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## THE ACTIVITIES OF UBAYDULLOKHOJA ASADULLOKHOJAYEV, AN EARLY UZBEK LAWYER, IN THE JADIDIST MOVEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

This article reviews the life and place of one of Uzbekistan's early Higher Education lawyers, Ubaydullokhoya Asadullakhojayevev, in the jadidist movement, his reforms in society.

### KEYWORDS

Jadid, lawyer, enlightener, lawyer, translator, faction, press, reform, Turkestan autonomy, Sadoi Turkestan, progressives, mercenary.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the major exponents of the jadidism movement, statesman and politician, one of the first organizers of the Uzbek press is Ubaydullokhoya Asadullakhojayevev (Ubaydulla Khojaev). He was born in the Mirghani neighborhood of Shaikhontohur district of Tashkent. His father is a devout, at the same time, a educated man of his time, thus placing great emphasis on the upbringing and ownership of science of his son Ubaydullo. He gives his son to the Russian tuzem school. After graduating from the Russian tuzem school, he works as an interpreter in state institutions,

that is, in one of the judicial offices. In this way, he became interested in the field of jurisprudence.

### METHODS

The transfer of a judge using his interpretive activities to work in Saratov will cause a radical change in the life of the future lawyer as well. He studied at the Institute of law in Saratov, Russia (1908-1912). Having successfully graduated from the Institute, Ubaydullokhoya Asadullakhojayevev became one of the first Uzbek lawyers. Already in his student years, he



thought about solving the problems of the time and corresponded with the Russian writer L. N. Tolstoy (1909). At the end of his studies he first worked as a private lawyer in Saratov, in 1913 in the Tashkent District Court. Joining the jadidism movement, he soon became one of its major representatives. Led a progressive Muslim group called "Hope" ("UMID") (1913).

### RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

He became one of the founders of the "Turon" society. (1878-1937) who took up modern legal science, his excellent knowledge of the Russian language would be the impetus to revive the jadidite movement as well. This causes the name Ubaydullokhaja Asadullokhajayev to become popular as well. In an account of Asadullakhojeyev, a member of the secret organizations of national liberation in Uzbekistan, Tillakhanov told the special staff of Soviets on May 15, 1930: "Ubaidulla Asadullokhajayev was a lawyer among Uzbeks in He is a person who became aware of Russian education for the first time. When he graduated and came to Tashkent, he first joined Munavvarqori and his group. Before the arrival of Ubaydullokhaja, the young people (jadids) could not show themselves as much. The reason for this is that among the Uzbek youth, there were no Russian-speaking people. Not only in Russian, in general at that time the Jadids did not understand and did not know many things... Ubaydullokhaja's graduation from the bird was of great importance, and indeed the Jadids began to revive after that. Ubaydullokhaja's closest friend was Munovvarqari, the eldest of the Jadids. After that, the Jadids raised the attention of Ubaydullokhaja among the people. Even if he did not see Ubaydullokhaja himself among the people, he can be said to be a person who has not heard his name.

Ubaydullokhaja Asadullokhajayev would edit him by founding the newspaper "Sadoi Turkestan" (1914) with the intention of forming an independent faction. Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdullah Avloni, Abdurauf Muzaffarov were attracted to the work of the newspaper. During these years, he proceeds to reform society through the press. Ubaydullokhaja Asadullokhajayev published more than 10 articles on law issues in the newspaper. Sadoi Turkestan, which was spreading in Turkestan and becoming a national press, prepared the ground for the establishment of the progressives faction of the Turkestan enlightened jadidists, although it was closed in April 1915.

### DISCUSSION

Ubaydullokhaja Asadullokhajayev during his tenure as chairman of the Turkestan mercenary committee (1916), which was formed and engaged in mercenary work in Tashkent, the committee revealed its own primacy of tsarist officials. He went to Petersburg together with the local nationalist rich Mirkomil Mirmo'minboyev to cancel the White Tsar's decree (June 25, 1916) on sending him to forced labor. At the meeting of the State Duma in December 1916, it was indicated that the decree was passed contrary to the circumstances specified in the legislation of the Russian Empire.

### CONCLUSION

Ubaydullokhaja Asadullokhajayev after the February Revolution of 1917, he became one of the active benefactors of the National Movement for independence and progress in Turkestan. Tashkent was elected chairman of the organization "Shoroi Islamiya", and member of the All-Russian Muslim show. Ubaydullokhaja Asadullokhajayev actively participates in all Turkestan and all-Russian Muslim session held in 1917. Session of the IV emergency

country Muslims in Kokand elects him Minister of military affairs of the Turkestan autonomy (November 1917-February 1918).

On the commission of the government, he decides the issue of going to the Caucasus and bringing grain to the Turkestan people. When the autonomy of Turkestan was tightened, Ubaydullokhaja Asadullokhajayev went to Orenburg and took an active part in the formation of the Government of the autonomy of Bashkortostan. A fiery publicist, early private lawyer, enlightened fighter, statesman and political figure Ubaydullokhaja Asadullokhajayev was imprisoned several times in 1920-1937 and died in prison because of his sympathetic view of the independence movement and struggle against colonialism.

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