



## JADIDCHILIK FAOLIYATI YO'LIDA MAHMUDHOJA BEHBUDIY QO'SHGAN HISSASIGA OID BA'ZI MULOHAZALARI

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**Maqolaning qisqacha mazmuni:** *Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarida faol ishtirok etgan, millat ma'rifati, ozodligi, hurligi yo'lida mardonavor kurashgan bu ulug' allomaning sermashaqqat va sermahsul faoliyati tarix sahifalaridan mangu o'rin egalladi, avlodlar uchun ibrat maktabi bo'lib qolganligi xususida ba'zi mulohazalarni yoritilishiga harakat qilindi.*

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье предпринята попытка осветить некоторые комментарии по поводу того, что трудолюбивый и продуктивный труд этого великого учёного, активно участвовавшего в общественно-политических процессах, доблестно боровшегося за просвещение, свободу и независимость нации, взял вечное место на страницах истории и оставаясь образцовой школой для поколений.*

**Annotation:** *In this article, an attempt was made to highlight some comments on the fact that the hardworking and productive work of this great scholar, who actively participated in social and political processes, valiantly fought for the enlightenment, freedom, and independence of the nation, took an eternal place on the pages of history, and remained a model school for generations.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Jadidchilik, adabiyot, vatan, milliy g'urur, Turkiston, ilm-fan, ma'rifatlik, vatanparvarlik, «Падаркуш», Журнал, Янги мактаблар, «Рисолаи асбоби савод»*

**Ключевые слова:** *История, литература, Родина, национальная гордость, Туркестан, наука, просвещение, патриотизм, «Падаркуш», Журнал, Новые школы, «Инструмент грамотности»*

**Key words:** *Jadidism, History, literature, homeland, national pride, Turkestan, science, enlightenment, patriotism, "Padarkush", Journal, New schools, "Literacy tool"*

Mahmudhoja Behbudi (1875-1919) is a prominent representative of Uzbek literature, press, and culture of the 20th century. The formation of national dramaturgy and stage art, the emergence of a new advanced and comprehensive publicism is connected with his name. Behbudi is the founder and leader of Jadidism in Turkestan, the most advanced movement of the era. The works and timeless ideas of the writer, who left a bright mark on the history of Uzbek life and national thought, are always valuable.

Famous playwright, publicist, religious and public figure, one of the leaders of Jadidist movement Mahmudhoja Behbudi was born in 1875 in Samarkand. From Yassavi's generation. From the age of 18, he worked as a mirza in the courthouse, rose to the rank of judge and mufti.

Behbudi visited Arabia, Egypt, and Turkey during his pilgrimage (1899-1900). During the trip, the idea of opening a new school (usuli jadid) became stronger. In the village of



Halvoyi near Samarkand, Ajziy opens a new school in cooperation with Abdulkadir Shakuriy in Rajabamin.

Behbudi went to Kazan and Ufa (1903-04), got acquainted with the new Methodist schools there, established contacts with Tatar intellectuals. He begins to compile textbooks for new schools. "Risolai azredi savod" ("Book of Literacy", 1904), "Risolai jug'rofiyai umroni" ("Introduction to Population Geography", 1905), "Muntahabi jug'rofiyai general" ("Brief General Geography", 1906), " He publishes books such as "Kitabat ul-atfol" ("Children's Letter", 1908), "Amaliyati Islam" (1908), "History of Islam" (1909).

Later (in 1908) he moved Shakuri's school in Rajabamin to his yard in Samarkand. Behbudi wrote the drama "Padarkush" in 1911. This was the first Uzbek drama. This play in 3 acts and 4 scenes was simple in content, it was about an uneducated, ignorant and ignorant boy who killed his father. Behbudi called the genre of this work "national tragedy". Tsarist censorship does not allow publication. Tiflis (Tbilisi) censors it under the pretense that it is "dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Borodino and the liberation of Russia from the French occupation." The drama was published in 1913, but it took another year to be staged. The play was staged in Samarkand on January 25, 1914. Drama has a strong influence on people.

It is known that Abdulla Qadiri wrote the drama "Bachtsiz Kuyov" under the influence of this. "Padarkush" was a work that started a new Uzbek literature, both in terms of genre and content. The drama was re-enacted by Avloni on February 27, 1914 in Tashkent.

Behbudi publishes the newspaper "Samarkand". The newspaper was published twice a week in Uzbek and Tajik languages. After issue 45, the publication was stopped due to lack of funds. On August 20 of this year, he started publishing "Oyna" magazine. This weekly photo magazine was mainly in Uzbek, and published poems, articles (Persian), and announcements (Russian). The magazine spread to the Caucasus, Tatarstan, Iran, Afghanistan, India, and Turkey.

Behbudi will also launch a book publication. He translated and published Fitrat's "Bayonoti sayyohi hindi" into Russian (1913).

We ask our respected fellow citizens to come and show us the place where the crime was committed. Therefore, they should criticize the work and report its corruption in the press, so that it can be reformed. But to this day, respected writers have written "Padarkush" without showing its corruption, but as a "good and useful work that makes you laugh and cry" with congratulations and reviews, for which we thank you in advance. We should be more grateful to the person who wrote the cover of our work, because it is reform.

Mutakallimro taayb nagirand - sukhanash islah napazirad" ("A word cannot be corrected until it blames the speaker"). It is heard that some citizens of the country are busy writing theater plays, and we are eagerly waiting for their works. If volunteers buy and print the written works, they will make a profit. Because it is difficult for one person to write a work, publish it, and put it on stage. If they buy stacks, the works will increase. Although one work per month is edited in Turkestan, it is not much. In 2020, the 145th

anniversary of the birth of Mahmudhoja Behbudi, a great scholar and public figure, who carried the torch of enlightenment high in the difficult times of our nation's history, will be widely celebrated. Scientific, creative, pedagogical activity and legacy of the thinker is of special importance. The hard-working and productive work of this great scholar, who actively participated in Uzbek literature and art, socio-political processes of the 20th century, valiantly fought for the enlightenment, freedom, and independence of the nation, has taken an eternal place on the pages of history and has become a model school for generations.

After all, the establishment of the scholarship named after Mahmudhoja Behbudi is a source of pride and pride in the hearts of the youth of our country.

Behbudi was one of the devoted, enlightened, fearless and resilient people of his time. Despite the fact that the article was written in a very turbulent time, Behbudi did not hesitate to publish the article and present it to the public. He lived in a very difficult period of our history. Behbudi's activity as a publicist is a bright side of his literary talent. He writes his thoughts clearly, openly and fluently. Behbudi in this article "because this is the original religion", "our religion is the Holy Qur'an" [1. 49], it seems to me that they want to express their opinion and the greatness of their religion to everyone, especially to the government of Tsarist Russia. In Behbudi's article "Religion and Custom", he writes that Islam is the original religion, comparing it with other religions: "There are more than three thousand languages in the world and more than one thousand religions and sects, each of which considers itself to be true and others. In short, the enlightened Jadid Mahmudkh Oja Behbudi wrote articles reflecting his religious views in his publicism. actual problems such as adapting new changes to religion were raised. Mahmudhoja Behbudi's goal was to develop the Islamic views of the people and show them the right way. He wanted to raise their spirituality, he was able to show people who looked at religion with an old-fashioned view, stuck to old beliefs, and remained in ignorance, that it is possible to assimilate religious knowledge and worldly knowledge closely together. Studying the views of Behbudi in this regard will help to strengthen the feeling of love for the Motherland and religion in the hearts of the youth of our time, thereby making the future of our country bright.

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