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# GEOGRAPHY:

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# ГЕОГРАФИЯ: ТАБИАТ ВА ЖАМИАТ


# ГЕОГРАФИЯ: ПРИРОДА И ОБЩЕСТВО

# GEOGRAPHY: NATURE AND SOCIETY

11.00.01 – Physical geography  
HISTORY AND THEORY OF GEOGRAPHY

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## GEOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL VIEWS OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN JADIDS

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### ANNOTATION

The Jadids of Central Asia became known as enlightened figures who founded many sciences and fields. They lived during the years of fanatical religious scholars and Russian colonialism and used the ways and means of scientific, educational, cultural, political, and economic development in their works. This article analyzes the ideas and views on geology and geomorphology reflected in the works of advanced Jadids like Ahmad Donish, Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov.

**Keywords:** geology, geomorphology, views, Earth, Planet, Jadids, mountains.

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## ЎРТА ОСИЁ ЖАДИДЛАРИНИНГ ГЕОЛОГИЯ ВА ГЕОМОРФОЛОГИЯГА ОИД ҚАРАШЛАРИ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Ўрта Осиё жадилари кўплаб фан ва соҳаларга асос солган маърифатпарвар сиймолар сифатида ном қозондилар. Улар мутаассиблашган диний уламолар ҳамда Россия мустамлакачилиги йилларида яшаб, ўз асар ва ишланмаларида илмий, таълимий, маданий, сиёсий, иқтисодий тараққиётга эришиш йўллари ва воситаларини қўллаган. Мазкур мақолада илгор жадидлар саналган Аҳмад Дониш, Маҳмудхўжа Бехбудий, Мунавварқори Абдурашидхонов асарларида акс этган геология ва геоморфологияга оид ғоя ва қарашлар таҳлил қилинган.

**Калит сўзлар:** геология, геоморфология, қарашлар, Ер, сайёра, жадидлар, тоғ.

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**ГЕОЛОГО-ГЕОМОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ВЗГЛЯДЫ РЕДНЕАЗИАТСКИХ ДЖАДИДОВ****АННОТАЦИЯ**

Среднеазиатских джадидов стали известны как просвещенные деятели, основавшие множество наук и областей. Они жили в годы консервативных религиоведы и русского колониализма, использовали в своих книгах и разработках способы и средства достижения научного, образовательного, культурного, политического, экономического развития. В данной статье анализируются на геолого-геоморфологического идеи и взгляды, отраженные в трудах Ахмада Дониша, Махмудходжа Бехбудия, Мунавваркори Абдурашидханова, которые считаются передовыми джадидами.

**Ключевые слова:** геология, геоморфология, взгляды, Земля, Планета, джадида, горы.

**INTRODUCTION**

It is well known from history that having lived through the Timurid awakening period for nearly four centuries Central Asia has been in crisis in many areas of society. The socio-economic situation in the society has almost stopped developing. As a result of this long years of historical domination a political, ideological, scientific, educational, cultural, religious and social crisis has arisen in the country. The development of Russian colonialism had a great negative impact as well.

In very tragic period a movement emerged against the national Muslim intelligentsia and the forces of Russian colonialism which for many years had been fanatical, lagging behind the development of secular science and unwilling to give up their historically outdated means and rules of domination. Contemporaries such as S. Ayni and F. Khodjaev called them Jadids at that time [4, 12], ie supporters of new way of thinking [16, P.5).

The Jadids adopted as their main goal the revival of the nation's spirituality, the enlightenment of the people, the development of the country in all spheres and the attainment of political independence. In order to achieve these goals they have carried out large-scale educational, scientific, political, cultural, economic and social reforms.

