

House-Museum of Mahkmudkhodja Behbudiyy

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the largest figure of the Jadidist movement in Turkestan at the turn of the 20th century, the recognized leader of the Jadids, the author of the idea of an independent republic Mahmudhoja Behbudi and the respect shown to his memory during independence.

INTRODUCTION

The theory and practice of independent development of our republic require in-depth research, the development of scientifically sound conclusions. In this sense, the study of the problems of the history of the Jadidist movement is one of the topical issues of historical science. Because it put forward the ideas of the struggle for political freedom and independence. In this sense, the Mahmudhoja Behbudi House-museum, founded in Samarkand, is also a vivid example of the growing respect for Jadid manifestations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

When studying the political processes of this historical period, the struggle of our people for their independence, no matter what archival documents and information we found on the pages of the national press, of course, examples of the work of modern progressives or pages that emphasize the socio-political situation. The national press, based on the recent past, is the most valuable source of historiography. "Najot", "Kengash", "Turon", "Great Turkestan", "Khurriyat", "Turk Eli", "Turkish Word", "Scorpion", "Yurt", "Workers", published in Turkestan in 1917-18 gg. ", as well as information on the pages of other newspapers and magazines serves as such a source.

The literature on the topic is divided into the following groups:

1. Materials of the local press;
2. Memories, notes, memories;

3. Press materials of the Soviet period and research conducted during this period;
4. Research published in our country and abroad during the years of independence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research work is based on the principle of historicity, chronological and comparative analysis method.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

House-Museum of Mahkmudkhodja Behbudiy as a branch of the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve was established by Resolution No.206 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 13, 2021 in house No. 47 on Mir Said Baraka Street in Samarkand city.

Behbudiy who formed a scientific and educational environment in Samarkand was awarded the honorary title “Father of Jadids of Turkistan.” In 1903 on his initiative and efforts in collaboration with Said Akhmad Siddiqi in Khalvoyi mahalla near Samarkand and in collaboration with Abdulko-dir Shakuri in Rajabamin mahalla new schools were formed. Behbudiy’s works presented in the exposition of the museum “Mukhtasar tarihi islom”, “Alifboi maktabi islomiya”, “Amaliyeti islomiya”, “Matkali zhugrofiya umroni” were used as textbooks in these schools.

The works of Jadids who worked together with Behbudiy also presents at the exposition. These are the works of Said Vasli “Madaniyat va zoif va shariati islomiya”, Said Akhmad Siddiqi “An-zhumai treatises” (published by Abdul- S’lr Shakuri), Munawarkori “Islom akidalari”, Abulkosim Ohunzoda Ganji “Risolai ittikhodiya”, Abdukodir Shakuri “Jome-ul hikoyot”.

The merits of the scientist did not receive a worthy assessment during his lifetime. Thanks to independence an opportunity for a worthy assessment of the works and activities of scientists-fighters for enlightenment was created. On the eve of October 1, 2020 - “Day of teachers and mentors” along with the educators of his time Abdulla Avloni, Munawarkori Abdurashidkhon Behbudiy was awarded the Order “Buyuk Khizmatlari Uchun”.

A special section presents Behbudiy’s office which has a table, chairs, a wardrobe, and a wall clock from the late XIX - early XX centuries. It also demonstrates other items that were widely used in those days - bookends, pencil cases, book bags and more. Particular attention is drawn to “Continental” typewriter the production of which began in 1903 and was widely used in Turkistan, and novelties for those times - a telephone set and a table clock.

In the section dedicated to contemporaries, associates and students of Behbudiy you can see a globe made of juniper sawdust and mulberry tree. The lacquered globe depicts continents, oceans, seas, mountains, contours of countries. The twelve signs of the zodiac are drawn on the broad line of the equator. On the four sides the period of manufacture of the globe (1313/1895) and the name of the performer - the famous leader of his time Khuzha Yusuf Mirfayazov (1842-1924) are indicated in Arabic script. The globe testifies that geography and cartography developed along with other sciences during the time of Mahkmudkhodja Behbudiy.

One of the showcases presents musical instruments used in the late XIX and early XX centuries - doira, Kashgar and Afghan rubabs and nai. The variety of musical instruments indicates that the originality of musical culture in Central Asia was formed under the influence of the musical traditions of Iran, Kashgar, Afghanistan and North India. The exposition presents clothes that were traditionally worn by wealthy sections of the population in the late XIX and early XX centuries. These are yaktaks - handmade green satin summer robes, dresses with a stand-up collar made of cotton fabric, purple velvet skullcaps, white and blue turbans, women’s dressing gowns made of bekasam (striped fabric), women’s and men’s shoes made of leather.

Along with science Mahkmudkhodja Behbudiy was engaged in publishing activities and created a kind of school in this direction. The exposition presents several issues of “Oyna” magazine and

“Samarkand” newspaper published by scientists at the beginning of the XX century. In the interior of the museum dedicated to publishing the main attention is paid to the coverage of Behbudiy’s activities in this direction. Publishing was started by the statistics committee of Tsarist Russia in Turkistan. Therefore, newspapers in Russian were the main part of publications from 1868 to 1910.

In 1913 at the beginning of the XX century Behbudiy also began to engage in publishing activities. In April of the same year with a frequency of twice a week, first on two, then on four pages, the publication of the newspaper “Samarkand” in Turkic and Persian was launched. 45 issues were published but later due to financial difficulties the publication of the newspaper was discontinued. The issue of “Oyna” magazine began on August 20 of the same year. It was a weekly magazine in Uzbek with drawings which also published small poems in Persian and flocks and announcements in Russian. Behbudiy opened “Nashriyoti Behbudiyiya” private edition. In 1913 he translated into

Russian the work of Fitrat “Bayonoti Sayohi Hindi” and published it in a journal. He compiled and printed a map of Turkistan. The museum presents documents that were directly related to publishing activities - applications for the publication of “Oyna magazine, the newspapers “Samarkand”, “New Samarkand” (“Yangi Samarkand”, “Samarkand! Nav”), and permits for publication.

The exposition of the museum pays special attention to the display of socio-political and philosophical views of Behbudiy. Behbudiy closely followed the changes taking place in February and October 1917 in the political arena of the Russian Empire and the world, as a patriot he sincerely worried about the future of Turkistan. He directed all his efforts to public education. In his journalistic articles Behbudiy focused on history and argued that “the past is the balance of the future”. Most of the books published in “Kutubhonai Behbudiyiya” are devoted to the history. He wrote a number of articles and books seriously studying history and geography.

As a politician Behbudiy took part in the kurultay of Russian Muslim Union Party. Having deeply studied the activities and views of major political parties he criticized the views of the Social Democrats, especially the Bolsheviks and considered them a dangerous trend.

Due to the limited views he also opposed the monarchist party and on Muslims to unite. During that difficult period, he called on the Provisional Government for equal relations with Turkistan Muslims and demanded that Muslims occupy at least one third of the seats allocated by the government.

In 1918 under the influence of the “Ittifok” society Behbudiy was appointed as a head of the Samarkand branch of Muslim education. However, the European representatives did not give him the opportunity to work fully. As a result of the unrest that intensified after the Osipov rebellion the pressure on him was especially increased. Behbudiy did not achieve any positive results even after his last trip to Tashkent. Being in a hopeless situation, citing poor health he refused to work with Soviet representatives.

The museum also widely displays documents, brochures reflecting the historical processes and political views of Jadids of Turkistan, as well as works that present the views of Behbudiy and other enlighteners.

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