

JADIDISM MOVEMENT AND NATIONAL AWAKENING

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Annotation: *The Jadidism movement was not "first a cultural-educational movement and then grew into a social-political movement", as some historical literature says. It was a social-political, cultural-educational and reformist movement from the very beginning.*

Key words: *Turkestan, Russian Empire, Khanate of Khiva, Emirate of Bukhara, Khanate of Kokan, colony, general - governorship, freedom movement, management, military, industry, agrarian, deportation policy, national liberation, war, uezd, volost, iron road, state, king, дума, rebellion, bek.*

ENTER

Scientists such as H.Ziyoev, D.Aminova, B.Kasimov, D.Ziyoeva, S.Kholboev, Sh.Rizaev, U.Dolimov have conducted research on the issues of the Jadidical movement. "Jadid" is an Arabic word meaning "new". That's why progressive national intellectuals, striving for innovation and reform, have been called "jadid" in history. The emergence of this movement, called modernism, was directly related to the internal environment of that time and socio-political and democratic reforms in the external international arena.

The conclusion is that, first of all, Jadidism appeared as a new age manifestation of progressivism, encouragement of science and secularism in Islam. The Jadids developed Islam by protecting it from all kinds of bigoted heresies. Secondly, the following democratic, national-liberation, reformist movements developed in Eastern and Western countries had a strong influence on the emergence and development of modernism :

1. Reformation and "nahda" (awakening) movements in the Muslim world founded by Jamaluddin Afghani (1839-1897) and Muhammad Abdolar (1848-1903).

2. Russian social-democratic and revolutionary movements that achieved great victories in 1905-1907 and 1917, beginning in the 1990s.

3. Anti-monarchist, constitutional democratic, socio-national revival movements in Turkey: Tanzimat (1840-1860), Young Ottomans (1865-80s), Young Turks (1889-1918) and democratic-revolutionary movements of 1908-1909.

4. The contribution of Crimean Ismailbek Gaspirali (1851-1914) to the emergence and development of the anti-war movement was enormous. In the 80s of the 19th century, he was the first among the Muslim nations conquered by Russia to establish Jadidism in Crimea. His newspaper "Tarjiman" (1883-1914), "Russian Muslimness" (1881), "A Look at European Culture" (1885) and other works, as well as textbooks and

manuals written for the Jadid school, published in Russian and Turkish languages, quickly entered Turkestan. came

Ismailbek Gaspirali came to Tashkent in 1893 and met with intellectual scholars. It will be in Samarkand. From there, he went to Bukhara and persuaded Amir Abdulahad to open a modern school and named it "Muzaffaria". The idea of modernism spread in Turkestan from the second half of the 80s of the 19th century and was formed as a regular socio-political, cultural and educational movement between the 90s of the same century and the 5th year of the 20th century.

The modernization movement is mainly divided into two periods: 1) from the 90s of the XIX century to February 1917; 2) from February 1917 to 1929. The first period itself is divided into three stages: 1) the emergence of the idea of modernism and the acquisition of a regular organized movement (90s of the XIX century - 1905); 2) relatively rapid and unopposed development of the Jadidism movement (1905-1909); 3) The development of Jadidism during the period when tsarism intensified the struggle against freedom, democratic and revolutionary movements (1909-1916). The second period is also divided into three stages depending on the development of events: 1) February-October 1917; 2) November 1917-1924; 3) 1925-1929 years.

DISCUSSION The movement of Jadidism began with the establishment of Jadid schools based on the "Savtiya" (sound) method of advanced and rapid teaching, which had not been seen before in the Islamic world. In these schools, children become literate in one year and learn to read and write perfectly.

In the new school, religious and worldly education and science were combined. Children sat at comfortable desks, learned quickly with the help of maps and pictures and studied religious and secular sciences. New in schools Koran - Karim , mathematics, geography, mother tongue, Russian, Arabic languages , Ashula and even physical education be taught started .

Jadid schools four (primary) and seven yearly was For example Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov seven yearly school graduated young people worldly sciences , Russian language good mastered without new at school teacher in mosques imam to be , madrasah and even , abroad worldly higher study in their countries study , trade and another in enterprises secretary being work qualification have those who are Such seven yearly schools From Tashkent besides , Q okon , Samarkand like big in cities too opens .

Jadid schools paid was Har per month parents valuable power , fifty from a penny paid up to one and a half soums . This in place each parents themselves wealth and poverty degrees based on sharia they will give you money . up to 35 percent poor and of the poor children free was taught . To himself full families while own desire with three from soum and from him too gave a lot of money . Of these except of the past themselves organize reached charity societies too new schools funds with providing standing

Jadid of schools Russian officials to the opening , Muslim fanatics resistance they do Jadids big tenacity and devotion to the old schools with without touching example as new schools organize reaching the public between big reputation won Jadid schools strict statute and program and to textbooks based on In history the first to be , jadids to the students daily , quarterly and yearly grades to put current they did Students from class to class transition and graduation for public in front of open quarterly , yearly and graduation exams submitted

School opened the old ones program , manual and textbooks too themselves they created Saidrasul Saidazizov's " Master first ", Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov's " Adibi" . first ", " Adibi sani ", " Tajvid " (Qur'an recitation with study method about manual), " Aviation religion " (Sharia laws collection), "Yoryuzi " , " Usuli Account " , " History Anbiyo " , " History Islam " , Abdulla Awlani's " First teacher " and " Second teacher " , " Turkish Gulistan or ethics " , Mahmudhoja Behbudi's " Q Iscacha". general geography", " Children letter " , " Islam briefly history " , " Practice Islam " , " Population to geography entry " , " of Russia briefly geography " and others these are including



