



## The Impact of Abdullah Avlani’s Literary Work on Youth Development

**G’aniyeva Nozanin  
G’ayratovna**

Teacher at Bukhara State Pedagogical institute

**ABSTRACT**

This article is about Abdulla Avlani, who has a place in the history of Uzbek pedagogy, has written a lot of scientific works and books about child education and its features. The main content of the article is the use and application of the literature left by Avlani in educational science.

**Keywords:**

Abdulla Avlani, education, methodology, government, jadid, enlightenment, "first teacher", "second teacher" "Turkish Gulistan or morality

Abdullah Avlani was a well-known and significant figure in Uzbek national culture during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He was also a prominent advocate of jadidism and an enlightened poet, journalist, scientist, playwright, statesman, and public figure. In addition to founding new schools and providing novel approaches to help students in such institutions overcome their literacy gaps, he pioneered in the fields of reading and teaching. As an experienced teacher, he has left a lasting impression on the history of the Uzbek people by carrying out significant educational tasks including teaching both Eastern and Western languages.

He was one of the first people in our nation to be appointed professor and the "father" of Uzbek pedagogy. One of the most significant and pertinent topics of the modern era is the study of Abdullah Avlani's legacy. An order "on additional measures to further study the legacy of victims of repression and perpetuate their memory" was signed by the president of state on October 8, 2020. The decree reads as follows: "preserving the names and memories of public

and state figures, scientists, artists, and writers, as well as thousands of our fellow citizens who have been brutally suppressed by the Muslim regime in this day and age, when international threats are increasing."

Teaching our young generation to love and be loyal to our homeland and people is still an urgent task, especially in light of the growing global risks and the importance of realising national identity and restoring our true history. They have set an example of courage and perseverance in this regard. Abdullah Avlani is an educator who places a high value on a child's upbringing and ethics. According to him, a child's social surroundings, family dynamics, and the individuals in their immediate vicinity have a significant impact on the moral characteristics that they possess. Young people are positively impacted by decent men who have established authentic human morals in themselves and provide a foundation for their development as kind, pure. The literary piece "Turkish Gulistan or ethics" is an instructive and moral masterpiece. Science "calls for good, discourages evil" in humanity, as the book

considers. According to Abdullah Avloni, raising children may be divided into the following four sections: 1. "The time of upbringing", 2. "Physical education", 3. "Education of thought", 4. Examines the significance of "moral education" and its implications. The section "the time of upbringing" states that everyone must enter this field of labour, including parents, teachers, the government, and others, and that rearing must begin at a young age. "Al-qilb nurture is a National, Social Work, Not a private work, and it is believed that the progress of each people depends in many ways on the upbringing of generations, to be powerful of states, to be either life or life for us, or salvation or disaster." Raising the body is one of the most crucial requirements, according to Avloni, for it to possess knowledge, morality, and common sense. "The most important thing for a person is that their physique is robust and healthy. Because one needs a strong, ill body to read, shoot, study, and teach." While Abdullah Avlani makes a plea to parents on the need of physical education in rearing a healthy kid, he specifically addresses the two pillars of upbringing are family and formal education. An appropriately focused family upbringing lays the groundwork for the subsequent phase. Conversely, an unfocused family upbringing somewhat reverses the educational progress made in the classroom and has a detrimental impact on the child's upbringing. Abdullah Avloni offers a fresh perspective on the bond between a father and daughter. He opposes any form of discipline that affects the child's ego, offends him, hurts their feelings, or is burdensome to them spiritually. In addition to showing the kid affection and skillful guidance, one must also use persuasion to ensure that the youngster understands his responsibility.

