



**THE ROLE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE "KOMAK" ORGANIZATION IN THE
JADIDIST MOVEMENT IN TURKESTAN**

Olimova Zulfiyaxon Ibrohimjon kizi

Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

Faculty of Social and Applied Sciences

History major 3rd year student

zulfiyaolimova98@gmail.com

Abstract: This article provides information about the activities of the “Ko’mak” organization in the activities of the Jadid movement in Turkestan. As a result of the activities of this organization, several students from Turkestan have the opportunity to study and learn in other foreign developed countries. The organization has provided them with comprehensive assistance. It has been providing extensive assistance to young people in directing students to the field of science.

Keywords: Turkestan, “Ko’mak” organization, Tsarist Russia, “Turon”, “Imdodiya”, “Sho’roi Islamiya” and “Turk adam markaziyat”, Dorul ilmi Sharqiya, “Adabiyot to’garagi”, Elbek, “Ikki uyum”, “Tabiyatdan khavob”, Berlin, Moscow, Baku, “Zarafshon” newspaper.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, Turkestan was in a state of political, cultural and economic crisis. In a country whose development level had declined to a certain extent as a result of the colonial policy of Tsarist Russia, the Turkestan intelligentsia took measures to free itself from the colonial oppression of the Russian Empire, establish its own national statehood, develop economically and spiritually, and educate the people. Their progressive movement played an important role in the rich history of the centuries-old Uzbek people. Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Ubaydulla Khodjayev, Obidjon Mahmudov, Abdurauf Fitrat, Cholpon, Saidnosir Mirjalilov and others took the first step towards uniting the people of Turkestan under the banner of national independence and seizing power and establishing a national Uzbek state. Based on the existing historical conditions of that time, they established educational societies such as "Turon" and "Imdodiya" as well as national political organizations such as "Sho'roi Islamiya" and "Turk Adam Markaziyat". After the establishment of the Soviet system of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, on April 21, 1918, Turkestan State University was established in the new part of Tashkent under the leadership of A.V. Popov. Both the teaching staff and students of this higher education institution consisted mainly of representatives of European nationality. For the children of the local people, on May 12, 1918, the Turkestan Muslim People's Medical Academy was opened in the old part of Tashkent under the leadership of Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov and began its activities. Mahmudkhodja Behbudi They began to open a branch of this institute in Samarkand. However, the Bolshevik government did not give permission. As the Soviets consolidated their power in the country, the Turkestan People's Institute of Medicine was also closed in 1920. Thus, the institute operated for 2 years. At that time, there were no secondary schools that prepared students for admission to Turkestan State University. As a result, the number of local students among the students of Turkestan State University was even smaller than the number of Uzbek students in Moscow. In particular, during the 1920-1921 academic year, only 2 out of 2,500 students of the Turkestan Institute of Medicine, 3 out of 200 students of the Darul ilmi Sharqiya

(Institute of Oriental Studies) were Uzbek children, and there were no Uzbek students at all among the 70 students studying at the Tashkent Railway Workers' Faculty. This situation caused strong opposition from local intellectuals and young people. As a result, the idea of educating young students abroad was once again put on the agenda. The Uzbek Council of Knowledge was considered important in organizing and managing the education system in Turkestan. But even for its effective implementation, many artificial obstacles were placed by the Soviet authorities. Seeing such a situation, the Uzbek academic community could not remain a spectator. "At least, they set to work with hope and formed a commission from among the students who were going abroad, and appointed Sayyidalikhoja, who was one of their members, as the head of this commission, and formed an association called "Komak". Although the association worked day and night and begged from various sides, it managed to send one person abroad (in our opinion, Abdulvaxob Murodiy)."

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Support organization - was established at the beginning of the 20th century by the progressives of the new era in order to help young people in Turkestan study abroad, to send young people studying in local schools and madrasas to higher educational institutions abroad, and to assist young people studying in Russia. In the emergence of this society, the "Literature Circle" of Uzbek youth studying in secondary and higher schools under the Uzbek Board of Education of the Commissariat of Education served as the main nucleus. On April 8, 1922, the group published a one-time magazine called "Armug'on". It served as a great experimental school for young writers. This magazine included an article about Mahmudkhoj Behbudi, who was honored as the father of the Turkestan Jadids, the poem "About Tilak" by the Andijan Jadid Cho'lpon, and the "Historical Stories" by Abdulla Avloni, as well as the works of young people such as Batu, Sh. Sulaymon, Oybek, and especially Khosiyat Tillakhon kizi, Manzura. Special attention was paid to the poems of poets such as Sabir Qori kizi and Kh. Taji kizi. Also, the proverbs "O'sik ruhim" by Sattor Jabbor, who later continued his education in Germany, and "Tabiatdan khawb" by Sayyidalikhoja, testify to the strong artistic taste of the young writers gathered in the circle.

