

REFORMS OF THE BUKHARA JADID MOVEMENT

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Abstract. *Jadidists are reformers and proponents of new ideas who worked in Uzbek literature and culture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They worked to develop national consciousness, renew education and culture, and achieve progress in society. The main goal of the Jadidists was to abandon traditional methods, introduce new ideas, and modernize the educational process. Among the prominent representatives of this movement were such prominent Jadidists as Abdulla Avloni, Munavvar Qori, and Ismail Gaspirali. They sought to make changes in education, literature, and social spheres. Jadidists put forward new thoughts, innovations, and ideas in their works, and also tried to unite peoples and improve their well-being.*

Keywords: *Jadid - the idea of renewal, reform. Education - innovations in the field of education and upbringing. Research - the process of scientific research and study. Education - gradual learning, development. Foreign education - studying the experience of foreign countries. Uzbek national idea - developing national consciousness and spirituality.*

РЕФОРМЫ ДВИЖЕНИЯ БУХАРСКИХ ДЖАДИДОВ

Аннотация. *Джадидисты — реформаторы и сторонники новых идей, работавшие в узбекской литературе и культуре в конце XIX — начале XX веков. Они работали над развитием национального самосознания, обновлением образования и культуры, достижением прогресса в обществе. Главной целью джадидистов был отказ от традиционных методов, внедрение новых идей и модернизация образовательного процесса. Среди видных представителей этого движения были такие видные джадидисты, как Абдулла Авлони, Мунаввар Кори и Исмаил Гаспрали. Они стремились внести изменения в образование, литературу и социальные сферы. Джадидисты выдвигали в своих трудах новые мысли, новшества и идеи, а также пытались объединить народы и улучшить их благосостояние.*

Ключевые слова: *Джадид — идея обновления, реформы. Образование — новшества в области образования и воспитания. Исследование — процесс научного исследования и изучения. Образование — постепенное обучение, развитие. Зарубежное образование — изучение опыта зарубежных стран. Узбекская национальная идея - развитие национального самосознания и духовности.*

The Bukhara Jadid movement was a social and cultural renewal movement that emerged in Bukhara in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, mainly among Turkestan Muslims. This movement was organized with the aim of enlightenment, knowledge, and the introduction of modern values.

The Jadidists sought to introduce new educational methods, teach various subjects, and prepare generations for the modern world. They also focused on developing a sense of national identity and independent thinking. Among the main representatives of the movement are Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvarqori, and many other scholars.

The Bukhara Jadid movement had a great impact on the social life of Bukhara and later played an important role in the struggle for change, reform, and independence. This movement sought to make changes mainly in the cultural and educational spheres, and also focused on issues of colonialism and self-government.

The reforms of the Bukhara Jadidists were carried out mainly in the fields of education, culture, and social life. Their main reforms included the following:

1. **Renewal of the education system:** The Jadidists opened new educational institutions, including Jadid schools. In addition to traditional education, these schools taught modern sciences, mathematics, natural sciences, and foreign languages.

2. **Cultural renewal:** The Jadidists also promoted innovations in the field of literature and art. They wrote new works and raised contemporary issues. Attention was also paid to the development of the press.

3. **Social reforms:** They promoted gender equality in society, women's rights to education, and social justice. Special schools for women were opened.

4. **Religion and religious education:** The Jadidists sought to renew religious education and adapt religious teachings to the requirements of the times. They emphasized the need to reconsider religious superstitions and traditional beliefs.

5. **Awareness of national identity:** They called for the development of national consciousness, the study of one's own history and culture. The importance and development of the Uzbek language played an important role in this process.

These reforms, carried out by the Bukhara Jadidists, had their impact in other regions of Turkestan and were carried out in collaboration with other movements that were open to innovations at that time.

The Bukhara Jadidists took a number of important steps in renewing the education system. They opened modern schools, opposed traditional madrasas, introduced new curricula, and taught science, mathematics, natural sciences, and foreign languages.

Jadid schools promoted a more open-minded and critical approach, and also sought to expand women's educational opportunities. Their goal was to develop the younger generation in line with the times and prepare them for social change. These reforms ultimately had a significant impact on the cultural and intellectual development of Uzbek society.

The Bukhara Jadids undertook a number of important initiatives to promote cultural renewal. They sought to create new literary works, support modern theater, and artistic activities.

They developed the press and began to discuss social issues through the publication of newspapers and magazines.

The Jadids also called for an awareness of national identity and culture, and emphasized the importance of the Uzbek language. Their goal was to adopt a modern worldview and teach the younger generation to respect their national heritage. These innovations, along with the development of culture, served to increase freedom of thought and expression in society.

The social reforms of the Bukhara Jadids were mainly carried out in the following areas:

1. Protection of women's rights: The Jadids emphasized the right of women to receive education and to actively participate in public life. They opened special schools for women and supported initiatives aimed at developing women's education.

2. Social justice: The Jadids promoted social equality, justice, and assistance. They sought to reduce differences between social classes in society and called for the creation of equal opportunities for all.

3. Awareness of cultural identity: They focused on the study of national identity, history, and culture. This helped the Uzbek people to respect their history, customs, and traditions.

4. Educational reforms: The Jadidists tried to modernize the education system and implement their ideas through new pedagogical methods. In this process, the transition from traditional education to modern knowledge was of great importance.

5. Social activities: The Jadidists supported social initiatives, developed social services and assistance programs in local communities.

These reforms led to significant changes in the cultural, social and political life of Bukhara society and prepared the new generation for modern thinking.

The reforms of the Bukhara Jadidists in religion and religious education were mainly aimed at adapting religious education to the requirements of the time. In addition to the religious subjects taught in traditional madrasas, they tried to teach modern sciences and consider religious beliefs with a new approach.

The Jadidists sought to reduce religious superstitions, increase logical thinking and literacy.

They also tried to connect religion with human values and social progress, thereby helping to renew religious education and implement social changes. As a result, religious education was directed to develop in harmony with the modern world.

The Bukhara Jadids carried out a number of important works on the awareness of national identity. They promoted the study of the Uzbek language, culture and history, and tried to develop national identity.

The Jadidists illuminated national values, traditions and customs in their works, thereby encouraging the younger generation to respect their history. They helped to raise national consciousness through modern literature, art and culture, as well as to understand their own identity in relation to other peoples. This movement also served to strengthen national unity and solidarity.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Jadidists are reformers who sought to renew education and culture in the 19th and 20th centuries. They sought to develop national consciousness, introduce new ideas, and abandon traditional methods. Terms related to the Jadid movement, such as enlightenment and research, help to understand this process. Their work is of great importance in the development of Uzbek society.

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