

“BEHBUDIY IZDOSHLARI” ILMIY VA IJODIY ISHLAR TANLOVI

yoshlar, ayollar, mahalliy hokimiyat va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining roli va faolligini kuchaytirish — dolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ekologik madaniyat va barqarorlik madaniyatini shakllantirish esa uzoq muddatli ijtimoiy taraqqiyot kafolatidir.

Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga erishishda quyidagi jihatlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi:

- **Holatni tahlil qilish asosida siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilish;**
- **Statistik monitoring va indikatorlar tizimini takomillashtirish;**
- **Innovatsiyalarni milliy iqtisodiyotga integratsiya qilish;**
- **Xalqaro moliyaviy va texnik ko‘makdan oqilona foydalanish;**
- **Ta’lim tizimida barqaror rivojlanish tushunchasini keng joriy etish.**

Shu boisdan, kelgusida O‘zbekistonda barqaror rivojlanishning asosiy kafolati sifatida — ijtimoiy hamjihatlik, iqtisodiy mustahkamlik va ekologik mas’uliyat uyg‘unligiga asoslangan kompleks yondashuvni shakllantirish muhim. Bu yo‘lda xalqaro tajribalarni o‘rganish, innovatsion g‘oyalarni ommalashtirish va mahalliy resurslardan samarali foydalanish hal qiluvchi omillar sirasiga kiradi.

Yakuniy xulosa shuki: **barqaror rivojlanish — bu faqat davlat siyosati emas, balki har bir fuqaroning shaxsiy mas’uliyatidir.** Har bir inson o‘z hayotida barqarorlik tamoyillarini qo‘llasa, jamiyat barqaror bo‘ladi, barqaror jamiyat esa farovon kelajak poydevorini yaratadi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR VA SAYTLAR:

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2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining rasmiy sayti – <https://president.uz>
3. UNDP Uzbekistan – <https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan>
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MAHMUDKHOJA BEHBUDIY — A PROMINENT ENLIGHTENER AND LEADER OF THE JADIDISM MOVEMENT

Zaripova Aziza Marif qizi

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

1st-year student of English Philology

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Abstract: *This article provides a scholarly analysis of the scientific and educational activities of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, one of the pioneers of the Jadidism movement in Turkestan and a leading figure of the Uzbek national awakening. It examines his contributions to educational reform, his role in the press, and his literary legacy within the framework of Jadid literature.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье проводится научный анализ научно-просветительской деятельности Махмуд-ходжи Бехбуди, одного из пионеров движения джадидизма в Туркестане и ведущей фигуры узбекского национального возрождения. Рассматриваются его вклад в реформу образования, роль в прессе и литературное наследие в рамках джадидской литературы.*

Keywords: *Jadidism, enlightenment, press, political activity, drama, educational reform, Jadid legacy, history, publicist, and playwright, national awakening.*

Ключевые слова: *джадидизм, просвещение, пресса, политическая деятельность, драма, образовательная реформа, наследие джадидов, история, публицист, драматург, национальное возрождение.*

INTRODUCTION:

The socio-political and cultural transformations that took place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the region of Mavarounnahr, especially the emergence and development of the Jadidism movement, marked an important stage in the spiritual growth and national identity formation of the Uzbek people. As one of the leading representatives of this movement, Mahmudkhoja Behbudi entered the historical stage through his scholarly, literary, and pedagogical contributions.

➤ Life and Early Education

Mahmudkhoja Behbudi was born on January 19, 1875, in the village of Bakhshitepa near Samarkand, into a religious family. His father, Behbudkhoja Solikhkhoja ogli, was a descendant of Ahmad Yassawi and worked as an imam-khatib. Behbudi received his initial education from his father, then continued his studies in madrasas in Samarkand, mastering Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. He also learned Russian, which helped broaden his worldview.

➤ Jadidism and Educational Reforms

Mahmudkhoja Behbudi was one of the founders of the Jadidism movement in Turkestan. He advocated for the reform of the traditional religious education system and the introduction of modern sciences and knowledge. He established new-method schools where both religious and secular subjects—such as physics, mathematics, geography, and history—were taught. Behbudi strived to develop curricula based on progressive pedagogical principles. In doing so, he studied the experiences of Europe and Russia and implemented them in practice across Turkestan. In 1908, he opened the “Behbudiya Library” in Samarkand, calling on the people to pursue knowledge.

