

ACTIVITY OF HAJI MUIN IN SAMARKAND JADIDISM

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Abstract: The article analyzed the political journalism of Haji Muin, one of the modern enlighteners of Samarkand. The attitude of the Shura government to the moderns, the policy of repressing the degenerates of the nation was shown by the example of the fate of Haji Muin. It was noted that Jadids effectively use the press to promote their political views to the people. For the first time, some articles published in "Hurriyat" and "Mehnatkashlar Sukki" newspapers were analyzed.

Keywords: fighting, enlightenment, the press, political, shura government, journalism.

INTRODUCTION

In the last century, the wave of events that took place after the February Revolution of 1917 brought Jadids to the political arena. Their activity was also reflected in the press. After the February revolution, enlightened people who dreamed of hurriyat began to openly engage in political activities. Many newspapers such as "Najot", "Hurriyat", "Kengash", "Turon" were published, and the words of the heart began to be spoken without pressure. Articles written by publicists such as Abdurauf Fitrat, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvar Qori, Abdulla Avloni urging the nation to unite and fight for Hurriyat were continuously published in the press. According to Miyonbuzruk Salihov: "This intellectual was at the beginning of a number of newly emerging works such as various congresses held throughout the country, elections to city offices, preparations for the founding of the Sobrani, the organization of food committees, and intervention in local administrations. new ones will be seen". Enlightener Haji Muin also took an active part in political processes as a journalist and editor.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to Haji Muin, in his article entitled "Shurai Islamiya and election" [1], Muslims are divided into two factions: "Shurai Islam" - the rich, scholarly community will take part in the first number, and the "Union of Workers" will participate in the second number. On the election day, "Shurai Islam" organizes "many barbaric acts, tortures, looting and takfirs" against the members of "Workers' Union", and even victims are given.

In his article, Haji Muin strongly criticizes the brutal actions of "Shurai Islam" on the election day. It is known that the "Shurai Islam" organization in Samarkand was different from the one in Tashkent, and it united the scholars of Samarkand. The Union of Workers, which took part in the election with the "second number", was considered a "working, poor people's society", as Haji Muin noted. In the August 4, 1917 edition of the "Hurriyat" newspaper, the formation of this society was announced as follows: "On August 1, two hundred Muslim workers in our city gathered and formed a society called the Union of Muslim Workers" [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Abdurauf Fitrat, the editor of the newspaper, said about this society: "Workers' society sent representatives to the honorable Shurai Islamic Society and asked for a place in the Duma for ten people. Shura'i Islamic society (for some reason we do not know) rejected such an important proposal" [3]. Haji Muin points out that the reason for this is that a number of new people joined the "Union of Workers": "Many rich people and mullahs from the side of Shura'i Islam created a conspiracy among the poor and ignorant people and made many slanders about the "Union of Workers"... when they found out about the presence of young people, they called them all Jadids and infidels... All the members and supporters of the "Labourers' Union" were spreading Jadids and infidels among the people. Rejecting the union of workers, "Shurai Islam" forms an alliance with the Russian party "Homeowners". In his article titled "The

Error of Shura'i Islam", Fitrat criticizes the activity of this society and shows that it is wrong to take part in the election in alliance with the Russian party, and the consequences of this union will be harmful to Muslims [5]. However, Fitrat did not go blind. On election day, as described by Haji Muin, there were brutal acts by "Shurai Islam". "A few innocent people were unjustly massacred by a group of barbarians." Accusing "Shurai Islam" of brutality, Haji Muin emphasizes that the government's carelessness and indifference were the cause of these events: "This unfortunate incident was also caused by the government's inaction. For example, the government did not take any action on the day of the election, knowing that there was opposition and dispute about the election. That is, at least 20 soldiers were not stationed in each section. "If the government had taken such an action, such an incident would not have happened," he says.

Publicist Haji Muin's subsequent articles published in "Hurriyat" newspaper show his attitude towards the leaders and that he agrees with his professional friends in this regard.

Although Haji Muin, Lenin, who was tempted by gold, did not fully understand the main goals of the chief robbers, he felt that they had "unnatural desires, perverted malice". He said that the independence of Turkestan was not approved by the Bolsheviks as a decision of "mullahs and bourgeois", that several innocent people were shot at a demonstration in Tashkent for the joy of autonomy, and that the Bolsheviks, who were unable to achieve their goals, spread various incitements to create opposition among Muslims, but he writes that the Muslims who understood the identity of the Bolsheviks did not go over to their side.

Unfortunately, there was no unity and cohesion that Haji Muin wanted. This was clearly felt in the attitude towards the autonomy of Turkestan. Haji Muin regretfully writes about this division in his article entitled "On the Demonstration" [4]. The members of "Ittifaq" society in Samarkand, like in other cities, decided to demonstrate in connection with "Turkistan local autonomy" and sent people to "Shuroi Islam" society. However, the "Shurai Islam" society does not agree to this work and does not demonstrate. Haji Muin believes that the reason for this is one of three things:

1. Cowardice.
2. Failure to understand autonomy.
3. Not believing in the emergence of autonomy.

CONCLUSION

After the events of February 1917, Haji Muin, like his teachers and comrades, felt that it was time to openly fight for the freedom of the country and the will of the nation, and started working on the political front. The publicist's articles calling on the people to wake up and fight for freedom and freedom, at the same time, analyzed the current events and political changes of his time, were continuously published in "Hurriyat" newspaper. In these articles, he expressed a strong reaction against the Bolsheviks, revealing their identity and activities. He sincerely supported the autonomy of Turkestan. In order to save it, he wrote fiery articles, urging the people to stick together.

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