

Humanitarian Ideas and Education of Youth in the Khojagan-Naqshbandi

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ABSTRACT

The article substantiates the need to conduct research on the ideas of humanity in the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect, their importance in education and their practical application. In the VIII-XI centuries in Central Asia the theoretical and practical bases of mysticism were formed, from the XII century various sects appeared. Among them is the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect, which condemns secularism and promotes humanity, patriotism and hard work.

KEYWORDS: *mysticism, teachings, khojagon-naqbandiyya, humanities, education and upbringing, inheritance, teacher-student, method, methodology.*

Today, our country is in a period of great changes, the foundations of the strategic development of our country are being laid. "At a time when the glorious power of our people is in full swing, the foundation is being laid in Uzbekistan for a new revival - the Third Renaissance" [1]. In carrying out this work, we must first identify the priorities that lie ahead. One such task is undoubtedly the education of young people. Given the current processes of globalization in the education of young people, the heritage of our ancestors, which is a solid foundation of our identity and has a worthy place in world civilization, is the primary theoretical and practical basis. "The unique and unique scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors must become a vital program for us. This immortal heritage will always be with us and will always give us strength and inspiration" [2].

It is known that Sufi scholars, along with many other scholars, played a significant role in the emergence of the first renaissance in Central Asia. Indeed, the scientific and cultural heritage of Central Asia is in many ways related to mysticism.

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Unfortunately, during the former Soviet Union, our people, our nation were separated from this great heritage of our ancestors, they were not paid attention to, if necessary, they were severely criticized. However, after the independence of our country, a lot of work has been done to study the heritage of our ancestors, to widely promote their creative ideas. In particular, great work has been done on the study of the teachings of the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect, the life of the representatives of this sect and its transmission to our people. In 1993, the 675th anniversary of Bahauddin Naqshband, in 2003 the 900th anniversary of the birth of Abduhaliq Gijduvani, and in 2004 the 600th anniversary of Khoja Ahror Wali were widely celebrated. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the center of the memorial complex Bahauddin Naqshband" (May 27, 2004). The center has been publishing the Naqshbandi magazine since 2008. On August 30, 2010 in the complex "Bukhara Cultural Center" was opened the monument "Old and Eternal Bukhara".

In 2017, Imam Termizi and Imam Bukhari International Research Centers, the Center for Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan and the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan were established. In

November 2017, the scientific schools of hadith and kalam in Samarkand region, the scientific school of aqeedah in Kashkadarya region and the school of Islamic law in Fergana region, the scientific school of mysticism at the Mir Arab Higher Madrasah in Bukhara were opened. In September-October 2018, the 915th anniversary of the birth of Abduhaliq Fijduvani and the 700th anniversary of the birth of Bahauddin Naqshband were widely celebrated. As part of the program to declare Bukhara the capital of culture of the Islamic world in 2020, works inherited from the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect, books about them, research materials on the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect were published.

It is obvious that a lot of work has been done to study the history and teachings of the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect. However, the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect has not become the object of complex and systematic research from the methodological point of view, that is, from the point of view of inculcating the ideas of humanity in the minds and consciousness of today's youth.

Accordingly, first of all, to improve the enlightenment and cultural development of the state and society on the basis of national values, to realize the intellectual potential of our people and to raise the spiritual and intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of the younger generation. The goal of achieving this requires a pedagogical approach to the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect [3].

Second, in order to strengthen and develop the system of national, cultural and social values, the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect strives for high morality, patriotism, diligence, justice, mutual respect, honesty, compassion, loyalty, fidelity to promises, conscientiousness, responsibility, trustworthiness, pedagogical maturity. and should be studied on the basis of a socio-philosophical approach.

Thirdly, one of the most urgent tasks is the systematic analysis of teacher-student relations in the Khojagan-Naqshbandi series, the synthesis of the best aspects of it and its implementation in practice today.

Fourth and most importantly, it is necessary to inculcate in the minds of young people the ideas of humanity in the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect, to develop mechanisms, methods and methodology for the transformation of their hearts into a higher value.

During the period of independence, special attention was paid to the study of our national spiritual heritage on the basis of new thinking and its use for the strategic development of society. It is known that the theoretical foundations of national spiritual values, views on the promotion of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and civil society have long been developed in the works of Eastern thinkers. They still serve as important scientific, theoretical and spiritual sources. Also, the priority idea of the works of President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev is characterized by the development of the spiritual and moral foundations of our national statehood.

N.Kamilov, U.Uvatov, A.Yakubov, I.Usmanov, I.Haqqul, K.Rahimov, G.Razzokov, B.Nazarov, A.Razzokov, H.Homidiy, S.Sayfulloh, S.Bukhari, G.Navrozova, D.Akobirova created a number of scientific monographs, articles and journalistic works. However, the mechanisms and methodology of inculcating the ideas of humanity in the minds and hearts of young people in the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect have not been studied as a separate subject of scientific research. Therefore, it is necessary to study the educational nature of the ideas of humanity in the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect and to develop a theoretical and methodological basis for their use in education [4].

At the same time, to analyze the content and basic concepts of humanitarian ideas in the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect, to reveal the importance of humanitarian ideas in the Khojagan-Naqshbandi sect in the education of young people today, to study teacher-student relations, educational methods on a scientific basis [5]. Demonstration of mechanisms for the current application of the ideas of humanity in the Naqshbandi sect in education, the development of proposals and recommendations

on modern methods of using the ideas of the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect in the education of young people.

If these tasks are fulfilled, first of all, the ideas of humanity in the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect will be studied in terms of pedagogy, methodology, principles of social philosophy. Second, the role of the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect in the value system is revealed. Third, the role of humanitarian ideas in the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect in the national and universal moral system is studied. Fourth, the teaching methods of the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect are analyzed from the point of view of general pedagogy. Fifth, pedagogical and social mechanisms for the promotion of humanitarian ideas in the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect, their application in the education of young people will be developed. Sixth, a pedagogical methodology of humanistic ideas in the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect will be created.

The results of this research will serve as an additional source for the social sciences and humanities of the general secondary, secondary special and higher education system in educating the younger generation as harmoniously developed people. It will also be used as a source in the development of tourism, in particular, by tourists, guides and enthusiasts visiting the tombs of the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sects. At the same time, the scientific community, researchers, scientists can use the results of this research as a theoretical source for future scientific research.

In short, the scientific study of the ideas of humanity in the Khojagon-Naqshbandi sect, their educational essence, their role in solving practical problems has both social, pedagogical, theoretical and practical significance.

Transliteration:

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