

Mahmudkhoja Behbudi's Role in the Development of the Turkistan Jadidist Movement

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Abstract. *Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy is a modern thinker, an enlightened person who served the cause of human enlightenment. The article analyzes the writer's ideas encouraging young people to acquire knowledge and his socio-philosophical views on the need for them to study secular sciences.*

Keywords: *thinker, neo-liberal, enlightener, national awakening, national liberation movements.*

Uzbekistan's step onto the path of independent development, in re-perceiving the history of the long struggle of our ancestors for freedom and liberty, the process of national liberation movements and the formation of the ideology of national awakening of the Jadids as factors that ensured the achievement of state independence, is of great social interest to historians today. One of the important events that left an indelible mark on the history of the Uzbek people was the Turkestan autonomy, which embodied the ideas of freedom and independence, all the dreams and aspirations of the people. Today, studying the history of the struggle for freedom by the enlightened intelligentsia of the people, in particular, the Jadids, is of particular importance. The history of autonomy, which has long attracted the attention of the scientific community, is now naturally of interest not only from a scientific but also from a practical and even political point of view, because this period requires a reassessment of the events of those years. What is important is to convey to the people an objectively covered version of the events of that period. Man is alive with his past. "For man, to lose history is to lose life."

The Jadids organized newspapers, magazines, and printing houses to promote their ideas and enlighten the masses (Sadoi Turkistan, Sadoi Fergana, Utro Fergano, Ferganskaya Zhizn, Turkestansky Krai, Hurriyat, Oyina, Al-Izokh, etc.). The activities of the Jadids called on the population in the country to national awakening, which worried the colonialists of Tsarist Russia. It complicated the situation in the country. Because after the first Russian revolution, many peoples, including the population of Turkestan, had hopes of achieving political and cultural freedom. However, it became clear that pan-Turkism, which the Jadids initially took as an ideological weapon, could not unite the entire Turkic world in practice.

Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy was a modern thinker who worked for the enlightenment of people, tried to inform them about various events and refresh their minds, and emphasized that young people should keep religion as a religious guide and study secular sciences along with secular ones. All the activities of Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy were solely for the benefit of his people, he fought to raise his children as literate people, so that his people could live happily.

A famous playwright, publicist, religious and public figure, one of the leaders of the Jadid movement, Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy was born in 1875 in the village of Bakhshitepa, Samarkand. His ancestors are the famous Turkestan Ahmad Yassavi. Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy's grandfather, Niyozkhodja, was originally from Urgench, but in the 12th century he was brought to Samarkand by Emir Shah Muratkhan to train hafiz and studied there until the end of his life. Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy worked

as a mirza in the qazikhana from the age of 18, later rising to the rank of qazi and mufti. Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy was a Jadid thinker who served for the enlightenment of people, tried to inform them about various events and innovate in their minds, and emphasized that young people should keep religion as a religious guide, study secular sciences along with secular ones.

On the eve of Uzbekistan's independence, in connection with the acquittal of cultural, educational, and scientific figures who worked in the first half of the 20th century and were unjustly punished by the former USSR government, a new approach to Behbudiy's life and work has emerged since 1989.

Thanks to independence, scientists, researchers, and newspaper and magazine workers enthusiastically published Behbudiy's scientific and artistic works in the press. Among the deceased are Salih Kasimov, Ahmad Aliev, Begali Kasimov, Sherali Turdiev, N.Norkulov; Naim Karimov, Dilorom Alimova, Dilbar Rashidova, Sirojiddin Ahmad, in recent years Halim Sayyid, Boybuta Dostqoraev, Shuhrat Ochilov, Nilufar Namozova, Zebuniso Ahrorova and others have published their scientific research and opinions at the level of opportunity (see: "Uzbekistan Literature and Art". January 19-26, 1990). As a result of the publication of "Selected Works" by Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy (published three times so far), prepared by the outstanding scientist, Doctor of Philology Begali Qosimov, and the collection and publication of some articles published in "Oyna" by N.Norkulov and K.Rabbimov, his scientific, literary, and political image has become clearly visible to the public. Mahmudkhodja Behbudi's autobiography has not been found to this day. However, researchers have restored and published his biography based on the newspapers "Voice of Workers", "Zarafshon", "Ishtirokyun", "Kizil Bayroq", "Bukhara News" by Haji Muin, Sadriddin Ayniy and others, the magazines "Inqilob", "Uchqun", "Maorif va o'kitgu'uchi", "Nauka i prosveshenie" and other sources. Archive materials published in recent years, interviews and materials organized by S.Kasimov and Z.Ahrarova, and Behbudi's own articles have made it possible to fully reveal his biography.

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