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## Legal Foundations of National Enlightenment in Socio-Political Life in Russia

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### Abstract

The progress from the reformism development of the sixteenth 100 years and the Illumination period of the eighteenth century prompted the arrangement of legitimate innovation alongside philosophical advancement, political innovation and logical innovation, one of the unmistakable elements of which is lawful textualism. In view of this methodology, judges ought to introduce the aftereffect of their judgment in the system of lawful texts and formal legal rationale. The subject of this article and the significant inquiry that we will address in this exploration is what lawful textualism depends on and what its ramifications are in contemporary legal frameworks. In this article, we will initially manage the idea of lawful textualism with an elucidating strategy, and afterward with a logical technique, we will manage the epistemology of the underpinnings of legitimate textualism and look at its ramifications. The aftereffect of this article will show what lawful textualism depends on. Also, the consequence of this article will uncover that the methodology of solidifying the law with the inferential strategy isn't generally as per the goals of regulation and equity, and it will befuddle the ontological, epistemological and anthropological groundworks of the general sets of laws in light of the underpinnings of advancement with the conventional and strict general sets of laws. These changes prompted the development of a subjectively new gathering of the Muslim tip top - the public common intellectuals. The Muslim Paper expounded on the critical job of the intellectual elite. "Nobody will reject that the learned people who commit themselves to the help of the homeland and the advantage of their country assume an enormous part in the advancement of either express, either country. ...To stir the hesitance of a specific group, to make sense of for them their circumstance, it is important to address them in their local and justifiable language. Subsequently, information on the language, information on writing, in a word, information on the mind of individuals that the scholarly people ought to serve, are a fundamental need and significant states of this case"[1]. The unrest of 1905-1907 increased the socio-political development. During this period, new political powers entered the public field, there was a subjective change in open cognizance based on strict reformism, the illumination development and Jadidist thoughts, which turned into the hypothetical premise of the Tatar public development.

**Keywords:** Legal foundations, Revolution, political forces, reformism, enlightenment, political parties, Muslim congresses, Jadidism.

### Introduction

One of the headings of the social development of the mid-20th century was the development of Shakirds (madrasah understudies).

In 1895-1900, a mysterious scholarly and political circle "Tarraki" was shaped in the Kazan Tatar educators' school. It was going by G. Iskhaki, S. Maksudi, G. Teregulov, and H. Yamashev. The gathering concentrated on Persian, Russian, and Turkish writing, advanced the thoughts of the public freedom development among the Shakirds, and distributed an unlawful paper, Tarraki (Progress)[2].

In 1901-1904, a mysterious association of Tatar youth "Shakirdlik" operated in Kazan. The program of this association had an enemy of government direction. They distributed a manually written paper, Tarakki. Therefore, this association was changed into a political association "Horriyat".

In 1901-1905, the Shakirda association "Ittihad" showed up in the madrasah "Muhammadiyah", headed by f. Amirkhanom, G.- R. By Ibragimov. They proposed to change the arrangement of schooling in madrasahs. They distributed an unlawful paper, al-Magarif[3]. The "Secret abstract Circle" was framed in 1902 by the Shakirds of the madrasah "Muhammadiyah". The pioneers were F. Amirkhan, I. Amirkhan; the circle coordinated abstract nights, distributed an unlawful paper "Tilgen" ("The Falcon"). Disbanded in 1905.

One more unlawful political association, Horriyat, was framed in 1904. Its dynamic individuals were G. Iskhaki, F. Tuktarov. The association led enemy of government and against war unsettling, called for avoidance from military assistance. She distributed the Horriyat paper. It was broken down toward the finish of 1905.

Numerous individuals from these circles participated in the al-Islah (Change) development, an unlawful political association that escalated its exercises just before the principal Russian transformation in 1904 in Kazan. Among the most dynamic figures of the development "al-Islah" ought to be named Yu. Akchuru, Iskhaki, G.- R. Ibragimova. As extremist political trademarks spread to an ever increasing number of fragments of the populace, this development was changed from a simply Jadidist development, which basically visualized the change of the school system, into a politicized progressive majority rule development. Parts of this development were in the urban areas of Kasimov, Orenburg, Troitsk, Ufa, and Chistopol. At the drive of al-Islah, two unlawful All-Russian congresses of Tatar Shakirds were assembled. In the final part of 1907, this development stopped to function[4].

Because of the way that the individuals from the Shakirda development distributed unlawful writing, a press panel was laid out in Kazan. Also, the survey of all distributions was shared with people who know eastern dialects N. I. Ashmarin and N. F. Katanov[5].

