

**TURKESTAN GENERAL GOVERNOR'S OFFICE DOCUMENTS AS
MEANS OF RESOURCE TO RESEARCH AMIYDARYA DEPARTMENT
AND ITS REGION**

Jumaniyazov Damir Quwatbaevich*

*Doctoral Student,
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in History,
Karakalpak State University, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: jumaniyazov.damir@mail.ru

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00309.4

ABSTRACT

According to the documents of the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state of school education in the Amiydarya region and department is studied on the basis of archival data. The study revealed that the first Russian school for the education of children of servicemen in our country, in Karakalpakstan, was opened on October 10, 1874 in the present-day town of Turtkul under the leadership of Andrei Ilinsky. As a result, it is recommended to correct the deficiencies in the books through a proper study of the data.

KEYWORDS: *Ámiwdarya Department, “Tuzem”, Report, Andrey Ilinsky, Military Chin, Program, School, Madrasa, Imaginary Trio.*

INTRODUCTION

The I-1 fund of the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the documents of the Chancellery of the Governor-General of Turkestan. On August 12, 1873, under the Treaty of Gendimian, the Khiva Khanate became a vassal of Russia. The newly formed government will begin its work under the auspices of the military people's government. In order to manage the department in the administrative department, a “chancelariat”, ie a divan, will be built. The department consisted of two counties, Shorakhan and Shimbay, and the heads of the districts and districts were appointed by imperial military officers (sarkar). During the administration of the department, the first military garrison, the Christian Orthodox Church and a school was built for the children of military commanders. We can see this in the paintings of Nikolai Karazin, the great god of the left.

The I-1 fund of archival documents, opis “rule” 19, 72 belong to the Amu Darya district hospital, and the opening of a school in Petro-Alexandrovskis also called its expenses. This document is the first official Russian school for the children of Chinese (civil servants, civil and military servicemen, official ranks, fourteen degrees of Chinese in Russia before the October Revolution).

Nikolay Ivanov mentioned the head of the organization of this school is local priest Andrey Ilinskiy in his reference in 1874, 18-august. He also asked the Governor-General of Turkestan to approve the budget for the opening of the school, which will cost 500 rubles a year. In addition to the information, there is a document written as an estimate for the construction of a school in Petro-Alexandrovsk.

The sum of the required funds is as follows: For a school building - 150 rubles, for furniture - 70 rubles, for teaching and writing materials - 100 rubles, for teachers - 60 rubles, for lighting and heating of the building - 120 rubles, a total of 500 rubles. Captain A. Efremov was the head of the fund.

If we look at page 4 of the document, we can see the "report" sent by the Governor's Office to the Governor General of Turkestan. According to the document, the administrative division of the Turkestan Military District, December 31, 1874, 164162, was named after the Petro-Alexandrovsk Fortress, and on its behalf of the acting Governor-General of Turkestan was appointed. The school was founded on October 10, 1874, in the city of Petro Alexandrovsk in this month this was information was provided on the work being done at the school. This information is as follows: 15 boys and 8 girls are studying at the school. In a short period of time, these children were able to read and tell stories about the rules of worship, old and new religious regulations in Russian. Many of them have reached the point where they can memorize the individual characters in the books and Krylov's parables, as well as copy and paste letters and numbers from the book. Most people in arithmetic know how to add and subtract numbers, but few know the multiplication table. In addition, half of the students have a basic understanding of the land, the oceans, the cities of Russia, the name, the half-name, the lakes, the sun and the night. Some of the history of Russia contains information about the overthrow of the Russian state and the baptism of the Russian people. Students were accepted to be taught orally, that is, they were told stories from geography and religious history, and the children were asked to memorize them and then tell what they understood in their own words. Classes at the school are conducted by Priest Ilinckiy and 8th Turkestan Battalion Private Prozvicky. This information was confirmed by the head of the military department, Colonel of Artillery Nikolai Ivanov, and the head of the Chancellery, Captain AppolosEfremov. In fact, the allocation of 500 rubles for the school was confirmed in the statement of the I-1 Fund of the Diwankhana Document of the Governor-General of Turkestan, Opis 16, Case 781. In other words, on page 20 of the city income data of the Department of Education, it is necessary to build a school for the children of the lower classes, whose total income in 1874 was 12,547 rubles. The school was closed in 1878 and replaced by a second-class fortress school in 1872.

I-1 Foundation of the Governor-General's Office of Turkestan, Opium 1, Paper No. 2686 In order to attract European education, evening courses for adults and a boarding school for local children have been opened at the Petro-Alexandrovsk city school. At the end of the 19th century, there were five educational institutions in the Amu Darya region, followed by one castle school (1878), a girls' school (1885) and three Russian-style schools (1887-1890) [1.64].

