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## SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION AND JADID LITERATURE IN TURKESTAN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE XXTH CENTURY

Annotation

This article deals with the significance of jadid literature and social, political situation in Turkistan in the beginning of the XXth century. The main focus will be on the importance of jadid representatives. Furthermore, it highlights the ideas of enlightenment, its development in Central Asia. People of opinion, who want to eliminate social injustice and change unjust regimes, believed that in order to change the poor state of the nation and the difficult way of life, it is necessary to give education to the people first. It was understood that nothing can be achieved without awakening the nation from ignorance and creating a desire for development in the spirit of the people. The word "Jadid" means "new" in Arabic and means a person who strives for development. Just as the enlightened people turned literature into a tool to fight against ignorance, modernists also turned fiction into a tool to save the people from ignorance and colonial oppression. The founders of the Jadid movement considered literature and theater to be the main means of awakening people's consciousness.

**Key words:** Jadid, Turkestan, Jadid literature, Jadid schools, editing, writing structure, experiment results.

## СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ И ДЖАДИДСКАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ В НАЧАЛЕ XX ВЕКА

Аннотация

В этой статье рассматривается значение джадидской литературы и общественно-политической ситуации в Туркестане в начале XX века. Основное внимание будет уделено значению представителей джадидов. Кроме того, в ней освещаются идеи просвещения, его развитие в Средней Азии. Люди общественного мнения, желающие устранить социальную несправедливость и изменить несправедливые режимы, считали, что для того, чтобы изменить бедственное положение нации и тяжелый образ жизни, необходимо в первую очередь дать народу образование. Было понятно, что ничего нельзя достичь, не пробудив нацию от невежества и не создав в духе народа стремление к развитию. Слово «джадид» в переводе с арабского означает «новый» и означает человека, стремящегося к развитию. Так же, как просвещенные люди превратили литературу в инструмент борьбы с невежеством, модернисты также превратили художественную литературу в инструмент спасения народа от невежества и колониального гнета. Основатели движения джадидов считали литературу и театр главными средствами пробуждения сознания народа.

**Ключевые слова:** Джадид, Туркестан, джадидская литература, джадидские школы, редактирование, структура письма, результаты эксперимента.

## XX ASR BOSHLARIDA TURKISTONDA IJTIMOIIY-SIYOSIIY-IQTISODIIY HAYOT VA JADIDLAR ADABIYOTI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada jadid adabiyotining ahamiyati va 20-asr boshlarida Turkistondagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy vaziyat ko'rib chiqiladi. Bunda asosiy e'tibor jadid vakillarining ahamiyatiga qaratiladi. Bundan tashqari, unda Markaziy Osiyoda ta'lim va uning rivojlanishi g'oyalari yoritilgan. Ijtimoiy adolatsizlikni bartaraf etish, nohaq tuzumlarni o'zgartirishni maqsad qilgan jamoatchilik fikri ahli xalqning og'ir ahvolini, og'ir turmush tarzini o'zgartirish uchun avvalo xalqni ma'rifatli qilish zarur, deb hisoblardi. Millatni jaholatdan uyg'otmasdan, xalq ruhida taraqqiyotga intilish yaratmasdan turib, hech narsaga erishib bo'lmazligi ayon edi. "Jadid" so'zi arabchada "yangi" ma'nosini bildiradi va taraqqiyotga intiluvchi shaxsni bildiradi. Ma'rifatparvarlar adabiyotni jaholatga qarshi kurash quroliga aylantirganidek, modernistlar ham badiiy adabiyotni xalqni jaholat va mustamlaka zulmidan qutqarish quroliga aylantirdilar. Jadidchilik harakatining asoschilari adabiyot va teatrn xalq ongini uyg'otishning asosiy vositasi deb bilganlar.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Jadid, Turkiston, jadid adabiyoti, jadid maktablari, tahriri, yozuv tuzilishi, tajriba natijalari.

