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KOKAND JADIDISM IN THE LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES AND THE ROLE OF OBIDJON MAHMUDOV IN IT.

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Annation: The article provides information about the life and work of the leader of the Kokand Jadids Obidjon Abdukholik ogli Mahmudov (1871-1936) on the basis of archival sources, and new aspects of the scholar's activities as a politician.

Key words: jadid, state, advancement, Turkestan autonomy, culture, tradition

At the end of 19th - in the beginning of 20th century the emergence of the Jadid movement in Turkestan, in particular in Kokand was primarily due to the negative impact of social and economic life on the lives of people in the country, and secondly, the development of gradually escalating political processes.

The main goal of this movement was to radically reform society, and its implementers emerged as "jadids" (new) who stood up against the representatives of dogma. Therefore, the Jadids appeared in Egypt, Turkey, Tatarstan and Turkestan as a socio-political and enlightenment movement. Of course, their level of formation and development was not the same. But even in the Russian-occupied territories, by the end of the 19th century, national liberation movements had brought the Jadids to the stage of history. The peoples and nations that fell into the chain of national oppression could only be liberated from the clutches of a powerful empire when they acted together. To do this, first of all, it was necessary to awaken the national consciousness, to achieve the realization of the nation's identity.

Obidjon Mahmudov, one of the great representatives of the Jadids who came to the stage of history in the late XIX century, was also an enlightened person who worked for the daily life and future of the people and the nation, striving to achieve the highest goals of the country's development.

His ideas included such historical tasks as the correct understanding of the role of religion in human spiritual development, the activation of market relations, the establishment of progressive democratic institutions, the formation of a unique national development in the country, as well as the development of publishing. The important conditions for the fulfillment of these tasks were the renewal of the concept of Islam, its purification from bigotry, the solution of the problems of scientific achievements and the acquisition of advanced technology. However, these ideas should not lead to the conclusion that O. Mahmudov and other Jadids sought to rewrite the whole doctrine of Islam. This is because he and other Jadids in their activities sought to interpret both the Qur'an and the teachings of Islam in general. For instance, Obidjon Mahmudov criticizes in his articles that some clerics have distorted the essence of Islam in the name of their own interests, and shows that the use of religion for political purposes has serious consequences. In addition, he sought to explain the need to reform education, the economy, culture, and all spheres of society in general. His ideas were never limited to the national context, and he was inclined towards Western civilization, given that Europe was more technologically advanced than the East.

The main focus of his ideas is to change the whole social and economic system, to renew the sphere of spirituality. In particular, it is necessary to create a new secular education, renew and enrich the spiritual life, raise awareness of national identity through the establishment of new schools, newspapers, textbooks and manuals, promoting

economic independence, the use of European cultural achievements.

If we look at the historical activities of Obidjon Mahmudov in the early stages of his political career, we can highlight several important rules that formed the basis of the entire ideology of the Jadids. Firstly, he realized that Turkestan could not develop without enlightening the people, like all Jadids, and acquainting the general public with the achievements of world culture. Secondly, he put forward the idea that in order to improve the living conditions of the people, it is necessary to get rid of colonial - feudal oppression and heavy obligations, to achieve spiritual maturity. In particular, in many speeches of O.Mahmudov, the media criticized the lawlessness and corruption of the tsarist government, the negative aspects of the activities of banks, as well as excessive taxes, and in the following period took the initiative with pragmatic actions.

In general, Obidjon Mahmudov was a prominent representative of the Turkestan Jadids, editor-in-chief of the newspapers "Sadoi Fergana", and a multi-faceted person who served as Minister of Food in the Turkestan Autonomy.

As a mature representative of jadid, and enlightener Obidjon Mahmudov worked for the future of the country, tried to lighten the burden of the people and, like all Jadids, tried to build a national statehood, fought for a single independent Turkestan and laid the foundation of national independence and economic freedom. pride inspires us to remember our great ancestors, our rich culture, and all the values forgotten under the pressure of the colonial regime in general.

His ideas were a real discovery of his century. Because he was able to entail not only progressive individuals, but also like-minded young people, as well as intellectuals. According to academician Naim Karimov, he was the real leader of the Kokand Jadids. I hope that his activities and program will be a model for the general public in the future.

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