



HAJI MUIN'S ROLE IN SAMARKAND PRESS

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Abstract

The Samarkand Press, a prominent publishing house in the early 20th century, played a pivotal role in the dissemination of knowledge and cultural enlightenment in the Muslim world. At the helm of this esteemed institution was Haji Muin, a visionary and erudite individual who left an indelible mark on the landscape of Islamic publishing. This article will delve into the significant role Haji Muin played in shaping the Samarkand Press, exploring his contributions, achievements, and the enduring legacy he left behind.

Keywords

jadidism, nation, Samarkand press, newspaper; maker, education, upbringing, schools

Introduction

Haji Muin Shukrullaev is one of such dedicated makers. He resided in a similar bearing with the enlighteners of Turkestan who came to the phase of history toward the start of the twentieth 100 years, including Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Ashurali Zahiri, Abdurauf Fitrat, and gave his life and capacity to the opportunity of the country and the improvement of the country. The character of Haji Muin, the different legacy of his work, significance of news coverage, publication and hierarchical abilities, magnanimity in the reason for state funded schooling, making of eminent works in the field of dramaturgy show that he is a moderate smart of his time. Haji Muin began his instructive movement when the sensations of opportunity showed up in the hearts of the country because of Turkestan was the province of the domain of Russia.

As per the data of Sadrididdin Ayni, "In 1901, Turkestan, specifically, Samarkand was all a spot like a dim prison and nowhere near the cutting-edge world. Individuals were uninformed, strict recorders, government was very savage, unscrupulous and oppressive with a terrible attitude. Haji Muin, who started his educational action with showing kids in the old fashioned in 1901, joined the positions of the enlighteners of Samarkand like Behbudi, Shakuri, Siddiki. In 1903, he coordinated another school of "Usuli jadid" in his area. In the imaginative movement of Haji Muin has a major effect of Behbudi. Haji Muin first time met Mahmudhoja Behbudi in 1903 in the condo of his educator Sayidahmad Vasli. Because of the effect of his ever-evolving counterparts, ceaseless perusing of the press of the period, and his craving to know about world circumstances, Haji Muin became one of the dynamic learned people of his time. Haji Muin had a great witticism that "The press is the principal component to stir a country".

His most memorable developments in the press for logical scientists distinguished as a message named "New works" distributed in "The paper of Turkestan district" in 1908. Haji Muin gave data on it about the two distributed books of his educator Saidahmad Vasli.

The son of the creator Haji Muin Shukrullo, who made a fruitful work in the Samarkand literary environment of the national renaissance of the last century, was born on March 15, 1883 in the ruhabad mausoleum of the city of Samarkand.

Independently mastered the Russian language, European culture. In 1903, he opened the usuli jadid school in his neighborhood. Known as an advanced jadid teacher. "Rahnamoi savod" wrote the alphabet

textbook.

He created under the pseudonyms "Nahif "(powerless)," Mehriy". From 1913 he began working for Behbudi's newspaper "Samarkand" and the magazine "window". In 1914, under the name of "Tarabat", he once again opened a private method jadid school in his home.

Haji Muin begins to be seen in the press from the 1910s with poems and articles in Uzbek and Tajik. In 1914, the poetic collection "Guldastai literature" was printed. Since 1917, Abdurauf works with Fitrat in the newspaper "Hurriyat".

On June 11, 1918, the "sound of the working people" launched a newspaper. He serves as editor in charge of it. From 1922 he founded and operated in the editorial board of the newspaper "Zarafshan", on June 1, 1924, the funny magazine "Mashrab". In 1926, a literary employee and musahhih took place in the newspaper "Voice Tajik".

Haji Muin was unjustly arrested on 24 January 1938 and sentenced to ten years in prison by a triad verdict under the NKVD. He dies while serving his sentence.

Below we bring to your attention one of the artist's topical articles, which was printed in the issue of the newspaper "Zarafshan" on October 27, 1923.

As per the data distributed in the paper of "The sound of laborers", in view of disease of Behbudi in the commissionerate of schooling system, Haji Muin selected to another situation for playing out the undertakings of the Priest of State funded Training. Nonetheless, the exercises of delegates of local individuals in higher positions didn't keep going long. That is the reason Behbudi left his position before long. The article named "Open letter" of Haji Muin is said to have made him be proclaimed a patriot. In reality, the most significant explanation of his abuse is the declaration of the independence of Turkestan and its bloodbath. For instance, in his article named "Bolsheviks and us", That's what he composes "When the Trotskyites came to the highest point of the public authority, they vowed to give opportunity and freedom for every one of the little countries", yet over the long run these meaningless statements stayed exclusively on paper. As of not long ago, they have not affirmed the independence and freedom of any country, in actuality, they have battled with cannons and automatic weapons against the countries that have proclaimed such independence and autonomy. Clearly the Marxists, who were allies of communism, wouldn't give opportunity and freedom to countries who didn't acknowledge their thoughts.

Subsequent to being eliminated from the organization of government, Haji Muin began to compose articles with personal nature in his imagination. His articles with anecdotal nature and papers, for example, "Mahmudhoja Behbudi", "Sayidahmad Vasli", "Qozi Kaloni shal", "First instructor of topography", "Marhum Shakir Mukhtari", "25 years of administration" can be evidence of our places. In the logical works and articles of our researchers saw that Haji Muin and Mahmudhoja Behbudi were referenced together by names. This isn't just for their cooperative action, yet additionally the articles of Haji Muin are the most confided in hotspot for the investigate of abstract legacy of Behbudi. Many articles and diaries were distributed in the press of that period about Mahmudhoja Behbudi, the otherworldly dad of jadids of Turkestan, a guide of moderate youth. Be that as it may, there is no innovative individual who recalled the name and memory of Behbudi, and attempted to make everlasting his character.

Haji Muin, who could see that "the press is the primary component for arousing a whole country, its set of experiences is likewise viewed as a significant piece of the historical backdrop of the renaissance time frame", in his few articles, for example, "History of the press of Samarkand", "Works of the printing house and the nearby press in Samarkand", "The state of the press in Samarkand", "Comic magazine", "While heading to the end" connected with our public news coverage, uncovered the occasions of the convoluted period as a report in the set of experiences. Haji Muin has made an incredible commitment to the development and improvement of Uzbek public press. At first, he functioned as a coordinator and supervisor of the paper of "The sound of laborers" and later the diaries of "Tayoq" and "Mashrab". Haji Muin acquired his most memorable experience as a proofreader in the control of papers and diaries while working in the diary of "Oyina" and the paper of "Hurriyat". Mahmudhoja Behbudi saw him taking care of his business with obligation, that is the reason, in 1914, when he went out an excursion, designated Haji Muin as a proofreader in-head of the diary of "Oyina". As per the realities that Abdurauf Fitrat, who controlled the paper of "Hurriyat", gave over the publication control to Haji Muin ibn Shukrullo, when he was out traveling.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, Haji Muin's role in the Samarkand Press was pivotal in shaping the cultural, intellectual, and educational landscape of the Muslim world. Through his visionary leadership, intellectual curiosity, and commitment to community development, Muin created a publishing house that became a beacon of excellence, fostering a culture of collaboration, intellectual exchange, and innovation. His enduring legacy serves as a testament to the transformative power of knowledge, education, and community empowerment, inspiring future generations to strive for excellence, intellectual freedom, and cultural enlightenment.

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