

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING THE PEDAGOGICAL VIEWS OF ABDULLA AVLONI IN TEACHING THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF THE FUTURE HISTORY TEACHERS

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**Annotation:** *In the article, the role and importance of the pedagogical scientific heritage of Abdulla Avloni, one of the representatives of the modern enlightenment movement, in pedagogical moral education in the process of organizing the educational system is highlighted. Abdulla Avloni`s views in many works on education and their influence on the education of the young generation in the current era of globalization were studied.*

**Keywords:** *Pedagogy, education, enlightenment, modernism, new method schools, newspaper, magazine, "Turon" theater troupe.*

### INTRODUCTION

“At the moment when our country is entering a new, high stage of its development, we need mature personnel who have been brought up in the spirit of national values along with the achievements of western science like our ancestors” - our country's president Sh.M. Mirziyoyev

Uzbekistan has chosen a step-by-step development path in building its great future and reaching the level of the developed countries of the world, universal human and national values, customs, traditions, moral qualities characteristic of the Uzbek mentality, historically established. virtues serve as a program. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "It is natural that the legacy of our enlightened ancestors serves as a foundation for the legal democratic state and civil society that we are building today. Whether someone likes it or not, our people must follow the path shown by our ancestors. Because their ideas and programs are in full harmony and harmony with the strategy of building New Uzbekistan has chosen a step-by-step development path in building its great future and reaching the level of the developed countries of the world, universal human and national values, customs, traditions, moral qualities characteristic of the Uzbek mentality, historically established. virtues serve as a program. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "It is natural that the legacy of our enlightened ancestors serves as a foundation for the legal democratic state and civil society that we are building today. Whether someone likes it or not, our people must follow the path shown by our ancestors. Because their ideas and programs are in every way harmonious and harmonious with the

strategy of building a new Uzbekistan" , how important and relevant for our nation is the opinion of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the program "Year of dialogue with the people and human interests" to make our youth healthy and It is natural that the issue of perfect upbringing occupies a special place

Abdulla Avloni, as an active participant of the Jadidism movement that started in our country at the beginning of our century, worked selflessly to make the children of the nation literate, to train them as mature scientists and specialists, to see the Motherland free and prosperous.

The Uzbek people are a rich nation with a long history, a mentality and unique spiritual and cultural roots. Many great enlightened thinkers who lived and worked in this developed land grew up, and the rich literary heritage left by them to the younger generations can serve as a program for today's generations. In particular, the scientific and pedagogical heritage of one of our great progressive grandfathers, Abdulla Avloni, is of particular importance. Its scientific heritage is distinguished by its unique educational features.

#### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

In the process of scientific research, the Law on Education, Sh. Mirziyoev's works, literature on the subject, and Internet resources were used. During the writing of the article, the principles of theoretical-deductive conclusion, analysis and synthesis, logicity were applied.

#### DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Abdulla Avloni is one of the great figures of the Uzbek national culture of the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century, an enlightened poet, playwright, journalist, pedagogue, scientist, state and public figure. During the period of revolutionary changes in the cultural life of the Turkestan country, he is considered a patriotic grandfather who put forward the ultimate goals and ideas of the Jadids as a leading force of the nation. During his career, A.Avlony worked as a teacher and pedagogue. The 20th century is modern founder of Uzbek pedagogy, methodology of teaching Uzbek language and literature is a thinker who laid the foundation stone of science. The educational significance of his historical works has a deep spiritual meaning. For example, in these poetic lines, it is clear that the writer is devoted to science:

The son of man is perfect with knowledge.  
Inadequate beauty and wealth,  
Necessary light is like a candle for knowledge  
To know God is a proverb without knowledge...

