

## EXAMPLES OF DEDICATION IN THE WORK OF MAHBUDHOJA

BEHBUDI

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In the development of the education system and its reform, we can mention not only the efforts to strive for excellence, the new strategies that are being used in practice, and similar processes, but at the core of it are the efforts made for the development of the country, the understanding of the national identity, and the enrichment of knowledge. If we say that the labor of the actions lies, our opinion will be even more correct.

The responsibility, sensitivity and strong desire to study the lives and activities of our great-grandfathers, we have read and discovered them again and again as we deepen our understanding of what we have read. One of these discoveries was my impression from the conversation with Academician Naim Karimov. Literary critic Naim Karimov certainly touched on the life of modern people during his career. We can see this especially in studying the activities of Mahmudhoja Behbudi and through his books dedicated to Behbudi. For this reason, in order to learn about the important information about the life and fate of fighter Behbudi, I asked Naim Karimov for the necessary information and learned from them. While I was reading Naim Karimov's book about the life, work and fate of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, questions arose on their own. In the book, it is said that Behbudi and Shakuri opened a school together, and that Behbudi traveled around Turkestan to get to know the existing schools one by one in order to develop education. At this point, I got enough answers to the questions. When "Behbudi" visited "Usuli Savtiya" schools in Fergana, he saw that geography and history were not taught there. Why did Mahmudhoja Behbudi include history and geography as a science in the school where he teaches and why did he emphasize writing works on the subject of geography? Academician Naim Karimov answered this question: History and geography were not considered as a science in the 20th century, and the reason was that there were no more scientists like Ulugbek. , the nation should be aware of its history and should not interfere in the political system that is passing from the



country, should not demand its rights, and should not look at other countries and compare them with its own country, i.e. questions such as "this country is living better than us, but we are not living in it". History and geography were not passed as subjects.

Because of this, he started teaching history and geography in the school he opened with Shakuri. They repeatedly said that people should open their eyes and see the world clearly with these eyes. Because the role of teaching history and geography to the nation is very important in order to see clearly, and as a result, Behbudi travels around the country during the Hajj journey, paying attention to the culture of that place along with geography. Behbudi, who originally planned to travel for 2-3 months, will travel for 8 months. During the trip, there were many cases where Behbudi was invited to hospitality. For example, one day when he visited a Christian's house, he saw that Muslims and representatives of other religions were studying in the dargah where the host's son was studying. However, despite the fact that the Talibs are of a different religion, their education, their kindness and respect for each other, especially their religious tolerance, are very high. When Behbudi is aware of this, he knows that there is a huge difference between the education system of Turkestan and the world. That is, if Russians and Uzbeks study in the schools of Turkestan, it is unimaginable that the Russians will be given a higher grade, and the Uzbeks will be given a lower grade, and that they will be discriminated against. As for them, there is no conflict between religion and nationalism. Jadid, who experienced similar situations during the trip, returned to his country and tried to increase the number of works on geography in order to expand the worldview of the population and make them more knowledgeable, along with promoting history and geography in schools. Because the future of the nation is in the hands of the youth, they should see the world and learn the world, and in this regard, the role of history and geography is incomparable. When Naim Karimov expressed his opinion about Behbudi, we also touched on the drama "Padarkush". That is, I was interested in why exactly Behbudi took part in the first tragedy, and what was Turkish in the writing of this work. Master Naim Karimov shared his thoughts on this. According to teacher, after conquering Turkestan, the Russian government gradually started promoting its culture. In other words, the culture of the Uzbek people was eroded by the introduction of intoxicating drinks, the promotion of various bad



habits, the weakening of faith, and through this, the cases of revenge for wealth and getting used to a light-hearted way of life were increasing day by day. If there is such a departure, the future of the nation of Turkestan will be bleak. Thinking about the tomorrow of the Behbudi nation, making the whole nation literate, expanding the worldview, and having a good place like theater to spread the light of knowledge and intelligence to everyone. It was a great weapon for awakening the entire nation. The reason is that, as Behbudi himself said, "the theater is a classroom". Indeed, the theater has fulfilled the function of a big school that is easy to understand for everyone and has a significant impact. As Naim Karimov continued, if people watch a drama over and over again ", but they didn't feel bored. It can be seen that the work presented live on the stage captured people's hearts. We would not be wrong to say that it served as a real mirror that reveals their behavior in a beautiful way, "said the Jadidologist. After our conversation, about perpetuating Jadid memory In the meantime, the teacher wanted more books to be written about Mahmudhoja Behbudi and reach the hands of young people, so that by reading Behbudi more, they would become aware of the processes that modern people need to learn and understand through activities, and apply it in practice in their path of knowledge. to be written about Major works with k are yet to come. They gave their advice so that we could at least read what was written and understand ourselves.

We really have a lot of work ahead of us to learn about the ancients. After all, aren't they the ones who were buried without a shroud on the way to our present peace and solid knowledge.

