

## HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE TO THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF TURKESTAN

Imamov Ulug'bek Ismailovich

Master's Student of the Department of "Historiography and Source Studies" of Samarkand State University  
imomovulugbek59@gmail.com

### **Annotation:**

By conquering Central Asia, Russia will change the education system, just as it will change the system in the whole society. In 1874, the Law on Public Education of the Peoples of the Russian Empire was adopted. After that, for many years, no instructions about public education were given, except for this law. In 1892, an instruction was adopted on the places of religious education at madrasahs, schools and mosques, which are the formation of Muslim peoples. According to the instructions of the Ministry of Public Education of July 10, 1892, Muslim schools a) teach on the basis of books that have passed Russian censorship; b) only persons who have received Russian citizenship study in these schools. In addition, the list of literature that can be brought from abroad and taught in schools and madrasahs was reviewed by the inspector of the Orenburg educational building and approved by the Ministry of Public Education.

**Keywords:** Central Asia, public education, confessional education, madrasahs, schools and mosques, the instructions of the Ministry, Russian censorship, the inspector of the Orenburg, Law "On Primary Educational Institutions of Marginal Peoples", administrative - police departments.

### **Аннотация:**

Завоевав Среднюю Азию, Россия изменит систему образования, так же как она изменит систему во всем обществе. В 1874 году был принят Закон о народном просвещении народов Российской империи. После этого в течение многих лет никаких указаний о народном просвещении, кроме этого закона, не давали. В 1892 г. была принята инструкция о местах религиозного образования при медресе, школах и мечетях, являющихся образованиями мусульманских народов. Согласно инструкции Министерства народного просвещения от 10 июля 1892 г., мусульманские школы а) обучают на основе книг, прошедших российскую цензуру; б) в этих школах учатся только лица, получившие российское гражданство. Кроме того, список литературы, которую можно привозить из-за границы и преподавать в школах и медресе, был рассмотрен инспектором Оренбургского учебного корпуса и утвержден Министерством народного просвещения.

**Ключевые слова:** Средняя Азия, народное образование, конфессиональное образование, медресе, школы и мечети, инструкции Министерства, российская цензура, Оренбургский инспектор, Закон «О начальных учебных заведениях маргинальных народов», административно-полицейские отделы.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Instructions for Muslim educational institutions were given in the Journal of the Ministerial Committee, February 22 and March 1, 1905. This source was published by an imperial decree of December 12, 1904. By decree of the emperor dated December 12, 1904, a new commission was established in the Turkestan Governor-General's Office from 1905, in connection with which Muslim schools were to open in the usual manner, and the leadership of the educational institution and the local administration were to realize the task of monitoring that so that anti-government propaganda is not carried out in schools. At the same time, neither the school administration nor the civil administration should interfere with the curriculum, school administration and the appointment of leaders in the management of education. According to this instruction, at that time, educational processes in all madrasahs of the Turkestan region, the appointment and dismissal of mudarrises, the resolution of disputes and applications between students and teachers, control over educational processes, and control over the property of the fund were in charge. provincial government. This way of managing the madrasah was once recognized as correct. In 1907, there were only 30 madrasahs in the Syrdarya region. But in other regions, especially in the Syrdarya, Fergana and Samarkand regions, there are more than 6,000 madrasahs and schools, and managing them was a very difficult task. Therefore, the plan of the Ministry of Public Education to control Muslim schools through inspectors did not work, first in the Kazan and Orenburg districts, and then in the Turkestan region, the position of inspector was abolished.

## **MAIN PART**

In this regard, according to the conclusions of the commissions of 1898 and 1905, it was considered expedient to transfer the management of local schools to the local police. In order to prevent the commission of education and crimes against the state in these schools and the impact on the general situation of schools, it seems appropriate to develop laws that are universally recognized for all Muslim schools living in Russia. The 20th century begins in Turkestan, the activities of the schools of the new method are greatly revived. In such schools, along with confessional education, a wide place is given to subjects of general educational significance. However, neither in the Law of the Russian Empire on Public Education, nor in any decrees of the Ministry, such schools were mentioned at that time. Therefore, the question of attitudes towards schools of this type will remain open for a long time to come. However, the government retained the course towards the "Russification" of the national peoples, which is supposed to be carried out through "public education".