Advising young people, Awlani emphasizes the importance of knowledge as food for perfection. That is, it shows that science is just as important as proper nutrition and vital needs for a person to grow up. The beauty of a mature person deeply feels the enlightenment of knowledge. If necessary, it will burn like a candle and encourage people to become knowledgeable. It shows that knowing God with ignorance is like saying a proverb without meaning. Therefore, he reiterates that acquiring knowledge and expanding

spirituality are as necessary as water and air for a human child. Today's era proves this. Because many of our compatriots are drowning in the swamp of ignorance due to their lack of knowledge.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, noted: "The work of our enlightened grandfather Abdulla Avloni, "Turkish "Guliston" or ethics" created on the basis of our centuries-old values, has lost its value and importance as a unique guide of oriental education. it's not. Abdulla Avlani's educational and moral treatise is very relevant for today, when the age-old values of our Uzbek mentality and our national spirituality are being restored. The small stories mentioned in the textbooks of our enlightened grandfather, "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", and the information mentioned in the work "Tarihi Anbiyo" are important in educating the young generation. Through the dramas written by Abdulla Avloni, the aspirations and opportunities of the theater person who laid the foundation stone of Uzbek theater art, getting closer information about the beginning of Uzbek dramaturgy and understanding the essence of that period are useful. serves.

Abdulla Avloni (1878.12.07 — Tashkent — 1934.24.08) is an educator, journalist, pedagogue, state and public figure. Avloni tried to spread progressive ideas to the people through the school. In 1904, he opened a new method (jadid) school for the children of the local residents in the Mirabad neighborhood of Tashkent city, where he taught native language and literature. 1909 year. He opened "Jamiyati Hayriya" and collected money for the education of people's children, distributed it to schools, taught orphans. After that, in 1912, Avloni was a pedagogue who opened a two-class school in Degrez neighborhood of Tashkent.

Abdulla Avloni wrote and published manuals and textbooks for new schools. [eg The First Teacher, 1911; "The second teacher", 1912 "Turkish culture and ethics", 1913; "The first teacher", 1911; 4-volume "Literature and National Poems" collection, 1909-1915; "The first teacher", 1911; "School Gulistan", 1915; "Workers sing", 1917, etc.].

Since 1921, Abdulla Avloni was engaged in opening schools, educating the people, educating Uzbek women and girls, training teachers and intellectuals. He was the head of the educational institution for women, girls and husbands in the old city (1923-24), a teacher at the Tashkent military school (1924-29), in 1930-34 he was the head of the language and literature department of the University of Central Asia, and he worked as a professor. . In 1933, he compiled and published "Literary Chrestomatiya" for the 7th grade of Uzbek schools. Abdulla Avloni is one of our great intellectuals who wrote critical scientific articles and more than 4000 verses of poems under the pseudonyms of Hijran, Nabil, Indamas, Shuhrat, Tangriquli, Surayya, Shapaloq, Chol, Ab, Chigaboy, Abdulhaq.

His rich pedagogic heritage is of great social importance, in which the scientific and pedagogic works of Abdulla Avlani are undoubtedly of special importance. His scientific and creative heritage are textbooks such as "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics", "Literature", "First Teacher", "Second", "Third Teacher", "Account", "History of History", "School Geography"; Dramas such as "Pinak", "Is it easy to be a lawyer?", "We and you" are known

and popular in the life of the people of Turkestan. Some of the above-mentioned textbooks of Abdulla Avloni have been republished several times, while some of his scientific and creative heritages have remained unpublished and in manuscript form. Teaching students of higher educational institutions on the basis of the artistic texts of Abdulla Avloni's textbooks is also of great importance.

