

Details Of Destiny Of Turkish Students Sent To Germany

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the difficulties of Turkestan students sent to study in Germany in this process and the details of their future lives and destinies.

KEYWORDS: Turkestan, Germany, students, Abduvahob Murodiy, Ahad Andijan, “Tarbiyai atfol”, Sherali Turdiyev.

I. INTRODUCTION

A few years later, an important historical event - the 100th anniversary of the sending of Uzbek youth to study in Germany in 1922. Although this event did not yield the expected results at that time, the fact that seventy Uzbek students were studying in German secondary and higher education institutions had a great impact on their time. . still excites the Uzbek society. If the Soviet state was not afraid and worried that these young people would soon become highly qualified national cadres and return as foreigners under the influence of scientific, technical and cultural development in Germany, the practice of sending students to Germany continued and The Republic of Uzbekistan would have become one of the most advanced and developed republics in the USSR in the 1930s. The Soviet state, which was not interested in this, first decided that students should return to the USSR and study in educational institutions in Moscow and Leningrad, Russia, and, determined to pursue their dreams and goals, graduated from Germany. after their return to their homeland, they wiped out former students who were serving honestly in high spirits in various fields. Other students, who were waiting for the same tragedy, stayed in other countries and contributed to the development of these countries.

II. METHODS

In September 1922, when the Uzbek youth set foot on German soil to enjoy the achievements of European science, the number of Russians studying in all German scientific and educational centers was 10,000, the Japanese 4,000, and the Ottoman Turks. With 2,000 Iranians and 500 Afghans and 200 Arabs, Abduvahob Murodi was the only Uzbek to study at one of Goethe's and Heine's home universities. Salimkhon Tillakhanov, a well-known Turkestan enlightener, was astonished to see these figures and wrote in an article entitled "More Students Should Be Sent Abroad" (Turkiston, March 11, 1923): There are 10,000 students, 4,000 in Japan, 3,000 in Turkey and even 3,000 in China. From this point of view, the fact that there are only 70 students in Turkestan, which has a population of 12 million, will never satisfy us. We need to move and send 70,000 students to every corner of Europe in the coming years. We need to get rid of our doctors, our writers, our historians, our technicians, our philosophers, our great workers, our pioneers. Due to the lack of experienced doctors, a large part of our country is dying of terrible infectious diseases. About 30 to 40 percent of newborns die because we don't know how to raise them. In Tashkent alone, there are about 100 European doctors, fewer than us. We have nothing but five or 10 ignorant doctors who make the sick and the sick die. ”

On July 18, 1909, the Tarbiyai Atfol organization was established in Bukhara, which sent a group of talented young people from Bukhara to Istanbul. Later, such statesmen and cultural figures as Fitrat, Usmonhoja, and Atokhoja emerged from these young people. A few years later, the tsarist government was overthrown and replaced by a Soviet state.

This happy man was Abduwahhab Muradi. Born in Tashkent in 1901 to a poor family, A. Murodi worked as a teacher in Namangan for a short time after graduating from the "Honiyy" and "Namuna" schools in the Shaykhantahur district. He then studied in Baku, and in 1921 went to Germany to study at the Academy of Agriculture. Unfortunately, due to the untimely death of the rich man who promised to sponsor him, A. Murodi was in a difficult economic situation in Germany.

So, from 1922, the leaders of the young Turkestan Republic, together with the leaders of the Bukhara Republic, sent about 70 or more young people to study in Germany. This number is recorded differently in different sources. Turor Risqulov, who went to Germany in September 1923 to study and improve the situation of students, gave the following information about their number in the article "Our students in Germany" ("Turkiston" newspaper, December 19, 1923): There are 47 students in Bukhara. Seven Turkestans are Uzbeks and four are Kazakhs. All of them study in schools that are suitable for Turkestan. 4 at the Uzbek Technical Academy (this school is well-known in Germany, 4 years of theoretical and one year of practical work), 2 at the Kyrgyz Agricultural Academy (3 years of study and 1 year of practical work), She studies at 2 Kyrgyz tanning schools (2 years of experience in Rustenburg), 2 Uzbek (one girl) at the gymnasium (1 year of study, 3 years of experience), 1 Uzbek dorilfun (medical department). , 3 years of study, 1 year of experience).

