

Social Significance of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi's Scientific Heritage

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Abstract: Mahmudkhoja Behbudi's socio-philosophical views on the promotion of enlightenment have not lost their relevance in today's modern society. 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: enlightenment, national awakening, socio-political movements, spirituality, culture.

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The founder of modern Uzbek culture, a major political figure of his time, an active participant in socio-political movements, the enlightening activities of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi undoubtedly serve as an example to many today. The leader of the Turkestan Jadids, the first playwright, critic, theater scholar, publisher and journalist, and sharp publicist Mahmudkhodja Behbudi was "a person worthy of taking the first place in Uzbek literature of the Renaissance" (Haji Muin ibn Shukrullo), and with his noble deeds he remained in the hearts of the nation for a lifetime. As we know, M. Behbudi, as an active publicist of his time, reflected the socio-political, cultural and spiritual problems of society in his articles, and through them fought to save the people from ignorance. "In general, Behbudi's work as a publicist is a very bright side of his literary talent. He wrote hundreds of articles during his life. He expressed his thoughts about the Nation and the Fatherland, society and morality in more articles and speeches. The important thing is that he was a major political figure of Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century. All his views on the fate of the Nation and the Fatherland were reflected, first of all, in these articles." Indeed, when we read Behbudi's articles, we see that their content reflects his tireless struggle for the enlightenment of his time, for his nation to be happy and free. For example, one of them is called "Address to the Youth" and was published in the 21st issue of the "Oyna" magazine in 1914. The important aspect of Hajman's short address is that Behbudi calls on young people to acquire knowledge, acquire knowledge, languages, and study the religion of Islam, which perfects a person: "May God increase it! And your knowledge of modern science certainly benefited you, and thank God, you are also a good believer in your religion, and this scientific modern faith did not destroy your faith." To prove his point, he cites the situation of European scholars and Muslims as an example. Addressing young people, the publicist emphasizes the need to educate children and generations to serve the religion and nation, to teach modern science. At this point, we see in this article that the scholar warned us about the ineffectiveness of our people's excessive spending on wedding ceremonies and traditions, which are still criticized today: "Just as our compatriots sell their property for weddings, you too, even if you have to sell your property, try to educate your son in a modern way. Spend the money that is wasted on weddings

on education!" This short article is evidence that the great Jadid enlightener was able to foresee the future of his people. Among Behbudi's articles, there are two that are written in the form of appeals. The first appeal was published in issue 21 of the "Oyna" magazine, and the second was published in issue 41. His article "Address to the Honorable Youth" focuses on school and education issues. "During the years when Behbudi lived, young people who either studied in Russian-style schools or participated in trade with the Russians, or for some other reason knew the Russian language, began to appear. Behbudi wrote this article, turning his eyes of hope to these young people and their peers." The content of the article shows that the new caravan leader really looked to the enthusiastic young people who would open the door to culture in Turkestan and their help with great hope. Emphasizing that school is the beginning of development, the gate to culture and happiness, he teaches that every nation cannot enter the path of development unless it first acquires school knowledge. He believes that a nation deprived of modern culture and not engaged in culture, education, and art cannot achieve happiness and joy in the world, will be crushed underfoot, defeated in the arena of life, and will gradually lose its nationality and religion. Behbudi uses a comparative method in the article to prove his points, drawing attention to the attention of all nations on earth to this area: "Therefore, all nations on earth attach importance to the primary education of their children and the discipline and perfection of schools in all aspects, and raise their children perfectly in the national and religious spirit.

In the article, Behbudi uses rhetorical questions to attract the attention of young people and increase their readability: "Now, how do we have such feelings in Turkestan? ... How do things that are considered to be human beings come about? How do we know what true humanity consists of?" It is clear that the reader who reads these questions will be alert not only to the time it was written, but also to today. This article, published in the magazine "Oyna" (1914), is significant in that it was written at a time when the issues of school, education, and enlightenment were relevant, and it is important in that it calls on young people to awaken, and at the same time, it seems that it is not outdated in terms of promoting enlightenment even today. When we read Behbudi's articles, we see that his entire thought and memory are aimed at saving his people from ignorance, and that he was busy promoting the possibility of achieving freedom by spreading the rays of enlightenment and spirituality. As long as a great nation lives, the memory of our great ancestor will not fade.

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