It is known that in the 19th century, teaching in the public education system in the Turkestan region was mainly limited to the acquisition of religious knowledge. Therefore, the children of the native population were content with education focused mainly on learning religious prayers in mosques and madrasas, as well as in educational centers organized by teachers in some households. During the period of the colonial system of the government of Tsarist Russia, the appearance of teaching in the class-lesson system and the wide study of worldly knowledge were created. Until then, the Central Asian education system had a traditional teaching system based on such a teaching system, which was mainly limited to religious education. But teaching in the Russian-system schools under the administration of the autocracy has acquired a bureaucratic character. During training in such educational institutions, the consciousness and thinking of the young generation was enriched with broken views of Russian ideas. The scientific legacy of our great thinkers was misinterpreted. Therefore, Avloni created a national and regional character of teaching in the new method schools he established and created an educational environment that glorifies universal human values in students. He said the following thoughts about this: "Ignorant people of Mirabad found out that I tried to conduct conversations about the earth, people, mountains, rivers, and sky in my school, and they closed my school because I was an infidel." It can be seen that the Russian authorities were afraid of the prospects of the students being educated in this modern school and implemented the policy of closing the school using various excuses. But such resistance movements could not turn Avloni from his path and he remained steadfast in his position, of course! Later, he opened a two-class school in Degrez neighborhood of Tashkent. "At the school, children are taught subjects such as geography, history, arithmetic, geometry, wisdom (physics), as well as native language and literature."

In the first part of the textbook, the writing forms of letters are explained and illuminated, while in the second part, small didactic texts are given.

### **MAIN PART**

As an active and nationalist participant of the Jadidism movement, Avloni created artistic and journalistic works that served to improve the literacy of the children of the local residents of the Turkestan region, as well as to develop their spiritual and moral worldview. "Literature or National Poems", "First Teacher", "Second Teacher", "School Gulistani", "Turkish Gulistan or Morals" as teaching resources in "Usuli Jadid" schools, which he opened in his own house. created textbooks and study books. These textbooks, along with teaching students to write and write, are of incomparable importance in forming and teaching them the ability to think independently and set clear goals for themselves. Avloni well understood the importance of examples of artistic creativity in developing children's

artistic thinking. At the time when the ideology of the Soviet government was ruling, especially the realization of the national identity, spiritual maturity was a very necessary process.

It is known from history that teaching children to read expressively is one of the main tasks of literary reading classes. Such reading leads to a deep understanding of the literary text. As a result of reading a work of art in a beautiful and expressive way, the events of the work appear before the reader's eyes. As much as Avloni paid attention to literacy, he paid as much attention to reading comprehension and feeling the artistic work.

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Abdulla Awlani paid special attention to the education of poor children who are deprived of their parents and need social protection. In 1909, under his leadership, he founded "Jamiyati Khairiya" and educated orphans. Later, he opened a 2-grade school in Degrez neighborhood of Tashkent, where he taught children about worldly knowledge. Although these actions of his were opposed by the Russian government, Avloni continued his work without deviating from his progressive ideas. In 1913, he took an active part in the creation of the "Turon" theater troupe in order to protect the minds of the country's masses from harmful foreign ideas. He translated a number of literary works in foreign languages into Uzbek so that many works serving to develop the nation's spirituality in Uzbek national theater art could be seen on the stage. He used images full of impressive artistic observations in order to reach the audience's heart with advanced ideas that have gained actual importance in these works.

Abdulla Awlani said that the most important thing that gives people more honor and high status is moral education. Abdulla Awlani, human behavior is divided into two: good and bad behavior: "Ethical scholars divided human behavior into two: if the self is disciplined and makes a habit of doing good deeds, good behavior is defined as "good

behavior"; if he grows up without education and becomes a person who does bad things, it becomes a description of evil and is called "bad behavior". A book that explains the goodness of good behavior and the badness of bad behavior with evidence and examples is called ethics. Those who study and practice the science of ethics know who they are, why Mr. Haq created the nation, and what he is doing on earth. If a person is not aware of himself, he does not know the value of knowledge, scholars, good people, good things, good deeds. A person who knows his fault, confesses it and makes an effort to make amends is a true value and a brave person. Our beloved Prophet said: "There is nothing heavier than good behavior among the actions that are weighed. A believer reaches the level of those who do not sleep at night and pray during the day because of their good behavior.

If you speak, speak good words,  
Otherwise, it's better to keep quiet.  
Think good thoughts when you think  
Otherwise, it's better to be dumb.  
If you work, do good work,  
Otherwise, it's good to be idle.

