

A PATRIOT JADID

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Abstract

This article analyzes the pedagogical views of the famous Uzbek modern educator Abdullah Avloni, coverage of issues of education and morality in the work Turkish Gulistan and Ethics.

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These noble ideas put forward by the modern enlighteners, who made an incomparable contribution to the formation and development of modern education in their time, emphasize the importance of not only the family, but also the whole society and the country being involved in the education of the young generation, and the perfection of the individual, spiritual education is always the main urgent problem for the people of enlightenment and those in charge. indicates that it will be counted. The famous modern Uzbek enlightener, poet and public figure Abdulla Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in Tashkent in a craftsman's family. My father's name is Miravlon, my mother's name is Fatima. "My father's basic profession was weaving, and later he used to work as a hawker at the Yarmanka market, selling wool and wool," he wrote in his biography. From the age of 7, Abdulla studied at the old school in Okhchi under the teacher Akromkhan. In 1890, he moved to a madrasa in this neighborhood. Then he studied at Abdumalikboy madrasa in Shaykhontohur under Mulla Umar Okhun. Abdulla Avloni's poems began to appear in the press from the age of 15. Avloni graduated from madrasa and worked as a school teacher. But school work did not go smoothly. In 1908, Avloni's school in Mirabad was closed. There must be many reasons for this. Avloni mentions one of them in his biography: "When the ignorant people of Mirabad found out that I tried to hold conversations about the earth, people, mountains, rivers, and sky in my school, they closed my school saying that I was an infidel...". Avloni feels the need to create many textbooks that are convenient in every way for the new schools that are opening in the process of teaching. That is why more than ten books written by the writer for special school children were published in 1909-17. At this point, it should be noted that his wife Salomat Aya has a special place in the rich cultural heritage belonging to Abdulla Avloni. Until now, most of the rare information about this alloma is based on manuscripts and documents presented by Salomat aya Islamova to literary critic Begali Kasimov in 1966. His textbooks such as First Teacher, Second Teacher, Turkish Gulistan or Ethics, Maktab Gulistan, Literature or National Poetry Collection were reprinted several times in the 1990s and served as a guide for many new method schools in Turkestan. Teachers and lovers of literature did not leave me without praise for this work. The most famous teachers of Turkestan entered the lesson schedule and taught the field," Avloni wrote with satisfaction. Contemporaries of the writer have very warm opinions about such textbooks as "The Third Teacher",

"School Geography", "Accounting Issues", which have not been published for some reason. In 1917, the book *Turki Gulistan or Ethics* was published, which described the social, moral and educational views of the enlightener. In creating it, the writer relied on folk pedagogy. Education, according to him, begins at birth and continues until the end of life. The thinker asks the question of who and where education should be given, and he answers it as follows: "To educate a child for his health and well-being is to keep his body clean, to correct his profession from a young age, to teach him good manners, and to protect him from bad manners" Education, Avloni concludes, is the task of parents, teachers, teachers and the state. The thinker attached great importance to the education, talent, breadth of worldview, and personality of the teacher. The strength and breadth of the student's thinking depends on the breadth of the teacher's views. If there is a contradiction, then the students do not believe in such moral teachings. That is, a teacher can never give a good education. In his speech on September 30, 2020, on the occasion of the Teachers' Day, our enlightened grandfather Abdulla Avloni said, "Turkish Gulistan or ``Akhloq" has not lost its value and importance even today as a unique manual of Oriental education. "It's a matter of life or death." First President I. Karimov also expressed a special reaction to this opinion: I observe Abdulla Avloni's opinion that "Education is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, or happiness or disaster." These words of the great enlightener were as important and relevant for our nation at the beginning of our century, they are as important and relevant for us today. Abdulla Awlani paid special attention to the moral education of a mature person in his work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality". Morality is a science that calls people to good and prevents them from evil. A book that explains the goodness of good behavior and the badness of bad behavior with proofs and examples is called ethics. By studying the science of ethics, he knows what he is doing on earth. If a person is not aware of himself, he does not know the value of knowledge, good people, good things, good deeds. Abdulla Awlani divided moral qualities into two types: kindness, love, loyalty, nobility, chastity, modesty, friendship, kindness, patience, generosity. Bad habits are: anger, corruption, laziness, greed, greed. Abdulla Awlani believed that the main issue of moral education is the love of the Motherland and emphasized that it is necessary to teach every young person to live in the Motherland, to rejoice in its happiness, to share in its joy, and to turn it into a belief. He honors the right to love his country, because "Language and literature are the mirror of life that shows the existence of each nation in the world," and he pays special attention to the study of national language and literature in his work. In conclusion, it can be said that the thinker left a worthy mark in history as a people-loving educator who spent his whole life trying to educate the youth of Turkestan. His pedagogic views, without losing their relevance, serve as a program in raising a mature generation, forming truly human feelings in the growing young generation, educating our children in the spirit of universal good ideas and patriotism, conscientiously approaching the responsible and honorable duties of pedagogues-coaches.

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