



THE ROLE OF NATIONAL INTELLECTUALS IN MATTERS OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND CULTURE IN THE FERGHANA VALLEY AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Fergana Valley had a large role national intellectuals in matters of enlightenment and culture. Under the influence of the jadidism movement in Central Asia, national consciousness rose among the local population. Jadid intellectuals supported educational reform by establishing new method (usul-i jadid) schools that offered a curriculum that combined traditional Islamic education with modern, secular subjects. Intellectuals in the Fergana Valley contributed significantly to literature, poetry and spiritual-cultural development, often promoting ideas and views on national identity, social justice and progressive reform in their activities. These schools aim to provide a more comprehensive and up-to-date education to the local population, nurturing a sense of national identity and cultural pride. Through a comparative analysis of historical sources, literary works and Scientific Reports, the article attempts to determine the complex interrelationships between the socio-cultural dynamics of the Fergana Valley at the height of the late 19th - 20th centuries and the National intelligentsia. Through an in-depth study of the life, work and heritage of the jadids, clarifying their influence on the Enlightenment, culture and spirituality of the Fergana Valley, the services they have made towards the development of the historical process of the region are aimed at illuminating the indelible spiritual heritage left behind.

Keywords: Fergana Valley, enlightenment, culture, ideas, cultural heritage, society, politics, intellectuals, intellectuals.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Fergana Valley was the cradle of enlightenment and cultural growth, where national intellectuals played an important role in shaping the region's educational and cultural revival. During these changes, the Fergana Valley jadids witnessed the approach of





ideas, aspirations and actions that led to a golden age of intellectual research and renewal, and manifested themselves as leaders of progress, defenders of spiritual and cultural heritage. Against the background of changing political landscapes and social upheavals, these intellectuals led initiatives aimed at promoting enlightenment, preserving cultural traditions, developing among the people, which served as a favorable ground for the spiritual and educational activities of the Enlightenment. National intellectuals, as custodians of knowledge and architects of change, undertook the dual task of educating the masses and preserving the valley's cultural heritage for future generations. Their efforts went beyond the framework of simple scientific research, including holistic views such as social change and the creation of spiritual and educational ideas, and their entire focus and attention was directed towards conducting practical activities. Having studied their contributions to education, literature, art and social reform, we aim to illuminate these intellectual capacities with their lasting impact on the intellectual and cultural – educational development of the region.

Located in the heart of Central Asia, the Fergana Valley, which was conquered by Russian colonists in the late 19th century at the beginning of the 20th century, along with being the cradle of rich cultural heritage, became an area where the traditions of various colonial peoples were harmonized. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, a new wave of national intellectuals appeared in the Fergana Valley, ready to direct the region towards enlightenment and cultural revival. This important period witnessed the development of ideas, identity and behavior towards the restoration of the nation, supported by the efforts of the jadids. Against the background of the transformation of the geopolitical of the territories and colonial oppression throughout Central Asia, the jadids of the Fergana Valley played an important role in the development of culture and enlightenment, the formation of the social structure of the region. With a sense of patriotism, a thirst for knowledge and a desire for progress, the jadids set about restoring the cultural and spiritual ethos of the Valley and turning it into a new age of enlightenment.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Scholars and historians have long engaged in the study of the complex interaction, enlightenment and cultural dynamics of the Jadid intelligentsia in areas such as the Fergana Valley in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Thomas Souell's (1930. North Carolina. USA.) Intellectuals and society [18], William M. Of Reddy (1947). Chicago. USA.) works [19,13], the intellectual historian Anthony Robin Dermer Pagden, an





expert in the field of culture (1945 yy. Los Angeles. US) works [10,17,11] give insights into culture, the formation of cultural landscapes, its changing role.

In this tense period, a multidisciplinary approach is used to study the role of jadids intellectuals in enlightenment and culture in the Fergana Valley. This research includes primary and secondary sources, including historical documents, literary works, scholarly articles, and archival materials [9,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]. Interviews with scholars specializing in the history and culture of Central Asia will provide valuable insights on the topic [16,20,23]. In addition, a comparative analysis of intellectual movements in other regions of the same period will provide a broader understanding of the unique context of the Ferghana Valley [21,22,25].

