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## DIDACTIC POSSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION IDEA OF THE MODERN BUKHARA

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### ANNOTATION

The article describes the educational process and teaching opportunities in the new method schools established by the Bukhara moderns. In this, the views on the forms, methods and means of teaching in new method schools are expressed.

**Key words:** jadidlik, madrasa, higher school, Usuli Savtiya school, organization of Young Bukharans.

At the end of the XIX th century and the beginning of the XX th century, during the development of science and culture in Uzbekistan, the services of the Bukhara moderns gained special importance. Jadids were in favor of introducing innovations in the country.

Despite being on vacation, Ismailbek visits some schools and madrassas and learns about teaching methods. He regrets that subjects other than Arabic sciences and literature are not taught in madrasahs. About the education system in madrasas: "Religious sciences are taught at a high level in higher madrasas... Astronomy, medicine, geometry, chemistry and other sciences, which gained attention in the past, have been forgotten here in recent times. We hope that this type of science revived in Tehran, Istanbul, Egypt, and Bombay will also be revived in Bukhara. On the issue of school and education, Badriddin also met Qazikalon and presented him with the textbook "Khoja Sibyon". Qazikalon familiarized himself with the book and noted that the language of instruction in most schools of the Emirates is Persian, and it would be very useful if the textbook was translated into Persian.

Amir Abdulahad Khan, who learned about Ismail Gaspirinsky's visit to Bukhara, invited him to Shahrisabz and they met on June 12, 1893. During the interview, Ismailbek provides information about the importance of modern schools and the education system in Russia. Amir Abdulahad Khan highly appreciates his efforts in the field of education and thanks for his visit. Under the influence of Ismailbek Gaspirinsky's visit to Bukhara and the changes taking place in the field of education in the Eastern countries, modern schools began to be established in Bukhara. In 1897, with the permission of Badriddin Qazikalon, the son of Mullah Joraboy Nematullah opened a modern school in Bukhara. He translated Khojayi Sibyon's textbook into Persian and started teaching 13 children. Having learned about this, Ismail Gaspirinsky says that he will print

10 pieces of ferns and 1000 copies of the alphabet book as a gift from his printing house. In 1900, an exam was held in this school, and at the end of it, the son of merchant Mirkhan Porso gave a speech about the need to reform education in schools and madrasas. After some time, this school stopped working. In 1907, with the permission of Badriddin Kazikalan, Nizamiddin Sobiti opened a new Usul school in the Tatar language in his house in Bukhara. At first, 10-12 Tatar children studied in this school, Abdurahman Sa'di from Kozna was the teacher.

In the spring of 1908, Ismailbek Gaspirinsky visited the emirate for the second time and met with Amir Abdulahad Khan in the city of Bukhara. During this meeting, the crown prince also got to know Sayyid Olimkhan and made sure that he is educated, knows the Russian language well, and is aware of secular science and the press. He also held a meeting with Tatar and Bukhara educators on the establishment of modern schools. It was decided to get a special place from the government for the school in the house of Mullah Nizam and to create an opportunity for children from Bukhara to study there, and according to the proposal of I. Gaspirinsky, it was agreed to name this school Muzaffaria in honor of Amir Muzaffar Khan. When Ismailbek Gaspirinsky approached Amir Abdulahakhan about these issues, he agreed with him and supported the opening of a modern school. Soon, the school in the house of Mullah Nizam was moved to the house of Khalid Burnashev, and only a few children from Bukhara were admitted to this school. It was more difficult for children from Bukhara to study at the Nizam Sobitiy school because the lessons were conducted in the Tatar language. Therefore, in October 1908, Sadriddin Ainiy and Abdulvahid Munzim, one of Bukhara's progressives, founded a modern school for children from Bukhara that teaches Tajik. In this school, evening courses were organized for 20-30-year-olds, and older students were taught 2 hours a day. In a short time, the school gained fame among the people. Under the leadership of Mullah Qamariddin, the scholars were dissatisfied with this situation and began to instigate a conspiracy against the Jadid school. When the situation became complicated, on September 26, 1909, the governors of Astanaqul, Bagakhoja and Burhoniddin officially announced the closure of the school to Mirza Abduvahid.

In the same year, Abul Qasim Saifullazoda, one of the Jadids of Bukhara, opened a Jadid school in the city of Bukhara. 100-150 students studied in this school, which operated in 1909-1910. A special feature of the Abulqasim school was that it dealt with talented students separately and prepared them to become teachers. This school was also soon closed due to the instigation of black-minded school teachers and the fatwa of muftis. But Abulqasim continued to gather children in private houses and teach them secretly at night.

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