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SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF ALISHER NAVOI AND ITS INFLUENCE ON YOUTH EDUCATION

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ANNOTATION
This article examines the essence of the spiritual heritage of the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi and its impact on the education of the young generation in the spirit of tolerance, tolerance, social justice and the exaltation of the spiritual qualities of the individual. In the treatises "Farhad and Shirin," "The Wall of Iskandar," he showed the greatness of man, his ability to love his people, all people, regardless of their nationality.
KEY WORDS: *spiritual heritage, youth education, tolerance, social justice, tolerance, increase of spiritual culture.*

DISCUSSION

In the modern realities of socio-economic and political instability, the growth of social stratification and tension in society, the decay of moral values, the decline in the level of spiritual culture, the problem of relationships between people is aggravated. In this regard, issues related to the development of tolerance acquire special significance and relevance.

The growing attention to the problem of tolerance is caused, first of all, by the fact that recently, ongoing conflicts and processes between countries of the world, aggravated relations between social groups, peoples of different cultures, religions become the main cause of death of people, which emphasizes the timely study of this problem . The Republic of Uzbekistan is a multinational and multiconfessional country, and therefore the education of tolerance, peacefulness, religious tolerance and the prevention of terrorism and extremism today are of particular importance and relevance.

International practice defines the development of tolerance as a necessary condition for communication between people with different psychological characteristics, different cultures, ethnic and interfaith groups. This trend is reflected in the "Declaration of the Principles of Tolerance", signed in November 1995 by 185 Member States of UNESCO, including our country. The document states that "tolerance means respect, acceptance and a correct understanding of the diversity of cultures, forms of expression and manifestation of human personality." [6] The cultivation of tolerance at the level of individual and public consciousness is a necessary condition for the education of a moral person.

In modern conditions, the formation of tolerance should not only be the task of spiritual and moral education of society, but one of the priority areas for ensuring the national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

A great contribution to the formation and development of tolerance among young people is called upon to play the invaluable heritage of our people, which is a source of spiritual purification and exaltation of the individual. A great contribution to the development of ideas about a tolerant attitude in society was made by our great thinkers, among whom are Farabi, Ibn Sino, Beruni, Navoi.

The invaluable works of Alisher Navoi were written by him in different languages - Farsi and Uzbek, which is also proof of the poet's tolerance and friendly attitude to the two great languages and two great nations - Tajik and Uzbek. Yes, and Navoi himself was a role model - he made friends with the great representative of the Tajik people Abdurahman Jami, who became for him a spiritual mentor and senior friend.

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In his works, Navoi pointed out that all people are equal to each other from birth, regardless of whether it is a ruler or a simple hard worker:

Like everyone, you are dust and doomed to the earth,

Like everyone else, you are a bunch of darkness, not light in the darkness ... [3, p. 51]

And therefore, calls on rulers, government officials, and rich people to help people with low incomes in every way, encouraging generosity and patronage in every possible way. He appreciated the generosity of people, comparing it with the fruitful tree of the human garden. Generosity, according to Navoi - "the stormy sea of the land of man, or rather, the precious pearls of the bottom of the sea." [1, p.150] Navoi himself can be fully called a philanthropist who invested a lot of money in the development of human capital, realizing that this will certainly bear fruit. And during the life of Navoi, he saw the fruits of his activity in the work of Kamoliddin Bekzod, the historians of Mirkhond and Honda.

In the treatises "Farhad and Shirin," "The Wall of Iskandar," he showed the greatness of man, his ability to love his people, all people, regardless of their nationality. It is no coincidence that Navoi's hateful attitude to bloody wars, as a humanist, he wholeheartedly wished for all peoples to live in peace, friendship and good. Farhad - Uyghur, Shirin - Armenian, Shapur - Iranian, Masud and Farrukh - Indians, Leili - Arabian, Majnun - Arab, Iskandar, Arasta and Aflatun - Greeks, Pliny - Roman - all these heroes who are very dear to Navoi.

His hero Farhad tirelessly works for the good of the Armenian people, being himself a Uyghur, Iskandar seeks to help foreign nations in order to free them from the yoke of monsters. Shirin, being an Armenian, loves Farhad with a heart of a stranger to his people.

