat, paid close attention to sending local youths to foreign countries for education. They also included the students who went to Germany to study through "Komak" union in their list of scholarships (7). As a result of these initiatives, about 70 young people from Turkestan and Bukhara were sent to Germany's various higher and secondary specialized educational institutions by the end of 1922. In order to meet the students studying in Germany and also for treatment purposes, F. Khodjaev visits Germany. His stay in Germany and his findings were reflected in a number of investigative documents of 1937 (8). Some European leaders in Turkistan strongly opposed local youth education in Europe. In particular, in 1922, Kuybishev insisted that officials of Bukhara to require young people sent to Germany to return and to study in Moscow. Fayzulla Hodjaev strongly protested against this decision (9).

The officials of the People's Republic of Bukhara also initiated the education of young people in educational institutions of large cities of Russia. During the 20th of the 20th century, the Bukhara Education House was established under the Permanent Representation of BPSR in the Russian Federation in Moscow. By the decision of the Republic, the children of the craftsmen, the poor dehkans, the victims of the revolution were educated at his place. For example, Obid Janaev (10) who accompanied F.Khodjaev in the years of revolution moved his family from Dagestan to Bukhara in 1924. His children, Ramz and Karim, were sent to the Bukhara Education House in Moscow (11).

"Bukhara Education House" was settled in the former home of Fabrikant Ryabushinsky in Kropotkinskaya Street in Moscow. The house was equipped appropriately, and the necessary conditions were created for students to study and rest. 290 students from Bukhara were studying at the People's Education House at that time and 39 were female students (11). Girls' education in foreign countries was a significant event during this period.

The children of the Amir were also sent to study at Bukhara Education House. The book "Bukharian People's History" provides information about Amir's three sons who were sent to Moscow (12).

The brochure written by Majid Khasaniy illustrates that "Bukhara Council of Ministers made a decision in 1923 to send the Amir's sons Sultonmurod, Shokhmurod and Rakhim to Bukhara Education House in Moscow.

During the leadership of Khodjaev in the BPSR, the cultural life of the country also changed dramatically. In 1923, 32 primary and secondary schools, 4 music schools, 2 pedagogical institutes, 11 children's homes and colleges were established (13).

In addition to sending young people abroad to study, Fayzulla Hodjaev also paid great attention to their recruitment in organizations where there was high demand for them. Particularly, Khodjaev had a great contribution for Sattor Jabbor's education in Berlin. On the basis of the written statement by S. Jabbor's mother Kamolakhon and his wife Makhbuba Mukhammedova in 1956 to Uzbekistan centrcom's first chairman N.A. Mukhiddinov requesting the justification for Sattor Jabbor, the investigative process was conducted and information about Sattor Jabbor's visit and stay in Germany for education in 1922, absence of his negative intensions against Soviet system, his willingness for education was collected from F. Khodjaev and T. Riskulov. Another student from Tashkent, Nasriddin Sherahmedov indicated during the investigative processes that with the support of F. Khodjaev and his brother Najmiddin Sherahmedov, left for Germany from Tashkent with a group of students of Bukhara (7).

After returning to Uzbekistan, Abduvakhob Murodiy was offered to work at the national commission on agriculture or land-water management by A. Ikromov and F. Khodjaev. However, due to his own preferences, Murodiy was appointed as an assistant to the director of the Agricultural experimental station of Uzbekistan in Tashkent region(14). Salih Mohammed, who returned to Tashkent in 1927 after studying at the National Academy of Agronomy in Stuttgart, visited F.Khodjaev in Samarkand. With his support, he was directed to the seed-growing scientific-experimental station near Kattakurgan district in Zarafshan oasis(15).

In conclusion, Fayzulla Hodjaev helped young people, regardless their location whether in the country or out of the country, to get education and provide the nation with the qualified personnel despite the obstacles. He succeeded in educating many young people as sophisticated specialists, but the repressive policies of the Soviet authorities have swallowed these young people as he himself. And a number of youths were forced to choose the way of immigrant.

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