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REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ABDULLAH AVLONI, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UZBEK MOVEMENT JADID

Abstract: The research paper discusses and cites the works and scientific heritage of the great Abdullah Avloni. Studying the creative, pedagogical, educational and historical heritage of Abdullah Avloni through the professional activities of future teachers in the system of pedagogical higher education.

Key words: Abdullah Avloni, International Scientific and Pedagogical Jadid Movement, Activities Of The Youth Union Of Uzbekistan.

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Introduction

Consistent reforms in our country, 5 important initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to educate young people in the social and spiritual-educational spheres, the rapid development of science, engineering and technology, the opening of branches and faculties of foreign universities, the improvement of regulatory acts In addition to educating the enterprising and courageous young people who are able to take responsibility for the future of the country, aimed at improving the material and technical conditions, the content of education is constantly changing in order to develop the social activity of future teachers of higher educational institutions.

The Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines such areas as “physically healthy, mentally and intellectually developed, independent, strong, loyal to the Fatherland, deepening democratic reforms and increasing their social activity in the development of civil society”. In turn, the need to consider this process

as a pedagogical system with a research and analytical focus is explained.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №. 2909 of April 20, 2017 “On measures for the further development of the higher education system”, Presidential Decree №. 4947 of February 7, 2017 “On the Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2017 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 5, 2017 “On improving the efficiency of state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan” Presidential Decree №. 3138 of July 18, 2017 “On comprehensive measures to improve the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan”; Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On improving the printing and distribution of books, the creation of a commission for the development and development of a culture of reading and reading”, as well as other regulations related to this activity. Of particular importance is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, Decree №. 5953 on the

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implementation of the state program for 2020, "Year of Science, Education and the Digital Economy".

Materials And Methods

Improving the technology for studying the creative, pedagogical, educational and historical heritage of Abdullah Avloni through the professional activities of future teachers in the system of pedagogical higher education, to support the effective role of Abdullah Avloni in creating a national awakening and thinking of independence in Uzbek pedagogy, creating a targeted program; It is important to introduce effective pedagogical mechanisms based on professional, historical development. Particular attention is paid to the moral and spiritual-cultural foundations of professional and communicative training of future teachers, the attitude of Abdullah Avloni to ideas of development, the idea of a historical approach, that is, the importance of thinking. **During his visit to the Writers Alley in 2020, President Mirziyoyev will direct more than 20 statues of famous writers to be attached to higher education institutions. After this, TSPU will be entrusted with the study of the legacy of Abdullah Avloni, who fought for the ideas of the Enlightenment. Under the leadership of the rector of TSPU Alisher Yusubzhanovich Umarov, a program was developed consisting of 22 chapters and 54 sections on a comprehensive scientific study of the heritage of Abdullah Avloni, the implementation mechanism of which is planned for 5 years 2020–2025.** The implementation program is defined in the following tasks. Creation of scientific laboratories on the subject of Avloni's Education in pedagogical higher educational institutions, organization of annual international scientific and pedagogical seminars devoted to the work of Abdullah Avloni, establishment of scholarships named after Abdullah Avloni.

The establishment of the Abdullah Avloni State Prize, the publication of popular scientific publications covering the life and scientific activities of Abdullah Avloni, the preparation of scientific publications covering the life and scientific activities of Abdullah Avloni, 2500 dedicated to the life and work of Avloni. the creation of a bank of term papers, the organization of the republican competition "Experts in Avloni's work" in the framework of five important initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the organization of the competition of student theater and studio performances for Avloni's works in the framework of five important initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the framework of five important initiatives nominated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, meetings of the Bekadzhon club on the topic "Raising the Avloni family", an essay competition on the topic "Raising the youth and Abdullah Avloni", the life of Abdullah Avloni and 3

doctors of science, 5 doctors of philosophy, 100 candidate dissertations, as well as visits of professors and students to the Abdullah Avloni House-Museum, a series of events dedicated to the life and work of Avloni on the Writers Alley. As part of the implementation of five important initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Avloni's works, his life and work will be included in national and international digital libraries, in the study of Abdullah Avloni's heritage and in the creation of a virtual museum. The task of organizing an exhibition of the works of Abdullah Avloni in resource centers is outlined.

