

# THE ROLE OF THE JADID MOVEMENT IN RAISING NATIONAL SPIRITUALITY

Kurbanova Shakhnoza Umarbaevna  
Faculty of Humanities 4th Year Student of the Faculty of History  
Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Normatov Otabek Makhmatjonovich  
Academic Supervisor, Associate Professor,  
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in History  
o.normatov@cspu.uz

## Abstract

The article examines the general content of the Jadid movement and its role in raising the spirituality of the people. In particular, there were also meaningful comments on the instructive teachings of our scientists and educators who worked in the past.

**Keywords:** Jadid, enlightenment, Jadidism, spiritual heritage, spirituality, science, education.

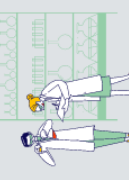
## Introduction

Jadidism and Enlightenment are great historical movements that arose with the aim of enlightening the nation and raising its spirituality. The Jadids were not ordinary educators seeking to make the population literate. They were well aware of the socio-political and economic situation that had developed in Turkestan during the colonial period, the level of the spiritual state of the people, and were able to deeply analyze the causes of these processes.

They understood that in order to ensure the independence of Turkestan and bring local peoples to the path of social, political, economic and spiritual development, it was necessary, first of all, to develop the general cultural, spiritual and educational level of the people, based on the requirements and capabilities of the era. Their activities in developing public education, restoring the national cultural and spiritual heritage, calling for the study of the culture and experience of European peoples were ultimately linked to the goals of achieving independence. The Jadids deeply understood that only an educated, cultured, enlightened and spiritual nation is capable of solving major historical problems.

The main essence of the Jadid movement was to justify the fact that independence and the creation of a national state can only be achieved by pulling the nation out of the swamp of backwardness and superstition. Просвещеники и джадиды были бескорыстными людьми, готовыми мобилизовать все свои силы и талант ради целей духовного совершенствования нации.

The transition of mankind from one society to another, from one historical period to another begins with the Age of Enlightenment. The most mature, intelligent, selfless and far-sighted spiritual people of our time are engaged in enlightenment. Enlightenment thinkers usually put



forward ideas that are important for the era, for the present and future of society, country and people, and fight for the implementation of these ideas.

Enlightenment eliminates spiritual dependence, fear and ignorance and gives man incomparable divine power and unsurpassed potential. That is why freedom fighters believe that the freedom of a country and a nation lies in the enlightened awakening of the people, and fight for enlightenment. Our people have always strived for enlightenment. This country has produced scientists who have made significant contributions to the development of world science. They have amazed scientists all over the world in both secular and religious sciences. Our great scholars of the past, such as al-Farabi, al-Khwarizmi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mirza Ulugbek and others, not only reached the heights of knowledge, but also widely propagated it – enlightenment – and educated students.

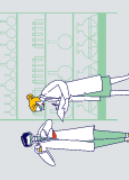
The Turkestan school of education has a rich past and great heritage. Mahmudhoja Behbudiy, Munavvar kari Abdurashidkhan oglu, Abdulkadir Shakuriy, Ashurali Zohiriy, Saidrasul Saidaziziy, Iskokhan Ibrat, Ahmad Donishiy began their activities at the end of the 19th century and believed that education was the only way to liberate the country and people from national oppression and backwardness. These selfless people fought with all their might against the tyrannical regime and ignorance, spiritual slavery and oppression. These enlightened ancestors of ours traveled the world, got acquainted with the scientific traditions and culture of the peoples of the world and deeply understood that only the light of knowledge can lead a colonial country and its shackles to freedom and destroy them.

That is why they, first of all, showed an example of determination and enthusiasm both in theoretical and practical terms in the development of school and educational work in our country. It seems that Jadidism and Enlightenment are great historical movements that arose with the aim of enlightening the nation and raising its spirituality. The formation of the Jadid movement in Turkestan went through three stages.

The first stage covers the period from the 1880s to 1905; the second stage covers the period from 1905 to the October Revolution of 1917; the third stage covers the period from the October Revolution of 1917 to the end of the 1930s. These periods are distinguished by their unique features and characteristics.