As a result, the science and teaching of geography emerged in the Jadid education system including local educational institutions [13, p.9-19]. Instead of superficial and mythical knowledge of geography there were real geographical knowledge and ideas [14, p.78-79]. The population became conscious about the new geography. Thousands of concepts and doctrines such as the Solar System, the Sun, the Earth, the Moon, the structure of the Earth's surface, the Earth's interior, the ocean, land, mountains, rivers, earthquakes, seasons, maps, globes started to be used. Real globes of the Earth were brought to Central Asia for the first time in history [6, p. 279-280], modern maps of Turkestan, Khiva, Bukhara were published [1, p.35], geographical textbooks were published for the first time [13, P.19-42].

In this article, we will try to explain the views of the Central Asian Jadids about the planet Earth, geology and geomorphology, the content and significance of the information about them.

**METHODS AND DEGREES OF STUDYING**

Numerous studies have confirmed that the Central Asian Jadids have made a worthy contribution to the development of modern Uzbek literature, theater, journalism, law, economics, philosophy, political science, history, religion [16,17].

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the research were formed by the scientific heritage of the Central Asian Jadids, the need for a systematic and sectoral study of the ideas and views promoted in them. Various works of the Jadids, directly related to geography, as sources of research and articles were published in periodicals.

The following methods were used to solve the research tasks and prove the hypotheses:

- analysis of the literature regarding philosophy, economics, astronomy, pedagogy, oriental studies and geography devoted to the work and activities of the Jadids;
- selection of ideas and views of the Jadids on geology and geomorphology, systematization and generalization;
- a comparative analysis of the ideas and views of the Jadids on geology and geomorphology with modern views.

### RESEARCH RESULTS

Among the Jadids of Central Asia it can be seen in the works of Ahmad Donish, Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Munavvarkori Abdurashidhonov that there are many ideas and views about geology and geomorphology. In the course of this research we focus on Ahmad Donish's 'Rare Events' (Нодир воқеалар) (1870-1885), 'Ways of using the Globe' (Глобудан фойдаланиш йўллари) (1871), Mahmudhoja Behbudi's 'Kitabi Muntahabi Geography of General and Exemplary Geography' (Китоби Мунтахаби жўғрофияи умумий ва намунаи жўғрофия) (1906), Munavvarqori Abdurashidhonov's 'Adib us-soniy' (1907), 'Earth' (Ер юзи) (1908).

In his works Ahmad Donish 'who exclaimed that they were born to make the world prosperous, to explore rivers and seas, to find its underground treasures, to know all its continents and inhabitants' [18, p.232], much of his work is devoted to geography.

**"Rare events"** is a masterpiece that reflects the rich scientific and various views of A. Donish (10, p.16; 17, p.28; 3, p.213-217]. The work has been completed in 15 years and has not been fully studied and analyzed until know. This work consists of 23 chapters and promotes geographical, philosophical, Islamic, literary, pedagogical, political, journalistic issues. "Some chapters and some of the rare events of this book even have been published in Uzbek and Tajik languages [6, 7, 8].

The chapter "The history of the world and its antiquity" reveals the views of world scientists on when the world (universe) was created, how much time has passed, the geological calendar and the periodic movements of celestial bodies [6, p.91-93].