Results And Discussion

Our main task is to support the work of A. Avloni to study the historical development of the younger generation, to protect its rights and interests, to the progressive ideas of the fight against ignorance by creating the necessary conditions for students to show their potential. identified a number of specific tasks and measures.

The system of training future teachers is becoming more and more democratic and national, since it is based on the idea of national independence and educational reform. In this regard, the Uzbek pedagogy of Jadidism is increasingly finding the democratic pedagogy of creativity, science, cooperation, creativity, social relations. A command-free management method is being introduced. A spiritual environment is created in education based on human qualities, such as attention to the quality of education, social protection, honesty, justice and justice. The study of historical development on the basis of the ideas of enlightenment, the study of the heritage of A. Avloni, its application in a wide range of life and practice plays a decisive role in achieving the student's educational activities in this regard. Studying the Avlonian national culture and pedagogical history allows a person to expand the scope of opportunities. Accordingly, the requirements follow from the need for research, and the research tasks are oriented towards historical and pedagogical needs.

Abdullah Avloni, a well-known representative of Uzbek national culture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, an enlightened poet, jadid, ambassador, translator, playwright, journalist, scientist, student, statesman and public figure who fought for the development of the country. He was born on July 12, 1878 in a terrorist attack of a Tashkent morgancha in the family of a weaver Miravlon aka. His grandfather Mirne'matboy was from Kokand and was an archer. His father, Miravlon aka, was a little craftsman and weaver. He traded in gray and cheat. His mother, Fatima, spent her childhood on the winding streets of the Mirabad Mahalla, mainly among the children of Russian-

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speaking railway workers. He studied at the Abdumalikboy madrassah in Shaikhantahur, where he studied with Mullah Omar Ahund. Since 1891, he studied only in winter, and in other seasons worked as a carpenter, plasterer, bricklayer and baker. Engaged in independent reading. He studied Arabic, Persian and Russian. He followed newspapers and magazines published in Orenburg, Kazan and Tbilisi. In a short time he became known as an educator and became one of the most active representatives of the sociocultural movement in the country.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the Enlightenment movement, the emergence of Jadidism and the historical environment were the main works of Abdullah Avloni. One of the most important changes in the cultural life of Turkestan is the creation of the necessary conditions for education in old-fashioned madrassas. During this period, Avloni joined the Jadid movement and became one of the active members of the Jadids in Tashkent. A progressive enlightener constantly struggled with ignorance and enlightenment in order to raise the honor and literacy of the nation with his ideas. In 1904, Avloni opened a new school in Mirabad, and then in Degrezli (1903-1913), where he taught and wrote textbooks for children of the people. In 1909, the Charity Society opened in the school, helping to raise orphans. He published the first part of a four-volume collection entitled Literature or National Poems. Together with such developers as Munavarkvori, Muhammadzhon Podshokhoyev, Tavallo, Rustambek Yusufbekov, Nizomiddin Khodzhaev, Shokirdzhon Rahimi, he founded "Nashriyot" (1914) and "Maktab" (1916). He published the newspapers Taraqiy, Shuhrat (1907), Osiyo (1908) and Turon (1917). In 1918, he became one of the founders and first editors of the «Ishtirokiyun» newspaper, the first newspaper of the Soviet government of Turkestan. Abdullah Avloni held various responsible posts in the former Soviet era.

Regardless of what position he occupies, he is engaged in the dissemination of knowledge and education and teaches in educational institutions and universities.

