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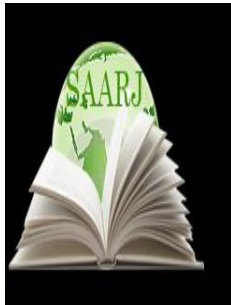
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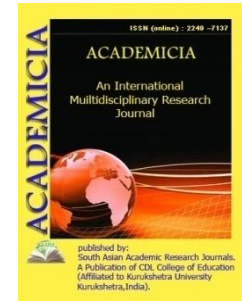
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COMMENTS ON UZBEK SCHOOL "MODEL" IN GULJA (PRC)

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the history of the Uzbek Model School in Gulja (PRC), its achievements in the field of education on a scientific basis through numbers and evidence. Turkistan region is a historical fact. For two centuries, the cities and regions of East Turkestan (the present-day Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region along the countries of the world), such as Qashgar, Gulja Urumchi, Yorkent, Khotan, Oksu, Uchturfan, Kuchar, Garla, were densely populated areas of the Uzbek communities. The Uzbeks, who got away from their homeland, stood abroad and thought about the future of their children and lived with the desire to return to their original homeland for a long time.

KEYWORDS: *School, Education, educated, East Turkestan, Uzbek language, national - pride, scientific conference, reader, book, example, scientific degree, love Homeland.*

INTRODUCTION

During the years of the colonialism of the Russian Empire (1867-1917) and the historical stage in which Soviet power existed (1917-1991), due to national discrimination, the conduct of the policy of great statehood and radical economic changes, thousands of our nationalities were forced to leave their original homeland and leave for emigration. The historical fact that the emigrant Uzbeks spread through Afghanistan, Iran, East Turkistan (PRC), which borders on the

Turkistan region, is a historical fact. For two centuries, the cities and regions of East Turkestan (the present-day Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region along the countries of the world), such as Qashgar, Gulja Urumchi, Yorkent, Khotan, Oksu, Uchturfan, Kuchar, Garla, were densely populated areas of the Uzbek communities.[3.] The Uzbeks, who got away from their homeland, stood abroad and thought about the future of their children and lived with the desire to return to their original homeland for a long time. In the relatively densely populated city of Gulja, the Uzbek nationalities laid the foundation for the school, which was "the greatest of the world's buildings" at the expense of its funds and ions. Our compatriots tried to follow the aphorism of "if the book is oftob, the school is a dun, then a real man is a perfect man". The Uzbeks, who had such desires as their children to grow up as honest and conscientious, educated and educated people, restored the school in Gulzha at their own expense and free of their labor, and later (in 1936) called it the Uzbek school named after Alisher Navoi "Model". The first four rooms of this school were built in 1906 under the leadership of the Uzbek immigrant investor Gayniddinkhoja Fakhriddinkhoja.[4.]

In 1914, the Uzbek school "Model" began to provide students with secular knowledge. Later, the school was built in two floors, with the new four classes, the number of Ja'mi classes reached eight. Having studied at this school, the writer achieved his career either. Yakvalkhozhaev said about the construction of the school: "both women and boys of Ahat Shokir, who wrote poems dedicated to them, such as Tursunoy, who suffered until the second floor in the scorching heat, took part in this work. I do not have a dream that Aqlima, Ovdad, Rovziya sisters, Iminjan afandi, Sunnatilla, Shahabiddin, Nabi, Ubaydulla, Qadir, Hikmet afandi taught him in the construction of the school," he wrote.[5.31.]

About the responsibility of teachers Y.Yakvalkhujaev: "our native language and literature teacher Iminjan afandi (deputy head-Sh.H.) sometimes when we cannot pronounce more difficult words or names well, we slowly come to our side and say: "if not today, then if you go to your house (to Uzbekistan), my child will sit there and say the same, who taught the native language, if they ask, they will remember in the style of "I was a man called what".[5.30.]

The school "Model" has repeatedly won the nomination of the winner in the competitions between secondary schools in the city of Ghulja. At school, children from Uzbek, Kazakh, khoyzu (dungan) studied, and the pupils wore a symbol called the school "pattern".[7.27.]

One of the comrades of the "three regional revolutions" Ahmadjon Kasimiy got acquainted with educational work at the school on October 6, 1946, and concluded that "Uzbek" Model School is a Model School corresponding to the name of the body". In 1946-1947, the Uzbek school "Model" became a seven-year incomplete secondary school. From 1953 year the school was included in the list of schools of educational supervision of the country.[6.101.]

