



## "Opinions of Eastern thinkers on child rearing"

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### ABSTRACT

This article is about the bright ideas and opinions of Eastern thinkers, scholars, writers on the upbringing of children, their nature, their upbringing as a harmoniously developed generation. The article reflects the views of Eastern thinkers Alisher Navoi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Nasr Farobi, Mirzo Ulugbek, Nuriddin Abdurahman Jami, Yusuf Khas Khojib, Abdullah Avloni on the high moral qualities such as morality, honest work, true friendship and devotion. listed.

### Keywords:

Moral maturity, pedagogical perspective, parents, family, upbringing, pedagogical considerations.

From ancient times, ideas about human education have been reflected in folk proverbs and works of thinkers. Such qualities as honesty, respect for parents, education and upbringing are glorified in them.

Issues of education and upbringing have always occupied the minds of thinkers, writers and scientists. They have made a great contribution to the development of pedagogy with their views on the upbringing of children, their upbringing as harmoniously developed people. (1)

Alisher Navoi pays special attention to the strength and power of upbringing in the development of a child. She believes that as a result of upbringing, a child will grow up to be a useful and mature person. It is necessary to bring up a young child from a very young age. Discipline helps a person develop good habits and qualities. He argues that upbringing is one of the key factors in bringing up a person in relation to individuals, especially as a result of the spiritual influence of people on each other.

Describing the image of a man of enlightenment, Farobi said: Let him beware of evil deeds, let him know all the rules, let him be

knowledgeable and eloquent, let him respect the learned and the wise, let him not deprive himself of knowledge and the people of knowledge, let him have knowledge of all real material things».

It is clear from these ideas that Farobi paid special attention to the education of young people as perfect human beings, especially in the field of mental and moral education. He believed that knowledge and enlightenment should be decorated with good morals, otherwise without which the expected goal is not achieved, the child lacks maturity.

Ibn Sina expressed his valuable views on child rearing and methods of upbringing. Ibn Sina, in his views on the moral upbringing of the child, also speaks about the issues of housekeeping. Raising a child is the main goal and duty of a family parent. A parent who is able to correct his own shortcomings can be an educator. The most important tools in moral education are to encourage the child to have a one-on-one conversation without touching his or her pride.

Ibn Sina considers the formation of moral qualities in a child as an integral part of

labour, physical and mental upbringing, as a key factor in his development as a human being.

Mirzo Ulugbek is one of the great figures who made a worthy contribution to the development of pedagogical thought in Central Asia, bringing the science and culture of the peoples of Central Asia to the world stage. He placed great emphasis on the intellectual and enlightenment upbringing of the younger generation and encouraged them to acquire worldly knowledge. Only advanced science and culture believed in the perfection of human thinking.

According to the scientist, the environment in which a child is brought up plays an important role in stimulating his interest in learning. In the family, parents, especially educated parents, should pay special attention to the development of their children into real people.

In his pedagogical views, Mirzo Ulugbek pays special attention to the development of children who are physically healthy, well-versed in the military profession, brave and courageous. According to Ulugbek, in order for a person to be healthy and strong, he should exercise at an early age, and teachers should be fair and honest, so that there is no corruption and fraud in education.

The great poet and scholar, the great representative of Persian-Tajik classical literature Nuriddin Abdurahmon Jami left behind an immortal legacy of various sciences, literature, including pedagogy. He commented on educational issues in his works, especially in the prose work "Bakhoriston". In his works, Jami encourages young people to acquire knowledge. In his pedagogical views, he urges people to influence the oppressors with justice, kindness and wise words. (2)

According to Yusuf Khas Hajib, everyone should be worthy of society and grow up. To do this, he must receive the necessary education from birth. When thinking about the upbringing of a capable girl, she emphasizes the need to pay attention to their uniqueness. The upbringing of children must begin very early. Only then will they be prevented from giving in to their wrongdoing.

Yusuf Khas Khojib's work "Qutadg'u bilik" means knowledge, education that leads to happiness. 'u bilig' was compiled in accordance with the traditional order of composing a book in the pandnoma series in the East.

According to Yusuf Khas Hajib, everyone should be worthy of society and develop. To do this, he must receive the necessary upbringing from the day of birth. When he thinks about the upbringing of a capable girl, he emphasizes the need to pay attention to their unique characteristics. According to the scholar, the upbringing of children should begin very early. Only then will they be prevented from engaging in inappropriate behaviour.

If we pay attention to Ahmad Yugnaki's work "Hibat ul-haqayiq", in the chapters of the work, he mainly recognized the importance of knowledge, the harm of ignorance, language etiquette, the mortality of the world, generosity and greed, humility and the most important features of morality. The play says that the main sign of a person's perfection, like other educational and moral works, is his kindness. Therefore, in the play, the writer speaks about abstaining from language, which is a moral component, the consequences of loving the material world, generosity and greed, humility, avoidance of crime, the duties of impurity and honesty, distinguishing between them, faith and devotion. thinks about issues.

Thoughts on upbringing can also be found in Kaikovus's *The Nightmare*. As Kaikovus himself points out, a whole work is devoted to the upbringing of the cavalymen described in the last chapter.