The international system in its most general form of influence, due to its anarchic nature, imposes requirements on the states, which from the point of view of structural realists, these requirements lead to the similarity of the behavior of the states in an anarchic system in such a way that all the states Under such a system, self-help and survival will be prioritized. The international system also affects the behavior of governments through the way of distribution of power and type of polarity (unipolar, bipolar or multipolar) from the point of view of structural realists. In the next layer, we see the influence of factors such as geopolitics and the history of countries in their foreign policy decisions. At this level, factors such as the geographical location of a country, the location of neighbors, the location of the country in terms of natural resources, relations with neighbors and great powers, and the country's wars throughout history, are among the factors that influence the foreign policy of countries. . The influential factors in the two levels mentioned will ultimately lead to foreign policy in the innermost layer through decision makers and decision makers. Here, what will actually shape the foreign policy of the countries is the understanding, perception and image that people or decision-making institutions have of the factors of the other two levels. The important issue that should be mentioned here is that the central core of the said three layers are institutions and people who make decisions in the field of foreign policy.

## Methodology

In this article, a review method is used. A review article is a type of article that reviews the background of a scientific topic. In review articles, the results presented in scientific writings about a specific topic are summarized and evaluated. This type of article may examine anything, it is designed to summarize, analyze and evaluate information that has already been published. In such articles, experimental and new findings are rarely reported. Review articles have a well-defined narrative, are usually critical, and should provide theoretical and emerging interpretations. The important role of review articles is to guide original scientific writings. For this reason, it is essential that the citations provided are accurate and complete. Although most or all of the information provided in a review article has been previously published, reprinting usually does not pose a problem because the nature of a review of a work is usually clear and accepted. The structural components of a review article have similarities and differences with the components of an experimental article. The main difference is in the main body of the article. The main body of the empirical article includes introduction, method, results and discussion; While, the main body of the review article includes the introduction, synthesis of results and conclusion respectively.

## Results and Discussion

The existence of money and income will allow people to have access to a higher level of services and facilities and create a better life for themselves. On average, Russia is one of the most expensive countries in the world and has a high cost of living. But in proportion to that, the income and money at the disposal of people is also completely consistent with this case, and Russian people can live a relatively comfortable life with their income. But according to global statistics, the income of this country is about 3 thousand dollars per month, which is less compared to global standards. Also, the net wealth of the household means the total financial and non-financial value of the family such as money or shares in bank accounts, residence, real estate, vehicles, expensive and valuable objects and other non-financial assets in the Russian Federation from the determined amount. Globally, it is about \$408,376 less.

An educated and trained population is essential for the social and economic well-being of a country. Education has a fundamental role in providing the knowledge and skills needed by people for effective participation in society and economy. Having a good education greatly improves the chances of finding a job and earning enough money. Graduation from scientific and applied fields is very important in all countries, because the skills needed in the labor market are provided in these ways. Therefore, the high school graduation rate in each country shows well whether a country has been able to prepare its needs to meet the minimum labor market conditions or not. In the Russian Federation, 94% of people aged 25-64 have completed secondary education, which is a global average of 78%. The best-performing schools are able to provide high-quality education to all students in Russia, and this country is in the top ranks.

In this way, the Shakirda development expected to change the arrangement of training in madrasas, democratize and Europeanize school instruction, and advance the thoughts of the public freedom development among the Tatars. Individuals from the Shakirda development participated in promulgation work among Tatar understudies, distributed unlawful manually written papers and magazines, coordinated scholarly nights, shows of Tatar music.

The unrest of 1905-1907 was a sort of impetus for the development of ideological groups. Notwithstanding the generally existing gatherings of the progressive majority rule heading, monarchist, liberal and public gatherings, coalitions and associations show up on the political front. It was during this period that the main political gatherings with a pretty much articulated party direction showed up among the Tatars[6-7].

The gathering chose to send off a request crusade pointed toward explaining the necessities of Muslims. On January 29, the subsequent gathering was held, which embraced a definite request to submit it to the tsar. The fundamental consideration was paid to the disposal of all public, strict and class limitations, the evening out of Muslims in freedoms with different ethnicities of the domain [9].

Yu.Akchura, S. Maksudi, S.- G. Alkin, were likewise individuals from the "protected popularity based party"[10-19], and declared the standards of sacred and parliamentary government, majority rule opportunity, social self-assurance of people groups, constrained estrangement of landowners' lands for recover, and administrative arrangement of the "working inquiry". Notwithstanding the normal interests of the party, there were additionally conflicts between them. Specifically, Mr. Iskhaki demanded perceiving the association "Ittifaq-al-Muslimin" as a social affiliation, the reason for which was to join the endeavors of the Muslim people groups of Russia in taking care of the issues of raising public cognizance, creating society and training. As a general rule, Mr. Iskhaki was near the Party of Communist Progressives (SRS) in his political convictions on the acknowledgment of the privileges of non-Russian people groups [21-22].