According to Abdulla Awlani, a person is complicated by two things. One is the body and the other is the soul.

The body sees things with its eyes. But the ego separates the good from the bad and the white from the black. Both the body and the soul have an image that is either good or bad. The picture of the corpse is something known to everyone, which is always visible. But the image of the soul is something that is not visible to the eye, that can be measured by the mind, that is called behavior. If a person grew up without education and morals when he was young, expecting good from such people is like standing up from the ground and reaching out to the poor. The Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: "If you hear that a mountain has moved, believe it, but if you hear that a person's behavior has changed, do not believe it."

A face with a bad attitude, you will not see the court  
He doesn't behave with a face and eyes.  
If you want to cure a behavioral disorder,  
If you want, you will be given medical treatment.  
Your bad behavior will cause a lot of damage.  
Khulqing himself would beat you on the head.  
It's not that the behavior is bad,  
Hope - he will stay in evil.

A rich scientific-pedagogical creative heritage of spiritual and moral education has reached us from Abdulla Avloni. In scientific pedagogical research, based on its unique characteristics, it is necessary to study his poems and stories according to the possibilities of spiritual and moral education of students of higher educational institutions based on the following methods:

-. homeland, patriotism;

- friendship, companionship;
- honesty;
- respect for teachers, parents and relatives;
- a call to knowledge and enlightenment;
- patience, satisfaction;
- generosity

The method of learning through poems and stories about homeland, patriotism. At the beginning of the 20th century, many artistic and pedagogical works were written praising the motherland and filled with patriotic ideas. Among them, the scientific and creative heritage of Abdulla Avloni, who praised the country and embodied the ideas of patriotism, has a unique place, and it has not lost its importance even today. Abdulla Awlani's work "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics" published in 1912, in the chapter "Love the Motherland" about the homeland, patriotism, loyalty and loyalty to one's country, writes: . Everyone loves the place where he was born and grew up more than his life. Just as we Turkestans love our homeland more than our lives, we love Arab Arabia, sandy and hot deserts, the Eskimos-North, the coldest snow and ice lands more than other places. they wear If they didn't like it, they would have left their homeland and emigrated to places with good air and easy living." Abdulla Avloni's poems "Spring", "Summer", "Fall", "Winter" are used in the moral education of students; and the poems "Vatan" and "Word of Hijran" are especially noteworthy for educating students in the spirit of patriot

Our ancestors used to say: "Be a shepherd in your own country until there is a sultan in your country."

I am not to blame, my country, my mountains,  
I left too soon, dear, my gardens.  
Divorce is driving me crazy,  
My days are filled with sadness.

Avloni's work "Turkish Gulistan or morality" created for older children (as he called it) is considered a perfect educational work. Adib notes that he wrote the work inspired by the Persian poet Saadi Shirazy's work "Gulistan": "I had the courage and enthusiasm to write and publish this work with the requests of several of my teacher brothers. Alhamdu lillah wa minna, I succeeded in the second attempt, because the perfect book "Akhloq" written in our dialect (that is, Uzbek) in the schools of Turkestan is thirsty and in need of such a work, including the teachers. It is known to me that he has died."

About the work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality", they said that I presented this work to the great lovers of literature and ethics enthusiasts, as well as teaching in the upper classes of our first schools.

Every day until the evening I die, I am sad,  
Every night my fire burns like a propeller.  
No one knows me,  
I am sick, why is my nation sick?

The main reasons for this are: - The poems "Vatan" and "The Word of Hijran" were written directly for the students of knowledge; - these poems correspond to the level of knowledge, outlook, age, and mental state of the learners; - the meaning and content of the poems are expressed in a simple, fluent language; - although these poems were written almost a hundred years ago, they are distinguished by their relevance to our current literary language. Abdulla Avlani's stories and poems, written in the spirit of patriotic ideas and glorifying the motherland, have an important social significance in the study of pedagogical ideas and views of the beginning of the 20th century. The effective possibilities of education in the spirit of patriotism, which serves the development of the system, are incomparable.

