



ABDULLA AVLANI'S IDEAS OF ENLIGHTENMENT AGAINST IGNORANCE

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Annotation:

This article gives brief information about Abdullah Avlani's enlightenment ideas against ignorance in his book "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" and highlights its educational significance.

Keywords:

Ignorance, knowledge, enlightenment, ignorant, selfish and superstitious, love of motherland.

Everyone who lives in an independent free and prosperous land must understand how valuable and honorable every minute of the present and tomorrow is. Today, the reforms carried out by the state in the sphere of education emphasize being active from the teacher. One of the main tasks of the day is the formation of a sense of love for enlightenment in their consciousness and soul, in order to protect the growing younger generation from ignorance. In order to carry it out, it is necessary to raise the social protection of young people as well as the spiritual worldview. Pedagogy has set itself the goal of carrying out such tasks as being a worthy spiritual successor to young people through the full transmission of the content of values created by our ancestors.

In the second half of the XIX century, at the beginning of the XX century, there is an extinction and effective use of the well-known Uzbek pedagogue and scholar Abdulla Avlani, who made a great contribution to the socio – political life of our country and the development of pedagogy, in the process of education and training against the evil.

Abdulla Avlani was born on July 12, 1879 in Tashkent in Mergancha makhalla. His father Miravlon was originally from Kokand and was engaged in small handicrafts - weaving. At the age of 7, Abdullakh attended the old school in Uqchi, the madrasa in 1890, and then the Abdumalikboy madrasa in Shaykhantahur. In 1904 he managed to open a method Jadid school in Mirabad. On December 4, 1907, the first issue of the newspaper "Shuhrat" was published under his editorship. In 1909, Avlani opened a "charity society" and collected money for the education of local children and distributed it to schools.

The work of the school, the dissemination of enlightenment among the people, formed the main direction of Avlani's activity before the October change. However, in 1908 the school administration, which was pursuing a Tsarist colonial policy, closed the school. In 1909, Avlani opened a new school in the Degrez mahalla. During 1909-1917, his collection "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan or Morality", "School Gulistan", "Literature or National Poems" consisting of 6 parts was published. Avlani's pedagogical views were mainly reflected in these works. Avlani worked hard as a pedagogical scientist after the October changes. In 1921, he worked as a principal at the Uzbek regional school in Tashkent, in 1923 as a principal at the Tashkent Women's School, and in 1924 as a teacher at a military school. From 1925 to 1930 he taught at the Central Asian School of Agriculture (CASA) and the Central Asian State University (CAGU). In 1931 he was approved as a professor at the Department of Linguistics of SAGU. He worked in the section of researchers, in Uzdavnashr, in the Republican Committee on Terminology, in the State Scientific Council.

In 1933 he compiled and published the “Literary Chrestomathy” for the seventh grade of new schools in the country.

Among Abdulla Avlani’s pedagogical works, “Turkish Gulistan or Morality” is of great importance in the study of the development of pedagogical thought in the early twentieth century. A. Avlani expresses the following views on ignorance in “Turkish Gulistan or Morality”:

1) “Ignorance is fool that does not read and does not understand anything without knowledge”,-he said. We can explain Avlani’s ideas to high school students with real-life examples. For example, we ask students to imagine situations that are common in our society today, such as smoking, drinking, and using drugs.

It would not be a mistake to call such people ignorant of society. At the same time, we can explain to high school students that such defects are the first signs of ignorance for the future. Because A. Avlani based his opinion on the fact that even though he knew that these defects would lead to the death of a person, he would become a victim of ignorance.

2) “Ignorance is the greatest enemy of mankind and the leader of evil deeds”. Avlani’s opinion can be explained to high school students as follows: for example, we can take the series “Happiness” from the Uzbek national film. In this series, we mention a group of college students as an example to high school students. This group describes a group of students who, regardless of which teacher enters the class, do what they know, without listening to any teacher’s lesson, and prevent the teacher from teaching. The film’s protagonist, a girl named Saodat, is appointed to lead the group as soon as she enters college as a young teacher. Saodat teaches native language and literature. It never occurs to anyone that it is a manifestation of ignorance for students to try to disrupt a lesson as usual without the teacher’s attention. The teacher leads them with ideas that are influential and of educational value, making them active members of the pedagogical process.

