



Situation Of Bukhara Education And Foundation Properties In The 20s Of The 20th Century

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Abstract: This article describes the activities of foundation properties and their condition in Bukhara in the 20s of the 20th century. Also, changes made by BNSR to the endowment properties are covered.

Keywords: Islamic Culture, Mosque, Madrasa, Mosque, Mudarris, Old-Style Schools.

Introduction

Bukhara was one of the developed and developed countries in Central Asia in Islamic culture, science, and education. Imam Bukhari, one of the great scholars in the field of Islamic science, is famous throughout the Muslim world. The first mosques and madrasahs in the Turkestan region were also established in Bukhara. Highly qualified specialists, connoisseurs of theological science taught in Bukhara madrasahs. According to historian Narshahi, the first madrasa in Movarounnahr region was the Faraij madrasa established in Bukhara at the beginning of the 10th century[1;92]. Because Bukhara was one of the strong centers of Islam in the East, there were many religious organizations, mosques, madrasahs, and religious houses.

After the establishment of the Soviet government, efforts were made to restrict the activities of the foundation properties and national schools and madrasahs in Turkestan, including Bukhara. However, national schools and madrasahs continued to operate even after the establishment of Soviet power in Bukhara. Naturally, they have occupied an important place among the Muslim population for several centuries. The government has been constantly fighting to end national education, transfer the foundation property, which is the economic basis of schools and madrasahs, to the state. However, "in the fall of 1921, land confiscation was canceled in Bukhara. The decree of the Central Executive Committee of Bukhara on the general amnesty of May 25, 1922 announced the suspension of endowments, the restoration of the work of courts, the restoration of Sharia's instructions, etc.[2; 156].

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Materials and Methods

The gross income of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in the period from 1921 to 1924 amounted to 175,507 gold rubles. The expenses incurred at their expense were carried out as follows:

- first of all, the provision of 6 religious madrasas with 380 students, namely Ko'kaldosh, Tursun-Dajak, Govkushon, Murg'ob, Devon-begi and Juy-Jar, and 15 mudarris were paid ;
- Salaries were allocated for the maintenance of 8 state units of the "Mahkamai - Shariah" religious administration;
- 1 mudarris, 1 technician worked in "Khoja Parso" madrasa, religious school of "Darul Tajvid" for 38 students, and lunch and lunch were given to the students there from funds of endowments;
- "Daryl Gajizin" of "Ismani Khoja" madrasa, 60 students studying the Qur'an were given allowances in the amount of 10 rubles per month from endowments;
- for partial provision of 105 old-style schools;
- Funds were spent for the partial repair of the buildings of 131 madrasas[3;48].

From September 1923, schools and madrassas in the USSR were reformed and secular sciences were included in their programs. The program of reforms was developed by Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, the head of the academic department of the General Foundation Department under the People's Commissariat of Education. It consists of two stages, the first is called "Reform of Schools" and the second is called "Reform of Madrasahs". According to the information of the endowment department of Zarafshan region, in 1922, for the purpose of reconstruction of madrasas, the Kokaldosh madrasa in Labi-Hovuz of Old Bukhara was repaired, a new 4-room school building was built in the yard of the madrasa, and a secondary school is located here at the expense of endowments. There were 75 students in this school. Several separate rooms repaired in the madrasa were allotted to them for sleeping[4;40].

Results and Discussion

On October 11-17, 1923, at the IV Congress of Soviets of the USSR, A. Abdusaidov's report on the endowment was heard, and a decision was made on the endowment. In the resolution, funds are allocated for the provision of new

schools, madrasahs and the costs associated with their reform, as well as the provision of mudarris, teachers and jurists, i.e. Muslim jurists, and other cultural activities [5;815] s was expected to be spent.

Until October 1924, 105 schools were operating in the Old Bukhara region and Zarafshan region at the expense of endowments. Since October, the number of such schools has decreased, the new method program was used in only 30 schools, the number of students in them was 800, and the number of teachers was 38. There are 267 schools in Gijduvan, Karakol and Karmana districts, 124 of which operate on the basis of the new method program, 2400 students study in them and 150 teachers are employed [6; 194].

The total income of Bukhara foundations in the 1924-1925 budget year was 882,889 rubles. In 1923, the waqf properties recorded in Bukhara are reflected in the following table 1[7;97]:

Table 1. Foundation properties in the USSR (1923)

№	Waqf properties	Number
1	Madrasa buildings	231
2	Old school	429
3	Cemeteries	133
4	Nursing home buildings	199
5	Mosques	2306
6	Maqsura-waqf	66
7	Mixed foundations	4
Total		3368

60 schools with 1,200 students and 10 madrasahs with 400 students, which were established in the territory of the Republic of Bukhara since 1924 on the basis of the new method program, were transferred to the first and second stage programs of the People's Commissariat of Education before the beginning of the new academic year. By the end of 1925, the number of new method schools in the Republic of Bukhara was 90. There were 10 restructured madrasahs, 2 libraries, 3 first-level Soviet unified labor schools, and 4 second-level schools[8;98].

In 1925-1926, the activities of the waqf department in Bukhara district are based on the data of his report to the General Waqf Department in April 1927 (the first half of the economic year 1926/1927, i.e., the period from October 1926 to March 1927) can be seen. According to the report, there were 14 schools and 26

madrasahs in Bukhara district in 1925, 116 madrasahs in 1926, and 312 madrasahs in 1927. The number of schools in the district was 14 in 1926-1927[9:34].

Conclusion

Since the second half of the 1920s, the Soviet authorities seriously began to limit and stop the activities of national education in Uzbekistan. For this purpose, on November 13-19, 1928, at the IV session of the second convocation of the Soviets of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the decision "On the termination of old-fashioned schools and orphanages" was adopted[10;1]. It is noted that if the old-style schools are not closed within 10 days after the announcement of this decision, if such schools are opened, the teachers, teachers and organizers of such schools will be held criminally liable [11; 89]. Among other things, the executive committees of the district were entrusted with the strict implementation of laws and orders on the issue of madrasahs and religious schools. Since the decision was made, 1,200 old-school schools in Uzbekistan have been closed at the same time [12; 37].

In short, the Soviet government took the policy of Sovietization of national education by closing schools and madrasahs that were centers of national education in Uzbekistan, including in Bukhara, and introducing the program of the Soviet school into their programs (a single labor school). The closure of schools and madrasahs and the confiscation of foundation properties had a negative impact on the development of Uzbek national culture.

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