

MAHMUDKHOJA BEHBUDIY'S ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

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Annotation: The article provides information about the activities of modern representatives, including Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy's extensive activities in the field of education, his scholarly legacy, and his teachings.

Keywords: knowledge, education, legacy, Russian system, new teaching methods, textbooks, educational resources, curriculum.

Human life consists of material and spiritual aspects. Spiritual life is built through human knowledge, contemplation, reason-logic, and virtue. Our great ancestors and scholars have reached the highest level of spiritual life. They were bestowed with knowledge. Today it is essential for us to educate the younger generation properly. This raises a question. What is knowledge? Knowledge is the education that aims to enhance people's abilities, knowledge, and culture. It also includes various sciences and information about nature, society, and human nature. The concept of knowledge is also used in terms of culture and spirituality. Knowledge eliminates spiritual darkness and empowers individuals. It saves people from ignorance and immoral acts while helping them become virtuous and respectful individuals. Societies formed by knowledgeable individuals flourish and create a brighter future. Knowledge is a combined content of science and culture; education is its means to spread it into society.

Modern representatives faced difficult times when our nation began its national identity and freedom movement. They didn't start this movement with battles but rather with intellect and knowledge struggle. They achieved independence through diplomatic means as a united group on the path to independence. Some didn't even spare their lives for spreading knowledge widely among different social classes by engaging in financial assistance for young people to study abroad.

Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy (1875-1919) was one such modern representative who contributed significantly in this field. Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy actively engaged in activities that aimed at achieving independence without wars but by enhancing national consciousness for freedom struggles and increasing knowledge levels within society.

In his activities Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy focused on:

- Developing national consciousness as a basis for ensuring national unity and progress

- Promoting goals beyond incitement and encouraging school establishment separate from personal interests by publishing newspapers/books

- Proficiency in accounting law religion Arabic and Russian languages

- Visiting cities such as Mecca Medina Egypt Turkey St.Petersburg Minsk Kazan Ufa Orenburg

- Emphasizing sending young people to study institutions developed countries

His play "Padarkush" (1913), novels "Risolai asbobi savod", "Risolai Jug'rofiy Rusiy", authoring practical Islamic works were remarkable contributions.

The importance of seeking education in sacred Islamic teachings was emphasized strongly; Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy also cited verses from the Qur'an Karim and Hadiths on the significance of acquiring knowledge.

Dr.Shaykh Usman Aliyev mentioned in his book "Parenting Children":

مسلم كل على فريضة العلم طلب فان بالصين ولو العلم اطلبوا

"Seeking knowledge even if it requires going to China because seeking knowledge is an obligation for every Muslim."

These sciences, if not studied and practiced by the society, other people will go astray, fall into difficulties. If there are no doctors in a country, its citizens will suffer from illness, and even death is possible. People who do not have knowledge of accounting will lag behind in development, trade and economic relations among people will deteriorate, and the opportunity to engage in heritage science will also be lost.

Similarly, knowledge about various aspects of economics and professions such as agriculture, craftsmanship, even medicine, meaning bloodletting is also necessary. If there is no one to perform bloodletting at a place, everyone in that place may face death. Indeed, the Almighty who heals the pain has also shown his way. Therefore, in modern times Muslims need to have knowledge of all accurate sciences in the field of technology - cybernetics, precise calculations collection, genetics and heredity science.

It can be seen from this that Behbudiy and his team have dedicated their activities to serving the nation. The importance of obtaining knowledge for each Muslim was emphasized in the above information. Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy not only emphasized that obtaining knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim but also for every Muslimah. The reason is that during that period women were only restricted to household chores in conservative societies. As a result, education was not built on knowledge-based child rearing and many ignorant habits began to prevail among large segments of society. In those days child upbringing was dependent on mothers of nations. Unfortunately today there are parents who consider their daughters' education as unimportant. They can repeat historical mistakes again. Therefore it is important to emphasize and motivate the goals set by Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy even from today's point of view.

Moreover, confirming our above thoughts further we provide the following information as well. In Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Mubayyan" devoted to Islamic jurisprudence he says:

"Scholars said this saying,

The beginning of actions consists of forty duties (knowledge).

Knowledge is obligatory for him like debt,

Demanding it is obligatory for all."

Most modernists conducted their activities against Russia's policy which controlled all areas including Uzbekistan. For example they established new schools in competition with new Russian schools and developed new methods of teaching as well as creating new textbooks and teaching materials. They organized theaters against various Russian troops aimed at national traditions which led to presenting the drama "Padarkush" to our people for the first time in 1909.

As a result, efforts were made to raise the level of education among groups who did not know how to read or write in the field of culture education with different methods which included creating textbooks and teaching materials influenced by fables brought about by Russians through educational policies at that time. For example Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi's books "Easy Literature", "Reading Book", "Reading Book", Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy's "Bookul atfol" ("Children's letter", 1908), "Islamic Practice" (1908), "History of Islam" (1908) are examples confirming our opinion. The textbooks created by Behbudiy were used at Shakuriy's school which directly followed him as stated by academic Naim Karimov in his work "Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy".

"In the school of Shakuriy, knowledge and study materials based on Behbudiy's textbooks and teaching aids have significantly raised the prestige and reputation of modern schools in society, in this regard, Behbudiy's services were indispensable."

The loyalty and dedication of the modern educators serve as a shining example to the younger generation. Along with imparting the acquired knowledge and continuing their activities, by embracing Behbudiy's legacy in learning and applying it, we must consider his testament as our guide. As Behbudiy emphatically stated:

- My dear comrades – heed my words! For two months we have been wandering as fugitives in the city of Bukhara, then for the last 10 days we became captives under these oppressors here (in Qarshi). We have endured modern persecution. We have broken free from captivity.

- Comrades – Siddiqiy, Ayniy, Fitrat, Qurbi and Akobir Maxdum and my sons Vadud Mahmud, Abdulqodir Shakuriy – I entrust you all! Support the heads of teachers who work for knowledge! Assist in promoting education! Eradicate ignorance from among us! Do not abandon Turkistan children without education! Engage with society in every endeavor! Show everyone the path to freedom! Rid yourselves of ignorance sacrifices like us! Quickly head towards Bukhara's hills. Bring about freedom swiftly!

Demand justice from villainous foes for our bloodshed! Establish education on Bukhara's hills! Open schools for our children! We rest peacefully in our graves on that hilltop! Greet my sons on my behalf! Be informed about this companion's descendants. I have written down these instructions to be given to Ahmad."

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