

«Likbez in YASSR: Elimination of Illiteracy Evenks of Aldan»

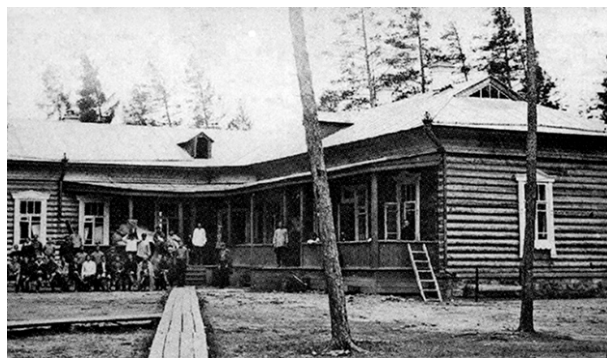


This year our republic celebrates the anniversary. Concerning to the celebration it is necessary to intensify work on the restoration of historical events and processes. So it was decided to start a study on such topics:

1. How illiteracy among the Evenks of Tommotsky district was eliminated;
2. Identification of the first workers of the "Red plagues";
3. Observation and description of the huts of Aldan.

The Aldan Evenks have deep historical roots. This can be seen by tracing the historical path of one of the branches of the Evenks of these regions - the Buyagin Evenks. Before the start of the industrial development of the Aldan, they roamed in the interfluvium of the Aldan Amga, and in the foothills of the Stanovoy, which historically are the places of the Yablonovyy ridges, which are still the traditional nature management of the Evenks. The work deals with precisely Buyagin Evenks, later territorially related to the Tommotsky district.

Novelty and relevance of the work: The topic "Likbez in the YASSR: The elimination of illiteracy of the Evenks of Aldan" is the first attempt to restore the historical events of the early twentieth century in the history of the Evenks of South Yakutia. The history of our people collected bit by bit, each study of students will be the basis for writing a book about the history of the Evenks of Aldan.



Research methodology: in purpose to achieve the set goal we identified the first liquidators among the collective farmers, workers of the "Red Plagues", reading huts. Empirical research methods were used (эмпирические методы исследования): 1) Research in the archive department of the MP "Aldansky district", 2) A heuristic conversation with CO old-timers of the Buyaginsky village, 3) Descriptive comparison of the work of other districts of the YASSR.

Research objectives :

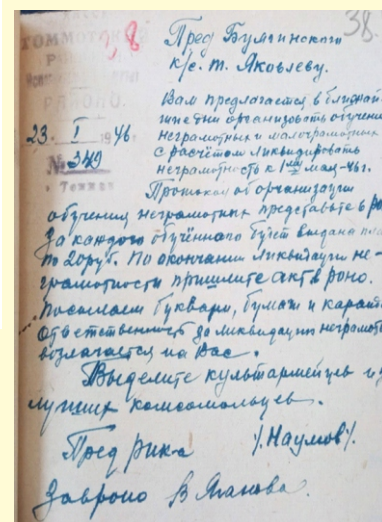
1. Study literature and sources on the topic;
2. Conduct a survey among the old-timers of the village Khatystyr in order to identify the first literate collective farmers who worked in the "Red Yurts";
3. Start searching for information in the district archive of documentary sources;
4. Prepare a presentation for schoolchildren with the aim of publicizing historical facts data.



Ilyin
Petr Ivanovich
(1922-1981)

Conclusion (заключение)

During the formation of the new Soviet power in many regions of Soviet Russia, the majority of the population was illiterate, especially the Evenks of Aldan (Buyagin Evenks). Thanks to the far-sighted policy of the Bolsheviks, the small peoples of the north, following the results of the cultural revolution, under the program of the educational program, got educated and even continued to the HIGHER educational institutions of Leningrad. The desire to be literate was so great that they even took textbooks and notebooks with them to the taiga, when they went hunting or grazed domestic deer. The benefits of educational program were noted by military specialists, that a person with knowledge could survive in a bloody meat grinder that such people had more chances to stay alive. The best representatives of the Buyagin Evenks were sent to get higher education in Leningrad. Ivanov Sergei Gavrilovich, Arkhipov Petr Sergeevich, Marfusalova Elena Eliseevna, Marfusalov Nikolay Eliseevich, Pavlova (Myreeva) Anna Nikolaeovna, Ivanova (Atlasova) Evdokia Innokentievna were educated at the Leningrad Institute of the Peoples of the North in different years. The purpose of the work (цель работы) was partially achieved, since there is almost no specific information on the educational programs of the collective farms of the Aldan Evenks. It is necessary to work with archival materials in the museum of the city of Tommot, in the Republican National Archive of Yakutsk, at the Herzen Institute in St. Petersburg to find out more information about students from the Tommotsky district.



List of used literature (литература):

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