

**HISTORICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE JADID MOVEMENT
AND THE IDEAS OF NATIONAL AWAKENING**

G'aybulloyeva Charos O'rinboy qizi

Student at Termez State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract. This article provides a scholarly analysis of the Jadid movement that emerged in the territory of Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and examines its role in the formation of ideas of national awakening. The Jadid movement is explored on the basis of historical sources as an enlightenment-oriented movement aimed at introducing modern education, fostering national self-awareness, and raising social and political consciousness. The article analyzes the activities of Jadid intellectuals in the fields of education, publishing, literature, and culture, as well as their ideas directed toward national development.

Keywords: Jadid movement, national awakening, enlightenment, national consciousness, Jadid intellectuals, new-method schools, Turkestan, socio-political development.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The issue of the Jadid movement and the ideas of national revival is one of the most important objects of research in Uzbek historiography and literary studies. During the years of independence, studies on this topic were enriched in content, and the socio-political, cultural-enlightenment and ideological aspects of the Jadid movement began to be studied on a deep scientific basis. While previous Soviet-era studies were dominated by a one-sided, class approach to the Jadid movement, current scientific literature interprets this movement as an important stage in the process of national revival. B. Kasimov's studies analyzed the factors that formed the Jadid movement, its main ideas and the activities of its representatives based on historical sources. The author evaluates the Jadids as enlightened intellectuals who fought for the development of the nation, emphasizing that their main goal was to awaken the people through modern knowledge [1]. This approach allows us to interpret Jadidism not only as an educational reform, but also as a broad social movement. The works of Abdurauf Fitrat are an important source for revealing the theoretical foundations of the Jadidism ideology. Fitrat put forward the issues of national liberation, awareness of national identity, and spiritual renewal in his journalistic and artistic works. His views show that the Jadidism movement had not only a practical, but also a deep ideological basis [2].

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, Turkestan society was in a state of deep socio-political and spiritual crisis. As a result of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire, the political rights of the local people were limited, their economic opportunities were narrowed, and the education system, based on old-fashioned methods, did not meet the requirements of the time. The Jadid movement was, in its essence, an enlightenment movement, the main idea of which was to bring the people out of ignorance and backwardness, develop modern education and culture, and form a national consciousness. The Jadids criticized the ineffectiveness of old-fashioned schools and proposed the establishment of schools based on the "new method" - that is, education in a new way. The teaching of the native language, history, geography, and natural sciences in these schools served as an important factor in the process of

understanding national identity. Representatives of Uzbek Jadidism - Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloniy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Chulpon and other intellectuals, not indifferent to the fate of the nation, promoted the ideas of national revival through their works, publicistic speeches and pedagogical activities. They saw education as the main means of reforming society. Abdulla Avloniy emphasized that "Education is a matter of life and death for us," and argued that the future of the nation directly depends on spiritual and intellectual development [3].

The Jadid movement was not limited to the field of education, but influenced a wide range of social strata through the press, literature, theater, and public activities. In particular, through publications such as "Taraqqiy", "Sadoi Turkiston", and "Hurshid", the Jadids encouraged the people to politically awaken, to national unity, and to think independently. This further elevated Jadidism to the level of a national revival movement. In this regard, the Jadid movement is an important historical stage in the formation of the national consciousness of the peoples of Turkestan, their orientation towards a modern society, and spiritual resistance in the conditions of colonialism [4]. Jadids are the devotees of national revival who aimed to bring the people out of the darkness of ignorance with the light of knowledge and enlightenment. This article analyzes the factors that led to the emergence of the Jadid movement, along with its main ideas, and its place in the process of national revival based on scientific sources.

In the work of Abdulla Avloni, issues of education and enlightenment occupy a central place. In the work "Turkish Rose or Morality", the author pays special attention to education as the basis of social development and justifies the role of moral and spiritual factors in the process of national awakening [3]. This work is today an important scientific source in studying the pedagogical concept of the Jadid movement.

