

MAJOR FIGURES OF THE TURKESTAN JADIDISM MOVEMENT

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Anatation

In this article, by the beginning of the 20th century, dozens of jadid-style schools were opened in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana Valley. The jadids educated and educated young people in schools, through which they promoted the ideas of national statehood in order to establish an independent state in Turkestan.

By the beginning of the 20th century, a whole generation of jadid intellectuals had formed in Turkestan, representatives of the country that made a significant contribution to the development of the spiritual and educational sphere, the development of national culture. These are Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy in Samarkand, Abdukadir Shakuri, Said Ahmad Siddiqui Ajzi, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov in Tashkent, Abdullah Avlani, Ubaydullohoja Asadullohojayev, Bukharoda Abdurauf Fitrat, Sadridin Ayniy, Fayzulla Khojaev, Hamza Hakimzoda Niaziy in the Fergana Valley, Obidjan Mahmudov, Abdulhamid Chulpan, Ishakhanatat, Khiva Babookhun Salimov, Polvonniyoz Haji Yusupov and others. They are considered patriots, enlighteners, founders and leaders of the jadidism movement in Turkestan.

Mahmudhaja Behbudiy (1875-1919), identified as the 'father' of the 'Middle Asiatic jadids, became senior in the unification of the Turkestan jadids. He was born on 19 January 1875 in the village of Bakhshitepa near Samarkand. First he studied in Samarkand and then Bukhara madrasas, rising to Imam-Khatib, Qazi, then Mufti. Behbudi was the founder and guide of the Central Asian jadidism movement. He is considered to be a major contributor to the development of the Enlightenment movement in Turkestan. On behbudi's Initiative, a library named 'behbudiya library' was established in honor of his father.



Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov (1878-1931) was an enlightened political figure who fought for freedom, the future of the nation in the Turkestan region, one of the major exponents of the jadidism movement. Since 1904, he has been an active participant in socio-political, educational movements in the country. He was the initiator and practitioner of the opening of jadid schools, Founder, Editor of national newspapers and magazines and promoter of Jadid Theatre. Munavvarqori created textbooks for schools such as "adibi ilq", "adibi soniy", "the Earth".



One of the active participants in the reformist movement, which at first acquired a cultural-educational, and later a political-social character, Abdullah

Avlani was born in Tashkent in 1878 in a family of artisans. Educated at school and madrasa, he became an enlightened and profound scholar of his time. Abdullah Avloni contributed greatly to the development of Education, Press, Theatre in the country and founded the newspaper "shuhrat " of 1907.

For the new method school he founded, he created textbooks such as 'first teacher', 'first teacher', 'second teacher', "turkiy Gulistan or morals'. Other national progressives, such as Behbudiy, Munavvarqori, Abdullah Avlani, also conducted enlightenment activities and opened new schools, charitable societies, libraries and bookstores.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JADID MOVEMENT

The exponents of the Turkestan jadidism movement were enlightened men.

Enlighteners are widely considered to be the propagators of knowledge. In a political sense, the Enlightenment is represented by bringing the people to freedom and advancing the ideas of national statehood. Turkestan enlighteners interpreted ignorance, ignorance, unculturation, bigotry, religious fanaticism as the true causes of human suffering. They fought against Tsarist singularity (absolutism), in favor of political freedom and Human Rights. In different countries, enlightenment movements had unique, national characteristics, but they also had common aspects. These aspects were also manifested in the activities of the jadids of Turkestan. In particular, they fight against the existing system, all its negative manifestations and shortcomings in the economic, social and legal spheres; the formation of educational, freedom, human-cultural aspects of life, their support and protection, the improvement of spiritual and moral standards; they followed the path of diligence to protect the interests of the people, to improve their well-being. The jadids continued democratic and progressive ideas in Turkestan, using a legacy from Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Bedil and Boborahim Mashrab that had existed in Turkestan for a long time. Among the achievements of the Turkestan progressive intelligentsia, the most significant is the creation of a system of public education, independent of the dominant ideology.



and the foundation of the National Press. This in turn served as an important tool for spreading progressive ideas. Turkestan progressive investors sent young people abroad, taking the necessary professions and supporting young people who would serve the people profitably and the jadids who grieved for them. Mirkomil Mirmominboyev of Andijan donated a large amount of funds to this work at his own expense. In 1910, in Bukhara, the likes of mudarris Hoji Rafiy, Mirza Abduwahid, Hamidkhoja Mehriy, Usmankhoja and Muhammaddin Makhdum founded the society "tarbiyayi atfol " ('discipline'), sending 15 students to study in Turkey in 1911 and 30 students in 1912.

- ▶ Behbudiy, Munavvarqori - major jadid enlighteners.
- ▶ The jadids of Turkestan resisted the unicorn of the King.
- ▶ Jadids were supporters of youth training abroad.

Explanation of terms

Censorship (Latin) is the control of power over the press for the purpose of restricting information deemed inappropriate or harmful to the existing system.

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