This issue is becoming one of the main discussions of the Muslim faction in the State Duma. During the discussion of the faction, the Muslim deputies criticized the rules adopted on March 26, 1870 "Organization of public education of peoples living in remote regions of Russia." State teaching of Russian to children in elementary schools has been a major protest in Muslim countries. In this matter, even K. from the Duma rostrum. Hasanov spoke. By decree of Emperor Nicholas II, the law "On Primary Educational Institutions of Peripheral Peoples" was adopted on March 31, 1906. This law further restricted the upbringing of Muslim children in the spirit of Islam and national traditions. However, this law was repealed the following year, but the document contained no guidance for Muslim schools. The Muslim faction of the 2nd convocation of the State Duma of Russia made proposals "On changing the regulation of March 31, 1906 on educational institutions in remote areas." This bill was signed by 31 deputies.

Even in this regard, the representative of the Muslim faction, M. Makhmudov, had the right to leave the Duma rostrum. Even members of the Muslim faction Makhmudov, R. Mediev, B. Sultanov will submit an application to the commission of public education on May 24. According to the statement, in accordance with the program adopted by the "Union" MK at the III All-Russian Congress of Muslims (August 1906), a temporary commission was appointed on this occasion, and it was noted that a label should be given to teach general education subjects in the native language in elementary schools of underdeveloped national regions. The issue of education, which was discussed in the Muslim faction in the Duma, concerned the functioning of the education system. The activities of the new method schools, which were emerging in the Muslim world, were also connected with this issue. The State Duma Commission on Public Education will form from among its members five more subcommittees on the issue of the language of instruction in non-Russian educational institutions for a detailed consideration of the issue. The application of the Muslim faction is submitted to one of these subcommittees. But because of the dissolution of the Duma, the commissions cannot finish their work. Along with this statement, a large number of letters and telegrams were received on behalf of the government from Muslim societies regarding the change in the charter of March 31, 1906, demanding a change in the attitude of the Muslim population towards school policy. In October 1907, the Ministry of Public Education was forced to make a concession. In October 1907, a special commission was created to consider this issue. To revise the provisions of March 31, 1906, 8 representatives of Muslims were included in the commission, along with officials from the Ministry of Public Education and internal affairs employees. Among them was Gaisa Enikeev, a future deputy elected to the Third Duma.

Based on the results of the work of this commission, new rules will be developed for the "Regulations on Primary Educational Institutions of Non-Russian Peoples in Russia". Nicholas II confirmed it on November 1, 1907. These provisions consisted of three sections, the first section was devoted to the activities of the madrasah and consisted of 6 articles. according to it, new madrasahs were to be opened with the sanction of the Governor-General of Turkestan (Article 1), mudaris were to be led by the director, who was the chief inspector of the regional state educational institution (Article 2), books taught in the madrasah were to pass Russian censorship (Article 3), the education system in the madrasah should be under the control of the regional administration (Article 4), which does not allow the opening of new madrasahs without the permission of the local administrative and police department (Article 5), control over the correct distribution of the fund's property and income from it is assigned to the regional and county administration (Article 6).

The second part of the rule is devoted to the activities of schools and consists of 7 articles. According to him, schools should be opened only with the permission of the local administration (Article 1), only Russian citizens can open schools (Article 2), teachers in schools must be selected from the tribes recommended by the educational institution (Article 3), books taught in schools are subject to Russian censorship. consist of recommended books (Article 4), prepare numerous reports for the administrative and police departments on local educational institutions (Article 5), do not give permission to open schools for life to persons who opened a school without special permit (Article 6), the system of education in schools and it is determined that the supervision of the implementation of the established rules is entrusted to the local administration and the educational inspectorate (Article 7). rules, along with all Muslim education, the interpretation of new method schools is included in a separate section.

