

## GREAT UZBEK WRITER ABDULLA AVLONIY'S VIEWPOINTS ON EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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### ABSTRACT

This work mainly investigates Abdulla Avloniy's work and his ideas about education and upbringing. Another goal from this work is to consider the features of lifestyle and upbringing methods of prominent poet Abdulla Avloni and his great attention to education in one of his immortal works "Turkic Gulistan or Ethics". Moreover, it concerns developing standards for what constitutes "education" and the significance of learning in the development of educational fields. Building educational fields over cultural domains is achievable thanks to knowledge of education, which transforms information into knowledge and knowledge into education. And to do this, one must build an educational relationship in which shared activity serves as the main working tool while competently carrying out teaching functions.

**Keywords:** upbringing, etiquette, the first teacher is the second teacher, the upbringing of children, the harmonious person, the upbringing of the younger generation. Upbringing, morality, enlightenment, "Turkic Gulistan or Ethics", the training of thought, moral education.

### INTRODUCTION

The Eastern perspective, or philosophy of life, holds that education and upbringing cannot be separated from one another, and education cannot be separated from upbringing. Discipline is the process of imparting to others the beneficial knowledge and abilities that each individual has developed over the course of their lives. Abdullah Avloni's wise words, "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, pleasure or tragedy," come to mind in this regard. These wise comments from our great ancestor are just as significant and applicable to our country today as they were at the turn of the century. It is well known that the Uzbek people have always stood out for their upbringing and families. It is necessary for us to raise our children from an early age on the basis of national upbringing, morality, and high spirituality. Of course, loving children, feeding them, and giving them idols is their own method. has grown in significance. Numerous examples from everyday life demonstrate how ignoring this problem may be expensive, not only for certain parents but also for society as a whole. They are crucial to the harmonious growth of the younger generation. Textbooks like "School of Gulistan" and "The Second Teacher" are also typical. These works' ideological perfection and the theoretical and scientific underpinnings of their conceptions for the educational system and curriculum serve as evidence for the notions presented above. The fact that Abdullah Avloni is the ideal architect of the first textbooks is another example of his creative heritage. The crucial point is that stories, poems, or figurative narratives are often used to illustrate ideas about education and upbringing. One of Abdullah Avloni's most memorable quotes, "Education is for us a matter of life or death, redemption or destruction, pleasure or calamity," offers a powerful example for children. His pedagogical principles had a significant impact on the development of the modern

Uzbek national school. The study of Avloni's creative past in depth is becoming increasingly popular. He distinguished between good and evil human behavior.

He outlines 31 virtues in the first section, "Good Behaviors," and 20 vices in the second section, "Bad Behaviors." He uses passages from the Qur'an, hadiths, and the ideas of well-known philosophers including Aristotle, Socrates, Ibn Sina, Saadi, and Mirza Bedil to support his arguments. He states his opinion regarding each moral category before adding a byte or an aphorism that captures the essence of the thought. Avloni categorizes people's behavior into good and evil behavior based on their level of self-discipline, in accordance with the theories of the "moral scholar." In contrast, he sees wickedness, lust, ignorance, and depravity as indications of bad behavior. He assigns characteristics like goodness, tenderness, courage, discipline, conscience, and love of nation. The Uzbek national Renaissance literature will never be without Avloni's early poems, which sung of notions of enlightenment and national renewal. His poetry in this genre added substantial social content, enlightening concepts, a funny mood, and folk melodies to the poetic forms of classical Uzbek literature. Additionally, Abdullah Avloni produced a number of children's poetry and parables. With these pieces, the poet hopes to broaden young readers' perspectives and inspire in them a love of learning, reading, work, the outdoors, and the motherland. The concept of love for the Motherland is at the center of many of his poetry. In these poems, the poet describes the Motherland in straightforward, sincere lyrics that school-age children today, as well as those who read them in their mid-tens, may appreciate. In truth, the poet said, "From the mountains come the mines, from the lands come the grains. they inspire compassion," in the opening line of his depiction of the motherland.

In Avloni's poetry, enlightenment and the social subject are prominent themes. The benefits of knowledge are extolled by the poet with pleasure. In the poet's poetry, ideas like "school," "education," "science," and "science" ascend to the level of a symbol of goodness, whereas "ignorance" and "ignorance" are seen as symbols of evil and darkness.