"In his editorial "Two Currents", Elbek calls on young people to move forward towards a great goal. He calls on them not to follow different currents, but to work on their own knowledge, strength, and intelligence. He says that a person "must study, gain knowledge, and rise through the profession. Most importantly, a person must have his own intelligence. The basis of our tragedies is gullibility. It is no secret that by trusting people, some nobles have caused unrest among the people. Those who trusted were deceived. Long live young men with their own heads and free minds! "Down with those who lose their own iyya and work with someone else's brains!" he concludes his article. We should also emphasize that since May 1922, Tashkent began intensively selecting students to study abroad and distributing them to educational institutions according to the necessary directions. The ideological leadership of the "Ko'mak" association was carried out by Abdurauf Fitrat and Abdulhamid Chu'lpon, while Abdulla Rakhimboyev, Akmal Ikromov, Elbek, Qayyum Ramazon and Batular made a great contribution to the organization. As a result, large-scale practical work was launched and began to be implemented one after another. Talented and educated students of Jadid schools soon began to flock to Tashkent from different parts of the country. In a short period of time, a list of hundreds of students who wanted to study abroad under the umbrella of the "Ko'mak" organization was formed.

RESULTS

The current head of the "Ko'mak" central organization, Salimkhon Tillakhonov, says that the organization has received invaluable help from many people, especially young people working in government agencies. Now they are performing the services assigned to them without looking back. These students organized clubs, theaters, and gatherings in several places. However, by this time, due to various pressures, the central support organization was also forced to practically cease its activities. The termination of the activities of the central "Support" organization was

first reported in the press in an article by Kasim Sorokin. The “Support” organization, which began its work in Turkestan a year ago with great hopes and goals, now has only one person left. This year, the number of young people wishing to study abroad has increased threefold compared to previous years. However, there is neither money nor a single responsible person left to organize and run the organization. The organization has now begun to work at the regional and lower levels. In particular, the Samarkand branch of the “Ko’mak” association has also carried out large-scale events. Teacher Ismatulla Rahmatullazoda went to the cities of Jizzakh and Uratepa, collected a total of 9,571 soums and handed them over to the “Ko’mak” organization in Samarkand. The “Zarafshon” newspaper reports that they are unable to send aid to students studying in Russia and other cities from the cities of Samarkand, Khujand, Uratepa, and Kattakurgan, as they do not know their addresses. The newspaper also placed advertisements asking for students in need of aid and their addresses. On Sunday, April 29, 1923, a group of intellectuals in Samarkand held a literary evening of support and collected 7,000 soums from the people for the benefit of the organization. As the person who was most active in such works and helped the most, Haji Muin Shukrullayev set a personal example for many. The Samarkand branch of the "Komak" organization sent four hundred soums each to three students from Samarkand and two from Khojand studying in Baku. Of course, such assistance was carried out regularly.

“In the interrogation report of Safa Saidmurodov, one of the victims of the Soviet repression policy, dated July 7, 1938, he stated: “In 1923, a group of young people from the village of Iqon in Turkestan, Abdullayev Karim, Ahmedov Iso, Junayev Beglar, Norkoziyev Atakhon and others, came to Tashkent and began studying at various educational institutions. We, along with other students, worked in “Ko’mak”. We went to various places to collect money from the population and sent it either to Berlin or to Uzbek students in cities such as Moscow, Petersburg, Baku. I also participated in these fundraisers.” From the above example, it can be seen that the “Ko’mak” organization was continued by the students who founded it. In order to further strengthen its political position in Turkestan, the Soviet government began training Turkestan youth in the main central cities of Russia. Such studies were a few months of rabfak - working faculties, and the young people who graduated from them were mainly involved in the work of introducing Soviet policy and ideology in Turkestan. There were almost no Turkestan students in Russian educational institutions that trained personnel who could serve the national economy or the development of science and technology in Turkestan.

DISCUSSION

The "Komak" organization, which was created to educate young Turkestan students abroad, was also an expression of the specific protest of national progressive youth against the injustices of Soviet educational policy. In the academic year of 1922-1923, more than seventy students were sent to Germany, In the following years, it was not possible for any students to join it. On the contrary, the Soviet leaders began to look for various ways to return these students in 1924. In the 1922-1923 academic year, about 150 students were sent to Moscow and St. Petersburg, and more than 50 to Baku, but in the following years, the number of students sent to these cities also decreased. Those who were sent were sent only with the permission of various communist departments. Thus, the Central "Komak" organization did not function for even a year. However, among the more than two hundred students sent abroad by this organization, outstanding scientists, engineers, and architects who made a worthy contribution to the development of world science grew up.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the “Komak” organization served as a real gateway for young students who wanted to study abroad during this period. A number of people became experts in their field. Unfortunately, most of them were killed during the Stalinist repressions in 1937-1938. Nevertheless, we can say with full confidence that they laid the foundation for the modern agricultural, irrigation, chemical, medical, energy and textile industries of Uzbekistan. The study

of their labor activities in Uzbekistan, the study of their scientific and literary heritage is of particular scientific importance.

REFERENCES

1. Irzayev B. Turkiston jadidlarining “Ko’mak” tashkiloti [Matn] – Toshkent: Toshkent islom universiteti, 2016.
2. Elbek. Ikki oqim. Armug’on. 1922-yil 8-aprel.
3. Xumsonlik. So’nggi ko’makni kimlardan kutishimiz kerak? // Turkiston. 27-yanvar 1923-yil.
4. Ibrohimov A. “Ko’mak” uyushmasidagi o’rtoqlarimga// “Turkiston”. 1923-yil 14-mart.
5. Sulaymonov Sh. Ovrupoda Turkiston o’quvchilari. Turkiston. 1923-yil, 1-yanvar.
6. <https://arxiv.uz> sayti.
7. <https://wikipedia.org> sayti.
8. <https://ziyo.com> kutubxonasi.