The study also uses qualitative methods such as content analysis and thematic coding to extract key themes and historical facts from the data collected. Through the synthesis of historical narratives, scientific perspectives and empirical evidence, this study studied the historical progress of the Fergana Valley at the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries, focusing on the important role of the National intelligentsia in the formation of the Jara of Social Development and spiritual and cultural renewal. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the role of national intellectuals in matters of enlightenment and culture in the Fergana Valley became decisive in shaping the social, political and cultural landscape of the region. These intellectuals played a major role in promoting the ideas of modernization, education, and national identity among the local population. The Fergana Valley, located in Central Asia, experienced an important cultural and spiritual revival at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. During these changes, the people's intellectuals of the Fergana Valley played an important role in shaping the educational and cultural landscape of the region. This article talks about the contributions of these Jadids and their influence on educating the spirit of enlightenment, modernization and cultural revival promoted the development of society. Through their writings, speeches and activism, they helped spread knowledge and challenged traditional norms, opening the way for intellectual freedom and critical thinking among the local population. It's done. They worked with new methods schools, local customs, a new look in literature and art, and served to promote national spirituality. This created a sense of pride and identity among the local population. With their national spiritual revival initiatives, the jadids encouraged the harmony of heritage and modernity in the social structure of the Valley and helped restore cultural progress. One of the main roles of the national intellectuals was to promote national identity and unity. In a region marked by diversity, these intellectuals sought to develop a common sense of common heritage and aspirations. Their efforts contributed to the emergence of a





collective identity based on the rich region of cultural diversity of the Ferghana Valley is evidence of a secret. Their efforts aimed at education, cultural restoration and development of national unity left an indelible mark on the social fabric of the valley, shaping its intellectual potential and cultural landscape for future generations. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the role of national intellectuals in matters of enlightenment and culture in the Fergana Valley played an important role in accelerating the process of cultural and educational revival in the region. By promoting the principles of enlightenment, promoting cultural revival, and promoting national unity, these intellectuals created a foundation for a progressive and vibrant society in the Fergana Valley. The contribution of the jadids to the development of the nation continues to create the intellectual and cultural landscape of the region and also influence the of our social life today, which indicates the continuity of their heritage [12].

RESULTS

The Fergana Valley, a historical region of Central Asia, witnessed a period of enlightenment and cultural growth in the early 19th and early 20th centuries. This period was a period of significant intellectual, and social changes in the valley under the influence of a wave of national awakening and cultural revival. This article describes the development of enlightenment and culture in the Fergana Valley during the period of fundamental changes in development. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, intellectual thinking and enlightenment revived in the Fergana Valley. National intellectuals, scholars, and thinkers appeared as torchbearers of development, advocated education, rationalism, and pursuit of knowledge. They admitted that the sound system of teaching was superior to the traditional system of teaching, and sought to promote critical thinking, causing an awakening of intellectual potential in the region. Mosques, madrasahs and other architectural marvels adorned the valley, each of them telling the story of cultural richness and artistic excellence. The complex, decorative patterns and vibrant colors of these structures expressed the architectural skill and cultural sophistication of the valley. During this period, literature and art flourished in the Ferghana Valley, poets, writers, and artists expressed the spirituality of that time created reflective works [14].

Literary masterpieces, folk tales, and poetic expressions multiplied, reflecting the cultural vitality of the valley. The artists experimented with new forms and styles, infused traditional art with modern feelings, and created works that corresponded to the spirit of the time indicates. The combination of intellectual renaissance, cultural revival and architectural splendor left an indelible mark on the history of the valley,





shaped its cultural landscape and determined its identity for generations. The path of enlightenment and cultural revival of the Fergana Valley in the early 19th and early 20th centuries are a sign of the region's creativity, strength and cultural heritage indicates his heritage. A harmonious blend of intellectual renaissance, cultural renaissance, architectural splendor and artistic flourishing, the valley emerged as a beacon of cultural excellence and artistic innovation. The legacy of this transformative period continues to inspire contemporary debates about art, culture, and heritage in the Fergana Valley, highlighting the enduring influence of the Enlightenment and culture in shaping the valley's cultural narrative. The legacy of this period has influenced the transformation and development of societies, serving the Enlightenment and the intensification of culture. The cultural landscape of the Fergana Valley has changed radically, the interest in traditional art, literature and historical has increased, and the acceptance of modern ideas and values has increased helped to increase the sense of national identity and unity among the people, contributed to generalization of aspirations for a common heritage and a prosperous future. Their legacy continues to reverberate in the culture of the region, testifying to the constant influence of intellectual activity on changes and development in society. By the end of the 19th century, the Ferghana Valley experienced a period of deep intellectual and cultural evolution, this period was marked by intellectual revival, cultural revival and was characterized by social changes.

