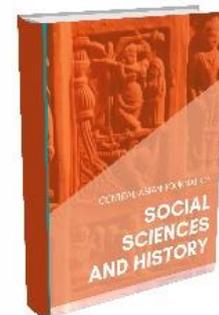




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Relations of Turkestan Jadids to Technologies Entering the Country

Yusupov Aminjon

Fergana Polytechnic Institute

azam_1204@mail.ru

Annotation:

This article deals with the attitude of the Jadids of Turkestan to new technologies, changes in the conditions of industrial production in Turkestan, periodicals, the benefits of technical equipment for the industries of the region.

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INTRODUCTION.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "We need to understand our national identity, study the ancient and rich history of our country, strengthen scientific and research work in this regard, and support the activities of humanitarian scientists in every way. The evaluation of the past must be objective, and most importantly, it must be free from various ideological views.* – that they stated that, while assigning tasks of special value to historians and researchers, it means that their solution can be achieved through deep knowledge and hard work.

* Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. // Халқ сўзи 2018 йил 29 декабрь № 271-272

Therefore, the local progressives who were direct participants in the events that took place in Turkestan at the end of the 19th - the beginning of the 20th century, are closely related to the struggles of the moderns for reforms, enlightenment, renewal, development and independence. - the research of political processes is of particular importance.

At the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, new elements of capitalist production entered the world economy. The discovery of new techniques and the use of new technologies in their production have become popular, and the use of new technologies has risen to a new level. As progressive thinkers of their time, Jadids expressed their attitude by calling for the adoption of these changes taking place in the world. It is self-evident that at this time, the development of the colony of Turkestan and its inclusion in the ranks of the leading countries of the world remained a serious issue. "At the beginning of the 20th century, the main idea in the programs of the most advanced representatives of modernism was the development of Western-style capitalism and democracy," writes historian D. Alimova[†]. The national progressives tried to reveal the essence of the time in which they lived, and were able to give their objective assessment of the happening events.

MAIN PART.

As a result of socio-political movements that occurred in Turkestan at the end of the 19th century, the peoples living here began to strive to restore their cultural integrity. The role of the national press in enlightening the people, establishing a modern education system, widely promoting religious and secular sciences, using the scientific achievements of developed countries, and recognizing the human rights of Muslim women has gained special value. was

On October 14, 1897, the military governor of Fergana region, Shvaykovsky, in his report to the governor-general of Turkestan, A. Vrevskii, stated that he hoped that the establishment of periodicals in Turkestan would yield positive results[‡] and with this, the tsar's administration would make it easier for the local population. russification, to be aware of all the problems that are bothering them, to prevent possible disturbances, and most importantly, it aimed to promote the empire.

On July 26, 1898, the Governor-General of Turkestan S.M. Dukhovskiy, in response to the letter of the military governor of Fergana region, Shvaykovskiy, said: "Certainly, it is very necessary to create a periodical press. It's time to open the regional press," he said, and allowed the operation of press publications in the region. For example, in "Oyina" magazine published by M. Byehbudi, in magazines and newspapers such as "Sadoi Fergana" published by O. Mahmudov, you can find many materials devoted to the solution of the problem. In particular, "Khoqand news", "Dokhliya news", "Turkistan and Fergana news", "War news", "Foreign news", "Literary discussion", "Announcements" of "Sadoi Fergana" newspaper. Through the information and messages given under the columns, the newspaper encouraged its readers not only to be aware of current events, but also to become active participants in them [10-16].

For example, Abdulhamid Cholpon gave a high assessment of the newspaper's activity: "... April 1914

[†] Алимova Д.А. Жадидчилик ҳаракати ва унинг ижтимоий-сиёсий моҳияти. Жадидларнинг давлатчиликка оид қарашлари... – Б. 162.

[‡] Юлдашев З. Развитие книгоиздательского дела в Узбекистане. – Ташкент. Узбекистан, 1969. – С. 10-11.

was a month worthy of being called a "national holiday" for us Turkestans. Because on April 2 or 3, with the help of the honorable Abidjon Afandi Mahmudov, one of the Khoqand merchants, a newspaper called "Sadoi Fergana" was published 3 times a week. The whole of Turkestan received this news with great joy and excitement," he said.

