



HISTORY OF SCHOOL EDUCATION OF KOREANS IN THE UZBEKISTAN SSR

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th September 2025 Accepted: 7 th October 2025	This article discusses the history of school education of Koreans, a nation that has lived in our country since 1937 and has made a worthy contribution to the development of our country.
Keywords Far Eastern region, korean school, korean language, russian language	

Passed in the Uzbek SSR the 1930s half starting residence as coming Koreans history, their Republic socio-economic and cultural to life added weighty contribution issues full-fledged lighting of historiography national minority nations history to study aimed at direction for important. Koreans almost 90 years ago since in our country living own cultural to the roots has nation as is popular. Koreans cultural backwardness eliminate in the process of the most first of all, school to education big attention Korean to the language specialized initial Korean Schools are also far away. In the East, the 19th century from the end own activity started The Koreans were in 1937-38. ethnic to deportations very, very much difficult tests from the head if you pass, in Korean perseverance manifestation They did. Including copying of the one who is brought initial since the year they their children opportunity until to school to send movement [1].

Uzbekistan In the USSR Soviet of the school development and activity to the history related one how much special monographic research and candidacy dissertations Professor S. R. Rajabov` s book "From the history of the construction of Soviet schools in Uzbekistan" (1957), A. M. Afanasev` s "Public education in Uzbekistan: examples of the decisions of the XXII Congress of the CPSU" (1962); Sh. Salyamova "In the struggle to strengthen the connection between school and life" (1962); R. Sharafutdinova "School education in the Uzbek SSR 1917-1955". (1961); A. M. Afanaseva and A. F. Dumenko "Successes of public education in the Uzbek SSR in 30 years" (1955); I. K. Kadyrov "Public education of Soviet Uzbekistan" (1963); E. V. Pachinskaya "Public education in Uzbekistan during the Great Patriotic War" (1963); M. Shchelkunova "Prospects for the implementation of seven-year education in the Uzbek SSR and the development of general secondary education" (1961); Kh. Khurramova "From the experience of educational work in Uzbek schools" (1958) [2]. These studies are significant in that they also give general characteristics to Korean schools.

In the article systematization, historical-comparative analysis, historical information generalization, impartiality principle such as scientific research from the methods used.

In a short time, a wide network of Korean schools and mixed Korean schools with a multinational student body was created in the Uzbek SSR, which fully satisfied the growing cultural needs of the population. Since the beginning of the resettlement of Koreans from the Far East to the Uzbek SSR in 1937, the government has taken necessary measures to accommodate them in housing, as well as to place their children in schools and kindergartens. On October 17, 1937, resolutions were adopted "On activities to provide cultural and household services to the Korean population within the system of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR", and on November 10, 1937, "On the costs of establishing and maintaining schools for Korean children" [3].

As a result of these decisions, at the beginning of the 1938-39 academic year, the total number of Korean schools and mixed Korean schools in the Uzbek SSR was 96, of which 50 were primary schools, 32 were seven-year schools, and 14 were secondary schools, with 19,980 Korean students enrolled in them[4]. A year later, the number of Korean schools in the republic reached 110, of which 48 were primary schools, 45 were seven-year schools, and 17 were secondary schools; the total number of Korean students in them was 22,995[5]. The data on the school network show that the decrease in the number of primary schools compared to the 1938-39 academic year is explained by the conversion of a number of primary schools into seven-year schools in connection with the expansion of seven-year education. The expansion of the school network of research schools occurred mainly due to the increase in seven-year schools[6].

The network of primary, seven-year and secondary schools with Korean students in the republic and its territorial arrangement ensured that all children would complete secondary school - this, of course, created an



opportunity for them to fully master Korean primary and secondary education.

The Soviet Korean school differed from the pre-revolutionary Korean school in its goals, objectives and type. A qualitatively new school was created, with a different structure of school life, a different content of educational and upbringing work. It was organized on the basis of the principles and foundations adopted for all Soviet schools, namely the "Declaration on a Unified Labor School". The Soviet Korean school also had its own tasks, based on its specific features, in particular: organizing education of students in their native language, learning Russian - the language of advanced culture and science, the language of communication of the Korean population.

The most important tasks facing the Soviet Korean school were:

- a) the implementation of universality;
- b) improving the organization of educational work and the quality of teaching the native language;
- d) improving the quality of teaching the Russian language;
- e) improving the ideological and political level and pedagogical qualifications of professors and teachers;
- f) solving the problem of stable textbooks in the native language.

Korean schools have come a long and difficult path in their development. At each stage of their development, they improved the educational process and satisfied the growing economic and cultural needs of the population. In a short time, they successfully solved such problems as centuries-old cultural backwardness, darkness, ignorance and illiteracy of the Korean population.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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