Among the classes of schools in the city of Gulja, the 5 Class A of this school took the first place in the nomination competition "the highest-mastered class" with 100 percent mastery. From the 1952-1953 academic year to the 1957-1958 academic year, Ma'sud Ismail was the head of the school. During his tenure, the school operated botanical, painting, calligraphy, music, language and literature circles. A "living corner" is established, which serves the teaching of zoology and biology. We found it necessary to note the list of persons who used and sponsored it in different years, as well as about them, in the transformation of the school from a 4-room small school to a 24-room modern educational institution. Gayniddinboy Fakhriddinov (1906); Setivoldiboy

Kyrgyz and Uzbek Mirzahakimboy (1932). Mirzahakimboy, the head of the "help" company, when he died because of the help he provided to the school, the school teachers expressed respect to this person by writing to the plaque hanging on the funeral head of the deceased: "the people will not forget you".[6.97.]

In 1930-1940, Nasriddin boyvachcha, Mullo Ruzi domulla, Tashmuhammed afandi, Asadulla afandi, Abdurauf Maxsum, Abdurakhmanboy Komiljonbot Tukhta Kari etc. provided great material assistance to the school. When they built the club under the umbrella of the school due to their economic support, the modern training building with 2-storey 20 rooms with material collapse of educators such as Gulomboy, Shonigmatboy, Tukhta Kari, Mirhofiz raised to in the 1950s.

In the past historical period in the school, hundreds of teachers taught students different subjects.

Since 1930-ies in the school "Model" taught educated intellectuals. Among these, Hamid Saidi, Hamid Vakiliy, Nasrullo Kari as raised education to a high level. Nasrullo Kari (Farhodi) founded a music lesson and a special theater Circle in the school. Under his leadership, more than 20 pupils became a well-known singer and musician. He himself became a poet, playwright, composer of all works. Under the direction of Nasrullo Kari, drama and comedies such as "Падаркуш", "Лайли ва Мажнун", "Насаб қурбони", "Арзигул", "Тўрт тантик", "Шарлатон" were staged. This event served to raise spiritual consciousness and raise the material condition of the school. Teachers of the Uzbek school "Model" Teyipjon afandi, Iminjan Yusup, Ubaydullo afandi, Tursun afandi and Zaynab Shokirs passed language-literature, Shovudin afandi, Abdukadir Samari, Muhammad Nor, Sabir afandi math lesson, Muhammad Sultan chemistry lesson, Ablakim afandi physics lesson, Ma'sud afandi geography lesson, painting lesson, Jopgrukhan khanzu(Uighur language) lesson; For more than 100 years, the list of teachers working at the Gulja Uzbek "Model" school has been long, and representatives of kazakh, kyrgyz, tatar, dungan, Uighur nationalities can also witness the large number of them. The school is headed by a head, a scientific director, a management consisting of a list of Economic Affairs.[1.115.]

In 1934-1936 Zaynab Jilkibaeva, in 1936-1939 Parikha Aliakbarieva(tatar women) worked as the head. In 1945-1951, Mir Asim of Sunnatillo, in 1952-1958, Ma'sud Ismail was the head of the school. This list can be continued. We would like to give information about some people who studied at the Uzbek School of "Model", later achieved a scientific career, worked in responsible tasks.

Bahodirkhonov Mukhamed Kabir Saidkhonovich-was born on August 17, 1941 in the city of Gulja, the PRC. His father, Muhammad Saydikhon, was an imam for 30 years in Andijan mosque in the Tajiboy neighborhood of Gulja city.

K.Bahodirkhonov was the most diligent and resourceful of the Uzbek school "Model" in Gulja. He graduated from the school with an excellent result in 1957 year. Kabir Saidi is the youngest brother of Hamid Saidi, who was a student of the Uzbek School of samples in the 1930s. In 1958-1959, Kabirjon studied at the Gulja lands full secondary school. On June 14, 1959, from Gulja moved to Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. In 1965 he graduated from the Faculty of physics of Tashkent State University (now NUUZ) with excellent grades. He conducted scientific research in the field of electronics and microelectronics and achieved the degree of doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, professor. In 1996-2003 he served as chairman of the

Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. He is a laureate of the state prize named after Abu Rayhon Beruni (1992), winner of the badge "Independence" (2001), member of several foreign academies of Sciences, honorary professor of Xinjiang University, 35 candidates of sciences and doctors of sciences.[2.]

K.Bahodirkhanov is the author of dozens of books and monographs and more than 300 scientific articles. He also believes that this person, who is a participant of international scientific conferences in the USA, Germany, the PRC, the Russian Federation, Spain, is strong in teaching, giving knowledge in the school "Model" of his achievements, awards, achievements in life. It is recognized by the scientist that the service of teachers of the Uzbek school "Model" is incomparable.

