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SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF SADRIDDIN AINIY IN THE JADIDIST MOVEMENT

Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the factors that led to the emergence of the Jadidist movement, its role in the development of society, and the main goals and objectives of the Jadids' activities. In particular, the Jadids' views on awakening the nation through enlightenment, introducing modern scientific achievements into the education system, reforming the activities of old-style schools and madrasas, understanding national identity, and elevating socio-political thinking are highlighted. The ideas of renewal that they brought to society through the press, theater, literature, and new-style schools are also analyzed. Also, the work of the representatives of the Bukhara Jadid movement is given special attention, and the issue is approached using the example of one of the prominent representatives of this movement, Sadriddin Aini. His ideas of enlightenment, practical efforts to reform the education system, and ideas about educating the younger generation on the basis of modern knowledge are analyzed on a scientific basis. In particular, Sadriddin Aini's services in organizing and supporting new-method schools, creating educational literature, and updating the content of education are revealed.

Thus, the article sheds light on the historical significance of the Jadids' activities, their role in the process of national revival, and Sadriddin Aini's contribution to the development of the field of education from a scientific and theoretical perspective.

Keywords: Jadid; education; reform; nation; language; era; people; literature; upbringing; era.

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САДРИДДИН АЙНИДІҢ ЖӘДИДШІЛІК ҚОЗҒАЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ЖӘНЕ САЯСИ БЕЛСЕНДІЛІГІ

Аңдатпа

Бұл мақалада жәдитшілдік қозғалысының пайда болуына себеп болған факторлар, оның қоғам дамуындағы рөлі және жәдиттер қызметінің негізгі мақсаттары мен міндеттері жан-жақты талданады. Атап айтқанда, жәдитшілердің ағартушылық арқылы ұлтты ояту, білім беру жүйесіне заманауи ғылыми жетістіктерді енгізу, ескі үлгідегі мектептер мен медреселердің қызметін реформалау, ұлттық бірегейлікті түсіну және әлеуметтік-саяси ойлауды көтеру туралы көзқарастары атап өтіледі. Олардың баспасөз, театр, әдебиет және жаңа үлгідегі мектептер арқылы қоғамға әкелген жаңару идеялары да талданады. Сондай-ақ, Бұхара жәдитшілдік қозғалысы өкілдерінің жұмысына ерекше назар аударылып, мәселеге

осы қозғалыстың көрнекті өкілдерінің бірі Садриддин Айнидің мысалы арқылы қарайды. Оның ағартушылық идеялары, білім беру жүйесін реформалау бойынша практикалық күш-жігері және жас ұрпақты заманауи білім негізінде тәрбиелеу туралы идеялары ғылыми негізде талданады. Атап айтқанда, Садриддин Айнидің жаңа әдісті мектептерді ұйымдастыру және қолдау, оқу әдебиеттерін жасау және білім беру мазмұнын жаңартудағы қызметтері ашылады. Осылайша, мақалада жәдидшілер қызметінің тарихи маңызы, олардың ұлттық жаңғыру процесіндегі рөлі және Садриддин Айнидің білім беру саласын дамытуға қосқан үлесі ғылыми-теориялық тұрғыдан қарастырылады.

Кілт сөздер: жәдид; білім беру; реформа; ұлт; тіл; дәуір; халық; әдебиет; тәрбие; дәуір.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ САДРИДДИНА АЙНОГО В ДВИЖЕНИИ ДЖАДИДОВ

Аннотация

В данной статье представлен всесторонний анализ факторов, приведших к возникновению движения джадидов, его роли в развитии общества, а также основных целей и задач деятельности джадидов. В частности, освещаются взгляды джадидов на пробуждение нации посредством просвещения, внедрение современных научных достижений в систему образования, реформирование деятельности школ и медресе старого образца, понимание национальной идентичности и возвышение социально-политического мышления. Также анализируются идеи обновления, которые они привнесли в общество через прессу, театр, литературу и школы нового образца. Также особое внимание уделяется деятельности представителей Бухарского движения Джадидов, и вопрос рассматривается на примере одного из видных представителей этого движения, Садриддина Айни. Его просветительские идеи, практические усилия по реформированию системы образования и идеи о воспитании молодого поколения на основе современных знаний анализируются на научной основе. В частности, раскрываются заслуги Садриддина Айни в организации и поддержке школ нового метода, создании учебной литературы и обновлении содержания образования.

