

# FROM THE HISTORY OF SENDING STUDENTS FROM TURKISTAN TO ABROAD AT THE BEGINNING OF 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

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The development of science indicates the progress of every society and its role in the world association. Particular legalities act in the development of culture, including assimilation and over alteration of inheritance which came from ancestors. Moreover, receiving news from other nations of the world and delivery of self- achievements can also be taken as examples.

If we give attention to earlier period of development of science and enlightenment in Uzbekistan, activities of representatives of jadidizm will take detached possession. Being left behind the progress of science of the world came politics of russification during the years of colonialism of Russian Empire and other a few factors were the reason for wide spread of jadidizm in Turkistan. As Munawar Kori Abdurashidkhanov emphasized, who is one of the activists of this movement,: “Jadidists are supporters of newness, we didn’t spare our life and property in order to make people knowledgeable and well-educated. We used fast and easy ways of giving knowledge. We made people literate and competent in a short period of time with the help of new methods instead of the ways that had been used before, that’s why they called us users of newfangled things, to be more precise, Jadidists”<sup>5</sup>.

Sending members of local nations to higher education establishments of foreign countries, attempts on producing rarest specialists of that time can be considered as the most important aspects in the activity of members of jadidizm. They organized the plan of preparation of experienced local personnel and founded charity savings such as “Marifat” (education) in Bukhara, “Kumak” (aid) in Tashkent<sup>6</sup>. Various people, including local riches gave them financial aid in the fulfilment of this work. They sent talented youth in order to study at higher schools of Petersburg, Saratov, Kazan, Ufa, Orenburg in Russia and universities in foreign countries like Istanbul and Cairo by charity savings. Writers and scholars such as Fitrat, Gozi Olim Yunusov, Kholid Said, Eson afandi Musayev, moreover lawyers and politics including Mustafo Chukayev, Ubaydulla Khujayev, Norbutabekov came out of them.

Despite the fact that higher education institutes were organized in the Republic of Turkistan after the “October overthrow” in 1917, there were still some problems in this field. For instance, only 51 of 2047 students who accepted to Asia Central State University during the study year of 1923-24 were local nation’s membership<sup>7</sup>. In the aim of being relieved of such kind of problems, leaders such as T. Riskulov, F. Khujayev and enlighteners including Munawar kori Abdurashidkhanov, Ubaydulla Khujayev, Fitrat searched for different ways. First of all, their aim was rescue of

economic and cultural backwardness of the country, learning experiences of developed countries, and by this way, they intent to lead Turkistan to bright future.

In the conference of Uzbek scientific commission that was held in Tashkent on April 23<sup>rd</sup> in 1921, the problem of sending Uzbek students to abroad was discussed. “The future of any country in many cases depends on high educated activists who are ready to serve its benefits. For example, we can see that Japan had its own scientists, engineers, doctors and other specialists because of sending them to Western Europe countries. If Turkistan truly wants to reach progress of its national autonomy... Sending the most talented youth from Turkistan to abroad quickly and giving the opportunity of

about the khanates’ period,

having secondary and higher education at those countries that are the most developed and powerful ” said A. Yunusov the member of commission<sup>8</sup>.

They considered that learning experiences and achievements of Germany, which was one of the most developed countries in Europe, was very necessary at that time. In 1921 A. Murodiy was sent to Germany, and after a year in 1922 near to 70 students were sent from Turkistan and Bukhara to higher and secondary education institutes in different cities of Germany in order to study in the fields like agriculture, textile industry, chemistry, electro techniques, mining, philosophy, pedagogy, medicine and others<sup>9</sup>. On the matter of providing scholarships and other material to students who were sent to abroad, the members of “Kumak” society and other local benefactors took important role.

Soviet government’s try on ideological control of students who were sent to abroad from Turkistan and Bukhara and attempt on protection of them from bourgeois aim made barriers artificially to sending students to abroad during the next years. Moreover, from the second half of the 1920<sup>th</sup> in SSSR suspicion and political persecution of students studying in Germany increased gradually. As a result, in 1937, the students, Salih Mukhammad, Nasriddin Sherahmadson, who had come their home during vocational days weren’t allowed to go back Germany. In 1930, A. Muradiy, afterwards, other students studied abroad were sentenced to prison.

In the result of this information, A.Ibrokhimov, A.Abduaid, T.Chiggatoy, I.Yolkin, A.Iskhok, S.Shermukhammad’s daughter and other students in foreign countries stayed Turkish and different countries without coming back to Uzbekistan. At the end of 1920s and at the beginning of 1930s, despite working in different concerns of the republic after coming back to Uzbekistan from abroad after graduating institutes, S.Jabbor, T.Mumin, M.Khujayev, S.Matkul, A.Berimjon, R.Rasuliy, X.Majidkhanova and others were blamed on being as traitor, nationalist, and prerevolutionary and creating types of groups and killed.

Thanks to the independence we had an opportunity to learn information deeply and finding the truth about them. Furthermore, since the beginning of independence many youth of our country have been studying in rare specialties and exchanging their

experiences in the developed countries of the world.