

ABDULLA AVLONIY'S SOCIO-POLITICAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract

This article analyzes the socio-political activities of Abdulla Avloniy, an Uzbek educator, journalist, and public figure who lived and worked at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The article highlights his role in national awakening, enlightenment, education, and the Jadid movement, as well as his initiatives aimed at transforming society through the press and dramatic arts. In addition, Avloniy's political role during the Soviet era and his contributions to public education are examined from a scholarly perspective.

Keywords

Abdulla Avloniy; Social activity; Political activity; Jadid movement; Enlightenment; Education and pedagogy; Press and journalism; National awakening; Soviet-era politics

Abdulla Avloniy (1878–1934) is a prominent figure of the Uzbek national revival, a person who left a deep mark on Uzbek society as a teacher, journalist and playwright. He made an invaluable contribution to the development of not only culture and literature, but also socio-political life in his time. Avloniy was thirsty for knowledge from his youth and independently studied language, literature and modern sciences. This knowledge was one of the reasons for his understanding of the enlightened spirit in society and his pursuit of the ideas of social renewal. Avloniy took his first steps on the path of national enlightenment in 1904, opening a new school in Tashkent. He was a supporter of a radical change in the school education system and the introduction of new pedagogical methods. During this period, Avloniy proposed including foreign languages and modern sciences - chemistry, geography, physics and astronomy - in the curriculum. These views were revolutionary in the pedagogical thinking of that time. In 1907, Avloni published the newspaper "Shuhrat" and in 1908, the newspaper "Osioy", calling on the nation to be literate and think in a new way. Through these publications, Avloni greatly contributed to the formation of the social consciousness of society and to encouraging the people to political and cultural renewal. Avloni Society was a charitable organization that was focused on social assistance and youth education in society. He paid great attention to the education and upbringing of orphans outside of school, thereby focusing on increasing the social activity of the younger generation.

Avloni was also active in journalism and dramatic art. He created the "Turon" theater troupe and openly expressed his critical views on heresy and ignorance in social life. His dramaturgies put forward the ideas of human rights, national values, and development. Through the press, Avloni managed to cover the social and political issues of the time and broaden the people's worldview about society. Through his articles in newspapers, he discussed government policy, enlightenment, and national development, which contributed to the development of social consciousness. After the October Revolution of 1917, Avloni witnessed a sharp change in political conditions. In 1917, he covered political and social events through the newspaper "Turon", and in 1918, he actively participated in the establishment of the newspaper



"Ishtirokyun". Through these publications, he helped increase the political literacy of the people. In 1919–1920, Avloni served as the political representative and consul of the Soviet government in Afghanistan, and also worked for a while in the Ministry of Public Education in the Afghan state. During this period, he took important steps to strengthen international political ties and create an educational system. Starting in the 1920s, Avloni carried out extensive work to open schools, increase literacy, and create educational opportunities for Uzbek girls. He not only sought to increase the number of schools, but also paid great attention to modernizing curricula, preparing textbooks, and developing a system for training teachers. At the same time, Avloni tried to improve the quality of public education by introducing modern pedagogical methods and developing students' critical thinking and creative abilities. He promoted the use of practical exercises, laboratory work and interactive methods in the educational process, which prepared students not only to acquire knowledge, but also to apply knowledge in everyday life. Avloni was a supporter of the education of Uzbek girls, striving to contribute to national development by educating them and preparing them for an active role in society. These initiatives were not limited to increasing literacy, but also included broader goals such as forming social consciousness, promoting gender equality and creating a new pedagogical ideology. Thus, Avloni distinguished himself as an innovator and leader in the field of public education in his time.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I can openly write that Abdulla Avloni was an intellectual who left a deep mark on the social, political and cultural life of his time, and his social and political activities left an indelible mark on national awakening, enlightenment and social development. It is clear from the above that Avloni's initiatives through the press, education, and dramatic arts, as well as his contribution to public politics during the Soviet era, played a significant role in the modern formation of Uzbek society.

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