Таким образом, статья освещает историческое значение деятельности Джадидов, их роль в процессе национального возрождения и вклад Садриддина Айни в развитие сферы образования с научно-теоретической точки зрения.

Ключевые слова: Джадиды; образование; реформа; нация; язык; эпоха; народ; литература; воспитание; эпоха.

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SADRİDDİN AYNİ'NİN CEDİTÇİLİK HAREKETİNDEKİ SOSYAL VE SİYASİ

FAALİYETLERİ

Özet

Bu makalede Ceditçilik hareketinin ortaya çıkmasına neden olan faktörler, toplumun gelişimindeki rolü ve ceditçilerin faaliyetlerinin temel amaç ve görevleri kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmektedir. Özellikle ceditçilerin eğitim ve aydınlanma yoluyla milleti uyandırma, eğitim sistemine çağdaş bilimsel kazanımları dâhil etme, eski usul mektep ve medreseleri reforme etme, millî kimlik bilincini geliştirme ve sosyal-siyasal düşüncüyü yükseltme konusundaki görüşleri ele alınmaktadır. Ayrıca onların basın, tiyatro, edebiyat ve usûl-i cedîd okulları aracılığıyla topluma kazandırdıkları yenilikçi fikirler de analiz edilmektedir.

Bununla birlikte, Buhara Ceditçilik hareketi temsilcilerinin faaliyetlerine özel önem verilerek konu, bu hareketin önde gelen temsilcilerinden biri olan Sadriddin Aynî örneğinde değerlendirilmektedir. Onun aydınlanmacı fikirleri, eğitim sistemini reforme etmeye yönelik pratik çalışmaları ve genç nesli çağdaş bilgi temelleri üzerinde yetiştirme konusundaki düşünceleri bilimsel açıdan incelenmektedir. Özellikle Sadriddin Aynî'nin yeni usul okullarının kurulması ve desteklenmesi, ders materyallerinin hazırlanması ve eğitim içeriğinin yenilenmesi alanlarındaki hizmetleri ortaya konulmaktadır.

Sonuç olarak makalede, ceditçilerin faaliyetlerinin tarihî önemi, millî uyanış sürecindeki rolleri ve Sadriddin Aynî'nin eğitim alanının gelişimine yaptığı katkılar bilimsel ve teorik açıdan değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ceditçilik, eğitim, reform, millet, dil, dönem, halk, edebiyat, terbiye, çağ.

Introduction.

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, Central Asia, and in particular the territory of Turkestan, experienced extremely complex and contradictory historical processes. This period was a period of intensified colonial policy of Tsarist Russia, and in local state structures - the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva - sharp struggles took place between forces seeking to preserve the old feudal system and supporters of renewal. Colonial policy limited the political independence of the region and had a profound impact on its economic and social life. At the same time, there was an awakening of social consciousness in society, and the Jadidism and Enlightenment movements became increasingly widespread [1]. The Jadids aimed to reform the old education system, make the people literate, and lead society to progress by promoting science and modern knowledge. They opened new schools, paid special attention to updating teaching methods, and taught secular subjects. During this period, the press also became an important socio-political tool [2]. Through the emergence of newspapers and magazines, progressive ideas, national consciousness, political and cultural issues were brought to the attention of the general public. The press encouraged the people to understand their rights and keep up with the times. New views were also formed in literature, art, and culture through the Jadid intellectuals. In general, this historical period of the late 19th and early 20th centuries was a period of fundamental changes in the lives of the peoples of Central Asia, creating an important foundation for further political, cultural, and spiritual development. These processes played a significant role in determining the historical development of the region [3]. Their activities took place in conditions of fierce struggles, constant persecution and various pressures. They, remaining true to their beliefs and goals, faced many obstacles and trials. Sometimes, since their ideas contradicted the interests of the ruling circles, the pressure increased, and their opportunities for free activity were limited. Despite this, they did not retreat from the path of enlightenment and development, but rather tried to overcome difficult situations with fortitude. Such complex and testing pages are also clearly visible in the life and creative work of Sadriddin Ayni. Living in the socio-political environment of his time, he fought against ignorance and backwardness. Ayni's works and publicistic speeches in the spirit of enlightenment caused many controversies, and in some cases led to his persecution. However, he did not give up his views, and continued to create works that called the people to science and enlightenment, and promoted justice and progress [4].