According to him, new method schools should be such that the subjects taught in them consisted of general education subjects, the sound method of teaching should be replaced by the letter-sound method (Article 1), any new method school should not be opened without the permission of the educational council (Article 2), such schools may be opened and taught only by politically and morally reliable persons (Article 3), persons wishing to open such schools must attach their credentials, program and curriculum, and a list of books taught on the basis of the program to their application for permission to open a school (Article 4), the teaching of general education subjects at school is carried out on the basis of textbooks approved by the Department of Education (Article 5), the replacement of curricula and manuals is carried out only with the permission of the Department of Education (Article 6), the Russian language, geography. The teaching of these subjects should be permitted only to persons who have received the title of teacher.

In exceptional cases, with special permission, persons who do not have the title of teacher may also be admitted. Only these persons must be trustworthy and speak Russian (Article 7), in the event of riots in the school or the detection of abuses, such New Method schools will be closed, and the work permits of teachers working in them will be canceled (Article 8), in case of opening New Method Schools without permission, it was emphasized that the administration should immediately inform the director or inspector of the GOU (Article 9). The basis for new method schools to be considered illegal must be in accordance with the law. However, in the law on public education, Muslim elementary schools are not divided into religious and new method schools. All subjects other than religious subjects taught in New Methodist schools are general education subjects. Therefore, the administration of the Turkestan Governor-General comes to the conclusion that special rules should be introduced for such schools. This issue was continued by the Muslim faction in the State Duma of the Russian Federation of the third convocation. Despite the fact that the Muslim faction was a minority in the Third Duma, they took an active part in the discussion of the "Introduction of universal primary education in the Russian Empire", "Primary educational institutions" and other bills.

To consider bills of the Cabinet of Ministers on public education, a Duma commission consisting of 55 deputies will be formed. The chairman of this commission is the Oktoberist VK von Anrep and G. from the Muslim representatives. X. Enikeev and Sh. The Makhmudovs entered. But in the draft submitted by the commission, the issue of teaching in the native language is also removed. According to the government project, the language of instruction in all places will be declared Russian. But the Ministry of Public Education and other factions elected from the population of the Russian Empire do not want to give in to the demands of the Muslim faction. Speaking in the State Duma on November 5, 1910, Minister Georgievsky noted that the draft law "On Primary Education" proposed by the ministry takes into account the interests of a multinational country. The bill states that education in the local language is allowed during the first 2 years of study. "If we want to introduce a Russian school in Russia, we cannot allow this," said the Minister of Public Education.

## **CONCLUSION**

Thus, in the eyes of the government, it was not possible to receive education in the national language during the entire period of primary education. And, finally, the draft law "On Primary Educational Institutions" was adopted by the State Duma, but rejected by the upper house. Members of the State Council reject all the amendments made by the deputies. The part of the law reserved for the non-

Russian population will be completely removed. As a result, the bill gets to the conciliation commission, but disappears there, like other bills. Another draft law "Introduction of universal primary education in the Russian Empire" was approved by the Duma, but rejected by the State Council on June 5, 1912. But even this rule did not fundamentally change the government's attitude towards Muslim schools. The government continued its policy of "liquidating" the New Methodist schools, considering them the main threat to itself.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Akhmedov B. Lessons of history. – Tashkent: 1994.
2. Bartold V.V. The history of the cultural life of Turkestan // Works. Volume 2. Part 1. – Moscow: 1963.
3. History of Uzbekistan in the first 30 years of the 20th century (historical essays). – Tashkent: "Science", 1994.
4. Kamaliev G.F. Muslim deputies of the III State Duma of Russia (1907-1912): struggle around how many questions. // Bulletin of the Chelyabinsk State University. 2012. No. 34 (288). Story. Release. 53.
5. Lunin B.V. Scientific societies of Turkestan and progressive activity. – Tashkent: 1962.
6. National State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. I - 1 fund, 27 - list, 213 - work.
7. Usmanova D. Muslim faction and problems of "freedom of conscience" in the State Duma of Russia (1906-1917). – Kazan: 1999.
8. Yamaeva L. A. Muslim deputies of the State Duma of Russia. Collection of documents and materials. – Ufa: "Book", 1998.
9. Yamaeva L. A. Muslim liberalism in the 20th century is a socio-political movement. – Ufa: "Carpet". 2002.