

SCIENCE
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DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 12 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2024

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00-TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti.

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy hodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00-IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00-FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasi mudiri;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

10.00.00-FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

12.00.00-YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b., Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi

Sudyalar oliy kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalar oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich - yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00-PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pyedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna - pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00-PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

22.00.00-SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00-SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrda 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar bo'yicha dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF MAHMUDHODJA BEHBUDI TO THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION SYSTEM OF TURKESTAN

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Abstract. This article highlights and describes the characteristic features of the pedagogical views, fundamental scientific ideas of M. Behbudi on the issues of ensuring prosperity and sustainable development of Turkestan through the reform of the education system. It also analyzes the emergence and spread of the Jadid movement in Turkestan in the late 19th - early 20th. The rich heritage of each country contains the roots of spirituality, morality and culture. The generation inherits their independence, its citizens decided to create a state and society in such a way that they are oriented towards the revival of spiritual values. They are passed on from generation to generation. After gaining independence, the people of Uzbekistan decided to build their state and society in their own way, paying special attention to the revival of spiritual values.

Keywords: jadids, education system, pedagogy, spiritual and moral values, culture, learning, Muslim society.

MAHMUDXO'JA BEHBUDIYNING TURKISTON TA'LIM TIZIMINI SHAKLLANISH VA RIVOJLANTIRISHDAGI HISSASI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada M.Behbudiyning ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish orqali Turkistonning gullab-yashnashi va barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash masalalariga oid pedagogik qarashlari va fundamental ilmiy g'oyalariga xos xususiyatlar yoritilgan va tavsiflangan. 19-asr oxiri — 20-asr boshlarida Turkistonda jadidchilik harakatining vujudga kelishi ham tahlil qilinadi. O'zbekiston xalqi mustaqillikka erishgach, ma'naviy qadriyatlarni tiklashga alohida e'tibor qaratib, o'z davlati va jamiyatini o'ziga xos tarzda qurishga qaror qildi. O'zbekiston xalqi mustaqillikka erishgach, ma'naviy qadriyatlarni tiklashga alohida e'tibor qaratib, o'z davlati va jamiyatini o'ziga xos tarzda qurishga qaror qildi.

Kalit so'zlar: jadidlar, ta'lim tizimi, pedagogika, ma'naviy-axloqiy qadriyatlar, madaniyat, ilm, musulmon jamiyati.

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Introduction. With the acquisition of independence of Uzbekistan, the interest of society in the history and development of enlightenment and education of the early 20th century arose in the country. The origins of spirituality, morality and culture are found in the depths of the rich heritage of every nation. They are passed on from generation to generation. Having

achieved independence, the people of Uzbekistan chose their own path of development of the state and society, oriented towards the revival of spiritual values.

Some changes in society manifest themselves based on the historical conditions of that period. They reflect the place and role of historical figures, especially the intelligentsia, each of whom comes forward with a progressive idea that is characteristic of it.

A similar process began to be observed in the second half of the 19th century. in Turkestan, the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khanate of Khiva. The intelligentsia began to strive to educate their people and improve their education.

Thus, the movement of national patriots, called Jadidism, entered the public arena as a leader.

The educational activities of the Jadids included the task of increasing national self-awareness. They were convinced that the Turkestan region, as part of the Muslim world, was obliged to find its worthy place in the future, and here they considered the role of education to be of paramount importance.

The Jadids tried to do everything necessary to improve the system of enlightenment and education of the people of Turkestan, who were in colonial dependence on Tsarist Russia, to teach young people, along with religious subjects, also secular sciences. They put forward the idea of the need to teach young people in Muslim schools such sciences as Islam, Arabic, Persian (Farsi) and Russian languages, medicine, chemistry, geography and history. The Jadids took the initiative to send young people to study in foreign countries. Dozens of gifted teenagers were sent to study in the central cities of Germany, Egypt, Turkey, and Russia. It is also important to note the fact that the Jadids laid the foundation for the development of the national press.