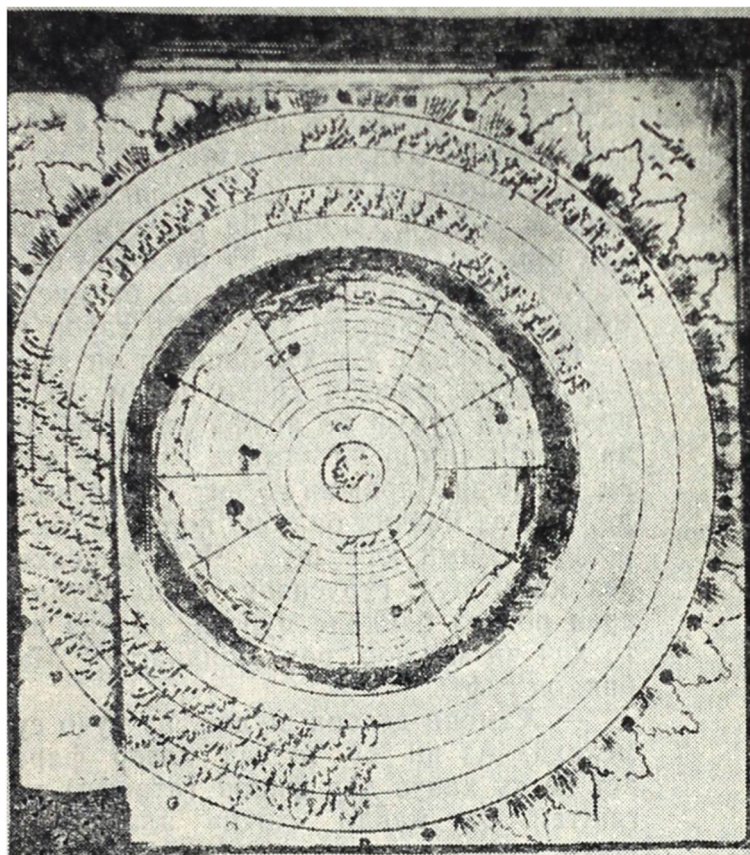


Figure 1. The image of the earth and the sky prepared by A. Donish on the basis of Oriental science  
Source: Hodizoda R. Ahmadi Donish: Biography and Literary and Scientific Heritage. - Dushanbe:

Irfon, 1976. - p. 293.

Chapter 16 of “Rare Events” deals with the composition of the Earth, the formation of underground minerals and related concepts. In this chapter which reflects basic natural geographical knowledge, the components of nature are divided into four: Solar (heat energy), air, water, and soil [6, p.97]. Donish believes that the earth came into being as a result of the addition and mixing of these four elements.

In the chapter on the internal structure of the Earth, the Earth has three layers: the first layer is dry soil (Earth's crust - B.E); the second layer is composed of sticky clay (Earth mantle B.E.) and the third layer is a hard layer like a rock (Earth's core - B.E.) [6, p.99].

The chapter describes the laws of formation of spring water, mountains, volcanic processes and minerals. He claims that the reason for the formation of terrestrial and submarine mountains is the result of the continuous movement of the elements of fire (rocks - B.E.) from the surface of the earth to the center of the earth and vice versa [6, p.99]. He says that if they are supported by the substances at the bottom parts of these mountains they will become bigger and bigger [6, p.100]. This shows that the erosion of mountains is caused by water and wind erosion.

He believes that the formation of minerals is not due to the influence of sunlight but by the process of magmatic rocks and metamorphism. It shows that if the rocks are fluid and light, if rubies, gold and silver are heavy and dark, ores such as iron and copper are formed [6, p.100].

Donish refers from today's teachings that earthquakes occur as a result of tectonic movements, fractures and volcanism in the interior of the earth [6, p.101]. He also points out that the springs in the ground come from the cracks caused by the earthquake.

As a result of explaining the formation of mountains, earthquakes, springs and the formation of minerals it can be seen that Donish is well educated in metamorphic processes, the rotational motion of matter in the Earth, the tectonic cycle, convection phenomena [6, p.98-100].

Donish stated that his above-mentioned views were based on the works of Greek and French scholars. At this point he believed that the shape of the Earth was spherical hanging in the sky without relying on anything. He also reported that a number of British scientists are struggling to study and identify the North and South Poles these days [6, p.103].

Mahmudhoja Behbudi wrote 3 textbooks on geography and published dozens of articles in the periodicals of his time. The most important and largest of them is the textbook “**Kitabi Muntahabi Geography General and Exemplary Geography**” (“Китоби Мунтахаби жўғрофияи умумий ва намунаи жўғрофия”). It consists of 106 pages and in many sources is referred as “Muntahabi Geography in General” (“Мунтахаби жўғрофияи умумий”). As the author points out this book is designed for students of modern Jadid schools.

