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## Geographical Heritage Of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the geographical heritage of the great thinker Mahmudhoja Behbudi, including his geographical concepts, geographical works, views on events and happenings in nature and society.

### KEYWORDS

Behbudi, geography, Samarkand, geography, map, plan, travel.

### INTRODUCTION

The study of the great thinker Mahmudhoja Behbudi (1875-1913) and his scientific heritage is being carried out on a large scale in our country today, and there is a special state attention to this work. Mahmudhoja Behbudi is known as an enlightener, one of the leaders

of the Jadid movement in Turkestan, the creator and practitioner of the theory of the new school idea, the first playwright of Uzbek drama, theater staging, one of the first publishers, a journalist, and a creator of school textbooks. However, the great scientific

legacy that left him writing in the field of geography is probably not known to everyone. In this article, we do not want to repeat the above-mentioned activities of Mahmudhoja Behbudi, but in a sense focus on the geographical heritage that has come down to us during his lifetime. In particular, in his works "Risolai geography of Russia" (Russian geography, 1904), "Risolai geography umraniy" (Introduction to population geography, 1905), "Muntahabi geography general" (Brief general geography, 1906) created by M. Behbudi. we think.

Mahmudhoja Behbudi in 1906 in his work "Muntahabi geography in general" summarizes his geographical ideas. Then:.... With the help of modern propaganda, he edited and compiled this book, which is about the talents of the weak, the swamp, and the ancient science of geography. About thirty ancient and modern books and pamphlets, which are classified in Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Russian dictionaries, are published in geographical, mathematical, historical, natural, and daily in newspapers, atlases, maps, kurrai masan (globus). ), kurrai musattaha (globe), is compiled and arranged from istatitcheski complexes.

In the introductory part of his work, Behbudi humbly uses the Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and Russian dictionaries to provide information about newspapers, magazines, atlases, maps, globes, and the globe, taking into account the propaganda of the time. notes that digital reports have been used.

In it... .. Atiya (below) - about the science and science described, we are not yet perfect, we are new - again, again, the geographical world and the state of the world will change with the development of modernity and the share of the world revolution. Although Behbudi was a great scholar of his time, he humbly

conveys to the reader that the concept of a humble geographical world and its principles are changing.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### The meaning of the word "geography"

M. Behbudi in his work "Muntahabi Geography in General" also explains the term "Geography", including the meaning of the word "Geography", the Arabic definition of the Arabic dictionary means the science of land and soil. According to Behbudi's definition, geography is the study of the earth and its structure (i.e., the soil). Today, the word "geography" (Greek "geo" -er and "grafo" - I write, describe) is used in the singular, so it can be understood that the word means the name of a single science. In fact, the word unites a certain group of natural and social sciences. From this, the natural sciences study the natural phenomena on the Earth's surface, while the social sciences study the characteristics of the economic activities of human society in different countries.

M. Behbudi:... How many types and descriptions of geography are there? Depending on him, the statement and the sciences related to this science are called by several names. In particular, the science of "Geographical Mathematics" describes the nature of the Earth from the shape of the Earth (body, size) and the relationship between the sky and the Earth, and the properties of the Earth. and the science that blows from the air is called "natural geography." With the great events of the world, he explains the seed, the government, the conclusion, and other sciences to this science, and adds the name of science and science to the end of the word geography.

Using today's geography or geographical sciences in the singular and plural, we call them all "Geographical Sciences". For example, we include the study of natural phenomena on Earth in the system of "Natural Geographical Sciences" and divide it into natural geography, geomorphology, climatology, terrestrial hydrology, soil science, plant and animal geography (or biogeography) and other sciences. It is said that economic geography, along with all its branches, is connected with the social sciences. Each of the geographical sciences is an independent science. Because each of them has its own object of study.

When did geography appear? Mahmudhoja Behbudi in his works gives some information about the emergence and development of geography. In particular, M. Behbudi writes that the books of history and geography were written. Infecting China with this knowledge, King Yu made maps of China on porcelain bowls. Later, this science developed as a quality for the Greek people.

Behbudi points out when geography and related sciences emerged, noting that geography is a very ancient science, it first began in Egypt during the time of the pharaohs, and a plan (drawing) of the earth was invented, similar to a map of the Earth. He then goes on to say that it developed in China (China), Greece, Iran, Turkestan, India.