Methods. The founder and active promoter of Jadidism is the Crimean Tatar educator Ismail Gasprinsky (1851-1914). He had a deep knowledge of religious and secular sciences, had a clear understanding of the progressive processes taking place in the world, and knew several languages, which allowed him to study the life of other peoples.

The founder of new method schools, Ismail Gasprinsky, during his years of study at the Sorbonne, having become familiar with the new analytical-sound method of teaching the alphabet, dreamed of reforming the outdated Muslim education system. Returning to his homeland in 1884, he opened the “usuli jadid” school, where he taught 12 students reading and literacy in 40 days. “The result exceeded all my expectations,” he later wrote, “after which this method was introduced in several more schools. He compiled textbooks according to the program he himself developed.

Ismoil Gasprinsky propagated his ideas from the pages of his newspaper “Tarzhimon” (“Translator”), which opened up a new world for its readers, a world of advanced ideas aimed at the future. Among the first subscribers of the newspaper were our compatriots from Margelan, Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarkand. The visits of Ismail Gasprinsky to Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara in 1893 served as an impetus for the spread of educational ideas.

The Jadids, in an effort to modernize the Muslim education system, opened new-method schools. About 100 schools with 8-10 thousand students. The program of these schools included: reading, writing in Turkic and Farsi, arithmetic, history, geography. Religion occupied a large place in these schools. The Jadids radically changed the primary education system. Thus, the Jadidism movement was diverse in scope and political color. In order to achieve socio-

cultural development in Central Asia in a new direction, Jadid leaders proposed a number of reforms in the fields of education, history, spelling, literature and printing, religion and art.

Jadids came up with ideas for revaluing and improving ethics, faith, justice, health care, and improving the status of women. The reformers attached particular importance to the issue of territorial community. The interest of the Jadids was not limited only to a new understanding of the Central Asian territory; their interest extended to literature, including the curriculum. The Jadids radically changed the primary education system.

Results. In 1893, the first new-method school opened in Bukhara Emirate. Subsequently, similar schools began to open in other places. The followers of I. Gasprinsky in Turkestan are Mahmudhoja Behbudiy, Munavvarkori Abdurashidov, Abdukodir Shakuriy, Abdulo Avloniy, Ashurali Zokiriy, Fitrat and others led the fight for education and culture.

Its main goal was to liberate the country from colonialism, as well as to raise intelligent politicians, economists, lawyers, dedicated scientists and noble citizens who will lead the state in this free country. because the articles were issued differently in each period.

Behbudiy occupies a special place among them. The works of Mahmudhoja Behbudiy describe the pedagogical interpretation of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism and respect for national values. M. Behbudiy's views in the field of education are closely connected with the psyche, lifestyle, and national values of the Uzbek people; his rich pedagogical heritage has served as a valuable source in the development of the national school and national pedagogy. Behbudiy, in collaboration with the advanced intelligentsia, opened the Usuli Jadid schools, which taught secular sciences. He thought about the role of raising children as a teacher.

In 1903, in Samarkand, together with his partner Abu Qodir Shakuri (1875-1943), Behbudi allocated a private house for the school, and he himself began to teach history and geography there. M. Behbudi writes and publishes various educational manuals at his own expense for Shakuriy School and other modern schools in the region. It can be said that Behbudi is the founder of the national library.

In 1908, he opened the first "Qiraatkhanai Islamiya" in Samarkand. (Islamic Reading Hall). As we can see, new religious textbooks aimed at modernizing the old Islamic school were also published. Mahmudhoja Behbudi is the first author of the first textbook for new schools in Central Asia - "usuli jadid".

The name M. Behbudiy - his heritage and fate are the subject of research by scientists from Germany, Turkey, America, Japan, and Central Asian states.

The Jadids were confident that society should move to a better state, primarily on the basis of reforms in the field of education and enlightenment, through knowledge of scientific achievements through the spiritual education of the younger generation. Behbudiy knew very well the state of education of young people at schools and madrassas; in many cases, students did not receive the proper knowledge.