3) “A nation deprived of education, fun and culture is like a dough crushed in the claws of ignorance, and its afflictions (actions, deeds) cannot free itself from the yoke of evil” - by addressing these questions of A. Avlani to senior students with a question. we will try to explain. In other words, when we asked the students if everyone had read Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboev’s “Sariq devni minib”, they said that they had read it or seen his movie. After that, the students were analyzed by imagining the protagonist of the work Hoshimjon Ruziev, by exchanging views on how he ended his efforts to realize his great dreams without graduating from school, studying, choosing a profession. Hashimjan’s disgraceful departure from school and home to the city and his pursuit of great dreams, as a result of his ignorance of science and his distance from culture, shamefully drove him away wherever he worked. According to A. Avlani, Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboev’s work “Riding the Yellow Giant” explained to high school students the ignorance, ignorance and lack of culture in the claws of ignorance.

4) “The possessors of knowledge and enlightenment, in the shadow of their perfections, do every work by researching and observing. But the ignorant do not have the intellect to see the essence of something. Because ignorance is selfish and superficial.” An attempt was made to explain these ideas of A. Avlani to the high school students with a narration from the example of the great philosopher Abu Ali Ibn Sina. It is narrated that when a mother came to Ibn Sina and said, my son always said to me to kill him with a stick, because he is a bull”. Ibn Sina looked at the mother and asked where her son was. Then mother says that her son is at home, Ibn Sina asks her to bring his son to him. When the mother brought her son to Ibn Sina, the son was sad and very helpless. When Ibn Sina looked at the child and asked: “Who are you?” Then the son replied: “I am a bull”. Ibn Sina said, “before slaughtering bull, it has to fatten and then bring to me”.

As the days go by, the mother's son eats more and finds self-confidence, strength in himself. The mother takes her son to Ibn Sina. Ibn Sina replied to his mother: "...this bull is obese" That time son asked: "why did you call me a bull?" With this narration it is possible to show high school students what the relationship between knowledgeable and enlightened people and ignorant people would be like.

5) "Wherever the man of ignorance is, he is deprived of the honor of dying". For example, if we look at history, people like Macedon, Chingizkhan, Hitler in their time promoted the idea of aggression. Many nations have been oppressed, people have suffered from them, many people have been sentenced to death for war and violence. Today, such people are cursed by people all over the world.

6) "The more materially rich and rich (wealth), the more spiritually poor and degraded. For ignorance is a more terrible calamity than the most terrible poverty and need. The higher the goodness and virtue of knowledge with reason, the lower and worse the calamities of evil born of ignorance. "

Man's manners show how he is brought up. Today, as the upbringing of children is one of the problems not only of parents but also of society as a whole, it is very important to educate children morally and legally in the educational process, especially the formation of patriotism, love for the motherland. Therefore, it is important to instill in students a sense of enlightenment against ignorance. In this process, the teachers' sincere interaction with the students helps them understand their future dream goals. Today, in order to educate students in a purposeful way, it is important to increase in them, that is, in students, the desire to strive for perfection.

That is why Avlani said, "Education is for us a matter of life or death or salvation or destruction or happiness or disaster". The main purpose of education is to bring up a perfect person. The proverbs say: "Etiquette is the great crown. Wear it and go wherever you want". Indeed, the works of Abdulla Avlani give a person spiritual strength in the promotion of etiquette. So, it is no exaggeration to say that A. Avlani's work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" is of great importance in educating high school students in the spirit of enlightenment against ignorance. Through the work, everyone can control the efforts of emotions in the process of analyzing events and happenings in society, exchanging views and reacting to the educational process.

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