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### JADIDIST MOVEMENT IN TURKESTAN AND ITS HISTORY

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#### Abstract:

This article analyzes the historical importance of the Jadidism movement, its scientific and educational heritage, and the issues of revival of this heritage after Uzbekistan gained independence. Also, the role of the Jadids in the national revival, reform of the education system and the development of the society will be highlighted.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, Turkestan, modernism, enlightenment, independence, national revival, scientific heritage, educational reform, newspaper, magazine, representatives of modernism.

#### Introduction

The Jadidism movement that arose in the territory of Turkestan was one of the important socio-cultural movements that propagated the ideas of national awakening and enlightenment. Jadids made a great contribution to freeing the people from ignorance and backwardness, introducing a modern education system, and forming national consciousness. However, during the Soviet era, the activities of the Jadids were interpreted one-sidedly, and their scientific and educational heritage was not studied enough.

The modernist movement was formed in the territory of Turkestan at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century. Jadids emphasized that it is possible to achieve the development of society by reforming the education sector. They

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criticized the educational methods of old schools and madrassas and established "new method" schools based on new pedagogical approaches. Secular subjects were taught in these schools, and modern textbooks and methods were used in the educational process. Jadids also widely propagated educational ideas in the society through press, theater and literature<sup>1</sup>.

Many enlightened intellectuals played an important role in the development of the Jadidism movement. For example, modern representatives such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdurauf Fitrat contributed greatly to the rise of the people's spirituality with their scientific and educational activities.

Mahmudhoja Behbudi played an important role in the establishment of new method schools and the development of the press in Turkestan. Abdulla Avloni paid special attention to the issues of educating the young generation through his pedagogical views and the work "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics". Abdurauf Fitrat and Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov also carried out effective activities in the direction of promoting the ideas of modernism, developing science and culture.

The scientific and educational heritage created by the ancients plays an important role in the spiritual development of the people. The textbooks, scientific works, journalistic articles and artistic works written by them covered the important social issues of their time. The Jadids set themselves the goal of leading the nation to science, culture and development. Their activities were closely related to the ideas of realizing national identity, developing national culture and building a modern society.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, an opportunity was created to study the national history impartially and truthfully, as a result, the activities of the ancients, their scientific and educational heritage were revived. The names of Jadids were vindicated, and their scientific, literary and educational activities were widely studied. During the period of independence, many scientific studies,

<sup>1</sup> Jadidchilik: islohot, yangilanish, mustaqillik g'oyalari. – Toshkent, 2010. 12-b.

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monographs and articles devoted to the heritage of the ancients were published. Their works were reprinted and put into scientific circulation. Also, the pedagogical views and educational ideas of the Jadids began to be studied in the educational system. Hundreds of enlightened and selfless people such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvarqari, Abdulla Awlani, Ishaqkhan Ibrat, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Usman Nasir, who raised the idea of enlightenment during the colonial period of Tsarism, did it for their own personal benefit, for the benefit of the nation, and for the development of our country. Good deeds will never fade from the memory of generations<sup>2</sup>. In 1937-1953, more than 100,000 representatives of the people were victims of the repressive policy of the authoritarian regime. 13,000 of our countrymen were shot, thousands of people were unjustly tortured and sent to exile. Among them were prominent state and political figures, representatives of science, creative intellectuals, religious scholars, employees of the military and judicial system, workers and farmers and their family members.

The President's opinion that "...we need to deeply study the legacy of the modernist movement, our enlightened grandfathers. The more we study this spiritual treasure, the more we will find correct answers to the many questions that worry us even today. The more actively we promote this priceless wealth, the more our people, especially our youth, will understand the value of today's peaceful and free life<sup>3</sup>".

During the years of independence, the works of Fitrat, Cholpon, Abdulla Avloni in 2 volumes, Behbudi, Abdulla Qadiri, Sidkiy Khandayliqi, Ibrat, Ajzi, Sofizoda in 1 volume, as well as Fayzulla Khojayev, Munavvarqori, Polvonniyoz Haji Yusupov were published. The album-book "Unforgettable Figures. Representatives of the Jadid Movement" (Tashkent, 1999) with 20 famous

<sup>2</sup> Karimov I. Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch. Toshkent. 2008. B. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга мурожаатномаси. // Халқ сўзи газетаси, 2020 йил 25 январь.

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representatives of Jadids was published. Their work was included in textbooks and manuals<sup>4</sup>.

On September 16-18, 1999, an international conference was held in Tashkent on the topic "Central Asia at the beginning of the 20th century: the struggle for reforms, renewal, development and independence (modernism, autonomy, independence)" in which eminent scientists from the USA, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Turkey, Russia, India and other countries discussed the world modernism and independence movements. exchanged opinions with their Uzbek colleagues regarding the latest conclusions collected in science<sup>5</sup>. It was recognized that the Jadidic movement is a phenomenon of global importance. At the conference, an international scientific council was formed to study this problem. In recent years, large-scale work is being carried out in our country to study and research the lives and activities of our ancestors, who fought for the national independence of our country and the freedom of our people, and who were victims of political repression, and to perpetuate their names and memory. In particular, it should be noted that the names of more than 1,200 victims of political repression were acquitted by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years 2021-2024<sup>6</sup>. The adoption of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 19, 2024 "On studying and promoting the life and activities of our compatriots who were victims of political repression, and expanding the works to perpetuate their memory"<sup>7</sup> is to honor the memory of our self-sacrificing ancestors who fought for the national independence of our country and the freedom of our people and sacrificed their lives in such an honorable way, their lives and activities. It was an important factor in comprehensive learning. The Academy of Sciences, together with the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, was tasked with raising the

<sup>4</sup> <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jadidchilik>

<sup>5</sup> <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toshkent>

<sup>6</sup> Jadid. 2024-yil 26-iyul. 31-son. 1-bet.