One chapter of the work "Turkish flower garden or morals" is called "Munislik" method of education of friendship and comradeship among students. In this chapter, it is said that "Munislik" means that everyone should find his equal, his colleague, and share his wealth. The pleasure of the world is to talk with loyal friends. In this chapter, there are two types of friends - faithful, true and ignorant, lying, showing their differences and differences, walking away from a false and ignorant friend, being careful, true and It is written how to distinguish loyal friends. Abdulla Awlani effectively used the "story-part" method. In this, he effectively used Eastern, especially Uzbek folk art, poems of Eastern classical classics and, of course, examples of Hadisi Sharif in his scientific and creative work. He was also engaged in writing poetry. In the chapter "Munislik" the following poem is quoted in the form of a story.

A good friend forgives his friend  
Words in front of a mirror.  
A bad friend with a thousand tongues,  
He typed words one by one from behind.

In almost all his textbooks, Abdulla Avloni paid great attention to the development of the qualities of friendship and camaraderie among students. Examples of these are the stories "The Alliance" in the "First Teacher" textbook, "False Friend" and "The Bear's Friendship" in the "Second Teacher" textbook. ; In the stories "Goodness does not stay in the ground", "The Lion and the Bear", "The Rooster and the Wolf", "Ahmed and his father", "The blind and the lame" in the textbook "The First Teacher", friendship, touched on the issue of friendship.

The method of training honesty. One of the traditions of the Uzbek mentality is that they pay great attention to the cultivation of the virtue of honesty in young people. In the pedagogical creative legacy of Abdulla Avloni, poems and stories about speaking correctly and telling the truth have taken a lot of place. , the poem "Lying Shepherd" written for children is a clear example of this. Abdulla Awlani defines truthfulness and correct speaking as follows: "Haqqaniyat means correctness in actions and truthfulness in words. A person grows a garden to health and a flower garden to happiness by the way of truth. Truth is the mother of the best qualities, such as compassion, righteousness, and justice, which is the root of humanity." According to Awlani, truthfulness is divided into two types: truthfulness in deeds, truthfulness in deeds, and truthfulness in words. People with intelligence and

conscience always speak what they see and know, the truth and the right thing. Honesty in business is not betraying someone's pride and property. Truth in words is always speaking the truth. An intelligent, conscientious person follows the qualities mentioned above.

Truth meets the truth,

Will there be no one on the right path?

The opposite of honesty is lying. Avloni calls the word lie kizb. He calls liars liars.

It is considered one of the most sacred human duties for intelligent and pious people to educate their children without making them into a habit of lying, along with keeping their tongues from the vices of lying.

If a person does it, it is a habit of lying.

Do not smoke with pleasure.

The undivided attention of the people,

It's a shame that Tegar has a lot of embers on his head.

If you have a false name,

This name is inseparable until the doomsday.

Do not believe the words of a liar,

If there is, the word kashve karomat.

We can see the artistic-pedagogical influence of folk art in the educational, spiritual-ethical scientific-creative pedagogical heritage of a number of pedagogues. For example, Abdulla Avlani's scientific and pedagogical heritage is a clear proof of this. Under the influence of folklore, Abdulla Avloni wrote a number of poems. The poem "Lying Shepherd" can be effectively used from them, using the method of educating elementary school students in the spirit of honesty.

The method of training patience and contentment. There are many stories and poems about patience and contentment in the pedagogical creative legacy of Abdulla Avloni. Especially the chapter "Patience" in "Turkish Gulistan or Morality"; Such stories as "Taqsim", "Greed", "Arslan il Ayyik" from the textbook "The First Teacher" are clear examples of this. Awlani defines patience and writes: "Patience is the ability to withstand the calamities and disasters that befall us. It is necessary to act with patience and coolness in every work" .

