

THE ROLE OF RUSSIAN ORIENTALISTS IN STUDYING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE KOKAND KHANATE IN THE PERIOD OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Mukhammadjon Odiljon ugli Alikhojiev

Candidate of Historical Sciences (PhD), Associate-Professor at the Department of “History of Uzbekistan” of Andizhan State University, Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the works of Russian orientalists who made a significant contribution to the study of the education system in the Kokand Khanate. The article also analyzed during the period of colonization of Turkestan by the Russian Empire (1867-1917), the work was mainly carried out by administrators-orientalists and local historians who functioned on the territory of the region, whose main goal was to study the education system and regulate it through reforms.

Keywords: Kokand Khanate, traditional education, education system, maktab, madrasah, mudarrises, waqf property.

INTRODUCTION

Telling about the problems and the state of the cultural life of the Kokand Khanate of the 19th century and analyzing its position in society, it should be noted that a number of written sources, historical documents and studies related to this topic have already been published. Nevertheless, at the moment there is no reason to assert that in all studies conducted at various socio-political stages, an objective assessment was given of the activities of the main stages of the traditional education system – schools and madrasahs. A critical approach and comparison with reliable sources requires, among other things, the assertion that most of them were created during the periods of the Russian Empire (1867-1917) and the strong influence of Soviet ideology (1924-1991).

RESEARCH METHODS

During the period of colonization of Turkestan by the Russian Empire (1867-1917), the work was mainly carried out by administrators-orientalists and local historians who functioned on the territory of the region, whose main goal was to study the education system and regulate it through reforms. For this reason, it is more appropriate to evaluate studies of this period as works of a practical nature aimed at obtaining accurate results.

In particular, the works of Academician of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences V.V. Velyaminov-Zernova provide the most important information on the study of various aspects and features of the Kokand Khanate. In his work “Information about the Kokand Khanate”, the activities of the Kokand madrasahs were studied and the state of their material and technical support, as well as the features of the educational process and educational work [1.328 - 456].

One of the Russian officials, who arrived in the region in the first years of the domination of the Russian Empire - A.P. Khoroshkhin, traveling around Turkestan, did not disregard the situation and the state of educational institutions in Tashkent and Samarkand. Insufficiently exploring activities in this area, he, as an observer of schools and madrasahs of Tashkent during

the reign of the Kokand Khanate, based on the collected materials, analyzed the state of these institutions after 1865 and expressed his opinions and judgments [2. 86-92].

A serious study of the education system in Turkestan began after the creation of the Turkestan Governor-General in 1867 and the liquidation of the Kokand Khanate in 1876.

This work was not limited to the usual inspection of the condition of schools and madrasahs; on the contrary, a serious and deep test of two areas of education - secular and religious education - began. This is evidenced, in particular, by the information given in the article "About the school education of Central Asian Muslims" ("On school education among the Mohammedans of Central Asia"), published in the newspaper "Turkestanskije Vedomosti" (No. 48 for 1876) [3].

The inspector for Muslim schools in the Turkestan region, V.P. Nalivkin, while monitoring the state of schools and madrasahs, got acquainted with the educational process in these institutions. On the basis of the collected materials, he concluded about the role and significance of the property of the madrasah - waqf, which had a large role in the activities of these institutions, received information about their nature, about the procedure for providing this property to mosques, madrasahs and other religious organizations, as well as about the history of their emergence, prepared official reports and notices, published books and articles [4].

One of the representatives of the new government, F.M. Kerensky, unlike his previous colleagues, was among the first to pay special attention to the study of the local education system [5]. In particular, F.M. Kerensky in his article "Madrasahs in the Turkestan Territory" made an attempt to analyze the activities of Turkestan schools and madrasahs, the educational process, textbooks, the state of classrooms, the work of mudarrises (teachers) and students, and also gave a legal assessment of the property of the madrasah - Waqf. So, he gave a lot of accurate information about the lease of the property of the madrasah and the rules for distributing the proceeds from the lease of funds from a number of madrasahs of large cities of the Kokand Khanate - Tashkent and Margilan - in the era of the Khanate and the rule of the Russian Empire.

The leadership of the Turkestan General Governorship, which had established itself in the administrative-territorial sense, at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century, began to carry out a number of reforms in the education system. Imperial administrators began a deeper study of the activities of these schools and madrasahs during the period of an increase in the number of non-traditional educational institutions - Russian-native schools, opened by supporters of Jadidism. In this regard, noteworthy is the interest in the education system shown in the reports and studies of such specialists as S.M. Gramenitsky, K.K. Palen, N.A. Bobrovnikov [6]. Of particular note are the studies conducted by S.M. Gramenitsky (director of the public educational institution of the Syrdarya region) and N.P. Ostroumov, who collected material on schools and madrasahs in Kokand, Namangan, Andizhan and Tashkent; they evaluated the educational activities of these institutions.

The book by V.I. Kushelevsky "Materials for medical geography and sanitary description of the Fergana region" provides a comparative analysis of the activities of traditional and Russian-native schools. It also talks about the attitude of the local population to the Russian-native schools [7. 361-370].

Some views on this issue are reflected in the works devoted to the population of the former territory of the Kokand Khanate, its socio-economic and cultural life. For example, A.L. Kun in

his work pays great attention to the issue of education in the Khanate and collects statistical material on schools and madrasahs of large cities of the Kokand Khanate, including considering the specifics of the property of the madrasah, which plays an important role in their activities [8].

