

# THE JADID MOVEMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK SOCIETY

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## Abstract

This article analyzes the influence of the Jadid movement, which emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, on the development of Uzbek society from a scholarly perspective. The educational ideas, reformist activities, and contributions of the Jadids in the fields of press, literature, and education are examined based on historical sources. The article highlights the movement's role in awakening social consciousness, shaping modern thinking, and forming a civil society.

**Keywords:** Jadidism, enlightenment, reform, education, press, Uzbek society, historical development.

## 1. Introduction

The Jadid movement was an enlightenment and reformist trend that arose in the Turkestan region under the Russian Empire in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Aiming to free people from ignorance and promote science, modern thinking, and culture, this progressive movement made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek society.

## 2. Historical Background of the Jadid Movement

The incorporation of Turkestan into the Russian Empire created new socio-economic and cultural conditions. In response, local intellectuals recognized the need for reforms. In particular, the outdated traditional educational systems in Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand were incapable of preparing youth for modern challenges, leading to the emergence of new-method (usuli jadid) schools (Allohverdiyev, 2019).

## 3. Main Ideas and Activities of the Jadids

The Jadids operated under the principle “There is no progress without education.” They strived to eliminate ignorance, promote national identity, women’s emancipation, and reform various spheres including education, literature, theater, press, and politics. Prominent figures such as Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, and Abdulla Avloni sought to awaken the nation through their works, schools, and public speeches (Behbudi, 1913).

## 4. Reforms in the Press and Literature

Newspapers and journals such as *Taraqqiy*, *Shuhrat*, *Oyna*, and *Hurriyat* became crucial tools for national awakening. These media platforms published articles that raised political and social awareness among the population. In literature, works promoting historical, educational, and ethical ideas flourished. Fitrat’s *Munozara* and Avloni’s *Turkiy Guliston Yoxud Axloq* are prominent examples.



### **5. Jadid Schools and Educational Reform**

The Jadids criticized the outdated maktabas and madrasas for being detached from modern science and established new-method schools. These institutions taught secular subjects like Russian, geography, history, and mathematics, facilitating the spread of modern thinking among the public (Kholdorov, 2021).

### **6. Influence of the Jadid Movement on Social Consciousness and Civil Society**

Jadid activities led to increased political and social participation, a stronger sense of national identity, and the emergence of ideas of independence. The Jadids were also pioneers in advocating women's rights and fostering a modern civic consciousness. Today's progress in education, culture, and enlightenment in Uzbekistan is a continuation of the Jadid path.

### **7. Conclusion**

The Jadid movement played a crucial historical role in the awakening of Uzbek society. Their reformist initiatives left a lasting impact on people's worldview, values, and lifestyles. The rich legacy of the Jadids remains a foundational pillar in Uzbekistan's current path of development.

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