

DADAMIRZA QORI - A VICTIM OF REPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

This article gives through insight into the pedagogical and journalistic activity of Dadamirza qori (Shaykhov), who was from Namangan and a major representative of Jadid movement in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

KEYWORDS:- Jadid, School, Textbook, Newspaper, Turkistan, Education, Knowledge, Mosque, Exam, Nation, Subject.

INTRODUCTION

Namangan area nurtured a great number of scientists and commanders in the past. We know the names of dozens of Namangan people who fought for freedom, liberty and independence during the colonial period of Turkestan and sacrificed their lives for the liberation of the Motherland. One of them is a

famous jaded Dadamirza Qori Shaykhov. In his own time, his name was known and famous not only in Turkistan but also in the whole Russian Empire.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Dadamirza Qori was born in Namangan city in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. He began his large-scale pedagogical and publicist activity in the early twentieth century. He was

a jadid, educator, statesman, public figure, and publicist at the same time. Dadamirza Qori, who was involved in school education during the Russian colonial period, was the first head of the Namangan education department during the Soviet time. 1937 was the time of repression in Stalin way. Dadamirza Qori had an established reputation and attention among Russian and Turkistan intellectuals. His articles were published in prestigious publications of Kokand, Tashkent, Kazan, Ufa, Sankt-Petersburg and Moscow. He was a pioneer intellectual who developed regulations to reform local schools. His textbook named "Miftah ul-avval" [3: p.5] was widely used in new method schools in Turkistan.

Dadamirza Shaykhov was a devoted son of the Motherland and the nation, a progressive man who was at the forefront of the struggle for independence. Nonetheless, like Cholpon, Fitrat, Abdulla Qodiriy, our compatriot became a victim of repression too. The life of Dadamirza Qori is not known to many people. However, he had been well known for his new methodological school opened in Namangan

by Iskhakhon Ibrat, Mamajon Murodov, Hussein Makaev, Sofizoda, Obidjon domla, Zayniddin qori and other progressive people.

"The first Jadid school in Namangan was opened by Iskhakhon Ibrat. In 1910, the famous enlightener Hussein Makaev also opened a new methodical school in Namangan. Gradually, the number of such schools increased, and by 1913 in Namangan alone there were four of them" [3: p.3]. One of them was founded by Dadamirza Qori. At that time, a new two-class methodical school was established by Dadamirza Qori in the courtyard of the mosque named "Mysterious Mosque" in the city. The school had a team of 3 teachers who taught students a variety of subjects. Dadamirza Qori taught mother tongue and geography, a teacher named Ortiq taught mathematics, and Mamajon Murodov was the teacher of other subjects. His school paid special attention to the natural sciences. For example, students learned geography twice a week.

Students were taught with the help of educational maps of geography and modern

visual aids in the new method schools, equipped with desks, chairs and boards. It was a progressive event for its time. Dadamirza Qori's wife, Khabibahon, also conducted lessons for girls at the school.

Such newly opened schools and their teachers were under the constant supervision of police officers. Dadamirza Qori and his school were not left out of such observations. "The guards often searched his school, took geography maps, and sometimes the teachers themselves to the court" [3: p.4].

A public examination was held at the Dadamirza Qori new method school, on May 14, 1914. Students successfully passed exams in all subjects. This led to a further increase in the prestige of his school among people.

Dadamirza Qori was a responsive and eminent writer. He published articles on current issues in the newspaper of "the Voice of Fergana" [6].

The editorial board of the magazine "Shuro", published in Orunburg in 1912 № 23, addressed its readers with a number of questions about the goals and objectives of primary schools, their teachers and textbooks.

Answering these questions, Dadamirza Qori also explained the essence of the new method schools and gave his valuable ideas on education reform: "...the purpose of the primary school is to educate people like people described in the Holy Qur'an and, as a result, to lay the foundations for the preservation of our religion and the existence of our nation..." [7]. He also touched upon the issue of textbooks and put forward the idea of introducing a single procedure in this regard.

Dadamirza Qori continues his views on school and education reform in an article in the newspaper the Voice of Fergana, elaborating on his views. In his article, he states: "if asked what is needed, people say countless necessities. Whatever necessity they say, it is right; however, in my view, school is more necessary than all necessities..." [4].

