

## The Importance of The Spiritual Heritage of Uzbek Enlighteners in the Education of Youth

Sharipova Oqibat Aminjonovna  
Kokand state pedagogical institute

\*\*\*

**Abstract:** The article discusses the role of young people and their spirituality, the spiritual heritage of Uzbek enlighteners in the process of spiritual maturity. At the same time, the attitude of President Sh.M.Mirziyoev to the spiritual heritage of Uzbek enlighteners is given. Adaptation to water scarcity in Central Asia needs to be carried out jointly by all countries in the Central Asian region. According to the resolution, a number of measures have been developed to strengthen the protection of rivers, reservoirs, reservoirs and all sources of water supply from the harmful effects of industry, construction, transport, agriculture and other facilities.

**Keywords:** Spirituality, enlightenment, youth, education, Uzbek enlighteners, worldview, nationality, spiritual heritage, spiritual worldview.

### The main part

One of the most pressing issues today is the development of spirituality. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev also regularly pays great attention to this issue in his reports.

The formation of an independent worldview of young people plays an important role in the social, economic and political life of society. At the same time, it is important that the process of understanding national identity today covers all walks of life and becomes a major force in overcoming problematic situations.

In order to form a healthy worldview in our youth, we must first of all try to arouse in them the desire for knowledge, study, research. In the context of globalism, it is natural that there will be attempts to mislead our children and take them to foreign countries. We need to realize that our main task is to fight against the forces that distract them with various deceptions, false promises. To do this, we must first raise the morale of our youth, protect them from various information attacks in today's information age, and contribute to their full acquisition of ideological immunity. We must protect our children from malicious intentions and never allow them to be distracted by various deceptions.

In this regard, the First President IA Karimov expressed the following views: "Every parent in this world, first of all, lives with good intentions, such as raising, bringing up and housing their children. Especially the childhood of the Uzbek people, their love for their children, their devotion in this regard deserves all praise. Today, we all deeply understand that only physically and spiritually mature young people, educated on a modern basis, able to compete with their peers in the world, will be able to continue the work we have started and take it to a new level." [1]

Indeed, our young people can achieve success in all areas, whether it is learning the secrets of science, acquiring modern knowledge and skills, information and communication technologies, the use of the Internet. The main task before us in this area is to form a culture of Internet use among our youth, even in the use of the Internet. To do this, we have a huge task ahead of us, which is to provide our children with a comprehensive and healthy upbringing and the right education. In

carrying out this task sincerely and responsibly, it is expedient that we refer to our past, our history, the high spiritual heritage of our great scholars. At the same time, we need to form a culture of Internet use among our youth. At the same time, it is necessary to bring up young people who are closely connected with their lives, their destiny and the destiny of the motherland. Using the spiritual heritage of our great scholars, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, and Ibn Sina, it is possible to bring up young people with a healthy mindset and an independent outlook. They were followed by the period of the "National Awakening" (the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century).

The full restoration of the huge, invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage created by our ancestors over the centuries from the first days of independence is interpreted as an important task that has risen to the level of state policy. Indeed, during the Soviet era, for some reason, the works of Uzbek enlighteners were interpreted only one-sidedly. The works of our classic writers are now being reinterpreted from a universal point of view. The literary and artistic heritage of Zokirjon Kholmuhhammad oglu Furkat, one of the great representatives of Uzbek classical literature, is no exception.

Thanks to independence, a new attitude to Furkat's personality and his work emerged. A new analysis of scientific views on the poet's work has begun. It is no exaggeration to say that the national spirit in his poems has now found its true expression.

The study of Furkat's work can be seen to have intensified since the 1930s. Furkat is one of the most versatile writers. The poet's works aimed at raising enlightenment and spirituality are noteworthy. The most pressing issue today is to make the younger generation educated, spiritual and enlightened. The poet also wants the younger generation to be educated and prioritizes the study of science over everything else.

