

**EMERGENCE CONDITIONS OF JADIDISM IN THE CENTRAL ASIAN REGION**

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**Abstract:** Jadidism is a reformist movement in Islam that emerged in the late 19th to early 20th century in the Central Asian region. This article examines the conditions that led to the emergence of Jadidism, such as the rise of colonial influence, the crisis of traditional education, and the spread of new ideas. Special attention is paid to the role of Jadidism in the modernization of Central Asian society.

**Keywords:** Jadidism, Reformist Movement, Islam, 19th - early 20th century, Central Asian region, Colonial Influence, Crisis of Traditional Education, New Ideas, Society Modernization, Role of Jadidism.

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Jadidism (from Arabic "jadid" - "new") is a reformist movement in Islam that emerged in the late 19th century in the Russian Empire, in the territory of modern Central Asia. Jadids aimed at modernizing Islamic education, educating Muslims in the achievements of science and technology, and actively involving Muslims in public life.

Conditions for the Emergence of Jadidism:

1. Rise of Colonial Influence: In the late 19th century, the Russian Empire strengthened its influence in Central Asia. This led to a series of changes in the lives of Muslims, including changes in the education system and the spread of new ideas.
2. Crisis of Traditional Education: The traditional Islamic education system in Central Asia was in crisis. It did not correspond to the new realities and did not provide Muslims with the necessary knowledge and skills.
3. Spread of New Ideas: In the late 19th - early 20th century, new ideas from Europe, such as liberalism, nationalism, and socialism, began to penetrate into Central Asia. These ideas influenced the Jadids and prompted them to undertake reforms.

At the end of the 19th century, a new social movement emerged in Turkestan, known as Jadidism. Jadids were representatives of the local intelligentsia who advocated for the reform of society and culture. They believed that it was necessary to modernize the traditional education system to prepare society for new challenges. A new force was ripening within Turkestani society that would play an extremely important role in the socio-political life of the region. It originated in the Russian Empire, particularly in Crimea.

The founder of the movement is considered to be Ismail Gasprinsky, who published the newspaper "Targuman." The newspaper promoted ideas of reform and progress and had a significant influence on the Jadids of Turkestan.

In Turkestan, Jadidism penetrated in the early 20th century. Here it quickly gained popularity, as it met the needs of a society undergoing change. Jadids opened new schools where modern teaching methods were used. They also published newspapers and magazines, propagating their ideas.

The prominent representatives of Jadidism in Turkestan were Mahmud Khodja Behbudiy, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloniy, Ubaydulla Khodjaev, and Abdurauf Fitrat. These individuals had a great influence on the development of culture and education in Turkestan. They were enlighteners, writers, publicists, and social activists.

The activity of the Jadids in Turkestan had the following main directions:

1. Education: Jadids aimed at modernizing the education system. They opened new schools where modern teaching methods were used. Alongside religious subjects, secular sciences such as mathematics, geography, history, and natural sciences were taught.

2. Cultural Development: The main ideas of Jadidism were:

- Modernization of Islamic education: Jadids advocated for the modernization of Islamic education. They wanted religious schools (madrasas) to teach not only religious disciplines but also secular sciences such as mathematics, physics, history, and geography.

- Involvement of Muslims in the achievements of science and technology: Jadids wanted Muslims to be involved in the achievements of science and technology. They translated scientific books and articles into Turkic languages, as well as opened new schools and libraries.

- Active participation of Muslims in public life: Jadids wanted Muslims to actively participate in public life. They called on Muslims to participate in elections, work in state bodies, and create their own organizations.

The Role of Jadidism in the Modernization of Central Asian Society:

Jadidism played an important role in the modernization of Central Asian society. Jadids opened new schools and libraries, translated scientific literature into Turkic languages, and advocated for Muslims' active participation in public life.

In conclusion, Jadidism is an important phenomenon in the history of Central Asia. Jadids played a significant role in modernizing Central Asian society and in introducing Muslims to the achievements of science and technology.

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