

THE EDUCATION OF TURKISTAN YOUTH IN TURKEY IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

(Based on archival documents and sources)

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Abstract: The article, based on a number of sources and archival documents, describes the education of Turkestan youth in Turkey on the initiative of Jadid intellectuals and science-minded people in the early twentieth century. During this period, various educational institutions in Istanbul were attended by charitable societies founded by educators and many local young people of their own means. Their number increased every year. Young people sent to Istanbul, along with their education, established their own societies. The article also analyses the activities of these societies.

Key words: Jadidism, education, "Jamiyati imdodiya", Istanbul, "Ittihad va taraqqiy", "Buhoro ta'mim maorif jamiyati", reform.

Introduction

At the beginning of the twentieth century, institutions of higher education in Turkestan, Bukhara Emirate and Khanate of Khiva were still outdated, there was no reform in them, the country was underdeveloped, and attempts to free them from colonial oppression raised the question of educating young people abroad. In addition, the need to study the science of developed countries, to become acquainted with their developments and gain experience, as well as the application of this knowledge for the development of Turkestan, encouraged intellectuals and science-intensive people to fight for education abroad. They try to send students to leading developing countries, such as Russia, Egypt and Turkey, and also open new methodological schools.

Main body

The national press of the early twentieth century, as well as newspapers and magazines, which came to Turkestan from abroad in various ways, did not ignore information about reformed madrasahs and modern educational institutions abroad. The Enlightenment participated in the national press with its reformist articles. It also promoted the idea of educating young people abroad.

Modern intellectuals and philanthropists founded charitable societies in Turkestan to support the education of youth materially and spiritually. In 1909 the Jadids of Turkestan and Bukhara founded the secret societies of "*Jamiyati Imdodiya*" and "*Tarbiyai Atfol*" ("Society of Relief") in Tashkent and Bukhara.

While the activities of charitable organisations in Tashkent clearly did not send students abroad or support them financially, a great deal of practical work was done in this regard. In particular, Munavvarkori secretly organised a private lesson with a teacher from Ufa to guide a group of young people in Istanbul. Among these young men were young men known to the Jadids, such as Abduvahob Murodi and Salimhon Tillahonov [2, p.13]. Ibrahim Yorokin writes: "These societies, on the initiative of Munavvarkari, in addition to the above, were responsible for helping students who were secretly sent to Turkey, Urunbug, Ufa and Azerbaijan after graduating from the first school. It is known that he sent a number of young men to study in Turkey" [3, p.108-109]. For example, Faizi Yakub, a student of the first Munavvarkari school, attended secret classes at the charity society and went to Istanbul in 1914 to study with the help of the society [2, p.13].

The "*Tarbiyai Atfol*" Society, founded by the Jadids in the Emirate of Bukhara, operated secretly and opened 28 branches in Termez, Karki, New Bukhara and Gijduvan [4, p.84].

He began sending children to schools in Orenburg, Kazan, Ufa, Crimea and Turkey to study in schools organised by the secret society "*Tarbiyai Atfol*" [5, p.75-76]. Many young people were educated in Istanbul through the *Tarbiyai Atfol* society. One of the main aims of this secret society was to send students to Istanbul. As a result, 15 men were sent to Istanbul in 1911 and 30 in 1912. The main aim of this secret society was to send 15 students to Istanbul in 1911 and 30, from small to large, in 1912 [6, p.354].

In September 1909 young people from Bukhara established an open society in Istanbul called "*Buhoro ta"mim maorif jamiyati*" with its own charter and programme of action [7, p.467]. This society united students from Bukhara and Turkestan who went to Istanbul. This youth organisation helped young people in Bukhara and Turkestan to obtain places in schools from the Istanbul government, to help newcomers and to train private teachers before entering schools. It also organised meetings with pilgrims and trips to schools and academic institutions in Istanbul [8, p.236].

The "*Ittihod va taraqqiy*" also had an impact on the education of Turkestan youth in Turkey. This organization had contacts with Turkestan jadids and sent its representatives to Turkestan to fight against the colonialism of the empire. According to archive documents, in 1910 members of the "*Ittihod va taraqqiy*", such as Tahir Abdulaziz oglu, Sheikh Zavet Hasan, Muhammad Hussein Muhammad Aminov were sent to different cities of Turkestan. They took part in the social, cultural and political movements of the Jadids in Turkestan.

The Ambassador of the Russian Empire in Istanbul, in addition to his assigned tasks, kept the Empire informed of the training of Turkestanis in Turkey. On 29 September 1910 he stated: "At present there are about 100 Turkestan students, half of whom are from Bukhara and the other half from Kashgar. Apart from teaching science to these students, the general curriculum also includes ideas of Pan-Islamism and Turkism" [10]. According to archive documents, "on the eve of World War I more than 250 students from Bukhara alone studied at various educational institutions in Turkey" [11, p.41]. In subsequent years Turkestan youth continued to study in Turkey.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in the early twentieth century the education of Turkestan youth in Istanbul was carried out with the support of Jadid intellectuals and enlightened people and the charitable societies established by them. The unity of faith, language and proximity of traditions played a special role in this process. During this period, in addition to trade relations between the two peoples, cultural ties also developed widely. The Istanbul dorilfun, with its prestige and educational attainments, attracted not only the youth of Turkestan, but also the youth of the Muslim world of the Russian Empire. Despite the strict control by the Russian Empire, the number of Turkestan youth studying in Istanbul was growing year by year. The educated youth became active members of the jadids with their advanced ideas and knowledge.

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