

JADID MOVEMENT IN THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

Mamatova M

Student of Navai State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Annotation: By the Jadid movement, very great people come to our eyes. It is the people who have whitened their dignity for the prosperity of our nation.

Key words: Ismailbek Gasprinsky, Dukchi eshon, Bukhara.

Jadidism first arose in the Crimea in the 80s of the 19th century among the Crimean Tatars under the leadership of Ismailbek Gasprinsky. The exponents of the jadidist movement often referred to themselves as progressives, later jadids. The progressive Progressive progressive forces of the time, first of all, understood the need to reform society, feeling that the intelligentsia was lagging behind the universal progress of the local population. Jadidism was primarily a political movement with a focus on Essence. There are periods of its formation and defeat, which can be conditionally divided into four.

In Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva, these periods include 1895-1905; 1906-1916; 1917-1920; 1921-1929. In the first period, a strong settlement of Tsarist Russia is observed in Turkestan. With the help of his political agents (representatives), he not only limited the powers of the local Khan and Emir, but also transformed them into puppets, creating conditions for the operation and residence of Russian and Western investors, in the interests of various companies, Joint-Stock Companies. The demands and needs of the local population were ignored at the same time, the inability to reckon with their religious beliefs, customs, ignoring them increased. The stakes with a high level of life, science were replaced by inexperienced ones, bribery, socio-political injustice flared up. Restrictions on the activities of madrasas and schools, the replacement of local place names with Russian terms, even went so far as to place a cross on the neck of the veterans during the trial. The plight of the time was well described by Muhammadali Khalfa Sobir's son (Dukchi eshon) in his "Khitobnoma"(1898)towards the people. Progressive forces thinking about the prospect of a nation existed among almost all classes of the people — artisans, farmers, merchants, owners, scribes. The intelligentsia initially decided to start the fight against chorism from the centuries — old backwardness of the people—from the political and educational front. In such a historical context, the jadidism movement has found a favorable ground for development in the Turkestan region. From among the jadids, mature scientists, modern knowledgeable specialists in the fields of industry and ziroat, cultural figures grew up and dreamed of seeing the land prosperous and their homeland independently, fighting along the way. In the struggle of the jadids for the independence of Turkestan, the following directions were mainly priority: expanding the network of schools of the new method; sending able youth to study abroad; forming various educational societies and theater troupes; building a national Democratic state in Turkestan with the promotion of socio-political consciousness of the people, publishing newspapers and magazines. This could only be done if a strong party of Jadid intellectuals was formed.

The main ideas and goals of jadidism

Liberation of Turkestan from medieval backwardness and religious prejudice, reform of Sharia, spread enlightenment to the people, struggle for the establishment of an autonomous government in Turkestan, constitutional monarchy and parliament in Bukhara and Khiva, later building a free and prosperous society by establishing a democratic republican system, introducing a stable national currency and forming a national army.

In Tashkent, Fergana, Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva, a movement of jadidism was formed from societies and associations of cultural and educational orientation, opened by some groups of people with new views and progressives.

Founders of Turkestan region

On top of those who give rise to the jadidism movement in Turkestan are Mahmudhoja Behbudiy, Abdukadir Shukuri (Shakuriy), Ajzi (Samarkand), Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdullah Avlani, Majid Qori Qadiri, Ubaydulla hoja.

References:

1. Salomov, S., Aliyev, H. M., & Rakhmanov, R. R. (2022). MORPHOMETRIC INDICATORS OF THE GROWTH OF THE THICKNESS OF THE LAYERS OF THE VISUAL CORTEX (FIELD 17, 18, and 19) OF THE LEFT AND RIGHT HEMISPHERES OF THE BRAIN IN A HUMAN IN POST-NATAL ONTOGENESIS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(1), 875-878.
2. Izbosarovna, O. M. (2022). FLOWERING PLANTS USED IN LANDSCAPING WORK. *British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development*, 10, 184-190.
3. Izbosarovna, O. M. (2022). CARE AND FEEDING OF CARP FISH. *British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development*, 10, 108-113.
4. Ачилова, З. (2023). Словообразовательные и грамматические трудности при переводе испанского текста на русский. *Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций*, 2(6 Part 6), 220-224.
5. Ачилова, З. П. МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЙ Эргашев Алишер Фарход угли.
6. Nozimjon o'g, S. S., & Mahramovich, K. S. (2024). The Chemical Composition Of The White Carrak Plant And Its Medicinal Role. *Texas Journal of Medical Science*, 29, 78-80.
7. АЧИЛОВА, З. LAS PARTICULARIDADES DE LA COMPETENCIA COMUNICATIVA DE LOS ESTUDIANTES.
8. Nozimjon o'g'li, S. S., & Makhmudovich, A. H. (2024). The Most Effective Drugs in the Treatment of Myocarditis Disease. *Health & Medical Sciences*, 1(2), 6-6.

9. Xoliyorova, S., Tilyabov, M., & Pardayev, U. (2024). EXPLAINING THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF CHEMISTRY TO 7TH GRADE STUDENTS IN GENERAL SCHOOLS BASED ON STEAM. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 362-365.
10. Narzullayev, M., Xoliyorova, S., Pardayev, U., & Tilyabov, M. (2024). THE METHOD OF ORGANIZING CHEMISTRY LESSONS USING THE CASE STUDY METHOD. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(5), 119-123.
11. Xayrullo o'g, P. U. B., & Rajabboyovna, K. X. (2024). Incorporating Real-World Applications into Chemistry Curriculum: Enhancing Relevance and Student Engagement. *FAN VA TA'LIM INTEGRATSIYASI (INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION)*, 1(3), 44-49.