



THE ISSUE OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN TURKESTAN MADRASAHS

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Annotation

In this article, the system of education and training in old schools and madrasas that existed in Turkestan in the XIX-XX centuries is analyzed based on historical and scientific sources.

Keywords: Old school, religion and nation, "Education is digital", "Education first", "Light literature", "Recitation book", priests, Istanbul, Haji Muin Shukrillo, philosophy, calligraphy, recitation and etc.

Introduction

The study of the educational system and educational processes in different historical periods and stages of development of the Uzbek national statehood has always been one of the interesting topics in the history of pedagogy and theoretical science of pedagogy. In this context, it has become a spiritual need to study the teaching process in madrasahs, which in a sense is the basis for today's continuous education system, quality and improved education system. We are thinking about the processes of madrasa education used by Turkestan residents until the beginning of the last century. According to historical sources, the madrasahs of Turkestan have a great importance in the life of the country, and they have not lost this position throughout the centuries and actively participated in any political events. defined. Accordingly, they are divided into large, medium, and small mosque-madrasahs. The most influential person in the madrasa is considered to be the mudarris. Mudarris had a great reputation among the people. This placed a great responsibility on them. Teachers were required to have deep knowledge in religious matters and various fields of science, to be intelligent in practical work, and possess high moral qualities. up to ten, in some cases it was more than that. Madrasahs did not have a fixed period of study at each level. It was transferred from stage to stage depending on the mastery of the work set for each stage. Due to the lack of a fixed period of study, the age of the students did not coincide with each other. In madrasa, educational work is based on a fixed plan and even if it is not based on a program, the location of the subjects studied. It was taught in the order that has been going on for a long time, depending on the transition to the textbooks. Teaching in Turkestan madrasahs was carried out in two directions.





Students studied Arabic grammar and logic. After getting a basic understanding, they start reading books related to one of these knowledges. In the madrasas of Bukhara, Samarkand and other places, specialization began from the beginning. In the madrasas of Andijan and its surroundings, students received equal education in both directions.

"Avval ilm" is the introductory part of the curriculum in Turkestan madrasas. After the division, the Arabic language was started to be studied. First of all, the following books on Arabic grammar were taught; "Bidon", "Muziy", "Zanjani", "Avomil", "Harakat". Various methods of studying complex works were created by experienced teachers. These methods have been formed and continued for centuries, and are widely used in practice. They are as follows:

1. Method hijaiya [savtiya] - reading in syllables.
2. Scientific commentary - interpretation.
3. Scientific analysis - discussion, assessment, attitude expression.
4. Scientific discussion - discussion, debate, expression of attitude, logical opinion.
5. Scientific recitation - reading through tone and word pronunciation.
6. Scientific eloquence [ilmi balogat] - the sophistication of using beautiful, appropriate words.
7. Scientific statement - the aesthetics of expressing subtle meanings [rhetoric].
8. Ilmi gariba - expressing and reflecting a lot of meaning with few words.
9. Scientific knowledge is a science that explains the essence of something or an event.
10. Scientific prose and essay - written work type, style, letter, writing literacy.
11. Scientific lecture - eloquence, promptness, intelligence.
12. Scientific problem is a type of artistic art, a method of solving problems and symbols in poetry.
13. Scientific logic is the meaning of the word.
14. Ilmi kalam - intellectual proof of a metaphorical matter, aisbot [1.45-46].

However, during the period of the Shura government, literature and textbooks give a biased assessment that the majority of the people of Turkestan were illiterate, only two percent of the population could read and write. even if he doesn't read, he will still remain illiterate" [2.113]. We find many such ideas in historical sources.

In short, the spiritual and moral education of the East, the madrasas of the East, especially the madrasas of Bukhara, have had their influence since ancient times, and have played an important role in the formation of the spiritual image of the youth of Turkestan. This helped to preserve the traditions, customs, moral standards, and historical national values of our people formed over thousands of years, and to educate students to be humble, polite, noble, honest, patient, and honest. Religious



and secular sciences are taught in harmony, and enlightened scientists, experienced, patriotic statesmen, scholars and scholars have been produced. One of the responsible tasks facing today's researchers is to study the history of our country in its original state, to study and research on the basis of specific scientific sources and historical facts. As one of the famous centers of science and culture of the Islamic world, it is the task of our researchers to shed light on the original spiritual image of our motherland and nation, which has produced hundreds of genius scientists, and to fundamentally reform the education system of today.

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