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THE EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF NAVOI'S DOCTRINE

Annotation: It is well known that upbringing can always exist only in close connection with education. Because in the process of education and knowledge, not only the knowledge of the younger generation increases, but also the development of spiritual and moral qualities. Therefore, from time immemorial, our ancestors considered knowledge, education and upbringing, which are invaluable resources, as the main condition and guarantee of human perfection and development of the nation.

Keywords: Interdependence of Education and Training; use of ancestral works and experiences; the level of knowledge of the younger generation of the works of our ancestors; The essence of Navoi's teaching; Educational significance of Navoi's doctrine;

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NAVOIY TALIMOTINING TARBIYAVIY AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Malumki tarbiya hamma vaqt talim bilan chambarchas bog'liq holdagina mavjud bo'la oladi. Chunki talim va malumot olish jarayonida yosh avlodning nafaqat bilimi ko'payibgina qolmasdan ,balki ma'naviy- ahloqiy sifatlarning xam qaror topishi tezlashadi. Shu sababli ,azaldan ota-bobolarimiz bebaxo boylik bo'lmish ilmu-marifat,talim va tarbiyani inson kamoloti va millat ravnaqining eng asosiy sharti va garovi deb bilganlar.

Kalit so'zlar: Tarbiya va Talimning bog'liqligi; ajdodlar asarlari va tajribalaridan foydalanish; yosh avlodning ajdodlarimiz asarlarini bilish darajasi; Navoiy talimotining mohiyati; Navoiy talimotining tarbiyaviy ahamiyati;

Muhtaram yurtboshimiz tabiri bilan aytganda "Talim- tarbiya tizimini va shu asosda ongni o'zgartirmasdan turib , manaviyatni rivojlantirib bo'lmaydi. Shu bois bu sohada yuzaki,rasmiy yondashuvga ,puhta o'ylanmagan ishlarga mutlaqo yo'l qo'yib bo'lmaydi".[1]

Ayni masala so'nggi besh-olti yilda mamlakatimizda milliy tarbiyani amalga oshiradigan o'quv tashkilotlari va umumtalim maktablarining moddiy-texnik bazasini mustahkamlashga etiborni qaratish eng muhim va jiddiy masalaga aylandi [2]. Aslini olganda,bugun talim markazlarimizda keng miqyosda tashkil etilayotgan "Tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga molik" darslardan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad ham shu.

Mazkur darslarni yoshlarga o'rgatishda buyuk allomalarimiz hamda ilmiy xorijiy metodlardan foydalanishimiz maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.[3] Buning uchun esa ular qoldirgan boy ilmiy adabiy merosini chuqurroq o'rganish va ajdodlar xotirasini yosh avlod ongiga singdira olish talab etiladi . Bu borada o'rganish zarur bo'lgan ilmiy-adabiy metodlar va Buyuk ajdodlarimiz juda ham ko'p.[4]

Shu maqsadda talaba yoshlar o'rtasida "Ajdodlarimizning asarlarini o'rganganmisiz " mavzusida so'rovnoma o'tkazishga erishdik. Bu so'rovnomaga ko'ra qariyb barcha talabalar Alisher Navoiy ,Lutfiy ,Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur asarlarini aniq aytib bera olsalar , 45% yoshlar

Ishoqhon To'ra Ibrat ega ekanliklari malum bo'ldi.Biz ko'rganimizdek buyuk ajdodimiz Alisher Navoiy asarlari barcha yoshlarimizning qalblaridan joy egallab kelgani malum bo'ldi. Mir Alisher Navoiy hazratlari G'azal mulkinig sultoni deb tariflangan buyuk shoir. Alisher Navoiy bobomiz nafaqat shoirlik bilan balki o'z davrining hukmdori bo'lmish Umarshayx Mirzoning vaziri ham bo'lgan va Umarshayx Mirzoning odilona qarorlar qabul qilishiga yordam bergan buyuk mutafakkirdir . Manaviyat, axloq, tarbiya, madaniyzt, tamaddun, tafakkur va shu doiradagi shu kabi boshqa tushunchalar insonning insoniyligini

ifoda etuvchi tushunchalar uning o'zligini , insoniy taraqqiyotini namayon qiladigan tushunchalar hisoblanadi . Manaviyat va ahloqiy tarbiya masalalariga Sharqda azaldan jiddiy qaralgan. Sharqona odob-ahloq mezonlari sharq kishisining kundalik hayoti tartib qoidalarini belgilangan. Bunday diniy va dunyoviy hayot uygunliklariga alohida ahamiyat berilgan . Bu "Quron"dan keyingi musulmonlar hayotini tartibga soluvchi muhim manba - Xadislarda ham o'z ifodasini topgan . Jumladan, xadislarda ilm va olimlar juda yuqori darajaga ko'tarib baholanadi. Bobomizning eng buyuk asarlaridan biri bo'lmish "Xamsa"si dunyoni larzaga keltirgan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.[5]

Hazrat Navoiy:

Tuxum yerga tushib chechak bo'ldi

Qurt jondin kechib ipak bo'ldi

Lola tuhumcha g'ayrating yo'qmi

Pilla qurticha ximmating yo'qmi

Alisher Navoining "Xamsa"si besh dostonga bo'lingan doston hisoblanadi, bular "Hayrat ulabror" , "Farhod va Shirin", "Layli va Majnun", "Saba'i sayyor", "Saddi Iskandariy" to'plamlaridan iboratdir. "Xamsa"(arab.-besh) hozirgi yosh avlod vakillari uchun judaham katta va oson ilmiy- metodiy qo'llanma hisoblanadi. Alisher Navoining bu asari hamma vaqtlarda ham o'z davrining durdona asari hisoblangani va har qaysi vaqtda ham insoniylik ,O'zaro mehr- oqibat tuyg'ulari barcha vaqtlarda ham o'z qadr qimmatini saqlab qolaveradi. Biz Alisher Navoining asarlaridan butun bir tarbiya hamda manaviyat darslarini tashkil etishda dasturi amal bo'la oladi deyish mumkin.

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