Yu.Akchura joined extraordinary significance to the arrangement of public capital and the average class. He accepted that the improvement of private enterprise was important to dispense with the predicament of representatives, workers, and metropolitan layers. As he would see it, the advanced state ought to safeguard a majority rules government, freedom, public and monetary opportunities of residents. He was likewise an ally of land change, that is to say, the end of enormous landowners' assets. Yu. Akchura believed the country to be the prevailing power of the cutting edge state. The fundamental element of the public state is a majority rules government, which ought to be founded all alone economy[23].

S. Maksudi and S.- G. Alkin pushed the social and public independence of the Tatars. These figures partook in crafted by the Muslim group in all meetings of the State Duma.

In this manner, toward the finish of 1905 - the start of 1906 in the Kazan region there was a constitution of nearby offices of gatherings of the liberal heading.

Man is a social being. Our social participation with others and the quality of personal relationships are considered important and determining factors in our well-being. In the Russian Federation, 89% of people believe that they know someone and can get help from them in times of need. This amount is exactly in line with the global standard, and the level of social and civil participation of the Russian people is at a high level. Life satisfaction is one of the most important standards in determining the quality of life in a country. The life satisfaction rate of the Russian people is 5.8, which is lower than the OECD average of 6.5, and in this respect, Russia is not in a very good situation compared to other advanced and high-level countries. Security is one of the main elements in people's well-being. In the Russian Federation, 53% of people stated that they have good

security and can easily continue their normal life. The homicide rate (the number of murders per 100,000 people) is considered one of the most reliable indicators of a country's security level because, unlike other crimes, murders are usually reported to the police, and therefore more accurate statistics are available from domestic and foreign organizations. According to the latest OECD data, the homicide rate in the Russian Federation is 9.6, which is much higher than the world average of 3.7. In other words, if you are looking for a country that will bring you a very favorable security, Russia cannot be considered the right choice.

## Conclusions

The quality of life is one of the most important things that you should be aware of before immigrating to any country so that you can choose a suitable and good country for your new life. There are many criteria to know the quality of life in any country. But some of these statistics are global and have been determined by international organizations such as UNICEF. The quality of life and its standards are determined by international organizations such as UNICEF, etc., and it is necessary for all countries to establish or improve them sufficiently. Russia is not an exception to this rule, and as the largest country in the world, it has the duty to improve these things so that the immigrants and the people of Russia can have a very good and desirable life. Money and the amount of income in any country is one of the most important criteria affecting the quality of life.

The occasions of the Transformation of 1905-1907 filled in as the impulse for their development, and the objective of their exercises was to change the current system based on a liberal program. The extreme bearing of the liberal development in the Kazan region was addressed by the "Established Progressive faction", the center of which was the Kazan scholarly people [24].

Foreign policy can be considered as a set of goals, plans and behaviors that are designed to protect the survival of a country and improve its position in the international system. Of course, the survival of countries does not mean only physical survival, and it should be said that the physical survival of countries is a variable dependent on other components, including the level of economic development, political security, or social security. The question that is raised is what factors are involved in drawing the foreign policy of the countries and basically how is the foreign policy of the countries formed? In answering this question, there are generally three approaches.

The first approach is related to structural realists, according to whom the factors affecting foreign policy are rooted in the macro levels and structures of the international system. In contrast to this view, another group of theories, regardless of the role of structural components, are of the opinion that the internal factors of countries have a more decisive place in the formation of foreign policy than structural factors, and finally some other theories instead of separating the impact of structural factors and Internal from each other, they believe in the interaction between these two groups of factors and the influence of the structure through internal level factors. In general, it seems that foreign policy should be considered as an issue influenced by several components, some of which are rooted in the structure (international system) and some are rooted in the internal level of countries. In the outermost layer, the international system as a structure limits the conduct of foreign policy.

The law consists of rules and regulations that are prepared and regulated according to the needs of the society by the discerning people, reviewed and approved by the expert legislators in the parliament and used with the purpose of regulating individual and social relations and creating order, security and justice, after It is validated through legal procedures and the government guarantees its implementation and protection of its privacy and sanctity. The ultimate goal of creating legal rules is to implement order and justice by using legal mechanisms. Law acts as a regulator of the behavior of society members; Behaviors that in the absence of the "ruler of the law" will naturally come into conflict with their interests and disrupt the system of social relations. It is flourishing, but in its extreme form, it has caused conflict, strife, war and conflict in human life, and as a result, lawlessness.

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