

ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN TURKESTAN IN THE  
WORKS OF CHOLPON

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**Abstract:**

This article analyzes the socio-political processes in Turkestan in the works of Abdulla Cholpon, a major figure in Uzbek literature. It is scientifically demonstrated that the writer's poetic and dramatic works shed light on the life of the people during the colonial period, national consciousness, ideas of freedom, and social problems. The ideas of national revival and enlightenment in Cholpon's work are also analyzed.

**Keywords:**

Cholpon, Turkestan, socio-political processes, colonialism, national revival, enlightenment, Jadidism, literature.

**Introduction**

The socio-political changes that took place in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century were reflected in national literature. In particular, the work of representatives of the Jadid movement played an important role in awakening the social consciousness of the people. One of such artists was Abdulla Cholpon, who through his works deeply expressed the difficult situation of the Turkestan people, colonial policies, and the ideas of national liberation. Cholpon's works deeply reflect the social life of Turkestan during the Russian Empire and later the Soviet regime. He shows the impact of colonialism on the life and psyche of the people in the following aspects: the decline of national values, the increase in economic poverty, the emergence of a spiritual crisis. The poet's poems strongly express internal protest against powerlessness, oppression and injustice. In particular, issues related to the fate of the Motherland and the nation are at the center of his work. In the works of Cholpan, social stratification and injustice in society are depicted in a realistic spirit. He illuminates the gap between the rich and the poor, the oppression of officials, and the difficult life of ordinary people through artistic means. In particular, in his dramatic work "The Revolt of the Cho'riqiz", the main ideas of protest against social inequality and the desire for freedom occupy a central place. This work reflects the spirit of the people's struggle for freedom. As a representative of the Jadid movement, Cholpan put forward the ideas of reforming education, awakening national consciousness, and promoting modern science and knowledge.

In his opinion, the main factor in the development of society is enlightenment. Therefore, the ideas of combating ignorance and developing science and thought are prioritized in his works. One of the main directions of Cholpon's work is the idea of national liberation. In his works, he calls on the people to awaken, promotes a spiritual struggle against colonialism, and justifies the need to understand national identity.

The poet interprets freedom as the most important value of human life, and this idea occupies a leading place in his work.

B. Kasimov evaluates Cholpon as one of the most important and active representatives of the Jadid movement. According to him, Cholpon's work is an artistic expression of the process of national awakening. He played an important role in instilling the ideas of Jadidism into the minds of the people, and through Cholpon's work, the goal was to awaken the nation and call for freedom. Cholpon was not only a poet, but also a propagandist of national ideology.



The spiritual state and social problems of the Turkestan people occupy a special place in Chulpan's poetic work. For example, in his poems "I and Others", "To the Broken Land", "The Sorrow of the Homeland", the poet expresses the state of decline of society under colonial conditions, the disappearance of national values, and the difficult spiritual experiences of the people. In particular, in the poem "To the Broken Land", the political and spiritual crisis of the country is sharply criticized.

The poet's prose and dramatic works also deeply reflect socio-political processes. In particular, the novel "Night and Day" is one of the greatest works of Cholpon's work, in which the internal conflicts of Turkestan society, the clash of old and new views, the role of women in society, and social life during the colonial period are realistically depicted. The work reveals the fate of women, their helplessness, and the problems of inequality in society through the image of Zebi.

In Cholpon's dramatic work "Choriqiz Rebellion", the people's protest against social injustice and oppression is artistically expressed. This work puts forward the ideas of the struggle against the tyrannical regime, human freedom and social equality. This demonstrates Cholpon's position not only as a writer, but also as a social thinker.

Cholpon supported the ideas of Jadidism and promoted the path of national awakening, enlightenment, and development. The ideas of awakening the nation, liberating the people from ignorance, and leading them to freedom are paramount in his work. Another important aspect of Cholpon's work is that it is imbued with realism and a critical spirit. He does not hide the problems existing in society, but openly and sharply shows them. This allows us to consider his works as an important source in the study of the socio-political processes of that time.

In conclusion, Chulpan's works are an important source of artistic analysis of socio-political processes in Turkestan. His works such as "Night and Day", "Choriqiz Rebellion", "To the Broken Land", "The Sorrow of the Homeland" deeply and comprehensively cover the problems of the colonial period, the processes of national awakening and the ideas of freedom. Therefore, Chulpan's work is of particular importance not only in the development of literary, but also in the development of socio-political thought.

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