<sup>7</sup> <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-7027939>

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electronic platform "Jadidlar.uz" of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences to a new level in terms of quality and taking measures to enrich the platform with new electronic literature, historical sources, samples of the modern press and audiovisual products<sup>8</sup>.

Abdulla Awlani's words about the education of our youth: "It is necessary to start education from the day of birth, to strengthen our bodies, to enlighten our thoughts, to beautify our morals, and to clarify our minds. The question arises: Who will do the education? Where will it be done? To this question: The first home education is the duty of the mother. The second school and madrasa education is the duty of the father, teacher, teacher and government." important<sup>9</sup>. One of the most important works carried out in our country was the vindication of the pure names of our compatriots who were condemned and persecuted as "enemy of the people", "counter-revolutionary", "nationalist", "kulak" during the years of Soviet power. The work carried out to restore historical truth and justice was primarily focused on perpetuating the memory of our compatriots who sacrificed their lives for freedom.

A memorial complex "Commemoration of Martyrs" was built in Tashkent<sup>10</sup> the state museum of the memory of the victims of repression was established on its territory. In 2017, a very important event took place in the history of this museum. When the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited this place on August 31, 2017, on the occasion of the "Remembrance Day of Repression Victims", he launched an initiative to further develop its activities and open branches of the museum in the regions as well<sup>11</sup>. Based on this, on November 22, 2017, the government's decision "On measures to establish the State Museum of Repression Victims' Memorial under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Repression Victims' Memorial Museums in the structure

<sup>8</sup> Jadid. 2024-yil 26-iyul. 31-son. 2-bet.

<sup>9</sup> Abdulla Avloniy. Jadidlar to'plami - "Yoshlar nashriyoti uyi, 2022. 84-85-betlar.

<sup>10</sup> [https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shahidlar\\_xotirasi\\_yodgorlik\\_majmui](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shahidlar_xotirasi_yodgorlik_majmui)

<sup>11</sup> Jadid. 2024-yil 26-iyul. 31-son. 2-bet.

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of higher education institutions in the regions" was adopted. Thus, the museum was transferred to the Cabinet of Ministers, and its activities were expanded and improved. Repression victims' memory museums were established in 13 higher educational institutions of Karakalpakstan republic and regions<sup>12</sup>.

In 2021, on the order of the head of state, the museum of the memory of the victims of the Kashkadarya region was newly created in the Odina mosque in the city of Karshi. The museum, established in this historical monument, which was converted into a NKVD prison during the Soviet era, was ceremonially opened on October 11, 2021 with the participation of our head of state<sup>13</sup>.

On October 8, 2020, the adoption of the Presidential Decree "On the further study of the legacy of the victims of repression and additional measures to perpetuate their memory" raised the ongoing work on perpetuating the memory of the martyrs to a new level of quality. Based on this document, 14 memorial books of "Victims of Repression" were prepared in the regions of our country, and information about about 40 thousand compatriots was included in it<sup>14</sup>.

Undoubtedly, the tasks specified in the decision are of incomparable importance in researching the most subtle aspects of the policy of repression that took place in the years 1937-1953, and in deeply studying the lives and activities of our ancestors who sacrificed their dear lives for the country and the nation. installation, it is planned to celebrate the first week of October in our country as the "Week of Remembrance of the Victims of Political Repression".

In particular, officials were given tasks to prepare plays and films dedicated to our oppressed ancestors, which paves the way for further expansion of the scope of work in this regard. In particular, the task of organizing scientific expeditions to research the life and activities of the victims of repression in cooperation with various foreign foundations, archives, museums, libraries and other scientific and educational institutions and relevant experts has been determined. Because this

<sup>12</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-5450164?ONDATE=03.03.2025>

<sup>13</sup> Jadid. 2024-yil 26-iyul. 31-son. 2-bet.

<sup>14</sup> Jadid. 2024-yil 26-iyul. 31-son. 3-bet.

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initiative will open a new opportunity to study the legacy of our brave and brave grandfathers who sacrificed their lives for the development of the country and the development of the country during the time of the former regime, which is currently preserved abroad<sup>15</sup>In a word, a nation that has no historical memory, forgets its past, and does not appreciate its ancestors has no future. In New Uzbekistan, which is striving for high goals, historical justice has been decided, national traditions and values are glorified, and the age-old dreams of our people are coming true. The new decisions adopted by our Honorable President were another clear proof of this<sup>16</sup>.

The Jadidism movement is an important socio-educational phenomenon in the history of Turkestan, and it is of great importance in the national revival and spiritual development of the people. In the years of independence, the restoration of the heritage of the ancients has become one of the important scientific directions that serve the impartial study of national history, the restoration of spiritual values, and the development of society. The scientific and educational heritage of the ancients has not lost its importance even today, and it is important in educating the young generation in an educated, enlightened and patriotic spirit.

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<sup>15</sup> Jadid. 2024-yil 26-iyul. 31-son. 2-bet.

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