

Library as a center of educational activities

Kokand State University Faculty of Humanities and Languages

History Department 2nd year student, group 203

Khaydarova Ro`zixon Abdurasul qizi

E-mail: Xaydarovarozi5@gmail.com

Abstract

This article analyzes the library institution as a center of enlightenment in the context of the Jadid movement. The Jadid movement aimed to modernize society in Uzbekistan and Central Asia in the mid-19th and early 20th centuries through new educational schools, books, and newspapers. The article examines the role of libraries in disseminating knowledge in society, spreading enlightenment, and forming intellectuals. It also highlights the importance of Jadid publications and sources stored in library funds in the formation of national memory and cultural identity.

Keywords: Jadidism, enlightenment, library institution, national memory, books and press, educational space, historical sources, formation of intellectuals.

The new enlighteners mobilized all their strength and capabilities to realize the idea of national awakening and national development, believing that the main way to lead our peoples out of ignorance and backwardness, to save them from the swamp of heedlessness, was through knowledge and enlightenment, and the acquisition of secular knowledge. [3].

One of the main factors of social development is spiritual and educational upliftment. The role of libraries in this process is incomparable. The library is not only a place where books are stored, but also a sacred place that enriches the human mind, conveys science, culture and spirituality from generation to generation. Today, even with the development of information technologies, libraries have not lost their importance, but on the contrary, are becoming enriched with new tasks and becoming a spiritual and

educational center in society. The library is an important institution that satisfies the culture of human thought and the need for knowledge. Every work there is a source of knowledge, a seed of spirituality. The activities of the library are not limited to reading books, it encourages people to gain knowledge, broadens their worldview. Especially for young people, the library is a guide in finding the right path, a school of enlightenment that teaches national and universal human values. In this respect, the library is not only a source of information, but also a social institution that educates the human heart and mind. [2].

At the beginning of the 20th century, an educational movement known as Jadidism was gaining momentum in Turkestan (now Uzbekistan, southern Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan). The main goal of this movement was to make the people literate, to educate a generation with new thinking and modern knowledge. The Jadids did this through new-style schools, newspapers and magazines, theaters, and especially libraries. Libraries were not just places to store books for the Jadids, but also centers that awakened society and changed social consciousness. For the Jadids, the library was a center for spiritual development. The traditional schools and madrasahs that existed at that time were more focused on providing religious education. The Jadids intended to teach modern sciences, use world experience, and spread new scientific ideas among the people. Therefore, they considered the establishment of printing houses, textbooks, and libraries to be their priority. If we examine the librarianship and reading strategies of famous Jadids, it is clear that the greatness of our modern era is largely due to the libraries created by Jadids. [5].

They also began to worry about the organization of the first public libraries in order to spread knowledge to the general public, especially to the youth. In 1908, the first publishing house called “Matbaai – Iskhokiya” was established by Iskhokhon Tora Junaydullayev (Ibrat) in the village of Tarakurgan, Namangan uezd. In 1910, it was

moved to Namangan, and a library called “Kutubxonai-Iskhokiya” was established under it. The library contained literature in Uzbek, Persian-Tajik, Russian, Tatar and Turkish languages, textbooks and manuals, literature related to education, and samples of the Russian and Muslim press published in those years. Ibrat appointed a director to this library and organized a systematic record of books and those who used them. [3].

The educational activities of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, known as the father of the Jadids of Turkestan, are of particular importance. The public library founded by Behbudi in Samarkand was located in the Russian part of the city and was called "Kutubkhonai-Behbudiya". In general, the book fund of "Kutubkhonai-Behbudiya" was one of the richest libraries in Turkestan in terms of the number of all sources. The library fund contained various editions of the Holy Quran, collections of hadiths, secular books on various fields of science and knowledge in Turkish, Persian, Turkish, Arabic, Russian, German, French, and English.

