

Munavvar qori abdurashidkhanov - publisher, publicist and school of enlightenment

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Abstract: The article analyzes the editorial and journalistic activities of the founder of the Tashkent Jadid school, editor, publisher, publicist and public figure Munavvar qori Abdurashidkhanov in the first national publications "Tarakkiy" and "Khurshid". It presents the progressive views of the great enlightener that the fate of the nation is decided by education and the upbringing of children, based on the study of original sources and articles.

Keywords: Education, ignorance, art, upbringing, reform, education, marriage, scholars, tarakiy.

Introduction: One of the leaders of the Turkestan Jadid movement, the founder of the new method schools and the national press, the great enlightener, public figure Munavvar qori Abdurashidkhanov, has a special place in the formation of national journalism in Uzbekistan. His entry into the press is directly related to the period of national awakening that took place in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century. Academician Naim Karimov writes about this: "The role of agitators (propagandists) from Turkey and Egypt, literature in Turkish, Azerbaijani, Persian and Russian languages, in the formation of Munavvar Qori's worldview cannot be denied. Archival documents indicate that there were strong ties between Turkey and the intelligentsia of Turkestan and Bukhara. In addition, the press and literature published in Orenburg, Kazan, and Petersburg, in addition to Turkish representatives such as Ziya Kokalp, Tawfiq Fikrat, and Ziya Pasha, the works of people such as Muhammad Abdo, who cared for the independence of Islam and Islamic countries, and his mentor Jamoliddin Afghani, had a positive impact not only on Munavvar Qori, but also on the consciousness and worldview of young people in many Muslim countries." Initially, the enlightenment darga began working in the editorial office of the "Central Asia's Lifetime Newspaper Tarakkiy", which was organized by the cunning policy of the Russian administrators in Turkestan. Although the newspaper actually served to strengthen the tyrannical policy of the tsarist government, it gave impetus to the emergence of a national press. The local people did not

accept this government newspaper, and the publication was forced to stop. In this situation, progressive youth led by Munavvarkori Abdurashidkhanov founded the first national publication, "Tarakkiy", on June 27, 1906. Ismail Obidi, a talented person who could speak Russian fluently, was appointed as the editor-in-chief of the newspaper. "Our new generation has embarked on a mission to "whiten and enlighten the black people" . From the very beginning, the newspaper tried to explain Russia's colonial policy and the great blessing of national freedom. In the newspaper "Tarakkiy", - writes Professor S. Azamkhodjaev, who studied the press of that time, - there are often calls for the abolition of the privileges of the ruling classes, equality of nations, the distribution of all land to peasants, an eight-hour workday, and the right to demonstrate. The newspaper writes, in particular: "The government is sucking the blood of the people like a leech, is severely torturing them, and the manifesto of October 17, 1906 is a ruse to calm the people. Soon, not a single particle of such "freedoms" will remain, and therefore the people themselves will act to overthrow the edifice of tsarism" . What did "Tarakkiy" propose to the people? - continues S. Azamkhodjaev. - Here is his proposal: "Muslims, like Russians, Poles, Jews, should demand their rights and freedoms... unite with other nations and act together against the government." . In issues 1-2 of the newspaper, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov published an article entitled "Our ignorance is complicated by anger." In it, the author

