

**FROM THE LIFE HISTORY OF MUNAVVAR QORI  
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**Abstract:** Through this article, a lot of information about the life of one of our great grandfathers, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, will be revealed. In the article, you can see Munavvar Kari's interest in studies, involvement in jadidism, creation of many jadid schools, textbooks, and his work in jadid activities.

**Key words:** Munavvar Qori family, "Tarjiman" newspaper, modern schools, textbooks, "Rushdia" modern school, "Hero of Education",

*"We bow before the holy memory and bravery of our  
great ancestors. He who knows his history wins."  
(Shavkat Mirziyoyev<sup>1</sup>.)*

Indeed, in our great history, we have brave ancestors who did not spare their lives for the greatness and freedom of our country. If we look at our recent history, we will definitely see our great ancestors. They left us such a great country. Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov is one of our great modern chapters.

He was born in 1878 in a well-known family in Darkhan quarter, Sheikh Khovandi Tahur district of Tashkent city. With good wishes, Abdurashidkhan Sotiboldikhon Olimkhan, the head of the madrasa, his father, the madrasa, his son and father, his mother Khosiatkhan (1845-1931), the daughter of Khankhoja Shorahimkhoyev (1841-1941), Munavvar, that is, the bright and absent with light. They gave him a name that means 'arrived'. Munavvar's father, Abdurashid Khan, opened a school in his yard and taught 40 students. His mother Khosiatkhan also taught women in this yard and gave them knowledge. In 1885, when Munavvar was 7 years old, his father died. Abdurashidkhan and Khosiatkhan had 3 sons. The eldest was Azam Khan (1872-1919), the middle one was Muslim Khan (1875-1954), and the youngest was Munavvar. Munavvar and his brothers' food, drink, clothing, education and finding their place in life fell on the responsibility of their mother, Khosiatkhan Aya. She was one of the most learned, educated and virtuous women of her time, raised her children educated and married.

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<sup>1</sup> Jadidlar. Munavvar Qori Abdurashidxonov. Yoshlar Nashriyoti Uyi. T-2022y.

Munavvar grew up with a sharp mind and a thirst for knowledge, like his brothers. He received primary education from his mother. After that, he first studied at the Yunus Khan madrasa in Tashkent. Then, at the age of ten, he went to Bukhara and studied hadith and jurisprudence for five years in one of the madrassas there. Returning to Tashkent, he became imam in the mosque of Darkhan neighborhood. Working independently for the first time, he spread the light of Islam to the people. He loves reading religious, secular and socio-political books, magazines and newspapers. Especially, the newspaper "Tarjimon" (1883-1914), published in Crimea by Ismailbek Gaspirali, the "father" of Jadidism, had a great influence on Munavvar's development as a nationalist and people-lover. According to Laziz Azzizoda, one of Munavvar Gari's students, on the eve of the revolution, many progressive magazines, newspapers and collections came to Turkestan, including Tashkent, from Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Iran and other eastern countries. They were read from hand to hand among intellectuals and young people, in madrasahs. There is no doubt that Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov also enjoyed these. In addition to Turkish, he also knew Russian and Persian well.

From a young age, Munavvar began to think about the fate of the Motherland, the social life of the people, the "white king" and his policy of colonization, Russification and weakening of the Islamic religion. He understands very early that the economic and cultural development of the Motherland's freedom depends on the reform of national education, which has lagged behind due to fanaticism, and the creation of a new primary, secondary, special and higher education system based on religion and secularism. That's why Munavvar Qori decides to open a new school based on "usuli jadid" - "usuli savitiya" (sound method), which was introduced in Crimea by Ismailbek Gaspirali in the 90s of the XIX century. However, he was opposed by the tsarist administration, missionaries of Russian intellectuals, and local Muslim fanatics. In 1901, at the age of 23, at the age of 23, Munavvar Gori managed to open a Jadid school in his home, one of the first in Turkestan. In it, children learn to read and write in six months and become fully literate. For this, five years were spent in old traditional schools. Munavvar Qori, who was fully satisfied with his work and deeply felt the results of the advanced method, focused on spreading enlightenment to the people, as well as on various tricks of the Chorizim colony. Before the revolution, he was persecuted by several Tsarist officials for this "deed", warned that he would be exiled, but these threats did not deter him.

