

ISMOIL GASPRINSKY AND NEW METHOD SCHOOLS

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Annotation: The article extensively analyzes the role of Ismayl Gasprinsky in the Jadid movement, his enlightened views, and his contribution to the education system of the Turkic peoples through the New Method schools. Gasprinsky's motto "Unity of language, unity of thought, unity of work", the activities of the "Tarjimon" newspaper, and the process of the spread of New Method schools in Turkestan and other countries are studied.

Keywords: Ismoil Gasprinsky, Jadidism, New Method schools, enlightenment, press, national revival.

Introduction

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the peoples of the Muslim East, including Turkestan, were experiencing a period of political, economic, and social crisis. Illiteracy among the local population was high, and educational institutions were limited to religious subjects. In these conditions, the need arose to awaken the nation and arm it with modern knowledge. Ismail Gasprinsky (1851–1914) emerged as a major enlightener of that era. His educational reforms, new method schools, and activities in the field of the press were of great importance for the entire Turkic world.

Main part

Ismail Gasprinsky was born in the Crimean city of Bakhchisarai. From a young age, he became acquainted with Russian and Western culture and deeply felt the causes of backwardness in Muslim society. He realized that reforming education was the main path for the development of the nation. In his views, Gasprinsky did not deny religious knowledge, but emphasized the need to combine it with modern secular sciences. He put forward the slogan "Unity of language, unity of thought, unity of work", aiming to unite the Turkic peoples and lead them towards progress.

The learning process in schools of that time was very slow. Students were busy memorizing the Quran for years, but could not fully learn to read and write. Instead, Gasprinsky introduced a new method.

The main features of the new method schools:

- Rapid literacy - using a special method, children could learn to read and write in 40 days.
- Secular subjects - such subjects as mathematics, geography, history, and natural science were taught.
- Native language - education was conducted in Turkic languages, which played an important role in the formation of national consciousness.
- Pedagogical innovations - classroom lessons, a calendar-based lesson schedule, and the practice of using books and textbooks were introduced.

This method soon spread from Crimea to Turkestan. New Usul schools were opened in Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Kokand and other cities.

In 1883, Gasprinsky began publishing the newspaper "Tarjiman". This newspaper became a single information platform for the Turkic peoples. It published:

- news about the activities of new schools,
- scientific achievements,
- news in social life,
- articles calling for the unity of the Turkic peoples.

The newspaper was read not only in Crimea, but also in Turkestan, the Caucasus, and the Volga region. This accelerated the process of national awakening.

The Jadid movement in Turkestan was formed precisely under the influence of Gasprinsky's ideas. Enlightenment figures such as Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloni, and Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy opened new Usul schools and began to arm young people with modern knowledge. Young people who studied in such schools later actively participated in the struggle for national freedom, independence, and development. Thus, Gasprinsky's new method schools not only reformed the field of education, but also strengthened national consciousness and political activism.

Conclusion

Ismail Gasprinsky's activities laid the foundation for the enlightenment movement in the East. His new method schools allowed thousands of children to become literate and learn secular knowledge. The newspaper "Tarjiman" became a platform that awakened the entire Turkic world.

Today, Gasprinsky's legacy has not lost its significance. Just as he called on young people to seek knowledge and enlightenment, we too must contribute to the development of the nation by acquiring modern knowledge.

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