According to the source, among the residents of Bukhara were 35 Uzbeks, 8 Tatars (4 of them girls), 5 Turkmen, 2 Kyrgyz and 1 Jew. According to Ryskulov, the total number of Turkestans and Bukhara residents who went to study in Germany was 49. But even this figure does not reflect the real situation at all. Research in this area shows that in 1922, the total number of students who went to study in Goethe's country was more than 70, not less.

III. RESULTS

In the second edition of the monograph "They studied in Germany" (Tashkent, 2006), Sherali Turdiyev, the first researcher on this topic, gave detailed information about 12 students who returned to their homeland, and 5 who did not return.

While working on this topic, he found and published articles by Shokir Sulaymon, Turor Risqulov, Olimjon Idrisi in the press of the 1920s, documents and photographs stored in the family archives of former students. He studied their subsequent social, creative and pedagogical activities on the basis of "cases" in the archives of the State Security Service and wrote dozens of articles.

After Sh. Turdiyev, well-known art historian Sirojiddin Ahmedov, who was interested in this issue, also identified the names of more than 10 other students who studied in Germany during his work in the state archives. Bahrom Irzayev, a follower of the two researchers, was able to obtain information about the lives and tragic fate of more than 10 students. He is following in the footsteps of these students, finding and promoting their close relatives, as well as documents and photographs stored in private and public archives.

In addition to the research and studies conducted in our country so far, there are many scientists who are interested in the fate of students who went to study abroad in Germany in the 1920s. One of them is our compatriot known abroad as Ahad Andijan (Andijan). His recent book, *The Struggle for Turkistan* (T., 2017, Book 2), published in Tashkent, describes and interprets the historical events that took place in Turkestan from the early twentieth century to the 1950s.

The young people sent to study in Germany formed the Turkestan Students' Society and elected Abduvahob Murodi as its chairman. The purpose of creating this society is to unite Turkestan students around one organization and to introduce European science and knowledge to Turkestan, using modern scientific and technical achievements of Turkestan social life and art, writes our compatriot Ahad Andijan. to serve the liberation of the people of Turkestan from the yoke of capitalism. It is also stated that another task of this society is to always support and help students from Turkestan, no matter how they come to Europe.”

IV. DISCUSSION

If the pupils and students who went to study in Germany returned to their homeland and worked for the development of science, industry and agriculture, the developed Uzbekistan would be able to get out of all the oil-chained regions of the Soviet state. Iarmidi? He could not go out at all. The Soviet state was well aware of this. However, he was not interested in training highly qualified national personnel for Uzbekistan. For him, for the rest of his life, Uzbekistan had to be a dairy cow of the Soviet state, a place of raw materials, a free labor market. Nevertheless, the students who went to Germany had to devote all their energies to education. Whether Jabbor understood this or not, he tried to clarify the matter. "Recently," he wrote, "in the Republic of Turkestan and Soviet Russia, students have been under the influence of corrupt people in Europe. They need to be taken back. Otherwise, we will be in trouble one day." It is well known that Turkestan students did not come to Europe to get involved in politics. It's been two years since we came to Germany. So far no one was involved in politics. Students are always busy.”

Speaking of students who went to study in Germany, it is necessary to say a word or two about famous people such as Sayyid Ali Khoja and Tahir Chigatay. But we have to avoid this because we do not have enough information about our compatriots who have not returned to their homeland. But it is no coincidence that one of them has been of interest to us for a long time.

V. CONCLUSION

In short, the Turkestan students who were sent to study in Germany were the first to fall into the abyss of hardship. Their knowledge was not sufficiently used by the Soviet government. Their hearts of knowledge and spirituality aspired to independence, and they were able to make a small contribution to it.

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