In the final report "People's primary education in Turkestan in 1881", published by the Governor-General K.P. von Kaufman, reflected important information about the local education system [9]. In the book of N.S. Likoshin (who worked in various responsible positions in the system of administration of the Turkestan Governor-General and taught ethnography and Turkic languages at the Turkestan People's University in Tashkent) "Half a Life in Turkestan", an assessment is given of the activities of schools and madrasahs that functioned in the Kokand Khanate [10].

P.V. Znamensky, who directly observed the abilities of students of the madrasah of the khanate, their success in learning Arabic and Persian, gave a positive assessment of the activities of these educational institutions [11]. E.S. Vulfson, who studied the way of life and living conditions of the peoples of Turkestan, in his popular science book "How the Sarts Live" pays attention to the educational work carried out by the indigenous population, and provides valuable information about the school education system [12. 96-103].

It should be noted that some aspects of this problem are considered in articles, memoirs and diaries of a number of officials, such as M.N. Rostislavov, N.N. Pantusov, N. Emelyanov [13].

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that in the first years of the reign of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, with a focus on the unitarization of administrative management and the economic system, after the process of establishing full administrative-territorial control over the region, ideological work was gradually intensified. This work is characterized by the fact that it was aimed at reforming and regulating the education system.

REFERENCES

1. The Kokand Khanate is a state that existed from 1709 to 1876 on the territory of modern Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, southern Kazakhstan and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (East Turkestan).
2. Velyaminov - Zernov V.V. Information about the Kokand Khanate // Bulletin of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. 1856. - p.328 - 456.
3. A.P. Khoroshkhin. Turkestan region in 1866. - St. Petersburg, 1868. - p.86 - 92.
4. About school education among Mohammedans of Central Asia. Part 2 // Turkestanskiye Vedomosti. - Tashkent, 1876. - No. 48.
5. Nalivkin V.P. Brief history of the Kokand Khanate. - Kazan: Tipog. Emperor. university, 1886. - 230 p.; Nalivkin V.P., Nalivkina M. Essays on the life of the settled native population of Fergana. - Kazan: B. i., 1886. - 245 p.; His own. What does the Central Asian Muslim school give in educational and upbringing relations? - St. Petersburg: B. and., 1900 - 480 p.; His own. The state of waqf affairs in the Turkestan region before and after its conquest // Yearbook of the Fergana region. T.III. - New Margelan, 1904. - P.1 - 56; His own. Natives then and now. - Tashkent: Type. A.L. Kirsner, 1913. - 144 p.; His own. Information about

- the state of the native madrasahs of the Syrdarya region in 1890-1891 academic year. – Tashkent: B. i., 1916. - 16 p.
6. Kerensky F.M. Madrasah in the Turkestan region. - St. Petersburg: B. and., 1892. – 37 p.
 7. Gramenitsky S.M. Essays on the development of public education in the Turkestan region // Collection of materials for statistics of the Syr-Darya region. Edition of the Syr-Darya Regional Statistical Committee / Ed. I.I. Geyer. - Tashkent: Typo-lithography of the trading house F. and G. Br. Kamensky, 1896. V.4. - p.2 - 104; His own. The position of a foreign formation in the Syr-Darya region. - Tashkent, 1916. - 159 p.; Ostroumov N.P. On the history of public education in the Turkestan region // K.P. von Kaufman - organizer of the Turkestan region. Personal memoirs of Ostroumov (1867 - 1881). - Tashkent, 1899. - 287 p.; His own. On the issue of the state language in foreign schools of the Turkestan region // Turkestan collection. T.477. - Tashkent, 1908. - p.2 - 4; His own. Islamic studies. Introduction to the course of Islamic studies. - Tashkent: Edition of the Turkestan Gazette, 1914. - 216 p.; Palen K.K. Report on the revision of the educational affairs of the Turkestan region. - St. Petersburg: Senate type., 1910. - 270 p.; Bobrovnikov N.A. Russian-native schools, mektebs and madrasahs in Central Asia. - St. Petersburg: B. i., 1913. - 90 p.
 8. Kushelevsky V.I. Materials for medical geography and sanitary description of the Fergana region. - New Margelan. T.II. 1891. - p.361 - 370.
 9. Kun A.L. Vakufs // Turkestanskiye Vedomosti. 1872. - No. 21.
 10. Kaufman K.P. Primary public education in the Turkestan region in 1881 - St. Petersburg: B.I., 1910. - 15 p.
 11. Likoshin N.S. Half a life in Turkestan. Essays on the life of the native population. - Petrograd: Litog. V.A. Beroz, 1916. - 415 p.
 12. Znamensky P.V. Participation of N.I. Ilminsky in the case of foreign education in the Turkestan region. - Kazan: Kazan. university, 1900. - 116 p.
 13. Vulfson E.S. How Sarts live. - Moscow: B. i., 1908. - p. 96 - 103.
 14. Rostislavov M.N. Essay on the types of land ownership and the land issue in the Turkestan region. - St. Petersburg, 1876. - 335 p.; Pantusov N.N. Archive of the Kokand Khan // Turkestanskiye Vedomosti. 1876. - No. 12.; His own. On the taxes and duties that existed in the former Kokand Khanate and the last time of the reign of Khudayarkhan // Turkestanskiye Vedomosti. 1876. - No. 16; His own. Tax dues in Kokand // Turkestanskiye Vedomosti. 1876. - No. 13; His own. Fees and duties in the former Kokand Khanate // Turkestanskiye Vedomosti. 1876. - No. 17; Emelyanov N. The number of waqfs in the Turkestan region // Turkestan collection. Volume 461. - P.3 - 6.