Kabirkhon Saidi is currently a professor of the Department of electronics and microelectronics of Tashkent State Technical University and serves in the field of science. The scientist reiterates the fact that "the knowledge obtained in youth is a stone-carved pattern", the motto "the core of the science accumulated in your youth is the moment of spending in old age is vital.

Yusupov Javdat Boqijonovich- was born on November 8, 1954 in the city of Gulja, Uzbek nation. J.Yusupov received a 7-year and then a secondary full-time education at the Uzbek "Model" school in Gulja. After returning to Uzbekistan, Graduated from the Faculty of physics of M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University (1972-1977 yy.). He is a junior and senior researcher at the Department of thermal physics of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1977-1978; 1982-1988 century.), Tashkent State Aviation Institute (1997-2008), Tashkent State Technical University, Department of "general physics" has been working in the positions of associate professor. Doctor of physical and Mathematical Sciences, professor J.Yusupov is the author of more than 100 scientific articles, 2 monographs, 13 educational-methodical works.

J.Yusupov has been the head of the General Physics Department of Tashkent State Technical University since 2011. This optimistic person passionately tells about the fact that on the ground of his achievements in life and science, the lessons of his teachers and teachers at the Uzbek "Model" school in Gulja are laid.[2.]

Iliev Kholmurot Majidovich- was born on November 1, 1958 in the city of Gulja of the PRC. He received primary education at the Uzbek school "Model" in gulzha. After moving with his family to Uzbekistan, he studied at the Physics Faculty of TashSU (NUUZ) (1977-1982). Kholmurot Majidovich, who started his labor activity at the stake of the Mikond plant, later passed the stage in connection with his work in the positions of a laboratory assistant, an aspirant, a scientific worker, an assistant, a senior teacher, an associate professor, a professor. Doctor of physical and mathematical Sciences, professor X.M.Iliev from 2012 to the present time has been working as the chair of "electronics and microelectronics" of Tashkent State Technical University.

Shorahmetov Shoturgon Shopulatovich- doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, professor. He worked at Tashkent State University of economics for many years. He was born in 1947 year in the city of Gulja. Shoturgun brother studied at the Uzbek school "Model" in 1955-1962 in Gulja city. 1962 year with his parents moved to Tashkent. In 1971 he graduated from the Faculty of mathematics of Tashkent State University (Uzmu). In 1971-1973 he worked at the Institute of mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in Tashkent, in 1973-1982, in Tashkent State Economic University since 1982. Sh.Shorahmedov is a well-known scientist in

the field of probability theory and mathematical statistics in mathematics. His more than 60 scientific articles have been published in prestigious journals of countries other than Uzbekistan, such as the USA, Sweden, Germany, France, Russia.

He is a member of the Bernoulli Society of World probability theory and Mathematical Statistics (JSJ).[2.]

Azizov Uzbektura Odiltura ugli - was born in 1941 year in the city of Gulja in the family of a breeder. He graduated from the Uzbek school "Model" in Gulja at excellent prices. After moving to Tashkent, he successfully graduated from the Tashkent automobile Institute and began his labor activity from 1968. He was promoted from simple service to Deputy Director General of the Tashkent regional cargo transportation concert of the Ministry of transport and Chief Specialist of the Republican Association "Uztransanoat".

Uzbektura Azizov was awarded with honorary certificates of the Ministry of Automobile of Uzbekistan, the jubilee medal of the Tashkent regional authority, in addition to the above, the specialist of the trade sphere Ulugkhoja Burakhujayev (was born in 1942 in Gulja). The constructor, technologist Abduvali Abdurashid ugli Abdurakhmanov (born 1942 year 19 January in Gulja). Murodbek Azizov (was born in 1938 in Gulja), a member of China's motospace national team, was a former student of the Uzbek school "Model" in the city of Gulja, Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous District.[3.105.]

Most of the Uzbeks, who were convicted of emigration in 1900-1930 and spread throughout the cities of East Turkestan, did not give anything for their children to study at the Uzbek "Model" school, if they did not study. The next generations studied at this school moved to the republics of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan of the former Union, diligently entered the higher educational institutions. They achieved the status of a scientist, a doctor, an engineer, a skillful entrepreneur. Teachers, who worked at different times in the school "sample", brought up their children wisely and taught them to be kind and willing to give their lives for the homeland of ancestors, if necessary.

A delegation from Uzbekistan also visited the 100th anniversary of the school in Gulja. Members of the delegation were welcomed by the head of Gulja city Turgon Pido, the Permanent Secretary of the people's Congress of Gulja City Tosh Ibrahim, the head former Hasan Ibrahim of the same Permanent Committee, head of school Ahmatjon Ilohun and the chairman of the school party, Shovkat Dovuts. The 100th anniversary of the Uzbek school "Model" was celebrated on September 8, 2006.[6.110-111.]

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