Realizing that the banking system serves as an important tool in the formation of capital relations in Turkestan, and that it is the main factor for the preservation of the profit from foreign capital in the country's treasury and the development of local capital, Jadidlar put the formation of the national banking system on the agenda of the time.

Establishment and development of national industry; opening banks, developing agriculture, domestic and foreign trade; Restrictions on transportation of minerals and other material resources from Turkestan; to organize their processing in this place, to export not raw materials, but finished products; introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production, etc. were among them.

It is known that at the beginning of the 20th century, the inflow of foreign investment into Turkestan increased. In particular, in 1912, 50 out of 157 cotton factories in Fergana region, 10 out of 37 factories in Samarkand region, 12 out of 15 factories in Tashkent city and Tashkent province, 12 out of 42 factories in Syrdarya region belonged to foreign companies. By 1914, there were 425 capitalist enterprises, with a total of about 18,000 workers [16-20].

The Jadids had already realized that the involvement of new technologies is extremely important for the development of the economy of Turkestan. For this reason, he warned that artisans and craftsmen of various levels, who produce products mainly by manual labor, will fail if they do not apply modern technology to their work, and they will not be able to withstand the competition formed in the conditions of the market economy. For example, Munavvar Qori called the people of Turkestan to do the same with his words, "The peoples of Europe and America fly in the air, swim under the sea, and communicate directly with the farthest corners of the world."

M. Behbudi's "We have Shahi Adras, Bekasam, Alocha... Bofians. If we have technicians and engineers, these machines will be repaired and the population will be prosperous. God, in the near future, "doka" will disappear like our fools. Because Europe makes the world better with a new tool. So, words such as "our school, shop, enterprise, madrasa and everything must be modernly reformed" show that he tried to explain how necessary new technologies are for the production of progressives and was in favor of reforms in all areas of the economy.[§]

Such actions of the national progressives gave their results, albeit to a certain extent. The process of introducing new technologies into production has changed a little. For example, in the production process of local handicrafts, including brick baking, a new construction was used. In Tashkent degrezes, instead of the primitive wooden beams that provide air, the use of machine ventilators has been started. Upholsterers and carpet weavers began to use various synthetic dyes. Simple sewing machines and popop are common. During this period, unique changes can be observed in the field of jewelry. In particular, they began to make silver ornaments by pouring milk and sand into a bronze mold [21-23].

[§] Бехбудий М. Эҳтиёжи миллат / Танланган асарлар... – Б. 200-201.

In the views of the Jadids, the need to improve and develop the economy in order to develop the country and achieve freedom is constantly put as an urgent issue of the day. For this, as they noted, "the meaning of moderating the economy is to bring commerce, industry and agriculture to the level of perfection and to put them on the path of development."^{**}.

CONCLUSION.

In short, the national progressives studied the best experiences of other peoples and countries, while preserving the identity and image of Turkestan, they tried to determine the path of economic development suitable for them. They studied global changes, achievements in the socio-economic life of capitalist countries, and supported the production and application of new technologies to agriculture. The progressives tried to develop the reforms in each field in accordance with the national interest as a part of the world development. In this regard, they had their own independent views, the concept of economic development in general.

In conclusion, it should be said that the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century was considered to be an important reality in Turkestan. economic and social crisis, increasing economic dependence and this material shortage did not allow to enrich the people's spirituality, Turkestans were cut off from the times due to ignorance and this did not even allow them to develop their crafts and professions, the weakening of the political level and finally this political the reason is that it reduces the desire for independence. Therefore, the national progressives believed that the first way to eliminate socio-economic difficulties in the society is to identify the existing problems and their causes and causes. In their articles, the Jadids not only condemned the policies of the government and local leaders, which are causing the country's economic crisis and the decline in the social lifestyle of the population, but also criticized the local residents who allow it. In this way, the problems were raised. They supported the development in step with the world, the establishment of a society based on new democratic principles and the path of economic development of the capitalist system formed in accordance with national and local interests..

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