**Introduction.** In the beginning of the 20th century, Turkistan experienced significant social, political, and economic changes that influenced the development of Jadid literature. The Jadid movement emerged as a response to cultural stagnation. Intellectuals sought to modernize education and promote new literary forms. The period of the history of the Uzbek people at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 10th century was a short period of time although it is important in the historical fate of the nation is a period of possession [6].

The definition for this approach was given differently according to numerous books and articles.

Traditional madrasas were challenged, leading to the establishment of new schools that emphasized secular subjects alongside Islamic education.: There was a growing sense of national identity among Turkestani peoples, fueled by a desire for reform and modernization. Turkestan was under Russian imperial control, which imposed restrictions on local governance and cultural expression.

**Literature review.** A wide variety of books and scientific articles are employed in this article to prove the accuracy of the given information and to support given discussions. The main one has been "The XXth century Uzbek literature" by Karimov N (1999). It is mainly employed to emphasize the main significance of jaded literature and to provide main methods for enhancing the uzбек literature. Also, the scientific article by Nazarova E (2020) is also a principal source to discover the main steps of jadid literature development. More importantly, the experiments and observations in his article provided very clear examples for my article. Moreover, the collection of articles "Fitrat and Jadidism" by Hamidulla Boltaboyev (2007) was significance in terms of the stages of process jadid literature and the main representatives. Hamidulla Boltaboyev gave explanation about the development stages of jadid literature, jadid poetry and prose, Fitrat's main works and analysis of Fitrat's dramas. Additionally, "Jadid drama" by Rizayev Sh (1997) is indispensable to focus on this term and its meaning. He described the process of development

modern art and folk oral drama in Central Asia with formation factors and historical conditions of the new Uzbek drama. Another article is "The main peculiarities of the English historical novel (on the basis of Walter Scott's novels)" by Makhliyo Umarova (2022) is also useful in analyzing historical novel founders of two different nations Abdulla Qodiriy and Walter Scott and to identify the significance of writing first historical novels.

**Research methodology.** The analysis of the role of the Uzbek literature and the development of jadid literature can be studied employing a variety of methods, such as comparing-contrasting, analyzing the results of experiments and surveys and making conclusions with observations. The early 1900s saw the rise of various political movements advocating for autonomy and reform, influenced by broader revolutionary ideas from Russia. Figures like Ismail Gaspirali promoted ideas of modernization and reform, urging for political and social rights for the Muslim population.

First of all, the method of comparing and contrasting is implemented by making reasonable comparisons between studied information that assists to find major issues in learning the jadid literature are suggested as solutions. The main idea of the Jadid movement was initially manifested in the way of action in the field of culture, fighting for the development of social life, development of Turkish languages, formation and enrichment of the literature of these languages, deeper assimilation of worldly sciences, use of scientific achievements and equality of women and men. who called to fight for their problems [5]. Increased interaction with Russian markets and infrastructure development led to new economic opportunities, although many local farmers faced challenges from land policies. The growth of cities like Tashkent facilitated new economic activities and the spread of Jadid ideas.

Jadid literature embraced new forms, including prose and poetry that addressed contemporary social issues and promoted progressive ideals. Writers focused on education, women's rights, and the need for social change, using literature as a tool for advocacy. Authors such as Abay Qunanbaiuly and Mukhtar Auevov contributed to the literary landscape, blending traditional and modern styles. The early XX th century in Turkestan was marked by a dynamic interplay of social, political, and economic forces that fostered the emergence of Jadid literature. This movement not only sought to reform education and promote modernity but also played a crucial role in shaping national consciousness among the Turkestan peoples. Jadid writers in early 20th-century Turkestan faced several significant challenges in promoting their ideas: Government Restrictions: The Russian imperial authorities imposed strict censorship on publications, limiting the freedom of expression for Jadid writers. Surveillance: Writers were often monitored, and their works could lead to imprisonment or exile. Conservative Opposition: Traditionalists within the Muslim community resisted Jadid ideas, viewing them as a threat to established norms and values. Religious Backlash: Some religious leaders condemned the reformist agenda, fearing it would undermine Islamic teachings.