Their main goals can be fully understood by reading Abdulla Avloni's article "Cultural Waves". He writes as follows: "If our youth are educated, religious and cultural people are prepared, if our scholars and scholars, writers and writers who are skilled in education and training are produced, if our schools and madrasas are regular and orderly, if people skilled in agriculture, industry and commerce are produced, if work is carried out in accordance with the times, if orderly "Dorul-yatim" - orphanages, "Dorul-ojizin" - poor houses, libraries and reading rooms are opened, if partnerships are established, if, as we said above, our scholars who are knowledgeable in the sciences and arts worthy of the times increase among our people, if efforts are made to correct the hardships of our hungry and naked people, if they are educated, if they are taught morality and etiquette, then at this time, we will emerge from the midst of the old, turn to the homeland of true culture, and escape from the waves of culture and emerge healthy." "We would be."

As the Head of our state noted at the opening ceremony of the public library under the President of the Republic of Turkey in Ankara, “Every country, every people in the world is valuable, first of all, for its intellectual potential, high spirituality. And the source of such invincible power lies, first of all, in the great discovery of human thought - books and libraries,” we can understand the logical continuation of the Jadids’ attitude towards acquiring knowledge and reading.

At this point, certain observations can be made about the weakening of reading among young people. It is necessary to instill a passion for reading in young people from their childhood. However, there are almost no colorful, adventurous works for children that they would be interested in reading. If we pay attention to the activities of the Jadids, they not only established libraries on their own initiative, but also tried to attract people to the sphere of culture by replenishing their funds and creating favorable conditions for their use[3].

If we look at our history, there were Jadids who laid the foundation stone for education, science and development in Turkestan. They built new schools, a press, a theater, even schools, universities (institutes), libraries named "Turon", "Ma'rifat", "G'ayrat" and "Zarafrshon" on their own initiative and at their own expense.

In the Jadid movement in Turkestan, they aimed to achieve national freedom, and for this purpose, they opened new schools, sent students abroad and brought foreign innovations to the country. [6].

The contribution of the Jadids to librarianship deserves special attention. Through the libraries they founded, they encouraged the younger generation to independently read, think, and expand their worldview. These libraries served as the only source of knowledge at that time. In particular, the public libraries they opened were intended for a wide range of people, where religious, scientific, and artistic works were collected, which served as spiritual nourishment for students of all categories. However, since the

activities of the Jadids did not correspond to the policy of Soviet colonialism, most of them were repressed, their activities and work were stopped on false charges. However, their ideas lived on in the hearts of the people and are being revived in the current period of independence. Today, one of the urgent tasks is to study the history of the Jadid movement, analyze their services in librarianship, and convey their spiritual heritage to the younger generation. The enlightened society dreamed of by the Jadids is in line with the development strategy of today's Uzbekistan. Therefore, their selfless service to science and enlightenment is not only a historical memory, but also a lesson for today [4,5].

In conclusion, the analysis of historical sources shows that libraries were one of the important centers of social renewal and the formation of modern thought during the Enlightenment movements, in particular, during the Jadids. While Jadid intellectuals spread knowledge and enlightenment through books, textbooks, and the press, libraries served as a socio-cultural space that allowed them to collect, preserve, and disseminate these ideas to the general public.

References

1. Qosimova M. Jadid movement and its educational characteristics. – Tashkent: Fan, 2015.
2. Aytimova. D. A. (2023). Effective Use of Pedagogical Technologies in Teaching Library Studies. Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education,2(5),40–43.Retrieved from <https://univerpubl.com/index.php/semantic/article/view/1422>
- 3.<https://jadid.uz/jadidlar-davrida-kutubkhonalar/>
4. Azamkhozhayev S. In the footsteps of the Jadids. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1999.
5. <https://einfo.lib.uz/post/jadidlarning-kutubkhonachiladi-orni-va-marifiy-merosi>
6. Yuldasheva, S. (2022). Level of Studying the Psychology of Reading in Foreign Countries. Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT, 2(4), 28-36.