In one of his publications "Oh va hazrat" he wrote: "Everyone knows that out of one hundred Muslims of Turkestan, ninety-nine are completely illiterate. In the villages and outskirts the situation is even worse. Out of a thousand, perhaps one will be literate. The reason for this is that the training was not carried out properly." [5, p. 366]

Most of M. Behbudiy's thoughts are addressed to the younger generation. In the articles "Bizga islokh kerak" - ("We need reform"), "Hak olinur, berylmas" ("Rights are won, but not

given”), “Eshlarga murozhat” - (“Appeal to the young”), “ Bizni kamiruvchi illatlar” - (“Phenomena that eat us up”) and others, along with the talent of a writer and politician, reveal him as a teacher.

In one of his articles in Samarkand newspaper, M. Behbudi writes: “Let us pay attention to the residents of the neighborhood and villages. There are a lot of illiterate people. We are Muslims, we need knowledge and enlightenment.

Discussion. In addition to literature, history, and geography, he deeply studied political science. Through newspapers and magazines I got acquainted with the news that was happening in the world he says. Trips to Mecca, Egypt and Istanbul radically changed his worldview. We need to enlighten ourselves. Why is it that in other countries there is one illiterate person out of a hundred, but in our country there is one literate person out of a hundred?” “Young people of other nationalities go to school, but ours beg and beg. The end of this is destruction. In twenty or thirty years it will be even worse; the nation will remain eternal and steadfast in morality and the development of craftsmanship.” “Today, if there is no attempt to reform the madrasah, that is, the nation, the religion of the twentieth century will be destroyed, and the answer will fall on today's people. To get rid of this responsibility, it is necessary to involve the nation in the study of religious and secular sciences. The place of religious science is in schools and madrassas.” [5, p. 390]

The range of topics that Behbudi raises is very diverse. These are issues of education, political issues, issues of marriage and gender education, historical and geographical topics, issues of language policy, problems of ethnography, and many others. Behbudi's main brainchild was the magazine “Oyna”, created by him in 1913, which became the mouthpiece of the Jadids and quickly gained wide popularity. The journal's publications were classified by topic and genre into scientific, educational and literary.

M. Behbudi's fundamental scientific ideas to ensure the prosperity and stable development of Turkestan by reforming the education system as a solution to the remaining problems in the field of science, to develop not only religious, but also secular sciences, as well as national sciences, are in the public mind. to contribute to the development of prosperity, advanced sciences. From his research, he understands that the country needs reforms, and an educated citizen understands and implements reforms, and begins to reform education.

Its main goal was to liberate the country from colonialism, as well as to raise intelligent politicians, economists, lawyers, dedicated scientists and noble citizens who will lead the state in this free country. because the articles were issued differently in each period.

Conclusion. Behbudi draw conclusions: the development of enlightenment and education among Turkestanish is necessary to protect their national interests.

The famous orientalist L. Azizzoda writes: “If a third person in science and culture should be immortalized in Uzbekistan after Navoi and Ulugbek, undoubtedly, it should be the monument to Behbudi.”

A huge contribution and work have been carried out by scientists of Uzbekistan to study the creativity and activities of Mahmudhodja Behbudi.

The Jadids of Turkestan, led by M. Behbudi, fought against outdated traditions by various methods, up to obtaining a fatwa from the clergy.

In our scientific conclusions, we can describe the services of the enlightened thinker Mahmudhoja Behbudi in the life of the society as equal to the French intellectuals Jean Jacques

Rousseau, the Russians Lomonosov, Fonvizin, Chernyshevsky, Fatali and Najafbek of the Caucasian Turks, Marjani and Nasiriysi of the Tatars.

The rich spiritual legacy of our enlightened ancestors, including the legacy of Mahmudhoja Behbudi, is very rich. Fortunately, today's young scientists are also interested in studying this heritage. As a result of a number of scientific studies, diploma theses and doctoral theses, many scientific innovations are revealed. Of course, such research plays a major role in promoting the life and creativity of modern people.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

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