It is demonstrated that a child's upbringing is greatly influenced by his surroundings and the circumstances in which he lives: "Who performs the parenting? Does it have a registration? The query is raised. In response to this query, "first domestic upbringing." This is the primary assignment. Madrasa and secondary school education. This is an assignment from the government, a parent, a teacher, a mudarris, and "and when we answer,

a person says," what Mothers Say what you will, knucklehead moms with a buck's head? Where do they take the education they lack from them? This word will burn a man's bosom and break his heart. Adib contends, however, that education is a comprehensive process: "Even though teaching and training differ slightly, they are similar in that one recognises the other, and one's body is enhanced by one's soul." The information was harvested from birth till death. This hadith, according to Sharif, provides evidence for us. "The happiness of every nation, the peace, and the comfort of the states depend on the good upbringing of young people," stated one of the hukamos. It is appropriate to note that Abdullah Avlani states that "the benefits of science are so great that it is impossible to fulfil what is described" when discussing the practical significance of science. It delivers us from the ignorance's gloom. He brings humanity, culture, and knowledge into the world, wards off evil and corrupt activities, and exhibits decent behaviour. According to him, science can only serve society and make people thankful if everyone who has learned it can use it in their daily lives. He praises those who can put their knowledge into practice, referring to them as intelligent individuals and competent practitioners of their field. The essential elements of Adib's perspective on scientific activity remain relevant in contemporary times. The book "Turkish Gulistan or ethics" has developed as a helpful resource for educators and psychics alike. The piece considers morality as a science that "repulses evil, a science that calls for good." Morals are a collection of actions. And a person's behaviour is how their goodness or laziness manifests itself. As a result, every action embodies either bitterness and pessimism or avarice and Highness. They are separated into good and evil in this regard. However, they do not appear or develop spontaneously in every individual. Some claim that their creation requires a specific environment and upbringing.

Abdullah Avlani's viewpoint on assessing a person's degree of moral and spiritual growth is also important. According to Adib, the word refers to the extent and calibre of a person's knowledge in both science and grace. The wise

men are aware of a person's thoughts and intentions when speaking, as well as their knowledge, strength, and word worth. -he makes an argument. In his writings, Abdullah Avloni discusses a variety of moral and spiritual attributes. Specifically, "authenticity is expressed in the work and authenticated in the word." The arrogant human leaves in harmony, while the blooming garden departs in morality.

## References

1. Mirziyoyev.Sh.M "Erkin va farovon, demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz". O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti lavozimiga kirishish tantanali marosimiga bag'ishlangan Oliy Majlis palatalarining qo'shma majlisidagi nutq /. - Toshkent: «O'zbekiston», 2016. -56 b.
2. Mirziyoyev.Sh.M O'qituvchilar va murabbiylar kuniga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi. 2020-yil, 30-sentabr.
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning "Qatag'on qurbonlarining merosini yanada chuqur o'rganish va ular xotirasini abadiylashtirishga doir qo'shimcha choratadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Farmoyishi 2020-yil 8-oktyabr, F-5598-son
4. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 31-dekabrda "Uzluksiz ma'naviy tarbiya konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash va uni amalga oshirish choratadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 1059-sonli Qarori
5. Shayx Abdulaziz Mansur: Qur'oni Karim: ma'nolarining tarjimasini va tafsiri-Toshkent-2021
6. Abdulla Avloniy "Turkiy Guliston yoxud axloq". Fan va texnologiya-2016
7. Abdulla Avloniy Turkiy guliston yoxud axloq. -Toshkent: "O'qituvchi", 1992.
8. Abdulla Avloniy Birinchi muallim. - T., 1915.
7. Abdulla Avloniy(Jadid adabiyoti namoyondalari) - yurt qayg'usi haqida bebaho asarlar- "Zabarjad media"-2023
- 10.Mamanazarov.S.Sh Mamlakatimizda yangi uyg'onish davri- uchinchi renessans poydevorini yaratish borasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar ERUS jurnali 7-avgust 2023-yil 7-maxsus son 110-115-b.
8. Musinova, Rakhmatova Mekhriniso. "DEVELOPING CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE." Integration Conference on Integration of Pragmalinguistics, Functional Translation Studies and Language Teaching Processes. 2023.
9. G'ayratovna, G'aniyeva Nozanin. "JADID LITERATURE EXPONENTS." Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования 9.3 (2023): 94-102.
10. Mohigul, Jamolova. "Characteristics of Mythological Worlds and their Impact on Human Consciousness." Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities 7 (2022): 4-6.
11. Джамолова, Мохигул. "METHODS OF DEVELOPING THE CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS THROUGH FAIRY TALES." Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари/Актуальные проблемы социально-гуманитарных наук/Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences. 4.3 (2024)

