



## **WORTHY DESCENDANTS OF THE SAMARKANDIANS: ENLIGHTENERS JADIDS**

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<b>Received:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> July 2022 <b>Published:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> August 2022	The article discusses the development of the enlightenment movement in Central Asia, the development of socio-philosophical knowledge of people of mature human qualities who shared their knowledge of education in the region, as well as the famous children of Samarkand in the 20th century - Said Riza Alizoda and Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi - Ajzi outlined their views on the social and economic, ideological, spiritual and moral foundations.

**Keywords:** Central Asia, enlightenment, knowledge, socio-philosophical knowledge, Samarkand, by Said Reza Alizoda, Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi – Ajzi.

### **INTRODUCTION.**

Our country consistently continues reforms to comprehensively study and popularize the scientific and spiritual heritage of great scientists, educate the younger generation in the spirit of the noble traditions of our ancestors. The advanced ideas put forward by our ancestors, aimed at improving the development and spiritual image of society, are of great importance. In this regard, the objective necessity of today is to study the spiritual and educational views of the Jadids from a new point of view. After all, as President Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "We need to deeply study the legacy of the Jadid movement, our enlightened grandfathers. The more we study this spiritual treasure, the more we find answers to many questions that still trouble us today. The more actively we promote this invaluable wealth, the more our people, especially our youth, will realize the value of today's peaceful and free life" [Мирзиёев Ш.М. 2020].

Samarkand is one of the ancient cradles of world civilization, where Eastern and Western cultures are interconnected and enrich each other. Located at the crossroads of East and West, this region has for centuries contributed to the interaction and influence of cultures, scientific ideas, languages and religions. Here it should be noted once again that the highest madrasah of Mirzo Ulugbek in Samarkand was known all over the world. The scientific work started in this place later spread to other countries.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS.**

It is worth mentioning that Said Rizo Alizade and Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi - Ajzi, who occupied a special place in the development of the enlightenment movement in Central Asia, shared knowledge and enlightenment in the region, had mature human qualities, and were famous scientists of

Samarkand in the 20th century. We must separately recognize that they are the leading experts and thinkers in the development of Central Asian science in terms of creating new information, books, manuals through the study and analysis of scientific knowledge, scientific and religious sources on the socio-economic, ideological, spiritual and moral foundations of the development of social and philosophical knowledge in the region.

Speaking about the enlightenment movements that arose among the peoples of Central Asia in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, academician Ibrohim Muminov described the peculiarity of this period as follows: "The struggle against the feudal-khan system, with its wild traditions and secondly, for the public interest, which consists in protecting education, popularizing advanced Russian science and technology among the population, encouraging fellow citizens to study advanced European culture, they sought to fight for the interests of the peasant masses, triumphing justice, believed in the wonderful prospect of their homeland and their people" [Муминов И.М. 2020: -285].

In fact, each historical period has its own classification and originality, directly related to the activities of popular enthusiasm, great scientists, theologians, statesmen and politicians. They carried out scientific and creative activities corresponding to the spirit of their time.

### **RESULTS.**

If we make a comparative analysis of the scientific and creative activities and the rich heritage of the representatives of the Jadids - Said Riza Alizadeh and Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi - Ajzi, it will be clear that they are similar to each other.



Firstly, they were mature literate people of their time, and the role of traditional family education and training in shaping their worldview was incomparable, and this was the first step towards the world of enlightenment:

- Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi - Ajzi began to study on his own thanks to his innate abilities. In particular, he mastered oriental classical literature, Arabic, Persian, Azerbaijani, and later Russian.

- The contribution of the father of Said Riza Alizade to his secular education was great. This factor became the scientific basis for the formation of the activities of the Jadid educators and played an important role in choosing the future path of life.

Secondly, an important feature of the multifaceted activity of thinkers is tolerance (internationalism).

In particular, the idea of promoting friendship and brotherhood between nations was incorporated in most of the works created in the Uzbek, Tajik and Azerbaijani languages by Said Riza Alizade. According to the educator, for the future of Uzbekistan, local schools should acquire a completely national character. The younger generation should, first of all, become well acquainted with the history of the Fatherland, learn the thoughts of great thinkers about education, be faithful to national traditions, and only then can a prosperous society be built. Said Rizo was a worthy son of his homeland, Uzbekistan. The following words are from his pen "It was not for nothing that he was called a reliable and conscientious son of this country" [Саломов Г. 1992;].