Therefore, their work is not just a creative or social movement, but an example of determination,

dedication and struggle for high goals. These processes make their lives and legacy more meaningful and instructive.

Research methods

The object of this scientific research is the Jadid movement that emerged in Central Asia at the beginning of the 20th century and the socio-political processes associated with it. This period was a period of fundamental changes in the history of the region, characterized by the formation of educational reforms, a new worldview and ideas of modernization in the life of society. The Jadid movement manifested itself as a large-scale movement aimed not only at renewing the education system, but also at reforming society politically and culturally. From this perspective, the role and activities of Sadriddin Aini in this movement are given special attention within the framework of the research. His enlightening initiatives, views on social justice and development, and his activities in the conditions of the existing political system are analyzed in their inextricable connection with the general processes of the Jadid movement. Also, the practical expression and historical significance of the ideas of Jadidism are highlighted through Aini's personal life experience, worldview and creative heritage.

The subject of this study is the comprehensive study of Sadriddin Aini's educational, social and political views within the framework of the Jadid movement. In particular, his ideas aimed at renewing society, reforming the education system, awakening public consciousness and establishing the principles of justice are taken into the center of scientific analysis. In addition, Aini's reformist activities under the rule of the Bukhara Emirate, his attitude towards the existing socio-political system and his initiatives related to Jadid schools are an important component of the subject of the study. His cooperation with the intellectuals of that time, his efforts to support the educational movement and the obstacles he encountered in this process are also considered with special attention. In addition, the socio-political ideas expressed in Aini's publicistic speeches, artistic works and memoirs are analyzed, and the essence of the reformist spirit reflected in them is revealed. Thus, within the scope of the research, the relationship between his personal worldview and the general goals and ideas of the Jadid movement is scientifically elucidated [5].

Table 1

№	The study of Sadriddin Aini's work is studied through the following aspects:
1	To shed light on the factors that led to the emergence and socio-political nature of the Jadid movement.
2	Analysis of the stages of formation of Sadriddin Aini's life path and worldview.
3	Studying his involvement in Jadid schools and educational reforms.
4	Analysis of the socio-political views reflected in Aini's works.
5	Comparative study of his work with other Jadid figures.

The scientific novelty of the research is, first of all, the fact that Sadriddin Aini's socio-political activities in the Jadid movement are studied on the basis of a holistic and systematic approach. In this research, not only Aini's literary or educational heritage, but also his political views, attitude to social processes, and reformist initiatives are analyzed in their inextricable connection. Through this, the internal harmony and differences between his personal worldview and Jadid ideas are clarified. In the process of research, Aini's educational activities and political positions are considered in a single conceptual framework, not separately from each other. This allows us to interpret his activities not as a narrow literary or pedagogical activity, but as an important component of a broad socio-political movement. Also, the research reanalyzes the existing historical sources and gives a new assessment to some issues based on modern historiographical approaches. His role in the Jadid movement, his reformist ideas, and his contribution to the development of society are analyzed in comparison with the views put forward and clarified based on the author's conclusions [6]. As a result, Aini's role in the Jadid movement is revealed in more depth, and his socio-political legacy is illuminated in a broader scientific context..

Analysis and results

Sadriddin Aini's life and creative work were closely intertwined with complex historical processes.

The period in which he lived was a period of fundamental changes in the history of Central Asia, initially including the conditions of the traditional feudal system under the rule of the Bukhara Emirate, and later the processes of the collapse of the political system and the establishment of a new social order. Therefore, Aini's work also reflects two different historical stages - life during the emirate period and the subsequent processes of renewal. In his works, he depicts social inequality, ignorance and spiritual backwardness in the old system, and also responds to the ideas of building a new society.