Abdullah Avloniy

Jadids higher of education The basis is the organization of the university reach for Tashkent city From Duma too they used Munavvarqori , Fitrat , M. Behbudi , U. Asadulloho'jaev and another the old ones national worldly higher education idea own work and in his articles wide propaganda - propaganda they do

High to education the ground create for , jadid in their schools worldly sciences was trained abroad young people to study sent Worldly present time higher study country - to the university basis to put the old ones only in 1918 Muslim people drugulfununini organize reach with succeeded they were

In general , they are new very short time inside completely new ie new people education system that is , the present time people education to the system basis they put

Modernity of movement the second one important activity national press and to journalism base reconciliation it happened

in Tashkent Ishmael Obidi " Taraqqi " (1906), Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov " Khurshid" (1906), Abdulla Avloni " Fame " (1907), Saidkarim Saidazimboev " Tujjor " (1907), Akhmadjon Bektemirov " Asia " (1908), Ubaidullohoja Asadullakho'jaev " Sadoi "Turkistan " (1914-1915) newspapers , as well as Abdurrahman Loyal son (Sayyakh) magazine "Al- Islah " (1915). publication to do succeeded they were in

Samarkand while Muhmudhoja Behbudi " Samarkand " Russian (1913) newspaper and " Oyna " (1913-1915) magazine , read in Q Abidjon Mahmudov " Sadoi". Fergana ” (1914) newspapers released . This newspaper and magazines are always of the secret police " Okhranka". spies observation , follow-up under they were

Jadid press 1917 Russian Tsar in February from the throne more after being overthrown developed . Very short time between from February until October in Tashkent Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov " Salvation " (March 1917), A. Battol " Shoroi ". Islam " (May 1917), Abdulla Awlani " Turan " (1917), Ahmad Zaki Valid and Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov " Council " (1917 June), " Great Turkestan ” (1917), in Q Steel Soliev "El Bayroghi " (September 1917) newspapers , H.H. Niazi " Kenash ", Ashurali Zahiry "Yurt" (1917 June) magazines in Samarkand while Shahmuhammadzade " Hurriyat " (1917 April) newspapers print they did

Great nationalist jadidlar , jadid the press through the nation own cultural and economic situation , political dependent and illegality to mean , then to the invaders against hatred , national to independence trust the soul to educate succeeded they were That's why with together they are national autonomy and republic idea , international equality and blood kinship promotion to do right to the road they put



Abdulla Qadiri is the founder of the novel genre in Uzbek literature

The modernist movement also brought up great talents, modernist writers, poets, dramatists and artists, who were the founders of modernist literature. Professor Begali Kasimov, a well-known historian, noted that there were more than eighty of them who were active in the literary and cultural movement in 1905-1917. Mahmudhoja Behbudi (1875-1919) Saidahmad

Siddiqui Ajziy (1864-1927), Vasliy Samarkandi (1869-1925), Munavvarkori Abdurashidkhanov (1878-1931), Abdullah Avlonii (1878-1934), Tolagan Khojamyorov-Tavallo (1882-1939), Sidkiy Khondailikiy (1884-1934), Avaz Otar his son (1884-1919), Muhammadsharif Sufizoda (1869-1937), Abdurauf Fitrat (1886-1938), Sadriddin Ainiy (1878-1954), Abdulvahid Burkhanov (1875-1934), Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi (1889-1929), Abdullah Qadiri (1894-1938), Abdulhamid Cholpon (1897-1938) and others these including .

SOLUTION How in action that it was like this movement too own economic to the basis have His economic supply source cultural and educational charity societies , rich-

wealthy people by reward get and the nation authority raise for given happy donations organize did Jadidism and the old ones basically medium case Muslim intellectuals and the world saw advanced in the spirit from the merchant consists of it happened From Tashkent Saidkarim Saidazimboy his son is from Turkestan Saidnosir Mirjalilov (well-known the writer Aibek's father-in-law), from Andijan Mirkomil Mirmominboev and another the rich combativeness movement development big economic contribution added .

In Tashkent in 1909 " Komak ", in 1913 " Dorilu" . weak ", in Bukhara , 1910 in " Education atfol " charity societies organize will be done . Theirs forward placed main goal investment I found it to their schools help to give and talented young people Turkey and another foreign to countries to study from sending consists of it happened

" Help". founders Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov , Nizamqori Hasanov , Abdulla Avloni , Basharulla Asadullohojaev and Stone owner Ungulates it happened This and " Education of atfol". 15 in 1911 , 30 Turkestans in 1912 talent young people in Istanbul that he studied about there is information .

in Tashkent Munavvarqori , Abdulla Avloni and others in 1911 organize reached a lot band called " Turon " . society of the Soviet authorities initial years efficient activity walks His theater troupe under him (1913), called " Turon " . library and publisher (1913) too organize will be done . These are whole Turkestan across enlightenment and Ziya , spread of science , book print reach and printing house works development big contribution added .

" Ghayrat " (1913) in Qokand , " Zarafshan " in Samarkand , " Library " in Turakurgon (Namangan region) Ishakiya " (1908) named libraries organization will find Also , jaded printing house and book shops little wide network odi

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