Also, studies devoted to the Jadid press and literature highlight the aspirations of the Jadids to form national consciousness through their journalistic activities. It is noted in scientific literature that publications such as "Taraqqiy", "Sadoi Turkiston", "Oyina" were the main means of conveying the ideas of Jadidism to the masses. These sources indicate that the Jadidism movement acquired a mass character [4]. In general, the analyzed literature allows us to evaluate the Jadidism movement as an important historical event in the process of national awakening of the peoples of Turkestan. At the same time, the lack of sufficient depth in some studies of the socio-political impact of Jadidism indicates the need for a more extensive scientific analysis of this topic.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

In the process of analyzing the Jadid movement and the ideas of national revival, the impact of this movement on the social, cultural and spiritual life of Turkestan society is clearly evident. As a result of the activities of the Jadids, the attitude towards education in society changed, the process of understanding national identity accelerated, and a new way of thinking began to form in the social consciousness.

The analysis shows that the Jadid movement operated in several main directions, all of which served the ideas of national revival:

- ✓ reforming the education system;
- ✓ developing the national press;
- ✓ awakening social consciousness through literature and art;

- ✓ promoting the ideas of national unity and development.

The results of the analysis show that the new method schools established by the Jadids served as a key factor in the formation of national consciousness. The teaching of the native language, national history and geography in these schools directly influenced the understanding of the national identity of the younger generation. The pedagogical activities of Abdulla Avloni and Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov are a vivid example of this. Also, the ideas of national revival were conveyed to the general public through the Jadid press. In their publications, the Jadids called on the people to science, unity and development. This led to an increase in social activity in society.

RESULTS.

Based on the analysis, the following conclusions were drawn:

- ✓ The Jadid movement was a key factor in the formation of ideas of national revival in Turkestan;
- ✓ Educational reform is the most effective direction of Jadid activity;
- ✓ The Jadid press played an important role in the formation of national consciousness and increasing social activity;
- ✓ The Jadid movement manifested itself as a form of spiritual resistance in colonial conditions [5].

The results show that the Jadid movement is not only a historical phenomenon, but also has important theoretical and practical significance in the formation of today's ideas of national development.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that the Jadid movement was an important driving force in the process of national awakening in Turkestan society. The activities of the Jadids, covering various spheres of society, served, first of all, to form national consciousness and establish a new way of thinking. This allows us to assess Jadidism not as a narrow-minded educational movement, but as a broad socio-cultural and ideological process. A comparison of the literature and the results of the analysis shows that the activities of the Jadid movement in the field of education were its most effective and long-term impact. Through the new method schools, the Jadids aimed not only to increase literacy, but also to form an awareness of national identity in the younger generation, as well as patriotism and a modern worldview. At the same time, it can be seen that the activities of the Jadid movement through the press and literature led to an increase in socio-political activity in society. The ideas of national unity, development, and free thinking put forward in the publications of the Jadids formed a critical attitude towards colonial policies in the public consciousness. However, the results of this study show that although the Jadids did not directly engage in political struggle, the national consciousness and social thinking they formed created an important foundation for subsequent political processes.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the results of this study show that the Jadid movement was an important component of the national awakening process that occurred in Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Jadid movement manifested itself as a comprehensive movement aimed at spiritually awakening the people, forming national consciousness, and directing them towards

the path of modern development in the conditions of socio-political colonialism. During the study, it was scientifically proven that the Jadids had a strong influence on the process of national identity awareness through educational reform, press, literature, and public activities [6]. The Jadid press, in turn, increased social activity in the minds of the people and contributed to the widespread spread of ideas of national unity and development. The results of the study also indicate the need to evaluate the Jadid movement not only as an educational movement, but also as a form of ideological and spiritual resistance that served national awakening. The legacy of the Jadids is a lesson and a guide for today's young generation.

In general, the Jadid movement has an important historical significance in the process of the Uzbek people's understanding of their national identity, spiritual upliftment, and aspiration towards a modern society, and its in-depth scientific study provides important theoretical and practical conclusions for today's young generation [7].

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