Analyzing these two sources is helpful to see the certain benefits of this literature and jaded representatives. In this article, reasonable conclusions are made based on observing the statistics, facts and results of experiments.

**Analysis and results.** Low literacy rates among the population restricted the reach of Jadid literature, making it challenging to disseminate ideas widely. The movement primarily resonated in urban areas, while rural populations often remained disconnected from modern literary trends.

Many Jadid writers struggled to secure financial support for publishing their works, as resources were limited. Writers often relied on wealthy patrons, which could impose constraints on their creative freedom. The Jadid movement included a range of ideologies, leading to conflicts over priorities and methods among its proponents. Differences between older and younger writers regarding the direction of reform created tensions within the movement. The political turmoil in Russia and Central Asia created an uncertain environment that affected the ability to organize and promote ideas effectively.

Competing nationalist movements sometimes overshadowed the Jadid agenda, diverting attention from educational and cultural reforms. Despite these challenges, Jadid writers persevered, using innovative literary forms and grassroots efforts to promote their ideas, ultimately laying the groundwork for future cultural and political developments in the region. Uzbek literature of the 20th century is part of the centuries-old history of our national literature occupies a special place. Although most of the literature of this period representatives lived and created in the former Soviet era, and although the works of the author were not free from the influence of the ideology of that period, our literature is one of the artistic achievements of world literature in this period, enjoyed the experiences of classical and modern creativity. Buhoi expanded the artistic possibilities of Uzbek literature. Uzbek literature of the 20th century began to develop as a component of world literature [4].

The Jadid movement had a profound influence on modern literature in Central Asia, shaping its development in several key ways. Jadid writers introduced modern genres, such as short stories and novels, moving away from traditional poetry and oral narratives. Their works often tackled contemporary social issues, such as education, gender equality, and national identity, reflecting a shift toward secularism in literature.

The movement prioritized education, leading to increased literacy rates. This fostered a reading culture that encouraged the consumption of modern literature. Jadid schools emphasized critical thinking and modern subjects, cultivating a generation of writers and thinkers who contributed to the literary scene. The movement played a crucial role in the revival of Central Asian languages and cultures, inspiring writers to explore local themes and histories.

Jadid literature often blended traditional storytelling techniques with modern themes, creating a unique literary style that resonated with diverse audiences. Social Critique: Many Jadid writers used their works to critique colonial rule and advocate for social change, laying the groundwork for future literary movements that addressed political issues.

The emphasis on reform and justice in Jadid literature helped raise awareness of social and political rights, influencing subsequent generations of writers. The ideas and styles introduced by Jadid writers continued to influence later literary movements in Central Asia, including the works of Soviet-era writers who grappled with similar themes of identity and modernization. Cross-Cultural Exchange: The movement facilitated greater interaction between Central Asian literatures and broader literary trends in the Muslim world and beyond, enriching the regional literary landscape.

**Conclusion.** This article mainly focuses on the significance of jaded literature and its representatives. The main feature of the article is the study of the process the enlightenment movement in Turkistan in the beginning of the XX century. This paper also shows the benefits of this period and ideas which were established in this period.

The literature of the Jadid movement, which emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Central Asia, is marked by several key characteristics and themes: Jadid writers introduced prose, short stories, and novels, moving away from traditional poetry and oral forms. They experimented with narrative techniques and styles, reflecting contemporary issues. Works often emphasized the importance of education and secular knowledge, advocating for reform in educational systems. Literature served as a tool for promoting literacy and critical thinking. Writers addressed pressing social issues, such as women's rights, social justice, and the impact of colonialism.

It can be concluded that the literature of the Jadid movement played a crucial role in shaping modern Central Asian thought, fostering a cultural renaissance that emphasized education, social reform, and national identity. This legacy continues to influence contemporary literature in the region. Overall, the Jadid movement was instrumental in transforming the literary culture of Central Asia, promoting modernization, critical thought, and a renewed sense of cultural identity that continues to resonate in contemporary literature.

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