➤ Activities in Journalism and Literature

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In 1913, Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy began publishing the journal “*Oyina*” (*The Mirror*) in Turkestan. This journal was printed in both Turkic and Persian languages and covered key social, political, educational, and religious issues of the time, promoting Jadid ideas. In the journal, Behbudiy addressed topics such as religious studies, women’s education, national independence, and social issues. He consistently emphasized the importance of scientific progress, cultural advancement, and secular knowledge in Muslim societies. He was also actively involved in publications such as “*Samarqand*” (*Samarkand*), “*Taraqqiy*” (*Progress*), and “*Shuhrat*” (*Fame*), laying the foundation for Jadid journalism.

As a thinker, Behbudiy sought to reform society through science, literature, and culture. His play “*Padarkush*” (*The Parricide*), considered one of the first works in Uzbek theater, marked the beginning of Jadid drama. Through this work, he fought against ignorance and backwardness.

➤ *Political Activity and Jadid Drama*

Following the February Revolution of 1917, Behbudiy became a member of the executive committee formed in Samarkand. He actively advocated for Turkestan’s autonomy. After the political revolutions of 1917, Behbudiy intensified his work, campaigning for political autonomy in Turkestan. He promoted the protection of national identity and the right of Muslim peoples to self-determination within the framework of the “*Soviet system*”. As a result of these political activities, Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy was arrested and executed on March 25, 1919, in Karshi by the order of the Emir of Bukhara. Despite his execution, his ideas and works served as a strong impetus for the national awakening movement against colonial oppression. In the years of independence, attention to Behbudiy’s legacy has increased significantly. His works have been republished, and he has become the subject of numerous academic studies.

➤ *Jadid Legacy and Memory*

Behbudiy is recognized as a significant historical figure for his enlightening efforts, literary legacy, and role in the Jadidism movement. Schools, libraries, and scholarships named after Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy operate in his honor. His rich legacy is a priceless treasure that contributes to the spiritual development not only of the Uzbek people but also of the entire Turkic and Muslim world. He is a leading figure of the national awakening, and his name has been further honored during the period of independence.

CONCLUSION

Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy was a visionary thinker, teacher, publicist, and playwright who made a lasting mark on the history of the Uzbek national awakening movement. His ideas and practical contributions remain relevant to this day. His legacy is a vital source for the Uzbek enlightenment movement, independent thought, and the process of national identity formation.

Through his educational, literary, and political activities, Behbudiy left a profound impact on the national awakening era. His role in the Jadidism movement—particularly in shaping a modern education system, awakening the public consciousness, and promoting national

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identity—is invaluable. The new-method schools he founded, the newspapers and journals he published, and the articles and dramatic works he wrote continue to maintain their relevance today.

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MA’RIFAT YO‘LIDA MILLATNI UYG‘OTGAN ULUG‘ SIYMO: MAHMUDXO‘JA BEHBUDIY MEROSI VA YOSHLAR MA’NAVIYATI

Jumanova Matluba Ahrorovna

Toshkent Arxetiktura Qurilish Univerisiteti

Menejment fakulteti 1-bosqich talabasi

xurshidaxolmanova05@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA: *Ushbu maqolada jadidchilik harakatining yetakchi vakillaridan biri bo‘lgan Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy hayoti va ijodi, uning milliy uyg‘onishdagi o‘rni, ma’rifatparvarlik g‘oyalari va yoshlar ma’naviyatiga ta’siri yoritiladi. Behbudiy merosi bugungi kunda ham yosh avlod tarbiyasida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Maqolada uning asarlaridagi ma’naviy qadriyatlar tahlil qilinadi va zamonaviy yoshlar uchun namuna sifatida baholanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Jadidchilik, ma’rifatparvarlik, yoshlar, ma’naviyat, meros, milliy uyg‘onish.*

АННОТАЦИЯ: *В данной статье рассматривается жизнь и творчество одного из ведущих представителей джадидизма — Махмудходжи Бехбуди. Освещается его роль в национальном пробуждении, просветительские идеи и влияние на духовность молодежи. Наследие Бехбуди сохраняет актуальность и сегодня, играя значимую роль в воспитании*