sharply criticizes the educational system in traditional Muslim schools and proposes to reform it. In particular, "Just as every nation's schools and madrasas die, our schools and madrasas, although they die in a disorderly and unsystematic manner, are not so few as to be nonexistent. Just as every nation's efforts and zeal in educating and educating its generations are in vain, there are also those among us who, without any consent, show shortcomings in educating and educating their innocent generations as much as they can." . Based on the analysis of the shortcomings in the field of education, the author, far from criticizing teachers and parents, emphasizes the lack of books and manuals for the necessary modern knowledge. He calls on his compatriots living in the abomination of oppression and violence to wake up from the sleep of heedlessness. "Oh brothers, oh compatriots!!! We must open our eyes from the sleep of heedlessness and look around us. In this era when every nation is satisfied with the fact that the first means of protecting its happiness and future is knowledge, and when it makes excessive efforts in science and education, if we continue in this heedlessness and ignorance, there is no doubt that our future will be extremely dangerous and we will become a laughing stock and a laughing stock to the whole world." . In this article, the publicist calls on the lion-like sons of Turkestan, who serve foreign immigrants such as Russians and Jews, to get out of this swamp of ignorance. Professor B. Dostkaraev defines the word ignorance as follows: "A person's ignorance of something is called "ignorance", that is, "ignorance." not knowing rra will be" . This scene showed that Turkestan was a victim of oppression and violence under the rule of Tsarist Russia at the beginning of the 20th century and was on the verge of decline. "This also shows that Munavvarqori was meticulously observing the surrounding reality" . That is why the researchers described this article as "a work that caused ideological battles of its time." . Indeed, M. Abdurashidkhanov clearly outlined in this article the most important factors determining the future of the nation. Today we live in the 21st century, in the information space, in the process of rapid globalization. Uzbekistan has become an independent country that has determined its own path of development. However, these progressive ideas put forward by Munavvarkori have not lost their essence. There are such phrases of President Sh. Mirziyoyev: "It is clear to all of us that the cornerstone of development, the force that makes the country powerful and the nation great, is science, education and upbringing. Our tomorrow, the bright future of our Motherland, is, first of all, closely connected with the education system and the upbringing we give to our children." . Another article by the publicist on a relevant topic is called "On Marriage." It contains the

following sentences: "If a rich person does not give zakat, even though it is obligatory to give zakat, no one cares, but if he does not marry his son and throw a party, he deserves to be criticized among the people." . Such defects associated with wedding ceremonies in the social life of the nation were a tragedy for the Turkestan Muslims, who were increasingly moving away from their true nature. The article also contains the following passages: "...when a lycan plays in a courtyard, all the women stand around it and light fires in the middle like pagan fire-worshippers, in some places the men also stand on one side and watch the game of these villains, and some fools, taking coins in their hands and calling their players, perform a great act of prostitution. These acts are watched by the drunken women." . Marriage is a blessed step for two young people to enter a new life. However, it is regrettable that during the process of escorting them to this sacred threshold, the immorality that occurs during wedding ceremonies, "the worst thing is that the religious people and the guardians of Sharia who see these situations do not say anything," and as a result, such illegal customs that started in one neighborhood soon spread to another." . In the second part of the article, Munavvar Qori tries to remind his compatriots of an even more important issue. After the proclamation of the October 17 Manifesto by Emperor Nicholas II in 1905, every citizen of Russia began to demand his religion and rights. The author is disturbed by the fact that in such a situation, the people of Turkestan are still preoccupied with their petty everyday life, indifferent to political processes: "There is not a single city or region left where consultations and consultations have not been held on the election of representatives to the State Duma from Muslims, and there is not a single region left where meetings and consultations have not been held on the reform of the country and the implementation of Sharia. But we, the Muslims of the Turkestan region, are still eating dust in a prison of captivity" . This M. Abdurashidkhanov seeks to find the root of the problems that are undermining the development of the nation. In his work, we see precisely this professionalism, deep analysis and interpretation of solutions. The author even expressed the rebellion of the heart in poetic lines:

Wake us up, O Lord, from this hobby of heedlessness,
Guide us to the path of truth and the path of error.

Throughout the article, the author also sharply criticizes the indifference and indifference of local officials: "We, citizens, are like sheep, Muslims, our officials are like shepherds, and they should be responsible for our situation... Everyone is honest in their statements, we are secretly selfish, everyone shows zeal and enthusiasm, we are divided and

