

**SUBJECT: SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL ANALYSIS OF JALOLIDDIN RUMI  
PHENOMENON**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The genealogy of Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi, his youth, his father Bahavuddin Valad, his teachers, education and events are discussed.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Bahavuddin Walad Al-Balkhi, Masnavi, Tabrizi, Iranians And Turks And The Founder Of Turkish Literature, Sultan-Ul-Ulama In Asia Minor, Etc. Of Ancient Philosophy.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

There are also a number of hypotheses in the world of science regarding the nickname of the scholar who was known to the world under the name of Maulana Jalaluddin Muhammad ibn Bahavuddin Walad al-Balkhi Rumi. Maulana created under the pseudonyms "Balkhi" according to his place of birth, "Tabrizi" in memory of his friend Shams Tabrizi, and "Rumi" according to his place of residence. Among these names, he became more popular with the nickname Rumi. Originally from Central Asia, Jalaluddin Rumi is called Balkhi by Afghans, Mawlawi by Persians, and Rumi by Turks. Today, there are many debates about the identity of Rumi between different peoples and nations. The reason for the disputes between Iranians and Turks, Arabs and Afghans is that each of them is negotiating on the topic that Jalaluddin Rumi is our great ancestor. According to the Arabs' claim, Rumi's parents are descended from Muhammad (pbuh) and Caliph Abu Bakr, therefore, he is of Arab descent. There are enough historical arguments for their claim. The claims of the Afghans are also based on some valid evidence. Rumi was born in the city of Balkh in present-day Afghanistan, and it is believed that he wrote under the pseudonym Balkhi. As a person and a great Sufi poet, Jalaluddin Rumi, relying on Persian cultural and literary traditions, created mainly in Persian language, almost all of his works were written in Persian, so Iranians also put forward the hypothesis that Rumi is our ancestor. Jalaluddin Rumi spent the main part of his life in Minor Asia, i.e. in Rumi, and accordingly he took the pseudonym Rumi and became famous as the most widely read and studied Sufi poet in the world. The nickname Rumi connected him with the history and culture of this country throughout his life. He also significantly influenced the development of a number of philosophical currents in the Middle Ages. Persians call him their great poet, and Turks praise him as the founder of Turkish literature.

Rumi means "Roman", "from Romania". It is widely believed that Rumi based his nickname on the name of the kingdom of Rum. However, if we consider that the sum of the numerical equivalents of Rumi's word is equal to 256, it becomes clear that it corresponds to the root of the meaning of the word "Light". In Arabic, Iranian and Uzbek languages, this root gives the meaning of the word "light". In 1952, a Pakistani scientist, professor Hamidullah Khan, answered the debates about which nation Jalaluddin Rumi was a representative of: "Rumi does not belong to one nation. He is the poet of humanity", he wants to conclude, but the debate among representatives of different nationalities and peoples about which nation Rumi originally represents has not ended. Because, as Bake Muan said: "Rumi's life itself has a wonderful symbolic meaning: he is the one who managed to unite Afghans, Persians, and Turks, as well as unite these peoples with other peoples. How do you say? After all, they all think that Rumi is ours. 2007 was declared the year of Rumi by the UNESCO organization and was widely celebrated worldwide. The appeal of the international organization on this event contains the following lines: "Rumi will remain the greatest thinker and scientist of the Islamic civilization. The people of Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey consider him to be their poet. And he appeals to all mankind and calls everyone to unite under the shadow of the Holy Lord... As he himself said: "for me there is no difference between acquaintances and strangers, relatives and non-relatives."

Jalaluddin Rumi's paternal family tree and maternal family tree are connected to the family tree of sacred roots. His father was Muhammad bin Husain bin Ahmad Khatib Bahavuddin Walad, and his ancestry goes back to Abu Bakr Siddique (r.a.), who was appointed as the first caliph after the death of Muhammad (pbuh). His mother, Momina Khatun, is one of the Sayyids of Khorezm, whose lineage goes back to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). According to Raziuddin Nishopuri, Rumi's grandfather - Husayn bin Ahmad Khatibi was one of the famous scholars of his time, and his grandmother Malikai Jahan was a representative of the Khorezmshah family. Alisher Navoi in his work "Nasayim-ul Muhabbat" cites another interesting information: "Hazrat Rasulullah (pbuh) appeared in Khorezmshah's dream and signaled to marry your daughter to Husayn Khatib!" Bahavuddin Walad was born from this marriage. His father died when he was 2 years old. When he reached adulthood, he deeply mastered the knowledge of religion and lore. When he became perfect in science, Hazrat Rasulullah (s.a.w.) gave him the nickname Sultan-ul-ulama (Sultan of Scholars) in his dream. Bahavuddin Walad, who was considered the greatest sage of his time, was also called "Sultan-ul-Arifin". Bahavuddin Walad was not only a great scholar and preacher of his time, but he was also considered one of the special people of the Khorezmshahs' court. His work "Education" was very popular at that time. Bahavuddin Walad Najmuddin put on the holy robe from the blessed hand of Kubra, received a sealed permission from the shaykh, and gained fame as a great jurisprudent scholar of his time, a fatwa owner, and a shaykh of the Kubrawiyya sect. Jalaluddin Muhammad's mother died of illness in Karaman in 1222. His father died on February 23, 1231 in the city of Kunyo at the age of 73.

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