Cultural-educational, socio-political activity of Munavvar Kari rose to a higher level during the first (1905-1907) and second (February 1917) Russian revolutions and their impact on Turkestan. During this period, he did not limit himself to establishing modern schools and teaching young people in them, but as an active writer, journalist, publisher, scientist, and political figure, he gained great reputation not only in Turkestan, but also among the Muslims of Central Asia and Russia. Yorkin (1901-

1996), the son of Ibrahim Arifkhan, who studied in Germany after studying at the Munavvar school of agriculture, and became an expert in agricultural science, writes: "People create history. They say that history consists of historical events, especially the biographies of famous people. In my opinion, we are not wrong to say that Munavvar Qari created the renaissance period of the history of Turkestan, which began at the end of the last century, and the modern period of the history of Turkestan consists of the biography of Munavvar Qari from the beginning to the end. .

Munavvar Qori understood the essence and goals of the movement based on new religion and secularism very early, and opened a four-year "Savtiya" school in his yard, that is, the school of sound methods, which is in absolute competition with the old traditional schools. school occurs. At this point, it is no exaggeration to say that Munavvar Qori started Jadidism in the current sense of reformism, business and entrepreneurship. Religious and secular sciences were taught side by side in harmony with each other at the Munavvar school. Pupils quickly acquired the ability to read and write fluently. Modern schools modeled after the Munavvar Gori school were opened one after another not only in Tashkent, but also throughout Turkestan and even beyond, and began to spread rapidly. Munavvar Qori did not limit himself to one school, but opened several private Jadid schools. He took a step further and was the first to open a two-year modern school "Rushdia" and laid the foundation for the current national secular secondary special education. This school also developed rapidly in other places on a very large scale, even in the Soviet era. It was even called "Lenin School", "Autonomy School". In exchange for other contributions to the development of education, Munavvar Qori was awarded the title of "Hero of Education" according to the recognized decision of the local Soviet government on March 7, 1923. Another historical fact is that Munavvar received permission to teach Russian language from the Governor General of Turkestan with many difficulties in the "Rushdiya" school of the village. Along with the Russian language, religious and secular education, that is, socio-humanitarian and natural knowledge, were thoroughly taught. Graduates of this school studied in foreign educational institutions, worked as imams in local mosques, and worked in enterprises and organizations of that time. The people themselves provided the material basis of Jadid education. For the first time, Munavvar developed programs and textbooks for modern schools. For example, "Adibi avval" - Alphabet textbook (1907), "Adibi soni" (1907) - Reading book, "Earth" (1908) - Geography textbook for grades 3-4 , textbooks "Havoyiji diniya", "Language Lessons" (1925), "Tajvid" - the rules of reading the Holy Qur'an and the literary collection "Sabzavor" and others. These were reprinted and circulated very widely.

But it did not happen easily. Munavvar Qari and Jadids in general clashed with two opposing socio-political forces. The first was colonialism, and the second was some ignorance among the local scholars and intellectuals who obeyed this policy.

Munavvar Qari Abdurashidkhanov had to carry out his activities in a difficult period full of conflicts, under the oppression of two extremely authoritarian and inhumane forces, in the interest of the nation and the path of the independence of the Motherland. As a result, he died as a victim of repression in 1931 at the age of 53.

In conclusion, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov used all his abilities to make the people of Turkestan spiritual and free, even though he knew that his life would be in danger. He opened many modern schools and created textbooks. Studying the works and ways of life of our great ancestors is both an obligation and a debt to the youth of the new generation.

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