Under the oppression of the Soviet regime, we did not have the opportunity to properly evaluate the Jadid movement and give it the recognition it deserved. On the contrary, the representatives of the Jadid movement were declared supporters of the ideology of pan-Turkism and pan-Islamism, which promoted the ideas of nationalism. They were called "nationalists" and repressed.

The ideas of the Jadid movement, which mobilized its knowledge, intellect, faith and its entire life for the national freedom of the Uzbek people, national independence and the happy future of our Motherland, were not in vain. Thanks to the independence of our Motherland, they have now been fully realized, their names have been restored, and their works have been published. A museum of victims of repression and Martyrs' Square have been created.



The noble deeds of young patriots, enlightened people and selfless people who, despite their personal interests and pleasures, acted for the benefit of the people and the nation, for the benefit of the development of our country, will never be forgotten by generations.

Innovation means novelty, a new method. This is a general name for the supporters of the new modern school, typography, methods and ways of national development. The main ideas and goals of Jadidism are: liberation of Turkestan from the Middle Ages, feudal backwardness and superstitions; bringing the country, people and nation to the path of modern development by rejecting the "Ancient Method" and introducing the "Modern Method", building a national state, building a free and prosperous society with a constitutional, parliamentary and presidential system of government, granting the Turkic languages the status of state languages, creating a national army, etc.

Jadidism in Turkestan is distinguished by the fact that it was a social movement that arose during the national liberation struggle and began to open a new page in the history of the Uzbek people. Their worldview was dominated by such ideas as patriotism, nationalism, enlightenment, and progressivism. The Jadids put the liberation of the country from colonial oppression above all else. The Jadids realized the need to develop national self-awareness in order to achieve freedom and independence. Through this, they wanted to create a national awakening. They saw this as education and upbringing - enlightenment. That is why the Jadids worked tirelessly to create a new system of education and upbringing.

The historical significance of this movement in the late 19th - early 20th centuries was enormous. During this period, the spiritual crisis of society deepened, and without the propaganda of national culture, familiarization with universal values, and the implementation of broad educational and enlightening work, it was impossible to create opportunities for socio-political and economic development. The Jadids, or Enlightenment thinkers, were dedicated men, ready to mobilize all their strength and talents for the spiritual improvement of the nation. In an effort to pull the nation out of the swamp of backwardness and superstition, the Jadids put forward the idea of reforming the education system in schools and madrassas based on the transfer of secular knowledge through strict adherence to Sharia law and themselves showed an example of practical actions in this direction.

They deeply understood that "... the basis of the progress of society is enlightenment, the only force capable of saving it from inevitable destruction."

Enlightenment has not lost its significance for us today and will not lose it. Only if we can educate intelligent, knowledgeable, highly capable and highly spiritual people, we will be able to achieve our goals, and prosperity and development will reign in our country.

The leaders of the Enlightenment movement of the early 20th century did not move to the forefront for wealth or fame. No one paid them to open schools and encourage people to learn about their rights. They knew in advance that they were playing with fire and would be severely punished for their fight against tyranny. They consciously and deliberately followed this path. Because their conscience and faith demanded it.

The spirituality of the Jadid movement is clearly manifested in the following: firstly, they believe that freedom and independence should be achieved not through various riots and wars

that lead to bloodshed, but by raising the literacy of the population, increasing its enlightenment and culture, bringing it to the level of understanding of the origins of dependence and its negative consequences for the fate of the nation;

Secondly, the idea that the development of national self-awareness is a key factor in ensuring national unity, and the emergence of national unity is a key factor leading to its development; Thirdly, representatives of the Jadid movement did not limit themselves to propaganda and promotion of their ideas, they also carried out a lot of practical work to increase the general literacy of the population. They opened schools, printed newspapers and books at their own expense. True spirituality lies behind these actions. Because they did not work to encourage wars, ignorance and conflicts, but to achieve freedom and progress through higher education and political consciousness. In this regard, the Jadid movement occupies a unique place in the development of our national spirituality.

Another feature of the Jadid movement is that, while promoting the most progressive ideas of its time, it rose to the level of the largest mass and nationwide unifying movement in the matter of increasing the general education of the population. In this sense, this movement is of great importance in the development of the national spirituality of the population.

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