It is also possible to obtain "A Brief History of the Prophet and the History of Islam" by Abdullah Avloni. For pupils in elementary school, this text is meant. Munavvarqori initially published this poem in Tashkent's Ilin publishing company in 1910. Shokirhon oglu published Zokirkhon Afzalov in the "Fan" (Science) publishing firm in 1994 during the years of independence. The history of the prophets, from Adam to Muhammad, as well as the emergence of Islam, are discussed in the treatise.

The three stages of Islamic history—the history of the prophets, the biography of the Prophet Muhammad, the history of Islam, and the history of the first caliphate—are studied one after the other. The history of the prophets is covered in Nasiruddin Rabguzi's "Qissai Rabguzi," Alisher Navoi's "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo," Alikhantora Soguni's "The history of Muhammadiy," and Rizoud-din ibn Fakhrud-"Khulafoi din's Rashidin." The third period is covered in Rizoud-din These three eras are combined in Abdullah Avloni's art. The author's main objective was to introduce elementary school-aged children to the history of Islam in order to increase religious enlightenment and instill the light of faith in their hearts. These children are the nation's future. Abdullah Avloni did a commendable job with this work. He contributed significantly to the Uzbek people's culture and modernization in 1919–1920, as well as the Afghan population that lived nearby in terms of sociopolitical life. He worked as the political envoy and consul for the Soviet government in Afghanistan.

Abdullah Avloni is engaged in opening schools, educating the populace, educating Uzbek women, and training teachers and intellectuals in addition to writing. In 1923-24 she was the director of women's and men's educational institutions in the old city, in 1924-29 she was a teacher at the Tashkent Military School, in 1925-34 she studied at the Central Asian Communist University, the Central Asian School of Agriculture. He teaches at the Central Asian State University. He worked as a professor and head of the department of language and literature of the pedagogical faculty. In 1927, Avloni was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor." In 1930, he was awarded the honorary title of "Zarbdori of public education of Uzbekistan. Several schools in independent Uzbekistan are currently named after Abdulla Avloni. In his honor, the Uzbek Writers' Union has created a prize for children's literature. He is honored by a street in Tashkent, a mahalla, and the Republican Center for Teacher Training. At the Republican Center for Teacher Training, a museum dedicated to Abdullah Avloni has been erected. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the president of Uzbekistan, met with members of the nation's artistic intelligentsia on August 3, 2017. The meeting's main topics were the extensive work that needs to be done to fundamentally reform culture, media, literature, and art, the cultivation of youthful talent, and new concepts, initiatives, and suggestions for the advancement of our culture and literature. In addition to being artistic, Abdullah Avloni's works for the school and their treatment of moral principles serve as a unique historical-pedagogical, educational, and encyclopedic monument. The educational, ideological, and philosophical pedagogical wisdom reflected in Avloni's works continues to astound us with its profound significance as we become more familiar with them. It should be mentioned that there are lessons to be learned from the values of humanity, hard work, patriotism, and morality that characterize the modern society. Turkish Gulistan or Morality is one of Avloni's educational works and is a work of moral and educational relevance. The concept of science and morality, which draws people toward goodness and steers them away from evil, is the subject of the play. He also talks about the importance of raising children, saying that if a child is brought up to be broken-hearted, illiterate, and immoral, expecting decent behavior from them is like aiming for the stars from the ground. He contends that a child's moral development is influenced by their social environment, family circumstances, and others in their immediate vicinity. Avloni was referred to as the first "Pedagogy" and the science of child rearing in the history of Uzbek pedagogy. Child rearing is divided into four categories by Avloni:

1. The educational age.
2. Physical instruction.
3. Education in thought.
4. Considers the value of moral education.

## CONCLUSION

"Pedagogy, or the study of child upbringing, is the basis of education. In the same way that a doctor treats a patient in the body, an educator treats the kid's center of anger as "good conduct" in order to promote the health and happiness of the child, maintain the body clean, rectify the profession at a young age, and teach good manners. He ought to increase it by reneging on the claim, he advised. The "Age of Education" section places a strong emphasis on the importance of starting education early and involves everyone—parents, educators, the government, and

others. According to him, science is a civilization that is dead if it does not advance human interests or help society as a whole. Knowledge of A. Avloni appreciates those who can use it, calling them smart people. In other words, Avloni's artistic heritage promotes the notion of a spiritual and enlightenment education. His works' educational concepts serve as a great resource for the growth of our country's spirituality. It is acceptable to state that this great writer's practical work serves as an example of a school for today's children.

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