indifferent" . Such critical statements caused the newspaper "Tarakkiy" to quickly become popular among the people. On the other hand, the newspaper's frank criticism of schools and education, scholars and Sharia leaders, the existing system, and tsarist administrators frightened the government. The 20th issue of the newspaper was confiscated and its editor-in-chief Ismail Obidiy was arrested. This news did not dismay the new enlighteners M. Abdurashidkhanov. Based on his experience gained in newspaper editorial offices, he managed to obtain permission from the governor-general to publish the newspaper "Khurshid". On September 6, 1906, the first issue of the newspaper was published under the editorship and publisher of Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov. "Khurshid" was eight pages in A-2 format and was warmly received by readers. Professor B. Dustkaraev describes it as "the newspaper served as a platform for conveying to the people the thoughts and ideas of the Jadids who emerged on the scene of social activity to lead Turkestan to independence." . In fact, the newspaper promoted national unity, condemned tyranny, and the issue of reforming schools and madrasas was widely discussed and analyzed so that the nation could understand its identity. In this regard, as the editor-in-chief, Munavvarkori attracted a number of writers to the newspaper. Under their signatures, he diligently tried to convey his ideas and advice to the people. For this reason, the newspaper was closed by the Russian government after only 10 issues were published. More precisely, the newspaper's voice, full of the spirit of national freedom, was silenced. This did not stop the publicist. He served as the ideological editor of the newspaper "Shukhrat" under the leadership of Abdullah Avloni, and later under the patronage of the Tashkent nobleman Saidkarimbay Sayidazimov. In this regard, the publicist's article "The Reason for Order" published in the October 8 issue of the newspaper "Tujjor" is also noteworthy. Because with the establishment of Usuli Sautiya schools in Turkestan, there were no books in their native languages for students. The author, moved by this, writes: "There is one reason why the method of Sautiya is not generally introduced into Turkestan schools, and that is the lack of books... We have no books in our own language and script, we do not know Tatar books ourselves, and even if we do, we cannot teach them to children." I myself have been suffering from the lack of books for five years, just as I have been dying to be tortured with these answers." . Although new method schools were introduced in Turkestan, teachers did not have books, so Munavvarqori published the book "Adibi awal" as a solution to this problem and presented it to new method schools. From these examples, it can be concluded that the writer, as not only a publicist, but

also an organizer, enlightener, and patriot, tried to unite the intelligentsia of Turkestan in one direction. He made effective use of the methods of development taking place in the world and showed dedication in promoting modern development trends through the press that could be assimilated into the shell of the national mentality, and called on the intelligentsia to unite. All publications, in which Munavvarqori was the ideological leader, "... at that time, he served as a platform for conveying to the people the thoughts and ideas of the new people who entered the social scene to lead Turkestan to independence." . As you familiarize yourself with the pages of this newspaper, you will see that it covers such important issues as reforming schools and madrasas, abolishing unnecessary formalities that lead the nation to the abyss, and explaining the true nature of national and tyrannical oppression. The editor-in-chief gathers around him the progressive-minded businessmen and intellectuals of his time. Among them were such prominent Tashkent figures as Fansurrollobek Khudoyorkhanov, Muhammad Rahimkhodja Nuriddinkhodjaev, and Mullah Ziyoy Akhund. They closely assist Munavvarqori. The newspaper becomes a fast-paced and objective publication in order to become a platform for social thought. "From the very first days of their appearance, the Jadids encountered opposition from both the tsarist authorities and local rulers. Therefore, they wanted to free the people from these two foci of oppression, from these two swamps of backwardness." . They sought to realize this idea and goal through the national press. Therefore, in a short time, the first national publications became a beacon of freedom, eager to help solve the existing problems of the local population. Hundreds of letters from the population on various problems began to arrive at the editorial office. The editor-in-chief called "Khurshid" the unfading sun for the freedom of Turkestan. "Khurshid" sought to convey to the population on every page that being aware of modern science is a necessity of the time. We have accepted such innovations as the telegram, railway, mail, light bulbs and printing books, we must also accept, that is, study, modern science and sciences. , - says the newspaper. Such progressive ideas, of course, worried the tsarist government. That is why the newspaper was stopped by the government after only 10 issues were published. In conclusion, it should be said that Munavvarkori, based on the newspapers "Tarakkiy" and "Khurshid", opened the bright paths of the Uzbek national press. He boldly brought the shortcomings and problems existing in society to the attention of the public. He was not afraid of criticism and analysis, debate, and discussion in order to awaken the nation from the sleep of indifference so that it could understand its own identity. As an ideological

leader, the guru of enlightenment led creative youth to the pulpit of the press. He sought to prove that the press is the nation's universal school, a platform for the truth. As editor-in-chief, he and his team demonstrated journalistic courage and skill in identifying important topics, awakening public opinion, encouraging young talents to think critically, and analyzing and criticizing socio-political issues.

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