In the military statistical report of 1909, we see that in the administrative department there were 6 Russian schools by the Russians and 771 educational institutions belonging to the representatives of local nationalities. Two of the six schools were located in the villages of Shimbay and Shorakhan. In the Petro-Alexandrovsk fortress there was a 2nd class castle and a 3rd class Tatar school, as well as a 1st class women's church school, where a total of 180 students were educated.

In 1909, Gerasimova Olga Fedorovna, the head teacher of the Petro-Alexandrovsk Women's School, Shorashan, the Russian teacher, AbdrasulMambaev, the Shimbay Russian teacher, the head of the college, Tengizbaev, the registrar [2.60].

Two of the 771 local schools are madrassas with 70 students and 11,298 students in 669 schools.

If we compare this period with the Khiva khanate, there were 1,500 schools with 45,000 students, 130 madrassas with 6,500 students and 1 Menonite school with 20 students in the White Mosque [3.68]. If we take into account the fact that during this period there were 213,740 people in the administration and 858,840 people in the Khiva khanate, we can see that they were involved in very few schools.

On October 14, 1917, according to the information provided by the department's divan, its functions were transferred to the city administration.

In 1919, due to the political situation, a "revkom" was formed in the department of administration,

and in 1920, we see that the following employees were wanted (needed) in the department of public education; KhafisEngulatov - Head of the Department of Public Education, a teacher of a professional Muslim school, LavrKlugin - Assistant, Professional Land Surveyor, Anatoly Skorodumov - Secretary, Professional Teacher, AleksandrKapan, Head of the Department, Mrs. , Margarita Masich-teacher, AntoninaKuzmina-teacher, Nina Manuilovna-teacher, MariyaKandaurova-teacher, NurdjanKojurov-teacher, ZinaBekenina-teacher, Sharif Salimova-teacher, Gad Gadilshina-teacher , Burnasheva-teacher, Nazarova-teacher, Sharif Nazarov-teacher [4.48].So, with the exception of LavrKlugin, he was a teacher by profession.

An employee of the Ministry of Public Education of the Amudarya region, in a program developed for schools by the Committee on Spirituality, stated the following; The Muslim alphabet taught in the 1st grade for orphanage schools, writing, spelling, short texts, short explanation of ideas, ability to work in numbers up to 20.

Writing and reading exercises in Turkish for 2nd grade Muslims, dictation, memorization, Turkish language for Russian-speaking 1st grade Muslim program, as well as Russian-language alphabet "azbuka" program for Russian classes.

Program for 1-level (stupen) schools

In pre-school classes; arithmetic, counting 100 words, performing four operations in 20 numbers, Russian, reading, answering a question on the reading and a short sentence.

1- class 1- cycle; arithmetic four operations on 100-digit numbers, counting to 1000-digit numbers, writing exercises in Russian.

In the 1st grade of the 2nd grade, arithmetic is carried out by four operations in the number 1000, reading aloud in Russian, reciting the Qur'an.

In the 1st cycle of the 3rd grade, arithmetic, measurement of volume and area, Russian language, erythrology, reading, a beginner's course in geography, authored by Ivanov, natural sciences.

4th grade 1st cycle arithmetic, Russian, erythrology, syntax, geography, natural sciences, German.

1st grade, 2nd grade, arithmetic, decimals, Russian, syntax, geography (American, Australian, European languages), flora and fauna in natural sciences, algebra, geometry, French-German, grammar, reading and writing.

2nd grade 2nd grade algebra, geometry, Russian language, European and Russian geography in geography, natural sciences, completion of Clenc's book in French, Glycer and Peceldo's books in German, geology, history of culture, history.

Turkish language learning in schools 1-2 was not implemented due to lack of teachers. The program was approved by Bersudsky, the head of the regional department of public education and Belov, a representative of the working-class educational community, as well as a number of teachers who were members of the commission [5.10]. He was educated under this program and in December 1922 he was sent to Tashkent to the People's Committee of Education with a list of 99299.

Thus, the first Russian school for the education of children of military personnel in our country, ieKarakalpakstan, was opened on October 10, 1874 in the present-day town of Turtkul under the leadership of Andrei Ilinsky. In some history books designated for higher education, this place is referred to as a city school, and it would be appropriate to amend it as a school.

In short, archival documents are of great importance in identifying and supplementing the information that has come down to us today.

REFERENCES:

1. Urazbaeva. R. History of education in Karakalpakstan (last quarter XIX-beginning XXI century), T. 2011. P.64.
2. List of citizens of the civil service in the Turkestan region, p. 60.
3. Lobachevskiy V. VoennostatiticheskoeopisanieTurkestanskogovoennogookruga. Khivinsky district. T. 1912 g. S. 68.
4. NAUz (National Archive of Uzbekistan) R-34 fund, opis 2, paper 34, page 48.
5. NAUz R-34 fund, 1857-opis, 10-is paper