Furkat was an example to those around him in terms of demeanor, politeness, and even dress. The reason is that people sometimes call Furkat a

"puppet master": Furkat always dresses neatly and cleanly. He had a white-yellow face, a larger body, and a neat and clean dress." [2]

The attitude to our spiritual heritage also plays an important role in the work of our Uzbek enlightener Abdullah Avloni. Especially his thoughts on our mother tongue are proof of our point. In the words of Abdullah Avloni, "The mirror life of every nation that shows its existence in the world is its language and literature. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation." [3]

Mahmudhoja Behbudi also supports these views. Behbudi understands that one of the most important factors in saving the nation from destruction and developing our native language is to wake the people of Turkestan from their slumber. "In order for a scholar to be modern," says Behbudi, "it is necessary for children to be literate, first of all, in Muslim literacy, and then in the regular schools of our government, after learning the language of our nation." [4]

Distinguished President Sh.M.Mirziyoev also pays special attention to the views of Uzbek enlighteners. "I would like to recall the words of the great scholar Ishakhon Ibrat, who at the beginning of the twentieth century compiled a dictionary in six languages - Uzbek, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Turkish and Russian: let them be pampered in their eyes and show respect. "Loyalty to one's language is a national affair."

I don't think there is any need to comment on these words. "[5] In particular, a draft "Procedure for the use and consumption of water" was developed and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for consideration. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, in cooperation with the State Committee for Nature Protection, developed a project on "Procedure for issuing permits for special use and special consumption of water" and submitted it to the relevant ministries and departments for approval.

The views of the enlighteners in the socio-political sphere are also of special importance in enriching

the spiritual worldview of our youth today. Enlightenment has always been one of the most important stages in the development of social thought. In order for our youth to acquire spiritual and enlightenment knowledge, they must be acquainted with the essence of the views of Uzbek enlighteners in the socio-political sphere and be able to solve global problems with their healthy independent thinking.

A separate group of enlightened intellectuals was much more organized, always in personal contact with each other, and corresponded with each other. In order to properly form the independent worldview of young people, it is important to adapt the heritage of the Enlightenment to new goals, and in this, first of all, "liberalism, unconditional confidence in the unparalleled intelligence and power of the people, a clear sense of the great importance of science in human development." The views of the enlighteners, which are also related to Islam, are of special importance in shaping the worldview of young people. Since the second half of the 19th century, representatives of the Turkestan Awakening have supported the ideology that has been prevalent in the country since the Middle Ages. The mind is also a divinely explained phenomenon on the ground of religion for the enlightened. Abdullah Avloni wrote: "In the shadow of the intellect and understanding given to man by his Lord, he is protected from harm and oppression. It is the mind of the people who have captured the animals of the earth, tied them around their necks, and put the ends of the ropes in their hands." [6]

As continued by Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat writes: "The greatest of the blessings of Allah is the

intellect, which has made people inevitable and honorable among the creatures." [7]

Thus, we can see and be convinced that the role of the spiritual heritage of the Uzbek enlighteners in shaping the independent worldview of young people is invaluable.

#### REFERENCES:

1. I.A.Karimov. Serving for the happiness and great future of our motherland is the highest happiness. Uzbekistan 2015.- P.253-254.
2. A.Abdug'ofurov. Zokirjon Furqat.-T .: Fan 1977.-B.101.
3. Abdulla Avloni. Turkish gulistan or ethics.-T .: Teacher, 1967-B39.
4. Sh.M.Mirziyoev. From national revival to national growth. (Vol. 4) - T .: Uzbekistan. 2020.-B.171.
5. 5.Abdulla Avloni. Selected works. 2 volumes. Volume 2 T., "Spirituality" 1998.-P.41.
6. Fitrat. The way of salvation. T., "Sharq" 2001.- P.15.
7. Shomurotov, Sharofiddin Shukurjon Ogli. "The Need For Formation of Knowledge on The Effective Use Of Water Resources in Young People in The Process of Globalization.(In The Example Of The Aral Sea)." (2021).
8. SHOMUROTOV S. S. O. FIRST STEPS FOR MODERNIZATION OF WATER FARMING IN THE REPUBLIC: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES //Euro-Asia Conferences. – 2021. – T. 4. – №. 1. – C. 152-155