Although in the second half of the 19th century, forces that sought to preserve the existing political system dominated in the Bukhara Emirate, at the same time, supporters of educational reforms began to form. One such enlightened figure was Ahmad Donish, who promoted the idea of reforming society through his scientific and literary heritage. His famous work "Navodir ul-Vaqoe" was widely distributed among the Bukhara intelligentsia, stimulating the development of new thinking and critical thinking [7].

The views of Ahmad Donish also played an important role in the formation of Sadriddin Aini. In his memoirs, Aini notes that after reading the work "Navodir ul-vaqoe", he was strongly impressed. He emphasizes that this work critically highlights the shortcomings of official religious circles, shortcomings in the education system, and social ills in society. It is precisely this critical spirit and the ideas of calling for reform that had a significant impact on Aini's subsequent educational and socio-political activities. Thus, it can be seen that the educational movement in the Bukhara environment and the legacy of Ahmad Donish served as important factors in the formation of Aini's worldview. This process later merged with the ideas of Jadidism, creating a solid foundation for the ideas of renewing society and achieving progress through enlightenment in his work [8]. Thus, Sadriddin Ayni is one of the writers who directly participated in the formation of the Jadidism movement in Bukhara and, as a witness to these processes, left important historical information. He consistently described the events he participated in or observed in his memoirs and artistic and journalistic works, striving to realistically depict the social environment of that time [9]. Therefore, Ayni's works serve as an important source for studying the activities of the Bukhara Jadids, their goals and aspirations, as well as the problems they faced. Ayni's participation in the Jadidism movement was manifested, first of all, in the educational direction. He put forward the ideas of supporting the activities of new schools, renewing the education system, and educating the younger generation on the basis of modern knowledge. Although his activities were more in the spiritual and educational sphere, this process was inherently socially significant. Because for the Jadids, the reform of education was considered the main factor in the renewal of society. In this regard, the legacy of Sadriddin Aini has not only literary and artistic value, but also historical and documentary significance, and is recognized as one of the reliable and valuable sources in the study of the early stages of the Bukhara Jadid movement [10]. Sadriddin Ayniy occupies a special place in the process of Tajik literary thought and cultural awakening in the early twentieth century. In the post-revolutionary period, profound socio-political changes posed new questions of content and form before national literature. In such a complex historical context, Ayniy was entrusted with the task of shaping a new realist prose that would respond to the demands of the era. Fully aware of this responsibility, he laid the theoretical and artistic foundations of modern Tajik realist prose through his creative work. As a result, the tradition of truthful representation of reality, open depiction of social problems, and deep exploration of the psychological world of characters became firmly established in Tajik literature.

Ayniy's contribution was not limited to his literary works. He also made a significant impact on the development and democratization of the national literary language. The idea of democratizing the literary language, initiated by Ahmad Donish, found practical realization in Ayniy's writings. He advocated replacing overly complex, artificial, and elitist literary styles with a language closer to the speech of ordinary people—clear, fluent, and natural in expression. Through works such as *Odina*, *Dukhunda*, *Ghulomon*, and *Margi Sudkhor*, he helped consolidate a form of literary language that was accessible and expressive for a broad readership. In this way, literature became closer to the people and transformed into an effective instrument for shaping social consciousness.

Ayniy also established himself as a moral and intellectual model for his contemporaries and future generations. His diligence, discipline, sense of responsibility, and academic integrity defined important

standards for the creative individual. He was not only a writer but also a teacher, editor, and public intellectual who actively influenced the formation of the literary process. His efforts to support young writers, guide them, and use constructive criticism to eliminate shortcomings deserve particular recognition.

The preservation of a culture of debate occupied an important place in Ayniy's scholarly and literary activity. In discussions, he focused on issues rather than personalities. He regarded criticism as a means of strengthening and refining the literary process and conducted it in a cultured and well-argued manner. This approach remains highly relevant today. When scientific debate becomes dominated by excessive emotionality or personal attacks, the culture of speech and professional dignity may suffer. Ayniy's example demonstrates the importance of conducting intellectual discourse on the basis of logic, evidence, and mutual respect.