The textbook is divided into sections such as Introduction to the textbook, the meaning of the word “Geography”, “When did geography appear?”, “Sages of Turkestan”, “The benefits of reading geography”, “Examples from the words of the new rulers”, “When the earth rotates anything above does not fall”, “Government and governors”, “Religion and custom”, “Measure - scale, funds – money” [5, p.221].

In the “Old and New Sages” chapter of the textbook he sharply criticizes the mythical views that the Earth is in flat shape and that is endless surrounded by a mountain called Qof, a quarter of the Earth is inhabited by people and the Earth rests on an elephant or an ox [1] 5, S.234].

The “Examples from the words of the new rulers” chapter is based on information from foreign literature, discusses the origin of our galaxy, the solar system, the planets and provides interesting information. For example, the presence of rain on Mars, the presence of rocks, soils, in general, emphasizes the existence of life on this planet and the fact that its vegetation is red. He also expresses his views on celestial bodies such as Neptune, Moon, Sun, Star and terms such as space [5, p.236–237].

In the “When the earth rotates anything above does not fall” chapter of the book the law of universal gravitation discovered by Newton is proved. It states that the Sun holds the planets and objects around it by its gravitational force. The attraction of iron by magnet is shown as a proof.

Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov's textbook “**Adib us-soniy**” served to develop basic

knowledge of natural sciences in primary school. The “Scientific Lessons” section of the textbook describes the knowledge of elementary natural geography, ie small topics such as year (date), lunar year months, solar year months, centuries, seasons, days, weather and clouds.

The textbook gives the following scientific definition and description of the science of geography in a simple language but with a very deep scientific meaning on a special topic called “Geography”: “The science that knows the state of the earth is called geography. Although the earth looks flat to our eyes it is not actually flat. Perhaps it is round resembling an orange (B.E.). Although everyone believed in the saying that “The earth is in the horns of the bull” in the past, today the truth of the saying is well known. The earth does not stand on anything. Perhaps it stands in the middle of the air” [2, p.76].

The play provides information about the structure of the Earth's surface, land and water. It is said that three quarters of the earth's surface is covered with salt water and the remaining a quarter is covered with rocks, sand, and soil [2, p.77].

The textbook “**Earth**” written by Munavvarqori Abdurashidkxonov in 1908 became one of the great examples of the movement in the field of enlightenment and, in particular, in the field of geography and education.

It was one of the first Jadid textbooks in geography for the 3rd-4th grades in Jadid schools and was first published in 1908. The textbook was discussed among geography teachers in Turkestan, supplemented and corrected based on their suggestions and comments then it was republished in 1915 and adopted as a program and textbook for all schools including Russian-language schools.

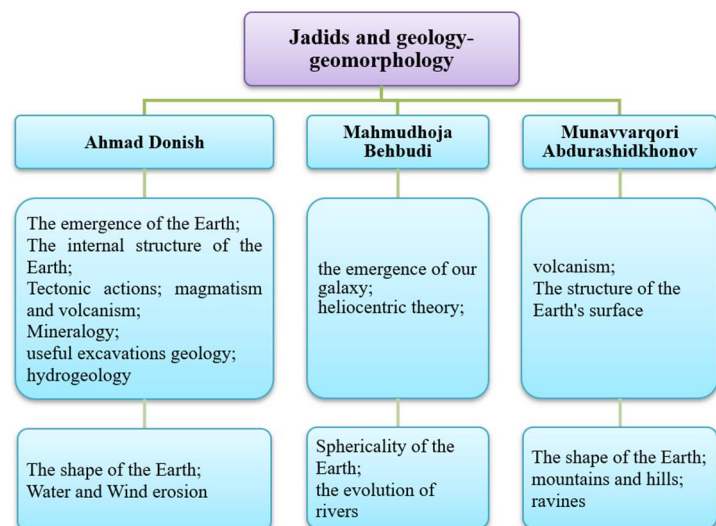
“Earth” is based on a clear scientific basis, knowledge and facts free from myths about the Earth, geology and geomorphology. Its scientific and practical perfection was recognized by scholars at the time and later even during the years of communist dictatorship without mentioning the name of Munavvarqori [11, p.15]. “In general, “Earth” was the most perfect among the new method school textbooks before the October Revolution (1917)” wrote O. Muminov [11, p.14].