Behbudi: ..... Alexander the Great lived 350 BC. Ani's master, Aristotle, developed the science of geography by writing books about these opened schools. This ruler was born 384 BC. Later, Greek scholars such as Istrabon (ancient Greek geographer and historian, author of the 17-volume Geography) and Batlimus (Ptolemy - ancient Greek astrologer) classified the best books on geography and Hayt and developed these sciences. He who

says that the sky is nine and that the earth revolves around him is the owner of these and the limited order.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Behbudi analyzes the work of scientists such as Aristotle, Strabo, Claudius Ptolemy and examines their geographical views. In particular, he... .. After the advent of Islam, Muslim scholars (meaning the representatives of the peoples of Central Asia), that is, the Arabs to the countries of Andalusia, Baghdad, Damascus, Egypt, finally developed various sciences and gave many details about mental sciences and sciences. This geography was first translated from Greek into Arabic and used for the development of geography. They describe the development of geographical knowledge in Central Asia, saying that they discovered lands and countries that were unknown to the ulama before them and wrote in their Muslim geography. In addition, M. Behbudi... .. "The time of Harun al-Rashid was 198 AH, and then he appointed temporary teachers from Greek scholars to madrassas, and Muslim scholars studied Greek and then began to study all of the intellectual Greek.

He concludes that at that time they practiced and measured the "degree calculation" of geography, and gave an example of geography, jurisprudence, mathematics, medicine, wisdom, chemistry, arithmetic, and science. In particular, he described Abul-Qasim Abdullah in 290 AH and translated his book Kitab al-Masalik wa-l-Geography into French and German. glorifies.

Mahmudhoja Behbudi, who studied the history of geography. Sirojiddin Hifs, one of the faqihs (citizens) belonging to the Mofi sect, wrote that he classified the book "Kharitat ul Ajiqi" four centuries ago. In addition, Abu Abdullah ibn Batuta, one of the

Arab scholars, traveled constantly for 25 years (assuming 25 years), saw the whole world in his time, and made geography and several classifications, some of which were translated into French. In addition, Muslim scholars and scholars such as Abdulfaraj Baghdadi, Yaqut Hammavi, Masudi, Bahrom Damascus, Ibn Fayaz, Abu Ubayd al-Bakri, Sharif Idrisi, Samarkand Ali Qoshchi, Ulugbek Koragon, Abu Ali ibn Sino and others classified history and geography. .. describes.

And..., Farang has been translated into European languages hundreds of years ago from the books of Muslim scholars, and no one can deny that the development of the science of geography was caused by Islam, the ulema of five hundred years ago. He explains that the Islamic scholars and travelers described the geography of the Earth in detail, discussed the situation on the inside of the Earth, started new sciences, and concluded that the world was bigger than the Egyptian and Greek times.

Behbudi in his book "Muntahabi Geography in General" also describes the period of great geographical discoveries. Including.... they found islands with America (America), Pulinice (Polynesia), Orazi Qutbi (Poles of the Earth) and thousands of previously unheard of names, making the whole country and island (island) and the distance (size) of the seas known to all today. The science of the world suddenly developed.

... .. In 898 AH, Christopher Columbus, a scholar of the French category, was a mathematician who was wise and skilled in navigation and found the lands of America. In the tenth century AH, a Russian named Ermak discovered what is now Siberia and annexed it to the Russian government. In 1741, to the tune of Bering, the sailor captains Cherikof went to North America, found an island called

Sanika, built a city called New Archangel, and found the Bering Strait. The conclusion is that for three or four centuries the state of the lands and lands on the polar side, unknown and unheard of from year to year, was discovered by the French-European scholar geographers and tourists, who discovered the Americas and adjacent territories.

M. Behbudi writes that geographical societies were formed in European countries at that time and there were its members: H. Now every large state and government has a large assembly called "Society Geography" and a member of the ulama 'geography. Instead, the conclusion is that all societies in the world communicate geography to each other. "The science of geography was served by the Egyptians, the Romans, the Greeks, then by the Muslim scholars and travelers, and the third rank - by the French tourists, each of whom witnessed the state of science, history and geography." represents the stages of emergence and development of geography. He also explains that the Geographical Society has been established all over the world, with a large number of members, and that each member of the society delivers geographical news.

"The Benefits of Reading Geography." Although Mahmudhoja Behbudi is not a geographer, he praises the benefits of studying geography, geography and its sciences. Including u:.... "The more knowledge a person has, the better he knows about the world, history, geography. This knowledge means the whole world and many things to man. It is the science that determines the religion and sect of the people of the world, life and behavior, the cause of progress or decline, good and evil, the peace and tranquility of nations or the oppression and tyranny of the world, the power of kings,

the state, the customs of the people encourages people to read geography.