Everyone should act with patience and coolness in every work. If you work with patience, fortitude, and satisfaction in every work, that person will reach his goal peacefully and comfortably, and he will see his pleasure. If a person acts in a hurry, it is very difficult to achieve his goal. In the chapter "Patience", Abdulla Awlani puts forward the morally important ideas of self-control and self-satisfaction. Abdulla Awlani's poem calling people to knowledge and enlightenment, and chapters "Aqsami ilm", "Fatonat", "Hifzi lisan", "Ignorance", "Haqqaniyyat" deal with this issue in detail. those who passed away. In Awlani's opinion, knowledge means reading, writing well, and learning all the necessary things. The future and development of the nation depends on the high knowledge and enlightenment, craft and art acquired by the youth. Poems calling for knowledge and enlightenment occupy an important place in Avloni's pedagogical scientific work. It should

be mentioned that most of the poet's poems included in the collection "Literature or National Poems" can be used for the purpose of spiritual and moral education of students. There are a number of poems and stories of Abdulla Avloni about science and enlightenment in the spiritual and moral education of students. Especially "School", "A view from our environment", "My dreams from the future", "Promoting the school", "Happiness is there", "Ignorance"; "School", "Kindergarten", "Kindergarten", "Call to School", "The Scourge of Ignorance", "School Boy", "From the Language of a Lazy Student", "Lazy" in the textbook "The Second Teacher" are noteworthy. In these poems, there are opportunities for spiritual and moral education of students, and the main reasons for this are as follows:

- they are written in a clear, simple, simple language in accordance with the age and level of knowledge of the learners;
- the fact that he gave great importance to making the young generation literate, educated, and knowledgeable is particularly noteworthy because of its importance;
- that the customs, traditions and values of our people are given special attention in poems and stories about science and enlightenment;
- wide use of the scientific legacy of Islamic rules calling for knowledge and enlightenment;
- based on Uzbek folk pedagogy;
- it was written under the influence of the rich pedagogical scientific heritage of Eastern wisdom.

"Knowledge is a very high and holy quality for a person. Because science shows us our situation and actions like a mirror. It sharpens our mind and thoughts like a sword. He separates the good from the sin, the good from the bad, and the clean from the dirty. It guides us to the right path and makes us responsible for this world and the hereafter. A person without knowledge is like a tree without fruit... The benefits of knowledge are so many that it is impossible to perform adah without explaining it. Science saves us from the darkness of ignorance, brings us to the world of culture, humanity, enlightenment, turns us away from bad deeds and bad deeds, makes us possess good manners and manners..."

Abdulla Awlani wrote a number of stories and poems calling to appreciate parents. Especially "The Time of Education", "Obedience" in "Turkish Gulistan or Morality"; "Family discussion", "Workers' song", "Mother's words to his son", "Son's words to his mother", "Words to his wife" from "Literature or National Poems" zi"; Poems and stories from the textbook "The Second Teacher" such as "Smart gardener", "Ahmad ila atasi", "Soqi ila anasi" are among them. About the need to respect parents, obeying them is considered one of the best human qualities, Avloni writes in the chapter "Obedience" in the work "Turkish Gulistan Yaxud Akhlaq": "Obedience" means to obey... Parents, teachers, teachers It is one of the best qualities to obey those who are greater than oneself.

If there is advice, regardless of malice,  
Aches and pains are like medicine.  
We need to know, listen,

There is nothing but harm from malice.

The poem "Family Debate" is about the debate between a father who wants his son to be knowledgeable and educated and an ignorant mother who wants her son to remain uneducated. In addition, there are important thoughts about respecting and appreciating parents in the work "Workers' Song". In the textbook "The Second Teacher" by Abdulla Avloni, the stories on this topic are discussed a lot, and one of them is the story "Smart Gardener" about a son who became rich following his father's advice.

Generosity is one of the qualities ingrained in the blood of our people. Abdulla Avloni, like many pedagogues, wrote stories and poems about generosity. One of them is the story "Generosity" from the textbook "The Second Teacher".