His pedagogical activities and ideas about education are important sources in determining the characteristics of education, which reached a new level in the early twentieth century. Avloni School was built on the basis of humanism and free education, the main task of which is to educate children in secular and advanced science, as well as providing opportunities for young people to participate in the public and political life of the country. The author compiled textbooks for these schools. His first teacher, "The First Teacher" (1911), was reprinted four times before the October Revolution, and his textbook alphabetically, "The Second Teacher" (1912), was reprinted three times. The textbook

"Turkish Gulistan or Morality" (1913) with a moral and didactic content played a special role in the development of socio-educational thought in the early twentieth century. First, the problems of education and ethics are analyzed in terms of the requirements and needs of the twentieth century. Distinguishing between good and evil, Avloni traditionally bases his views on the ideas of Hippocrates, Plato, Aristotle, Sa'di Sherazi and Bedil. The writer considered the love of the motherland one of the best human virtues, which must be fought for. Homeland is a city and a country where everyone is born and brought up. It must be appreciated, loved, rejuvenated. The poet understood this when Vatan said and fell in love with him. The love of language and culture is the love of every person for his people: "The mirror life of every nation, which shows its existence in the world, is language and literature.

The loss of a national language is a loss of the spirit of a nation. It should be noted that Avloni went through a very difficult life and career. He entered literature at a time when the ideological struggle was in full swing. He did not hesitate to accept the struggle for enlightenment and progress. When you get acquainted with the poetry of the poet, you will come across an interesting situation. In his work there are no romantic poems.

He believes that people's concerns are more important than social problems. He denies any love in the face of the misfortunes of the people and the homeland. He "loves his homeland" as a friend. He devotes all his love to this. At the beginning of the century, he was very responsible for the fate of Turkestan, and his life and death were decided. Abdullah Avloni quickly recognized this as a leading intellectual of the time, a great enlightener and an active supporter of the teachings of the Jadids. His first prose works were published in the books "Literature or National Poems" (parts I, II, III), "School of Gulistan" (1916), "Song of the Workers" (1917), "Sabzavor" (1914) and periodicals. They spread knowledge, ignorance and ignorance, condemned the socio-moral foundations of the old system and talked about free and happy time. In this regard, the works of Avloni of this period have an important educational value. Avloni made extensive use of folk weights in literature. He wrote poetry to folk tunes and enriched the possibilities of poetry. One of Avloni's most important contributions to literature was that he was one of the creators of a new literary phenomenon called labor poetry. He wrote poems describing the events of 1916, such as "The Words of the Worker's Father to His Son," "The Words of the Mother to Her Son," and "Sorry." Homeland lit up the farewell scenes of workers who were taken out of the country to the snowy and icy lands of the Far North, to black service behind the front, to injustice. The melody and style of these verses is very close to folk songs, which played an important role in the national

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awakening of our people. Avloni welcomed the February Revolution of 1917 with joy (verses "Coutuldic", "Yotma"). He wrote poems dedicated to the revolution, such as the "March of Freedom" (1919) and "The Ear of the Workers," glorifying the new socialist system.