Navoi called on all nations to live in peace and mutual understanding, he often acted as a diplomat, reconciling fathers and sons, mired in long wars in the struggle for the throne. The boundless love for his people and homeland did not in the least prevent the poet from treating other peoples with great respect and warmth. He glorified and glorified friendship between nations regardless of where they live, what language they speak, what race they belong to, and what their religion is. He believed that this friendship enriches, ennobles peoples:

Understand, people of the whole earth: enmity is a bad thing,

Live in friendship with each other - there is no better destiny. [5, p. 29]

Alisher Navoi himself, through his socio-political and creative activities, contributed to friendship, which is an excellent expression and symbol of the centuries-old brotherhood of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples.

In modern conditions, higher education institutions are called upon to realize the most important task of educating future specialists of those moral qualities that will ensure the successful development of highly qualified specialists.

It should be especially noted that in the formation of moral qualities and in the upbringing of the future generation a great role is played by the works of the great thinkers of our people, who, through their creations, made a great contribution to the treasury of world culture.

Of great importance for the formation of moral and spiritual qualities of youth is the socio-political heritage of Alisher Navoi. The great poet, thinker, prominent statesman of Navoi glorified himself and his country by putting all his talent, strength and knowledge at the service of the people, progress. He was a passionate accuser, a ruthless critic of feudal society, oppression and social injustice of modern society.

Alisher Navoi, living in a very difficult time, waged the most vigorous struggle for the unification of the country into a single centralized state; for the cessation and prevention of civil strife, for the improvement of the life of the working people, for the spread of education in the country. His services to history, to his people are not limited to this. Alisher Navoi left us a rich creative heritage - more than thirty major works, which are the best examples of the creation of human genius, both in form and in content. In them, the poet with amazing skill glorifies the true human qualities and aspirations: friendship, love, freedom, equality, happiness.

The political views of the thinker are complex and contradictory in the same way as his era. However, in his legacy, along with idealistic thoughts, the most progressive ideas that belong to the present and the future coexist extremely rarely.

Political views of A. Navoi are revealed in the poem "The Wall of Iskandar", in which the sociopolitical ideals of the thinker about a just state are laid out in a concentrated form. Another widely known poem, "Farhad and Shirin," is notable for the fact that it comprehensively glorifies the true, noble features of a person - friendship, love, hard work, heroism, modesty, honesty.

The greatness of the genius of Navoi lies in the fact that noting the importance and necessity of showing mercy and generosity, at the same time he urges people to live not with the hope for the generosity of the rich, but to try to achieve something in life themselves. Undoubtedly, to be generous and merciful means to have high moral qualities, but if a person tries to earn his living by honest work, to achieve prosperity in this way, in this case the person

Navoi in his poem in a story about Hatama Thai describes precisely these high moral qualities that should be inherent in every person in society as an example of an old man who refuses the bounty of a rich man in favor of his hard but noble work, which he earns for his life:

Believe me: my hard work is not harder will enjoy the results of his activities and will be happy in the end.

Than the yoke of your gratitude.
And it's better for me to get dirhams
How to get a flock from Hatam! [1, p. 79]

Of great interest is the poet's works such as Mahbubul-Kulub, Munshoat, and Wakfiya, in which he expresses his hatred of the feudal state, the shah, and the clergy. In the poem Confusion of the Righteous, Navoi addresses the nature of human relations in society. The poem reflects the holistic system of worldviews of the poet. At its center is the attitude of the thinker to man, his concept of humanism, ideas about justice, the great mission of good and peace.

In Beloved Hearts, the poet exposes the genuine, explicit face of the clergy, officials, thieves, and fraudsters. In this poem, the role of the working people, the simple peasant, is magnified. In his famous "Letters" addressed to a friend, Shah Hussein Baykar, specific practical advice is given that, according to Navoi, will strengthen and centralize state power, expand and improve educational activities in the country.

The path to perfection is long and thorny, not everyone can achieve this cherished goal, but still the poet urges everyone to embark on this path, because a person, having traveled such a difficult path, will eventually reach the truth:

Lucky man! Let it drop under the sun,
The ocean of knowledge is enclosed in it!
He studied all the sciences in the world,
He spoke in all languages.
He is the soul embracing the world
He is a drop reflecting the world. [1, 139]

The great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi in his immortal works expressed ideas about a perfect person, an ideal society and a just ruler. His views on humanism, spirituality and morality, wise advice on the need to master knowledge, a profession have not lost their relevance and educational significance from those times to the present day. The ideas of Alisher Navoi are called upon to develop among our youth the principles of humanism, love for the motherland, selflessness, the struggle for justice

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