Located in Central Asia, the Fergana Valley grew a group of dedicated national intellectuals who played a decisive role in shaping the intellectual, cultural and social landscape of the region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Their influence went far beyond their time and left an indelible mark on the collective identity of the Fergana Valley. One of the main contributions of the Fergana Valley jadids is their commitment to preserving the rich cultural heritage of the province. Realizing the importance of traditional art, literature, music, and tradition, these intellectuals worked tirelessly to preserve and promote these aspects of local culture. Through their efforts, they ensured that the identity of the Fergana Valley was glorified and passed onto future generations. Education was the basis of the efforts made by the people's intelligentsia. Realizing the transformative power of knowledge, they were in favor of establishing schools, conducting lectures, and spreading learning among the local population. By promoting education, they gave society members the opportunity to seek intellectual enlightenment and pursue personal growth, which laid the foundation for a more educated and informed society. Jadids of the Ferghana Valley along with their cultural and educational services, they were also open supporters of social reforms. They sought to eliminate social injustices, improve living conditions,





and create a fair and inclusive society. With their works, speeches and actions, they paid attention to current social problems, tried to create a fairer and harmonious society for all residents of the Fergana Valley reported a cultural renaissance that enlivened its landscape. These intellectuals instilled new ideas, revived traditional practices, and encouraged local artistic expressions, leading to a renewed sense of cultural pride and identity among the population.

Their contribution testifies to the lasting impact of their goals on the development of society. Of the jadids desire to preserve cultural heritage, develop education, promote social reforms, and support cultural renaissance laid the groundwork for a dynamic intellectual and cultural heritage preserved in the Ferghana Valley. The end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, the role of national intellectuals in the Fergana Valley played an important role in shaping the intellectual, cultural and social structure of the region. These intellectuals activated the period of cultural revival, education and social development, which continues to shape the identity of the Fergana Valley with their passion, dedication and outlook. Their legacy is testament to the enduring influence of individuals committed to fostering positive change and preserving the rich heritage of their community.

The conflict of interest in the Fergana Valley over the views of national intellectuals in matters of enlightenment and culture in the second half of the XIX–early XX centuries was as follows:

First, on the issue of national self-awareness and attitude towards the new education system, the perception of the national self was strengthened under the influence of the jadidism movement in the Fergana Valley. The Jadids tried to incorporate modern sciences into traditional Islamic education by creating a new type of school.

Secondly, on the issue of the struggle between the National intelligentsia and the government, such figures as the National intelligentsia Is`haqkhan Ibrat, the teacher Salahiddin, Muhammadsharif Sufizoda, Abdulwahab Muradi, Rafik Momin, Lutfullah Alimi, Tashkhoja Eshon Ashurkhoji oglu, Usta Usmanboy, Mullah Karabai Turakurgani, Dadamirza Qari, Zainiddin Qari, Abidjan, new personalities such as Hussein Makaev, Mamadjon Murodov, teacher Artuqjon fought for the opening and development of new method schools. This step was met with strong resistance from the Government. The Government considered national awakening and reforms contrary to the interests of the local Muslim community.

Thirdly, in spreading cultural and social ideas, the national intelligentsia spread ideas such as national identity, social justice and educational reform through the publication of its own newspapers, magazines and literary works. These ideas were





widely spread among the local population and formed the basis of socio-political movements.

Fourth, in the process of political demands and conflicts, the national intelligentsia also put forward such political demands as national independence and self-government. These demands were met with fierce resistance from the Government, and as a result, intellectuals were persecuted.

Conflict of interest between national intellectuals and the government increased in the Fergana Valley in the second half of the 19th–early 20th centuries. At the heart of this conflict were also issues of enlightenment and culture.

DISCUSSION

During this period, national intellectuals in the Fergana Valley were often the main figures in promoting and promoting Enlightenment ideas such as reason, development, and individual freedom. They were in favor of reforms in the field of education, popularization of knowledge and modernization of social institutions. These intellectuals played an important role in challenging traditional norms and customs while promoting a more progressive and enlightened society. Many people's intellectuals of the Fergana Valley were writers, poets, pedagogues and activists, who promoted the ideas of cultural revival, national unity and social changes from their pulpits. Through their literary works, public speeches and political activities, these intellectuals sought to instill a sense of pride in local culture and heritage, and at the same time to cultivate the spirit of modernity and progress gave significant results in terms of awareness, educational growth, and social changes. Their Enlightenment principles and promotion of cultural revitalization helped stimulate the revival of indigenous traditions and knowledge systems, and opened new avenues for intellectual discourse and critical thinking the level of literacy and access to knowledge has increased among the population [24].