However, he soon began to realize that the former Shura system was the worst form of the old tsarist regime, and that Shura's policies were based on ignorance. In particular, the refusal to grant the solemn promised freedom led to the appearance of sad melodies in the poet's work (Weekly Hour, 1919). Nevertheless, Avloni wrote poetry on various topics. The Journeys of the Afghanistan Journey, devoted to the 1919-1920 trip to Afghanistan, are important for studying the history of establishing friendly relations between our country and our neighbor. Avloni was the founder of the Uzbek theater. In 1913 he created the theater troupe "Turkiston". Turkestan also announced its strict charter. Its founder and ideological and artistic director was Avloni. The troupe staged the best examples of Uzbek drama of the early twentieth century, such as Poisonous Life (Khamza), The Unfortunate Groom (A. Kodiri), theatrical works of Azerbaijani playwrights (The Unfortunate Bride, Khor Khor, Ignorance, "The Elders"). ", "The Man Who Takes a Place", "I am Dead", "Leili and Majnun", "Asli and Karam" were translated into Uzbek and delivered. Avloni himself played the roles of Mallou ("Leili and Majnun"), Faiziboy ("Unhappy Groom"), Aliboy ("Wedding") and Boya ("Padarkush"). Avloni "Is it easy to defend interests?" His comedies (1914), Pinak (1915) and such tragic works as We and You, The Portuguese Revolution and Two Loves, written in 1914-17, contributed to the emergence of the Uzbek drama and the growth of the theater among people. Through lawyer Davronbek, he exposed lawlessness in Turkestan, ignorance in the world. "Is advocacy easy?" In his work, he portrayed many poppies and gambling, showing the decline of spiritual life. He wrote about the struggle against the monarchy, the Portuguese Revolution of 1910 under his banner and the Young Turks revolution of 1909 in Turkey ("Two Loves"), expanding the range of topics and ideas in our literature. In "We and You," he described the struggle of Turkestan in the early twentieth century for the old and the new, using concrete fates as an example. The most productive years of Avloni's main creative activity date back to the October Revolution of 1917. Avloni began to study the work in the late 1960s. Samples of his works in different genres are now published in separate books.

Well-known enlightener, a talented poet, a famous enlightener, Abdullah Avloni read the newspaper Tarjimon and learned about the time. "He graduated from the madrasah and went to school. Reforming teaching and learning methods, the young teacher who founded a new type of school will perform important educational work, such as

transferring modern knowledge to students, teaching Eastern and Western languages. Abdullah Avloni wrote textbooks for schools, such as "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher" (1912), "History", "Turkish Gulistan and Morality" (1913). Poems, short stories, feuilletons and small dramatic works under the pseudonyms "Cain", "Glory", "Hijran", "Avloni", "Surayo", "Abulfize", "Indamas", which began their creative activity in 1895 (1900-1917) In his poems, the poet criticized the backwardness and ignorance of his time and called people to knowledge and enlightenment.

Until 1917, Abdullah Avloni was a major journalist who grew up among the local population and founded in Tashkent such newspapers as Shukhrat and Osiyo. In his dramatic works, such as "Is It Easy to Engage in Advocacy," "Two Loves," "Wedding," "Congress," "Leila and Majnun," "Dead," he describes the tragic consequences of ignorance, heresy, and ignorance. exposes gender and naughty customs. How the poet Abdullah Avloni wrote dozens and hundreds of poems. Whether it's an old tradition, love or schooling, they all sing about man and upbringing, moral beauty and spiritual wealth.

That is why in his verses folk didactics and modern pedagogy are combined. In particular, his book Literature (1915) stands out in this regard.

According to A. Avloni, the idea, if properly developed, will be as sharp as a dagger, a diamond. In 1913, Avloni founded the European theater troupe Turon, in which he staged a number of plays and translations from the languages of fraternal peoples. Abdullah Avloni played an important role in the education, culture and enlightenment of the Uzbek people, as well as in the socio-political life of the neighboring Afghan people in the 1920s. For some time he served as Minister of Education of Afghanistan, and then was the Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. A. Avloni took an active part in a number of articles in newspapers and magazines of the republic in 1920-1930. In addition to teaching at Central Asian State University, Avloni is the author of a number of textbooks on literature. He died in 1934 at the age of 56.

Conclusion

In conclusion, one of the advantages of our university and our people is the continuation of good deeds, the study of the creativity and scientific heritage of the great Avloni, the memory of the great Avloni. Our people will never forget such a disinterested Avloni. The beginning of the new millennium was the 21st century - the century of the Uzbek people who turned Uzbekistan into a great state and built a prosperous life where human rights are a priority. In this regard, our main task is to study the work of Avloni at a time when radical renewal and creative work in all areas of life are carried out on a large scale.

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