Abdulla Avloni writes about nobility in his book "Turkish Gulistan or Morality": "Courage is such a noble quality that humanity's mine, the owners of good behavior are generous quality and mercy is natural. He does not spare the help of the offspring of his gender at all times. He does not shy away from charitable deeds. He is not jealous of spending his money and possessions in the cause of the nation, the shade of a noble person is like a gentle tree, the fruit of which is delicious. pushes. The opposite of generosity is avarice. Abdulla Avloni in his book "The Second Teacher" quoted the story "Bagility". It states that a miser will never have a garden. As can be seen from the above, the method of spiritual and moral training of students in our educational system through the scientific and pedagogical creative works of Abdulla Avloni is one of the most effective methods of using in our educational system.

According to historical sources, A. Avloni is a historical person who played a special role in the social and political life of the neighboring Afghan people, along with the development of education and culture of the Uzbek people. He worked as the Minister of Public Education of Afghanistan for a while, then as the Consul of the Union of Soviets in Afghanistan. It can be seen that Avloni is not only a patriot and nationalist person, but also a great enlightened person who served as a symbol of initiative and promotion of universal human values. a great figure who felt from his heart that he would rise to the sky. Because of this, representatives of different nationalities were able to share their knowledge with their children. Avloni saw the realization of the dream of future freedom and national liberation by educating the young generation. He believed that each of his students would grow up to be truly independent thinkers and owners of the country with their own position. The fruit of these dreams is clearly visible today in the image of New Uzbekistan. Fulfillment of dreams by Abdulla Avloni, our country is undergoing major renovations due to its independence. As Jadid schools mean "new method", today they continue on the path of innovative development based on a new approach to building New Uzbekistan.

On August 3, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a meeting with representatives of creative intellectuals of our country. Many problems in the field of culture and art were discussed at this meeting. At this meeting, there was talk about large-scale work to be carried out in order to radically reform the sphere of culture, mass media, literature and art, new ideas, initiatives and proposals for the education of young talents,

development of our culture and literature. stated: "There is another very important issue that never leaves the agenda for us, and I think it is necessary to focus on it, and it is related to the upbringing of our young generation, our children. 'liq. As our great grandfather Abdulla Awlani said, this issue is really a matter of life or death for us, or salvation, or destruction, or happiness, or disaster.

In this sense, the views of Abdulla Avloni in the field of education are closely connected with the mentality, lifestyle, and national values of the Uzbek people. It is clear that it will serve as a national school and a valuable resource for educating spiritually mature young people.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, it should be noted that the fundamental reform of the field of public education, the creation of textbooks, training manuals, and monographs served as the basis for Abdulla Avloni's work before the October coup. In August 1917, our progressive grandfather took part in the II Congress of All-Russian Muslim Teachers in Kazan, and in the same year Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhan founded the "Teachers' Society" in Tashkent with his son. The purpose of the organization of this society was to send talented young people to developed foreign higher educational institutions and to prepare forward-thinking mature national personnel for higher educational institutions that will be opened in the future on the land of Turkestan. Avloni placed great hopes on the government of tsarist Russia in accordance with his views, but this government conducted a cunning policy from the first days. A. Avloni continued his teaching activity until the 1920s. From 1930, he worked as a professor and head of the Uzbek language and literature department of the Faculty of Pedagogy at SAGU (now the National University of Uzbekistan). Avloni's school textbooks are of great importance in organizing children's speech and teaching them artistic speech using the conversational method. For the first time, he included the works of M.Gorky, V.Maykovsky, G'Gulom, H.Olimjon, Oybek, K.Yashin, Uygun in school textbooks in his chronology created for the 7th grade, as well as detailed information about their lives and works. Avloni devoted all his conscious activity to public education. Thus, Abdulla Avloni, as one of the bright figures of the Uzbek people, is a great enlightener who was actively active in his time.

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