## **DISCUSSION**

According to sources, in 1918 the spiritual leader of the Armenians of the world from Armenia visited Samarkand to participate in a conference of local Armenians. Said Riza Alizade will also take part in this meeting and make a speech. After Alizade spoke in the Armenian literary language, the Armenian leader looked at him and said: "I have been to many Muslim countries, Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria, but I have never met a single Muslim who knew Armenian language and history the way you are. According to Sarkis, as a Muslim writer of the city, you know our language and literature more and better than all the Armenians living in Samarkand. Sarkis invited you to my meeting with the Armenians in Samarkand. He told me: "When you meet this person and talk, you yourself will appreciate his knowledge." But from talking to you now, I know that you are more than Sarkis says. After I return to Armenia, I will tell our people the story of this meeting. In our future stories, we will definitely record your knowledge of the

Armenian language and your respect for the Armenian culture" [Alizoda F. 2011:42].

Enlightener Said Rizo Alizade notes that the study and knowledge of other languages is very useful and necessary, but the rejection of the native language for the development of society is like a death sentence. Language is a means of communication between people in a society and an important form of national development. He noted that every nation has the right to speak, write, read, teach, have a school, library, newspaper, magazine and books, hold meetings, lecture in their own language.

At the same time, in the article "Every nation is proud of its language" signed by S.A. (Oyina magazine, No. 35, 1914) emphasizes that every nation should take care of its language like the apple of its eye: "If we do not protect our language and literature and add foreign vocabulary and words to them, we will soon lose our language and nationality. When our nationality is lost, our land will surely disappear by itself" [Тошев Ф. 2017: 33].

In turn, the study and knowledge of other languages is very useful and necessary, Said Rizo Alizade himself knew fourteen languages, these are: Uzbek, Tajik, Persian, Arabic, Azerbaijani, Ottoman Turkish, Tatar, Kurdish, fluent in Russian, German, English, French, Armenian and Hebrew [Тошев Ф. 2017: 33].

His activities were persecuted by many fanatics. In 1914, the following information was published in Turkestan Regional Gazette: "Friday, January 3, 1914. In the presence of 5-6 thousand Muslims in the Ulugbek Madrasah, the muezzin, in a long and loud speech in Farsi, announced to the people that those who preach the Jadids and the Russian language are infidels and that if anyone teaches a child in the Jadid way, they will become infidels. Here, we mainly talked about the school of Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi - Ajzi in Halvoi and the schools of Abdulkadir Shakuriya in Rajabamin [Косимов Б. 1994: 53]

Siddiqi - Ajzi, in particular, promotes the need to strengthen the atmosphere of friendship among the multinational population of the Samarkand region, to be in the spirit of respect for universal values.

We also note that the efforts of Siddiqi Ajzi to ensure interethnic harmony and tolerance in society did not go unnoticed. At one time, Behbudi, the ideological leader of the Turkestan Jadids, gave Ajzi the opportunity to defend himself through the Oyina magazine:

To tell the truth is blasphemy  
As long as I live, I will speak the truth.  
Or,  
People who tell the truth are infidels.  
Praise God for your faithful believers.



With such speeches, he correctly felt his responsibility to the country and people with his life experience, knowledge and thinking.

According to Wadud Mahmud, a contemporary of Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi - Ajzi, a prominent critic of his time: "Our Ajziy is also from this land. For him, there is no Turkish, Persian, Arab, Indian nationality. Their Muslim part is all one nation. This opinion is mostly old among Muslims. Islam really influenced so much that the differences of clans and generations were forgotten. It helped a lot that Arab blood mixed with the blood of other "Islamic" peoples. Even now, when people are asked "who are you", the answer is "Muslim". This development of the nation shows that Ajziy is a man of his time" [ Вадуд М. 2007.:42].

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the scientific and creative path of Said Rizo Alizadeh and Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi - Ajzi was not easy, there were many difficulties, difficult and intricate obstacles, processes of intense work, difficulties in the lack of textbooks, literature in local languages, gaps in education, etc. overcame the negative processes, the sons of our people, having completed the task of raising their children as highly spiritual, professional personnel devoted to the Motherland, the people, they made a worthy contribution to the development of our Motherland, educating and nurturing thousands of ideologically strong, patriotic, knowledgeable personnel.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In general, since ancient times, Samarkand has brought up thousands of scientists, poets and great thinkers. About 80 thinkers, recognized by the world under the pseudonym of Samarkandi, grew up on this territory. In this sense, the scientific and creative activities of Said Riza Alizade and Saidahmad Hasankhoja's son Siddiqi - Ajzi, the rich spiritual heritage they left prove that they are worthy heirs of those Samarkandians.

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