

## SOCIAL POLITICAL VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF JADIDISM

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**Annotation** this article explores the educational and socio-political views of the jadids. Uzbek jadids' views on the progressive development of society through reform of the education system have been analyzed. The significance of the enlightened and socio-political views that the exponents of the jadidism movement put forward is highlighted today. The feedback advanced in the article is summarized in short.

**Keywords:** Turkestan, national state-building, national economy, Management, Education and cultural-educational life, political freedoms and rights independence, Democratic System, Foundation, national economy.

The jadidism movement, which has a great place in the history of the peoples of Turkestan, is complex and historically, the Tiger took the road. Jadids to experience different countries relying, they sought to process reforms on a national basis, to colonialism the main idea of the struggle was formed in the anashu direction and matured.

The jadidism movement, which took place in Uzbekistan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, played a very important role in the path of national awakening. The jadidists actively worked to instill national pride in the Uzbek people, to fight for its establishment of an independent state, as well as to revive national values. The leading representatives of the jadidism movement, with their socio-political views, also greatly influenced the Uzbek national awakening. Their activities and objectives are as follows:

Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov is the founding leader of the ideas of forming Uzbekistan as an independent state. He fought for national liberation during the Shoura regime and campaigned for the protection of national interests and the economic-social development of the people.

Fayzulla Khojaev-actively fought for the independence of Uzbekistan from the Shiro system. He developed the theoretical framework for the construction of a national state and worked towards the protection of the national values of the Uzbek people, their development.

Abdurauf Fitrat was the creator of the theoretical foundations of the ideas of national awakening. He campaigned for the establishment of an independent state by the Uzbek people and actively campaigned for the revival of national culture, education system and language.

Thus, these representatives of the jadidism movement made a great contribution to the creation of the foundations of the construction of a national state by expressing the aspirations of the Uzbek people for freedom and independence, restoring and developing national values. This formed the basis of the later independent sovereignty of the state of Uzbekistan.

Further exploring the socio-political views of the jadidism movement, we can see the following important aspects:

**The construction of a national state:** the leaders of Jadidism made it the main goal for Uzbekistan to be established as an independent and sovereign state. They developed the democratic basis of the state system, the composition of the central and local governing bodies, their powers, as well as state programs. **National economy and management:** the Jadidists put forward the ideas of conducting economic policies corresponding to national interests, developing all branches of the national economy, ensuring economic independence. They had also put issues such as the appropriation of land as private property, the introduction of new modes of production, and the development of a trading system.

**Education and cultural and educational life:** the Jadidists carried out the reorganization of the educational system on national grounds, education in the native language, the introduction of the teaching process in a new way, the revival and development of folk culture. They outlined ways to establish new Māori schools (usuli jadid schools), develop science, literature, art.

**Political freedoms and rights:** the Jadidists promoted ideas such as the democratic system, human rights, freedom of conscience, National Liberation. As active participants in the national liberation movement, they sought to gain control over and politically gain control of ERC. The practical implementation of these socio-political views of the jadidist movement became an important foundation in the formation of the independent state of Uzbekistan.

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