THE IMPORTANCE OF MIRZA SIROJIDDIN SAID IN BUKHARA JADIDISM

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Abstract: Mirza Sirojiddin Hakim Bukhari, whose original profession was a merchant and a doctor, has a special role in the emergence of the reform movement in the Bukhara Emirate. Having traveled the world and seen the development in developed countries with his own eyes, Mirza Sirojiddin expressed his reaction to the problems of Bukhara society and presented his suggestions for their elimination. This article discusses the importance of Mirza Sirojiddin Said in Bukhara Jadidism, his work, and his position among Jadids.
Keywords: Jadidism, education, literature, science, method.

INTRODUCTION

Mirza Sirojiddin was born on October 23, 1877 in Ismailkhoja paternal neighborhood (now Mehtar Anbar Street) in the family of Haji Abdurauf Mirzakhurdbai, a merchant. When Haji Abdurauf Sirojiddin turned 10 years old, he appointed a private teacher to teach him ethics, history, literature, mathematics and the Arabic language. From 1889, Haji Abdurauf taught his 12-year-old son Mirza Sirojiddin trade and the Russian language, and ensured that he was educated at the Russian-system school opened in New Bukhara in 1890-1891. Mirza Sirojiddin studies geography, English and accounting at this school. In 1891, Haji Abdurauf Mirzakhurd hired an Uzbek teacher who studied in Paris to teach French to his 14-year-old son, and Mirza Sirojiddin studied French for 6 months.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mirza Sirojiddin, who has excellent religious and worldly knowledge and can speak Russian and French languages, started his first trip to foreign countries at the age of 25. His reason for going on a trip was "... to see the prosperity and ruins of the world, to be aware of the progress of science and art, to present all his experiences and information about his travels to his religious and fellow countrymen. To inform the people about the benefits of travel. During his travels, Mirza Sirojiddin visited Baku, Botumi, Istanbul, Vienna, Sofia, Sarajevo, Budapest, Berlin, Belgrade, Paris, London, Bern, Zurich, Marseille, Warsaw, St. Petersburg and Moscow, visited industrial enterprises, university, museum , was closely acquainted with the activities of libraries and hospitals. Mirza Sirojiddin, who realized that the main reason for the development of these lands is the development of science and freedom, wrote in his memoir "Tuhfai ahli Bukhara" (Gift to the people of Bukhara) based on his travels, about the fact that Bukhara lags behind a number of countries in Europe and Asia: "... the whole land they (European colonizers) took possession of the face. We are under their control. We must live in the dirty streets and bazaars and farm in the heat of the sun, and beggar ourselves by giving away the wealth we have gained in exchange for their arts... From the clothes of our children to the shrouds of our dead, Ovro comes from the herd... Now we don't need anyone. As long as they take away the wealth of us Asians, who can be rich without being rich? After all, we are people like them. We also dream of living in good houses," he writes. He regretted that Bukhara was lagging behind European countries in terms of development: "Now the work of Europeans has reached such a level that they can provide electric light from railway cars to ships and sky craft. "We are still riding donkeys." But Mirza Siroj is not discouraged by this, he believes in the future of Bukhara and links the basis of development to science, craft and education.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mirza Sirojiddin returned to Bukhara on January 5, 1903 and went on his next trip in February of this year. He studied Sufism for 8 months in Sabzavor, Iran. Along with his studies, he bought cotton from the cities of Mashhad, Nishapur and Sabzavor and sent it to Moscow and European markets as a large investor and merchant.

Returning to Bukhara on June 16, 1905, Mirza Sirojeddin returned to Iran in 1906 and entered the American Medical College in Tehran. After graduating, he works as a teacher at a college, after a while he starts working as a doctor in one of Mozandaran city hospitals and soon becomes known as "Doctor Mirkhan".

Mirza Sirajiddin, who spent a long time in Iran, was returning to his country at the request of his father, and was arrested on the border of Afghanistan on charges of espionage. Mirza Sirajiddin, who was interrogated in Herat, was released after proving that he was not a spy. Sirojiddin, who left Afghanistan and intended to return to Bukhara through Russia, was again captured by the Afghan border troops, put on the list of serious criminals and kept in prison for 3 months. Sirojiddin's father, Haji Abdurauf, who learned about this, appealed to Jonmirzabeka, the governor of Bukhara, to save his son. Koshbegi sends the documents about the testimonies written by him and the big merchants of Bukhara confirming his identity and the biography of Mirza Sirojiddin to Afghanistan through the ambassador Mirza Sharif Safo. Soon, Mirza Sirojiddin will be brought to the emir with 50 political prisoners. The ruler, who got to know the person of Mirza Sirojiddin, freed him and compensated him for the material and moral damage caused to him.

The freed Mirza Sirojiddin goes to the house of Sayyid Akram Khan, the nephew (son of his sister) of Khudoyar Khan, a friend of the Afghan emir Abdurrahman Khan, who works in a high position in the palace.

At this point, let's briefly touch on the events of Akramkhan Tora's arrival in Afghanistan. After the Russian Empire took over the Khanate of Kokand, along with the descendants of Khudoyor Khan, Akram Khan Tora was kept in captivity in Tashkent for a while. Amir Abdurahman Akramkhan, who fled to Turkestan as a result of political processes in Afghanistan, became close to Tora and made friends with him. When Amir Abdurrahman returned to power, Sayyid Akram Khan summoned the tora to Afghanistan and appointed him to a high position. Sayyid Akram Khan is also the father-in-law of Usman Khoja, a prominent representative of the Bukhara Jadidist movement.

CONCLUSION

Mirza Sirajiddin Sayyid Akram Khan was a guest at his house, and the host's health worsened. Then Sirojiddin takes part in his treatment along with government doctors. To recover his health, Sayyid Akram Khan was transferred to the garden built by Zahriddin Mohammad Babur. Mirza Sirojiddin will receive news from him every day until he fully recovers. At that time, the emir of Afghanistan, Habibullah Khan, invited Mirza Sirojiddin, who treated his father's friend, to become a palace physician. Sirojiddin, who stayed in Afghanistan for more than three years, returned to Bukhara in December 1909.

In addition to practicing medicine, Mirza Sirojiddin wrote articles on health care, problems in society and his proposals for their elimination, and in 1912-1913 published them in "Bukharai Sharif", "Samarkand" newspapers and "Oyina" magazine. His articles were dominated by issues of science development and child education.

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