

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL VIEWS OF MAHMUDKHOJA BEHBUDI

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ABSTRACT: This article talks about the specific characteristics of the spiritual and moral ideas of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, a bright manifestation of the Turkestan modernist movement, playwright, enlightened populist, and their importance in the education of the young generation. Aspects of Behbudi's pedagogical views and scientific activities that can serve as an example for the education of today's young generation are analyzed.

Keywords: Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, spiritual and moral education, Jadidism, written work

INTRODUCTION

Mahmudkhoja Behbudi showed in his practical activities along with his advanced pedagogical views for the youth of his time to be educated, spiritual, moral and politically active. Behbudi is one of the bright representatives of Uzbek literature and culture of the 20th century. Adib is the founder and leader of modernism in Turkestan, the most advanced movement of his era. He wrote hundreds of articles during his lifetime. In these articles, the nation was called to realize itself and solve social and political problems. Studying the legacy of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi serves as the main foundation for the education of young people today. The task of studying the spiritual and moral ideas of our thinkers in the field of education in the "Concept of the science of "Education" for general secondary educational institutions" approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan 422 of June 6, 2020 was determined. Therefore, it is important to be aware of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi's spiritual and moral views.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

M. Behbudi deeply understood the importance of intellectual education in the life of the growing generation in order to make the young generation capable, well-educated, educated, cultured and politically active. As a result, they created several

textbooks for the schools of that time, made a great contribution to making the nation literate, and instilling love, love, and national pride in the hearts of young people. Therefore, it was not for nothing that Fayzulla Khojayeve said that "I don't think that there is one of Turkestan's Jadids at that time equal to Behbudi in terms of political, social activity and breadth of knowledge" [1]. In addition, Haji Muin ibn Shukrullah also expressed the opinion about Behbudi that "Mahmudhoja Behbudi deserves the first place in the Uzbek literature of the renaissance"[2]. Behbudi, unlike his time a hundred years ago, He put forward his ideas not only about their spiritual and moral education, but also about their political education. Behbudi selflessly carried out his work with the aim of saving the nation from the clutches of slavery and improving its spiritual aspects. He set himself the goal of organizing excellent teaching of religious and worldly knowledge in new schools, raising young people to the level of perfection, organizing newspapers and magazines, increasing the spirituality of the people, and developing their cultural level through theater. Mahmudhoja Behbudi began to compile a number of textbooks one after another for the new method (jadid) schools. These textbooks are: "Literacy Tools" (1904), "Umrany Geographical Treatises"(1905), "Rusiy Geographical Treatises"(1905), "Kitabat ul-Atfol"(1908), "Amaliyati" Islam" (1908), "History of Islam" (1909). In addition, in his works, he expressed his opinion about the need for the young generation to know more than one language. In particular, his book "It is necessary to have four languages, not two" is also about this. In this work, it is emphasized that language learning is an important factor for young people to expand their thinking and develop their worldview. Also, Behbudi compared the reform of the lower and upper school to the reform of the nation and considered it a national idea. The nation needs to "read and teach. Let children inherit religious knowledge and modern science from their fathers" [3], he said that it is necessary for everyone to promote the national idea that he put forward. The national press was needed for the promotion of Behbudi's national idea. For this, the "Oyna" magazine, which he edited, served as a tool for the purpose of spreading enlightenment and culture. In this magazine, the writer published various articles about language, literature, the nation and its rights, and the history of the nation. He emphasized that the nation should know its rights. His sentences "It is deserved, it is not given" are a clear proof of this.

DISCUSSION Spiritual and moral education does not form and appear by itself. In order to form and develop it, parents should be involved with their children, and the



people around the young generation should also have a behavior that can be an example to the young people. Mahmudhoja Behbudi deeply understood such important ideas hundreds of years ago and Behbudi tried his best to explain it to the nation. If he is subject to the ulama of another nation, should our ulama be subject to the public? It ends in ruin. "After twenty or thirty days, it will be worse," he said in his article. In addition, Behbudi created a number of works on morality, manners, education. The main goal of Behbudi was to explain to the nation that parents should not be indifferent to their children's knowledge, that they should help their children to understand the essence of religious knowledge and acquire modern knowledge, and that this is the only way to save the nation from slavery and save the youth from the vortex of ignorance. Behbudi writes his thoughts openly and fluently. In his works, Behbudi fearlessly expressed his thoughts and views not only in the field of education, but also about religion. In the article "Religion and Custom", he writes that Islam is the original religion and compares it with other religions: "There are more than three thousand languages and more than one thousand religions and sects in the world, each of which He knows what is right and what is false. Reason is the ruler and according to the research and confession of learned people, there is no other religion of the world that is compatible with reason and wisdom other than Islam. ". It is clear from this that Behbudi expanded the religious knowledge of the people through his works. Today, we, the younger generation, are using these works to what extent, creating a basis for our daily life. These writers risked their lives for these sources to reach us. But have we been able to be a generation worthy of them and the works created by sacrificing their lives?

CONCLUSION In conclusion, the enlightened Jadid Mahmudhoja Behbudi wrote articles reflecting his religious, political, spiritual and moral views in his publicistics. Behbudi wanted to call the nation to freedom through his works. For this, he lived without thinking about his own life and peace, worrying about the nation, the education of the young generation, and their future. He repeatedly emphasized how important education is for us. Not only Behbudi, but all the leaders of Jadidism lived on fire for the nation. Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his address to the intellectuals on September 30, 2020, on the occasion of the Day of Teachers and Trainers, spoke about the Jadidism movement and individuals. In the words of the President, "These selfless and passionate people have devoted their whole lives to the idea of national revival, to take the country out of ignorance and backwardness,



to save our nation from the swamp of ignorance and all the strength and mobilized their capabilities. In this way, they also sacrificed their dear lives." In fact, recognizing the enthusiasm and attention to education of our grandfathers, modern thinkers, their ways of life should be programmed for us. Today, we should deeply study the spiritual and moral views of Behbudi, and through them, we should strengthen the love of the Motherland and religion in the hearts of the young generation, and educate a well-rounded generation that will serve to make the future of our country even brighter. It is up to us, each of us, to become worthy successors of such great scholars as Abdulla Avloni, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Cholpon, and Fitrat. Today, different conditions are being created for each boy and girl for their education. There are opportunities to study in any foreign country without any barriers. Each of us should make good use of these opportunities. A place for our country to occupy leading positions in any developing fields in the future.

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