Besides, Behbudi: Our scientific Muslims on Earth have a lot of efforts in this science of geography, but we Turkestans do not have this knowledge. The science of bribery, railroads, air-permeable devices, polygraph (air correspondent) and thousands of other machines (service to nature) has been brought to the modern world by the efforts and zeal of European scholars since the day God created the people. Long distances were close, unknown lands were known bil, the proximity of long distances by watercraft, trains, planes, and other new geographical discoveries.

M. Behbudi describes the cyclical and rhythmic phenomena in nature, that is, the geographical phenomena that occur as a result of the Earth's motion around its axis and the Sun, as follows: Sometimes it is long and short, and our day is between 9 and 15 hours? No matter how far the earth is to the north or south, the sun and the moon are connected. The sun does not set on the side of the poles for a month or two, or even 6 months. It is six hours in winter and 19 hours in summer in St. Petersburg (here M. Behbudi meant the polar day and night), and if one asks, how can a Muslim's prayers and commands be performed in a place where the sun never sets in the summer? Why is the difference between night and day heaven and earth? If we are asked whether every city is before and after the tulle and the sunset (meaning the sunrise and the sunset) and for, what would we, especially the ulama, answer? We don't know, we can't say anything but "probably not." These questions cannot be answered without studying geography, and the science of geography can answer....

mentions the advantages of knowing geography.

It is the duty of the cleric to answer the Shari'ah questions. But to no avail, we are unaware of the event and discrepancy between night and day, between the extreme extremity (considering the equator) and the pole. For Ani, we will be munki or mulzam..., Which makes the reading of geography glorious.

M. Behbudi: In short, the science of geography is great and necessary, and it is better to know and read than to know and not know, especially to our ulama, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said,

The fact that the earth does not collapse when it rotates M. Behbudi in his work "Muntahabi geography in general" expresses his views on various natural geographical phenomena. It also represents the diurnal rotation of the earth. He points out that the earth revolves around its axis from west to east and revolves once during a period called the day.

Environment (original aspects), map, plan. Expressing his geographical views in his geographical works, Mahmudhoja Behbudi said: When we take Ani to our right and look at the sunset, our face is "west", our back is "east", and our left hand is "south". A device called a compass indicates the north side, from which the direction of the qibla can be estimated depending on the climate and the region.

Explaining the sides of the horizon, Behbudi calls them 'the original jihad'. He said, "When you look at a map or a plan, the top of a person's eyes is north, the bottom is south, the right is east, and the left is west." He also



acknowledges the intermediate sides of the horizon and explains them as follows: It is called East-North, West-North, East-South, West-South.

In addition, M. Behbudi writes about the creation and measurement of maps of the world's oceans, continents, continents, islands and peninsulas, as well as the scale:... But a large continent is a way of showing a plan of land on a piece of paper, for example, a land that is 60 sajins long and 40 sajins wide. These distances can be understood as "drawing" by showing the distance of 60 dots on a sheet of paper instead of 60 dots. Each plan has a number of zeros and numbers on the map, called a "scale," which indicates how many times this map is smaller than the original size

of the country on that map. For example, if a place is a hundred miles apart, there is a vertical letter length on the paper, and at the end of the map there is a sign and a scale that says "a vertical line is a hundred miles." In addition, a detailed map shows the height of the mountains, the nature of the rocks, the depth of the streams, the depth of the fish to the belt, the height of the mountains and plains, the nature of the rock layers, the depth of the oceans and seas, and sediments.

In his works, M. Behbudi explains the types of geographical maps as follows: In this way, the number of maps increases. Thus, the division of geographical maps into general, thematic, topographic and other types, as well as the increase in their number by describing each event on the earth's surface separately.



Figure 1. Directions of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi's scientific trip

Behbudi is a well-known playwright, publicist, religious and public figure, and one of the leaders of the Jadid movement. From the age of 18 he became a mirza in the courtroom, rising to the rank of judge, mufti. He has been on many trips throughout his life. His scientific travels are reflected in the map in Figure 1.

## CONCLUSION

We mentioned at the beginning of the article that M. Behbudi was probably not a geographer, but based on our study and analysis of his scientific legacy, we can see

how broad and diverse his geographical views were. In this article, we have analyzed only a part of the scientific geographical heritage of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, so many scientific treatises and monographs can be written from the information written by the thinker. In conclusion, it should be noted that it is our duty to glorify the names of such thinkers and scientists as M. Behbudi, to search for, analyze and pass on to future generations the scientific heritage left to us.

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