"Kaikovus wrote all my thoughts and concepts in a book for you, and I knew every science, every profession, and every profession, and described them all in forty-four chapters," described the ways and means of perfection. The book provides a theory of education in the following areas, which should be mastered by young men:

1. About education.
2. About professions and various professions.
3. About physical maturity.

The *Nightmare* also places great emphasis on physical education, as can be seen in the chapters "On the Dhikr of Hunting," "On

the Dhikr of War," "On the Dhikr of Playing the Chavgon," "On the Dikr of the Conditions and Habits of Sipohsolar," and others. (3)

Abdulla Avloni's pedagogical views play an important role in the creation of the Uzbek national school today. There is a growing interest in an in-depth study of Avloni's creative heritage.

In his work, "Turkish Gulistan or Morality," he divides human behaviour into good and evil. In the first part, entitled "Good Behaviours," he described 31 virtues, and in the second part, called "Bad Behaviours," he described 20 virtues. Based on the views of the 'moral scholar', Avloni divides people's behaviour into good and bad behaviours, based on their self-discipline. While he includes virtues such as perseverance, delicacy, courage, discipline, conscience, and love of country, he sees vices such as anger, lust, and ignorance as signs of bad behaviour.

Abdullah Avloni expressed the following views on upbringing; "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster."

According to the preacher Al-Kashifi, the re-education of a person through education can increase mental capacity. According to his pedagogical views, Kashifi pays special attention to the development of independent thinking in children. Parents demand that teachers pay special attention to this issue. The family and the external environment play an important role in this. The child should be brought up to be honest, true to his word, and well-mannered.

Jalaliddin Davoni spoke about the importance of parents in raising children. According to him, the equal participation of both father and mother in the upbringing of the family helps the child to acquire a certain profession of good manners, food, clothing, which are the material basis of science and profession. must be attractive for the delivery of items and equipment.

Muslihiddin Sadi Sherozi, one of the great figures of Eastern classical literature, was born in 1184 in the city of Sheroz. According to Sadi, the family is the creator of the child's happiness, the foundation for the future. The

mainstay in the family is the father. She is a responsible educator. A father should bring up his children, teach them, teach them a trade, and train them physically.

According to Sadi's pedagogical view, a child can be gifted or disabled. Ability does not develop on its own. For its development it is necessary to bring up the child, if there is no upbringing, the child's abilities will disappear, and upbringing will be divided into 3 main - mental, delicate and physical labour. The author pays great attention to the task of raising a child to their parents, that is, family upbringing.

Kamil Khorezimi, one of the great representatives of the Uzbek social and literary life of the XIX century, in his works promoted the ideas of enlightenment, moral maturity and patriotism. He also expresses his pedagogical views on the integral unity of moral and ethical education.

According to Kamil Khorezimi, science, enlightenment should serve for the moral perfection of man, the development of social and spiritual life. Humility is a timeless, beautiful human quality. Those who possess these qualities are perfect people of dignity. Humility keeps a person from embarrassment from various unpleasantness.

The poet, historian, translator and even Munis Khorezmi advises not to give too much freedom to the language. He argues that excessive rhetoric can hit a person hard on the head.

The poet describes the quality of bad words and hurtful desires, and encourages people, including young people, not to talk to them. In his works, Munis Khorezmi urges the people to be just, conscious, educated, to stay away from ignorance, he believes that justice is beauty, peace and happiness. He encourages young people to communicate humbly and to respect them.

The ideas of education in the works of Munis Khorezmi are valuable not only for the period in which he lived, but also for the present.

Muhammad Riza Agahi's pedagogical views on his creative work are also highly valued. Agahi considers our national traditions to be one of the most beautiful qualities of hospitality. The etiquette of looking at a guest

with deep respect, waiting for a guest, and observing was reflected in Agahi's work, encouraging people to acquire this quality.

According to Agahi, distinguishing between friend and foe is very important for a person to find his place in life. According to him, the right word is that when people live a difficult life, they maintain the existence of the world, they live forever.

Agahi emphasizes the importance of education in the acquisition of knowledge and language. In his creative work, Muhammad Reza Agahi called on young people to serve the people, the country and society. He praised friendship, hospitality and moral beauty. Encourages people to be smart, to be honest.

Agahi's teachings are still valuable as pedagogical values. Mohlar's views on Nodira's views on man and nature reflect not only her personal feelings, but also her views on the role of national traditions in educating young people. In Nodira's views on education, the ideas of humanity - justice, fairness, the interests of the people - play an important role. Nodira believes that the essence of life is to build a building of goodness. He believes that whoever does good during his life will leave a bright memory in his life with these good deeds. In general, Nodira in her poems glorifies a well-rounded person. He gave many useful teachings on education.

Conditions have been created for the restoration and development of the national values of all peoples living in the land of Turkestan.

In successfully solving the problem of educating morally pure and mature people, it is important to study the spiritual wealth of our people, the scientific heritage and historical and educational experience of our ancestors, to apply their achievements in education. (4)

In short, the spiritual, moral and ethical ideas of Eastern thinkers were at the center. Our scholars are well aware of the importance of these in the education and upbringing of children. Nowadays, it is expedient to use the knowledge of this period to further increase the spiritual, moral, benevolent and literate generation of the younger generation. They should increase their knowledge by reading the

works of such great scholars as Ulugbek, Abdurahmon Jami, Kaykovus.

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