He also adopted a principled stance regarding language norms. In the 1920s, some authors began introducing dialectal elements into the literary language without sufficient justification, as well as misusing phraseological units and violating grammatical standards. Ayniy did not remain indifferent to such tendencies. In 1926, in his reviews of books published under the series "Tajik Books" by the newly established Tajik publishing house, he acknowledged the initial achievements of the emerging literature while simultaneously pointing out linguistic and stylistic shortcomings with clear and reasoned arguments. In his view, the development of the literary language should be guided not by arbitrary experimentation but by carefully considered normative principles [11].

Thus, Sadriiddin Ayniy's activity was multifaceted and systematic in character. He emerged as the founder of realist prose, an advocate of literary language reform, a distinguished editor, and an intellectual with a highly developed culture of debate. His scholarly and literary legacy retains not only historical significance but also theoretical and practical value today. The principles of realism, language norms, and standards of intellectual discourse articulated by Ayniy continue to serve as an important methodological foundation for contemporary literary studies. Sadriiddin Ayniy's literary legacy continues to hold significant value today, maintaining its place in the spiritual and cultural life of society. The events and characters depicted in his works not only reflect a specific historical period but also illuminate issues that remain relevant to humanity across time. As a result, his writings have not lost their significance with the passage of time; on the contrary, they continue to acquire new meaning and resonance. First and foremost, Ayniy's works serve as a living record of history. He vividly portrayed the social conditions of the early twentieth century, highlighting ignorance, oppression, and inequality through compelling examples. This enables modern generations to better understand the complexities of the past and appreciate the value of freedom and progress. Understanding history is, after all, essential for consciously shaping the future [12].

Furthermore, the theme of enlightenment is central to his writings. Ayniy emphasized knowledge, education, and critical thinking as the foundations of societal development. In today's era of globalization and information, the power of learning and independent thought remains crucial for human advancement. In this regard, his works continue to inspire young people to study, reflect, and cultivate independent judgment. Additionally, social justice is a recurring theme throughout his literature. By portraying the lives of ordinary people, poverty, and injustice, Ayniy encourages society to reflect on its shortcomings. Issues such as equality, human dignity, and fairness remain just as relevant today, showing that his work resonates with contemporary life as much as it did in his time. Most importantly, his literary heritage plays a vital role in educating the youth. The lessons, examples, and moral insights in his works help foster patriotism, a sense of national identity, and ethical values in young generations [13]. Ayniy's writings have laid a solid foundation for national literature and continue to influence cultural and intellectual development today.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the representatives of the Jadid movement considered science and enlightenment as the main factor of development as the main goal of their activities. They set themselves the priority task of ridding society of ignorance and backwardness, awakening the public consciousness, and forming a new way of thinking. We see that the speeches, articles in the press, and practical efforts of the Jadids in

the spirit of enlightenment called on the people to acquire knowledge and broaden their worldview. These aspects confirm that their ideas were not empty slogans, but a movement born of vital need. In particular, the work carried out on reforming the education system is recognized as one of the most important directions of the Jadid movement. The establishment of new-method schools, the creation of textbooks, and the desire to teach the basics of modern science were a great innovation for that time. After all, the rise of any society depends primarily on the development of the education and upbringing system. In this sense, the activities of the Jadids played an important role in the spiritual awakening of their time. One of the figures who had his own independent views and a clear social position within the Jadid movement was Sadriddin Aini. His educational and socio-political activities further enriched the content and essence of this movement. Through his creative potential, Aini promoted the ideas of science, progress and justice, and encouraged society to renew itself. The thoughts reflected in his artistic and journalistic works demonstrate the image of an intellectual who was not indifferent to the social problems of that time. Today, Aini's rich literary and educational heritage is important not only as a historical source, but also as a spiritual value. Through his works, we form an idea of the social struggles of the past and the selfless efforts made in the path of enlightenment. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks remains to deeply study the scientific and literary heritage left to us by Sadriddin Aini, to appreciate it, and to pass it on to future generations.

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