



## **MAHMUDHOJA BEHBUDIY: REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JADIDIST MOVEMENT AND HIS FOLLOWERS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article discusses the importance of the Jadid movement in Central Asia and its emergence, the role of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi in the Jadid movement and its relevance, how their ideas were continued by their followers, and their significance today.

### **KEYWORDS**

Jadid movement, new method schools, Jadid press, enlightenment, national awakening, social consciousness.

### **INTRODUCTION**

One of the enlightened figures who made an invaluable contribution to the creation of the national education and upbringing system is Mahmudkhodja Behbudi. Mahmudkhodja Behbudi was one of the largest representatives of the Jadid movement in Central Asia, and throughout his career, he called on the people to enlightenment, contributed to the development of education and culture. His followers also worked in this direction, contributing to the widespread development of the Jadid movement in Turkestan.

Jadids from Karim and Fergana: The educational environment of the city of Karshin. Not only local intellectuals, but also enlighteners from Samarkand, Bukhara, and the Fergana Valley played a major role in the formation of the Jadid movement in Karshin. In particular, in 1910-1913, Abdurakhmon Sa'diy and Abdulhamid Chulpon visited Karshi and participated in the dissemination of Enlightenment ideas there. Abdurakhmon Sa'diy (1889-1956) visited Karshi in 1911-1912 and managed to open a new school there. The school opened on his initiative provided local children with the opportunity to acquire modern knowledge. Sa'di left valuable information about the socio-educational environment of Karshi in his memoirs. Abdulhamid Cholpon (1898-1938) came to Karshi in 1913, organized literary evenings there, read his poems, and held creative meetings with young local poets. Cholpon's visit caused the revival of the literary environment of Karshi.

Mulla Qurban Mirzayev and Kashkadarya Jadidism. One of the most prominent representatives of the Karshi Jadidism movement is Mulla Qurban Mirzayev (1878-1934). He personally met Behbudi and, inspired by his ideas, developed the Jadidism movement in the city of Karshi. Mulla Qurban Mirzayev opened the first Usuli Jadid school in Karshi in 1909. This school taught secular knowledge along with traditional religious subjects. He also wrote textbooks for the school called "Savod tsirki" and "Inshopardozlik". These textbooks were adapted to local conditions and aimed at improving students' literacy in the Uzbek language. Mirzayev collaborated with the magazine "Oyna" published by

Behbudiy in 1913 and wrote articles about the socio-cultural life of the city of Karshi. His articles were often published under the pseudonym "Kashqariy". In his articles, Mirzayev called on the people of Karshi to seek knowledge and enlightenment, and criticized backwardness and heresies.

3. Mulla Normurod Narmurodov and the establishment of new-method schools. Another active representative of the Karshi Jadid movement was Mulla Normurod Narmurodov (1883-1935). After graduating from the Bukhara madrasah, he studied in Istanbul and returned to Karshi in 1911. Normurod Narmurodov brought the experience of the Istanbul education system to Karshi and established a new-method school here. In Narmurodov's school, students studied Turkish and Arabic, along with modern subjects. He also created the textbook "Alphabe" (Alphabet) for his school, which was widely used locally. Narmurodov founded a secret society called "Ma'rifat" in Karshi in 1914-1916. The members of this society were engaged in supporting new-style schools, publishing books, and sending young people to study abroad.

The life of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi and his role in the Jadid movement: Mahmudkhodja Behbudi (1875–1919) was born in Samarkand. From a young age, he was interested in religious and secular sciences and carried out a number of reforms. In 1903, he traveled to Russia, studied the development there, and proposed a similar path of development for the peoples of Turkestan. He carried out a number of works to save the people from ignorance.

## **1. Establishment of new method schools:**

Behbudi opened the first new-style school in Samarkand in 1908. Realizing that the educational methods of old schools and madrasas could not meet modern requirements, he advocated the need to teach children the basics of science and technology.

## **2. Press and publicistic activities:**

"Samarkand" newspaper (1913) - Through this publication, Behbudi tried to make the people of Turkestan literate and develop their political thinking. "Padarkush" (1911) - the first drama in Uzbek literature, which criticizes ignorance and bigotry. He also emphasized the importance of enlightenment, economic development and the development of political consciousness for the peoples of Turkestan in his work "Rohbari najot" ("The Path of Salvation").

## **3. Political activity**

Behbudi promoted the idea of Turkestan independence and called on the people to fight for their rights. However, he was executed by the Bolsheviks in 1919. Behbudi's followers and their activities The ideas put forward by Mahmudkhodja Behbudi were continued in various regions of Turkestan. His followers are as follows: Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdulla Avloniy, Sadridin Ayniy, Cholpon, Fitrat, etc. Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov (1878–1931) was one of the leaders of the Jadid movement in Tashkent. In 1901, he opened a new school of methods. He published the newspaper "Najot" and tried to make the people politically and socially aware. Abdulla Avloni (1878–1934) founded the "Turon" theater and contributed to educational reforms through the book "The First Teacher". He promoted the ideas of Jadidism through the newspaper "Turkiston". Abdurauf Fitrat (1886–1938) - one of the leaders of the Bukhara Jadids. In his work "Bayonoti Sayyohi Hindi" he tried to awaken the people against the oppression of colonialism. He promoted the ideas of independence through his works "True Love" and "Indian Rebels". Sadridin Aini (1878–1954) - a

representative of Tajik Jadidism, following in the footsteps of Behbudiy, made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek and Tajik culture.

The repression of the Jadid movement: In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the Soviet government began a severe crackdown on the Jadids. Although Behbudi had already been executed in 1919, his followers were exterminated during the "Red Terror" of 1937–1938.

In conclusion, it can be said that Mahmudkhoj Behbudi was one of the founders of the Turkestan Jadid movement, and his followers also served in this way. Their efforts created the foundation of today's Uzbek education system and national revival movement. The Jadid movement had a great impact on the development of national identity, education and culture and is still significant to this day. Therefore, although their activities were repressed, their ideas are being revived today.

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