

SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF MUNAVVARQORI ABDURASHIDKHANOV

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Abstract: information is given about advanced philosophical, socio-political thoughts in Central Asia at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

Key words: philosophical, socio-political thoughts, modernity, culture, enlightenment, worldview, mysticism, tradition, lifestyle, life and creativity.

Enter

"Munavvar" means enlightened, radiant. In Turkey, even now, this word is used instead of an intellectual. It is said that "Qari" is the one who recites the Qur'an in a solemn manner. He was born in an enlightened family in Tashkent and grew up worthy of his name. It is known from the documents that he was born and raised in Shaikhontohur daha, Darkhan neighborhood. His father, Abdurashidkhan, was a mudarris, and his mother, Khosiatkhan, was an equestrian. Munavvar was educated by his mother. First, he studied at the Yunuskhon madrasa in Tashkent, then in Bukhara. At the end of the 90s of the last century, he joined the Jadids, and in 1901 he was one of the first to open a "modern Jadid" school in Tashkent. For these schools, it compiles and publishes alphabets and chrestomatiies such as "Adibi avval", "Adibi soni", "Tawjid al-Qur'an" ("Recitation of the Qur'an"), "Yer Yuzi" ("Geography"). These textbooks were published separately at least 2-3, at most 9-10 times between 1901 and 1917.

Munavvarqari and his school had a high reputation. For example: such an argument can be given. In one of the 1914 issues of "Oyna" magazine, Mahmudhoja Behbudi's answer to the question of the customers about the prospects of higher national education in Turkestan was printed. Behbudi said that Munavvarqori's school in Tashkent could be the basis for such higher education.

Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, the leader of the Central Asian Jadidist movement, said, "No nation in the world will step on the path of development and culture without a mother tongue and a national press."

Abdurashidkhanov Munavvar Qori was born in 1878 in the Darkhan neighborhood of Shaikhontohur district of Tashkent in an intellectual family. The leader of the Central Asian Jadidism movement, the founder of the 20th century Uzbek national press and the national school of the new method, one of the organizers of the new national theater, writer and poet.

As a young orphan from his father, he received his initial education from his mother. Then he studied at the Mirarab madrasa in Bukhara, but did not finish his studies, he returned to Tashkent and worked as an imam and teacher. He continued his studies at the Eshanquli Dodkhoh Madrasah. In 1901, he opened the Usuli Jadid school, created a special curriculum for these schools, and wrote textbooks. Since 1904, he has been involved in social, political and cultural life.

Munavvar Qori opens the first newspaper publishing house "Khurshid" in 1906. Later, he works as an editor in "Najot" and "Kengash" newspapers, and as the chief editor in "Sadoyi Turkistan" newspaper.

Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov is one of the founders of Uzbek theater. He showed "bad habits" and how to correct them with the help of theater. His troupe is called "Turon". The troupe operated from 1914 to 1924.

After the February revolution of 1917, Munavvar Qori openly expresses the idea of creating a people's democratic state of Turkestan. He supports the "Turkistan Autonomy" created in Kok. In April 1918, he was appointed rector of Turkestan State University. In 1918, he opened the "Turkish hearth" scientific and educational society.

In the 1920s, Munavvar Ghorri headed the secret organizations "National Union" and "National Independence".

In the mid-1920s, repression intensified and Munavvar Qori was removed from all positions. However, this did not stop him from promoting the idea of independence.

Hamza, Elbek, Oybek, Akmal Ikramov, Abdulhai Tajiyev, Salimkhan Tillakhanov, Qayum Ramazon, Bahrom Heydari, Mannon Uygun, cultural figures, writers, scientists were students of Munavvar Kari.

He was arrested in 1929 and shot in 1931. He was buried in the Vagankovo cemetery in Moscow.

The services of Munavvarqori were great in the arrival of the Uzbek press. He was one of the organizers and authors of "Taraqqi" newspaper, which was published in 1906 and was the first example of the Uzbek press. In the same year, Munavvarqori himself published the newspaper "Khurshid". One of the active authors of the newspaper was Khudoyor Khan's son Fansurulobek. The famous article "Khairul umuri avsutukho" which strongly rejected the participation of Mahmudhoja Behbudi's (socialist) party was published in this newspaper (1906, No. 6). Then Munavvarqori was active in launching "Sadoyi Turkistan" (1914-15). In March 1917, he published the newspaper Najot under his editorship. In June of this year, the "Kengash" magazine was published in Tashkent by Ahmad Zaki Waliy. Soon after, Munavvarqori began to lead its editorship.

It is impossible to imagine the emergence and historical development of the Uzbek press in general without Munavvarqori and his hundreds of passionate articles. Munavvarqori is one of the most notable representatives of social and political activism

and the rise of national liberation at the beginning of the 20th century. As it is known from the biographies of Abdull Avloni, since 1901, "Jadidlar todasi" was formed from local youths in Tashkent. Lawyer Ubaidulla Asatillakhojayev, poet Abdulla Avloni, Nizomiddin Khojayev, who was the editor of "Sadoyi Turkistan" in 1914-15 and corresponded with Leo Tolstoy in 1909, were identified as activists of this group. Avloni informs him that he became a member in 1904. Munavvarqari was one of its founders. In 1909, together with other enlightened Jadids, he founded "Jamiyati Khairiya". In 1913, he founded the "Turon" society. Companies such as "Maktab" and "Publishing" are opened. The purpose of the society was to stimulate education and culture among the local Muslim population, to provide them with moral and spiritual support, and to prepare and show plays for them. Munavvarqari paid special attention to educating young people in developed countries, thereby introducing the Nation and Motherland to their children, and educating them about the world. From 1908 to 1923, with his enthusiasm and initiative, more than a hundred Turkestans studied abroad. In 1920-23, Fitrat and Fayzulla Khojayev supported this initiative in Bukhara. According to the data, only in 1922, the number of people studying in Germany reached 60. Four of them (Jabbor Sattar, Saidali Khojayev, Ahmad Shukuri, Vali Qayumkhan) were from Tashkent.

Although Munavvarqori did not write a play, Abdulla Awlani supported him in the establishment of theater work in Turkestan. It is not for nothing that the charter of the "Turon" society, created in 1913, emphasized theatrical work, and that the "Theatre amateur troupe" was founded on its basis. On February 27, 1914, the drama "Padarkush" was staged for the first time by this troupe in the "Colosseum" (now the building of the Trade Exchange) in Tashkent. Munavvarqari gives a speech about theater and its importance during the audience. The press announces this day as "Historical Day". Poet Tavallo writes a poem on this occasion. It contained the following lines:

We are the Supreme Lord of the Seven Worlds,
The clarity of our sight is our verb, our nature.
Take a lesson, young people, said the young people.
We are gone by editing the speech.
From the bottom of our hearts we heard what he said sincerely,
We know so many heresies, wow, we confess.

Munavvar Qori emphasizes the need to educate young people with hardworking, high morals, and loyalty to universal human qualities, and calls on parents to properly fulfill their sacred duties in raising children. He freely expresses his thoughts in this regard in the poetic story "Reaps what one sows".

According to his story, a man's hair and beard turned gray, he became weak and could not even stand up.

Summary:

Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov is a well-known Uzbek scientist and literary critic, a person who made a great contribution to the fields of national spirituality and culture.

In general, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov's spiritual heritage has made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek national spirituality and culture, and his works and researches remain a valuable source for many generations.

The Jadidism movement, in its time, initiated the processes of comprehensive education and national revival, and at the same time, it formed a cultural heritage of great value for future generations. This heritage is still important in the development of social and cultural life in the region today.

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