In this article, he proves that school reform is a requirement of the time, pointing out the current educational system in the country, the state of schools, the attitude of the population to science, the negative impact of ignorance on development: "...Probably for this reason, one

tenth of our school children are literate, and nine percent remain uneducated. They are remaining to be deprived of knowledge that makes them noble and honorable, and being a victim of ignorance, they are causing Islamic people to be underestimated..." [4]. Therefore, Dadamirza Qori suggests starting the reformation from school. According to him, man is endowed with the ability to aspire to science, art, and literature. He strongly opposes the idea that those who say, "Knowledge is only for certain people, not all people need to be educated".

Dadamirza qori paid special attention not only to school-education, but also to the issues of everyday life. His article "Money spent on wine" was published in "the Voice of Fergana", a publication of Fergana Jadids. While well aware of the negative impact of alcoholism on the economic situation of people, the spiritual environment of society, Dadamirza Qori also considers this topic serious, and emphasizes the issue in his article. He writes that "...we still cannot solve the school problem..." as our young men "...are rotting their lives in thousands of teahouses and useless places ..."

while other nationalities are working day and night for the future of their nation. [5]

Dadamirza Qori also sharply criticizes the extravagance in weddings in this article. He says that he is deeply concerned that national handicrafts are in decline due to demand for European goods. He urges people to be aware and use every opportunity for enlightenment: "If we remain in such ignorance for a while, what dark days will come upon us" [5].

Currently, the names of hundreds of our modern intellectuals who fought for the freedom of Turkestan and eventually fell victim to Stalinist repressions have been restored, their works have been published, and documentaries and feature films have been made accordingly.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "...Generally, we need to study the Jadid movement, the heritage of our enlightened ancestors in depth. The more we study this spiritual treasure, the more we will find the right answers to the many questions that still concern us today. The more we actively

promote this priceless wealth, the more people, especially our youth, will realize the value of a peaceful and free life that we have today” in his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020 [1].

Today, along with other patriotic ancestors, there is an opportunity to restore, popularize and perpetuate the name of the true son of Namangan.

The historical and architectural monument in Namangan, where the famous Jadid, publicist, educator, organizer of the Namangan Regional Department of Public Education, and victim of repression Dadamirza Qori worked, is the building of the “Mysterious Mosque” on Uychi Street in Namangan. The mosque is a unique monument built on the traditions of Central Asian architecture.

The “Mysterious Mosque” has two important aspects for the history of Namangan and Uzbekistan: 1) It is a historical and architectural monument; 2) Dadamirza Shaykhov, the first head of the Education Department of Namangan region, worked here.

In its time, the “Mysterious Mosque” served to spread spirituality and enlightenment. Dadamirza Qori later worked as the head of the regional education department.

In-depth study and promotion of the legacy of the enlightened representatives of the Jadid movement is intended in the Order 5953 on March 2, 2020 of the Republic of Uzbekistan about “state program on implementations in **“the year of science, enlightenment and the development of the digital economy”** of Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Directions of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021” [2].

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, it is important to perpetuate the name of the enlightener Dadamirza Qori, who worked in Namangan region. Currently, a group of professors and teachers of Namangan State University are preparing books for publication and documentaries on the life and scientific heritage of Alouddin Kosoni, Iskhakhon Ibrat, Lutfulla Olim, Rafiq Mumin, and Dadamirza qori.

The following should be implemented in the

issue in discussion:

- 1) Preservation of the old building of “Mysterious Mosque”, located on Uychi Street in Namangan, as a historical and architectural monument and its adaptation for the visit of tourists and pilgrims;
- 2) Establishment of a memorial museum of Dadamirza qori (Shaykhov) on the territory of the mosque;
- 3) Creation of a special commission of activists of the citizens' assembly of the mahalla located in this area, creation of a database of teachers who taught in the school organized by Dadamirza qori in this mosque, their future destiny, their descendants;
- 4) Collection of information about former graduates of Dadamirza Qori School opened in the mosque.

Positive resolution of these issues would play an important role in perpetuating the memory of the great scholars who lived in Turkestan, the victims of repressions, devoted to the Motherland, and educating the younger

generation with devotion and respect for their spirit, as well as further development of tourism.

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