“Earth” consists of 88 lessons. The first topic of the textbook is devoted to the role of the study of the planet Earth and geography in the development of the nation's spirituality and culture. Munavvarkori emphasizes that a nation that studies geography is one of the cultural nations of the world [2, p.97].

The second topic is “Earth's image and movement”. There the knowledge about the shape and motion of the Earth is given using simple examples. For example, it says about the “shape” of the Earth: “The earth is round like a watermelon or an orange. The earth does not stand on anything but floats in the air like a cannon fired by the power of Allahu Ta'âlâ” [2, p.97]. In this way, the geographer perfects his ideas about the Earth mentioned in Adib us-soniy further . He explains to the students in a very easy and memorable way that the Earth goes around the Sun in its orbit in the universe.

The textbook focuses on the motion of the Earth: “There are two types of motion of the Earth: one is rounding (around its axis - B.E.), and the other is rotation (around the Sun - B.E.). When rounded ... it completes this movement once every 24 hours. Day and night is formed from this... And as to rotation, it rotates around the Sun. It completes the movement in 365 days and six hours. And here a year comes from this” [2, p.97-98].

**Figure 2. Topics that reflect the views of the Jadids in the fields of geology and geomorphology**



The fourth theme of the work is “Earth”. It also describes the landforms



(mountains, hills, volcanic forms, hills, ravines, shores) and the structure and appearance of the earth's surface (pastures, deserts). For example, mountains with constant smoke and fire are called volcanoes. The narrow passages between the two mountains are called ravines [2, p.99].

Generalized views and opinions on geology and geomorphology are also presented in the works of Ahmad Donish's follower and compatriot Abdurauf Fitrat, about which we published an article in the 2020 number of this journal [15, p.24].

### CONCLUSIONS

Analyzing compositions and scientific-methodological work of the Central Asian Jadids we can see that special emphasis is placed on the science of geography in their main areas of activity. All active Jadids are well aware of the importance of knowledge and understanding of geography, including geology and geomorphology in reviving the nation's spirituality, enlightening the people, developing the country in all spheres and gaining political independence, as well as in the struggle against bigotry and Russian colonialism.

The above-mentioned geographical views of the Jadids were opposed by the conservative scholars who did not want to reckon with the achievements and innovations of secular science and adapted the essence of Islam to their own interests as well as the interests of Russian colonialism. Because the views of the Jadids were based on new and advanced ideas of the scientists in Greece, France, Russia, Great Britain, the Arab states.

For example, Haji Mu'in who read Behbudi's Mukhtasari Geography in General denied religious myths that the Earth was not flat, that it did not rest on animals such as oxen, elephants or fish, that is not surrounded by a wall but had new information that the Earth was spherical and rotates around itself and the Sun in a suspended state in the universe. He writes: "I can't help but write that from this date onwards all my devotion returned from my former teacher whom I considered to be the 'first virtue'. ... That sentence brought me to the intellectual revolution for the first time" [9, p.29].

We have recognized their views on geology and geomorphology in the example of the great figures of the Jadid movement and their major works. As far as we know, it is important to study the rest of the written heritage of the Central Asian Jadids. Because this sacred and inviolable heritage is rich in valuable, factual information and important generalizations about the history of geography.

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## **GEOGRAFIYA: TABIAT VA JAMIYAT**

**2 ЖИЛД, 1 СОН**

## **ГЕОГРАФИЯ: ПРИРОДА И ОБЩЕСТВО**

**2 ТОМ, НОМЕР 1**

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