Jadids emerged as main figures in this period and led the path of enlightenment and cultural advancement in the valley. This study examines the great contribution of these intellectuals to the development of knowledge, the promotion of cultural heritage and the development of artistic excellence in the Fergana Valley. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a decisive period in the history of the Fergana Valley, because their nationalistic sentiments, intellectual research and cultural awakening intensified. The national intelligentsia, consisting of scholars, writers, activists and thinkers, played a decisive role in shaping the intellectual landscape and cultural ethos of the region.





Their efforts to develop education, promote native languages, and preserve cultural traditions laid the foundation for a lively intellectual and cultural environment in the valley led various educational initiatives aimed at the development of scientific research. They established schools, publishing houses, and cultural societies to spread knowledge, encourage intellectual communication, and cultivate the spirit of autonomy among the population. These intellectuals supported rationalism, advanced ideas and social reforms through their writings, speeches and propaganda and paved the way for an enlightened society national intellectuals played an important role in revitalizing the heritage along with their intellectual research. They have made efforts to preserve traditional arts, folklore and architectural treasures, recognizing the inherent value of cultural heritage in building collective identity and strengthening social cohesion. These intellectuals contributed to preserving the rich cultural heritage of the valley and passing it on to future generations by documenting oral history, collecting folk tales, and promoting local handicrafts activated the processes of artistic innovation and literary revival. Poets, writers and artists of the intellectual elite combined traditional styles with modern sensibility, introducing a path of lively spiritual and cultural progress, creating works that reflect the spirit of the Times. The jadids enriched the cultural landscape of the Valley and brought it to the world stage by promoting national development, nurturing literary talent, and promoting local art forms.

The role of national intellectuals in the promotion of enlightenment and culture in the Fergana Valley in the late 19th-early 20th centuries played an important role in shaping the intellectual, spiritual and cultural and activities of the region. These intellectuals left an indelible mark on the history and heritage of the valley with their commitment to spreading knowledge, preserving culture and artistic innovation. Their contributions to progress created an atmosphere of intellectual interest, spiritual, cultural pride and development that continues to this day in the Fergana Valley and highlighted the lasting influence of national intellectuals in promoting enlightenment and culture in the region [10].

Their creative pursuits spurred the flourishing of artistic and literary creativity and contributed to the vitality and richness of the cultural tapestry of Ferghana. The legacy of the jadids of the Fergana Valley resonates today, encouraging the next generation to preserve such values as intellectual curiosity, cultural diversity, and social responsibility.





CONCLUSION

Thanks to the huge contribution of the Fergana Valley jadids, the intellectual potential and cultural renaissance of the late 19th-early 20th centuries witnessed a renewal. The intellectuals of the nation played an important role in shaping the intellectual landscape of the region and developing the vibrant cultural environment reflected in the valley, with their tireless efforts to expand the worldview, promote social reforms and preserve cultural heritage as patrons of the Enlightenment and cultural preservation. The jadids became architects of development, transformation and progress during a period of fundamental change in history. Their intellectual pursuits, artistic expression, and commitment to the betterment of society laid the foundation for the thriving intellectual and cultural ecosystem in the region that reverberates to this day.

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The legacy of these jadids is a permanent proof of their influence on the enlightenment and cultural development of the Fergana Valley. Their progressive spirit, worldview, devotion to national ideas left an indelible mark on the historical path of the region and prompted the future generation to follow the principles of enlightenment, culture preservation and social progress. Reflecting on the preservation of culture and social progress, the deep heritage left by intellectuals, we regularly remember the influence of jadids in shaping the changing power of ideas, the power of cultural heritage and worldview, changing the fate of the region. The intellectual and cultural renaissance led by these jadids serves as a stark reminder of the age-old relevance of the Enlightenment and the continuing importance of cultural preservation in nurturing a vibrant and robust society. The Fergana Valley is a testament to the lasting heritage of the people's intellectuals who enriched the cultural tapestry of the region with their intelligence, artistic ingenuity, and innocence of culture and left an indelible mark on its history. Their contributions will continue to serve as a source of guidance for future generations, highlighting the incomparable importance of the role they played in the enlightenment and culture of the Ferghana Valley at the beginning of the 20th century.

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