



JADIDIST MOVEMENT AND JADID PROTESTERS IN TURKESTAN

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Abstract: *The Jadid movement is a socio-political and cultural movement that emerged in Turkestan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and was promoted by reformist intellectuals. The Jadids aimed to raise the education and culture of the peoples of Turkestan, establish new schools of thought, develop a national press, and implement social reforms. Among them are such prominent figures as Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, and Abdulla Avloniy, whose activities played a significant role in awakening public consciousness. This movement is historically significant for its fight against colonialism, national revival, and promotion of the ideas of enlightenment.*

Keywords: *Jadidism, Turkestan, enlightenment, new method schools, national revival, Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvarqori, Abdulla Avloniy, national press, reform, colonialism.*

The Jadid movement in Turkestan took shape in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and played an important role in the country's development and national revival. The Jadids set themselves the goal of leading society towards progress through enlightenment and science, fighting colonial oppression, and promoting the growth of the people's political and cultural consciousness.

Representatives of this movement, including Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, and Abdulla Avloniy, selflessly served to establish new schools of thought, develop the national press, and awaken the people through theater and literature. As a result of their activities,



a sense of national identity has been strengthened among the peoples of Turkestan, and interest in modern knowledge and technologies has increased.

This study analyzes the reasons for the emergence of the Jadid movement, its main ideas, and the activities of its representatives. The impact of this movement on Turkestan society and its role in national awakening will also be highlighted.

Major figures of the Turkestan Jadid movement

By the beginning of the 20th century, dozens of Jadid-style schools had opened in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and the cities of the Fergana Valley. The Jadids educated and enlightened young people in schools and, through them, promoted the ideas of national statehood to establish an independent state in Turkestan. By the beginning of the 20th century, a whole generation of new intellectuals emerged in Turkestan, representatives of which made a great contribution to the development of the spiritual and educational sphere of the country and the development of national culture. These were Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Abdukadir Shakuriy, Said Ahmad Siddiqiy Ajziy in Samarkand, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloniy, Ubaydullahkhodja Asadullahkhodjayev in Tashkent, Abdurauf Fitrat, Sadriddin Ayniy, Fayzulla Khojayev in Bukhara, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoz, Obidjon Mahmudov, Abdulhamid Chulpon, Is'hoqkhon Ibrat in the Fergana Valley, Bobokhun Salimov in Khiva, Polvonniyoz hoji Yusupov and others. They are patriots, enlighteners, and are considered the founders and leaders of the Jadid movement in Turkestan.

Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy (1875–1919), recognized as the "father of the Central Asian Jadids", played a significant role in unifying the Jadids of Turkestan. He was born on January 19, 1875, in the village of Bakhshitepa, near Samarkand. He studied first in Samarkand and then in Bukhara madrasahs, rising to the rank of imam-khatib, qazi, and then mufti. Behbudi was the founder and leader of the



Central Asian Jadid movement. He is considered a person who made a great contribution to the development of the Enlightenment movement in Turkestan. At Behbudi's initiative, a library was established, named the "Behbudi Library" in honor of his father.



Figure 1 M. Behbudi

Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov (1878–1931) was an enlightened political figure who fought for freedom and the future of the nation in Turkestan, and one of the major representatives of the Jadid movement. Since 1904, he has been an active participant in socio-political and educational movements in the country. He was an initiator and practitioner of the opening of Jadid schools, the founder and editor of national newspapers and magazines, and a promoter of Jadid theater. Munavvarqori created textbooks for schools such as "Adibi avval", "Adibi soniy", and "Yer yuzi".



Figure 2 Munavvarqori



Abdulla Avloni, one of the active participants in the reform movement, which initially had a cultural and educational character, and later acquired a political and social character, was born in Tashkent in 1878 into a family of craftsmen. He was educated at school and madrasah, becoming an enlightened and deeply knowledgeable figure of his time. Abdulla Avloni made a significant contribution to the development of education, the press, and theater in the country, and in 1907 he founded the newspaper "Shuhrat".

He created textbooks such as "First Teacher", "Second Teacher", and "Turkish Rose Garden or Ethics" for the new school he founded. Other national progressives such as Behbudiy, Munavvarqori, and Abdulla Avloni also carried out educational activities and opened new schools, charitable societies, libraries, and bookstores.

National characteristics of the Jadid movement

The representatives of the Turkestan Jadid movement were enlightened people.

Enlightenment thinkers are broadly defined as those who spread knowledge. In a political sense, Enlightenment is expressed in the liberation of the people and the promotion of the ideas of national statehood. The Turkestan enlighteners interpreted ignorance, lack of knowledge, lack of culture, fanaticism, and religious fanaticism as the true causes of human suffering. They fought against tsarist autocracy (absolutism) and advocated for political freedom and human rights. Enlightenment movements in different countries had their own unique, national characteristics, but they also had common aspects. These aspects were also reflected in the activities of the Jadids of Turkestan. In particular, they followed the path of combating the existing system, all its negative manifestations and shortcomings in the economic, social and legal spheres; forming, supporting and protecting education, freedom, the human and cultural aspects of life, improving spiritual and moral standards; protecting the interests of the people and striving



sincerely to increase their well-being. The Jadids continued democratic and progressive ideas in Turkestan, using the legacy that had existed in Turkestan for a long time, namely Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Bedil, and Boborahim Mashrab. Among the achievements of Turkestan's progressive intellectuals, the most significant was the creation of a public education system independent of the ruling ideology.

Conclusion

The Jadid movement in Turkestan took shape in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and became an important historical event that served to accelerate the educational, political, and cultural development of the nation. Representatives of this movement worked selflessly to free society from ignorance and backwardness, develop science and technology, promote national identity, and fight against colonialism.

The new method schools established by the Jadids created opportunities for the peoples of Turkestan to receive modern education. Through the press, literature, and art, they sought to elevate the consciousness and thinking of the people. The activities of Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloniy and other Jadid figures left an indelible mark on the socio-cultural life of Turkestan.

However, the Jadid movement was severely persecuted by colonial policies and later by the Soviet authorities. Most Jadids were repressed for their efforts towards the progress of the nation. Nevertheless, the ideas of the Jadid movement had a great influence on the development of later national revival and independence movements.

Today, the progressive ideas of the Jadids have not lost their importance in the development of national education, enlightenment, and culture. Their reformist activities serve as a great lesson for the future of the nation. Therefore, studying



and promoting the heritage of the Jadids is also important for our modern development.

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