



SPIRITUAL AND MORAL HERITAGE OF THE HADITH SCHOLARS OF THE EAST

Nabiev Islom

Master of Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

E-mail:islom-nabiyev@mail.ru

Annotation

This article is based on the development of proposals and recommendations related to the formation of spiritual and moral education of students through the scientific heritage of hadith scholars. The useful aspects of hadiths in the upbringing of young people in the "Education" classes of 5-7 grades are also revealed.

Keywords: scientific heritage, hadith scholars, spiritual and moral education, historical roots, historical and theoretical.

Relevance and Relevance of the Research Topic

In the field of teaching and educational education all over the world, scientific research is carried out aimed at educating young people who have formed a devotion to universal values, possessing high personal and professional qualities, spiritual and moral abilities, mental maturity and spiritual and moral outlook. From this point of view, the definition of strategic and tactical goals for the development of the spiritual and moral worldview of the younger generation, the implementation of systematic work on the scientific solution of the processes of their achievement is of great scientific and practical importance. According to the world's best teaching experience and opinion, the strategic goal of education development is to solve the problem of the ability to organize student-centered learning. The study of the person teaching according to this model, his cognitive activity is always in the center of attention of the teacher. In the same way, the compiled system of teaching, in its essence, is the basis for the formation of a spiritual, moral and humane personality of the student. Uzbekistan is undergoing radical reforms in the field of education. For the development and prosperity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the topical issues is the upbringing of a selfless, intellectually developed generation. During the years of independence, the society has undergone socio-economic, political and spiritual transformations, followed the path of renewal. The results of the reforms carried out in all spheres of society are inextricably linked with the revival of rich spirituality, a wide study of our national historical heritage, the preservation of our traditions, with the development of culture, art, science and education.

The degree of study of the problem. On the study and development of the educational process, the activities of scholars of hadith scholars, in particular, the historical basis of the Islamic religion, the spiritual heritage of great scholars, who studied their theoretical foundations, many scholars carried out research work. The merit of scientists from Europe, America, Russia in the study of the holy book of the Koran, the foundations of the Islamic religion, history and samples of hadith is great. For



example, the translation of the Koran into Latin by the European orientalist Maracchi in 1698 radically changed the attitude of the peoples of Europe towards Islamic religion and culture.

The historical roots of the Islamic religion, scientific research carried out on the study of the Koran and the science of hadith, as well as the analysis of works, scientific works of foreign scholars can be divided into three groups: the first group includes I. Barth, G. Bergstresser, H. Vambery, A. Lammens, A. Müller, T. Neldecke, H.C. Hurgron, whose scientific works are devoted to theoretical problems of the development of the history and culture of the Islamic religion; the second group includes scientists A.Zh. Arberry, M. Buber, W. Dilthey, T. Litt, L. Massignon, P. Natorp, B. Radtke, A.N. Whitehead, J. Welton, A. Fouye, A.E. Schmidt, E. Spryanger, K. Jaspers, whose scientific works are devoted to the problems of studying the history of individuals and their views, who made a huge contribution to the development of the Islamic religion; the third group of scientists J. Adame, J. Adamson, K. Brockelmann, I. Goldzier, R. Rusk, J.P. Sartre, M. Francius, whose works highlight the analysis, comments on sources devoted to Islam.

The study of Islamic religion and culture, the science of hadith, the analysis of scientific works by scientists of the CIS countries made it possible to identify the sequence of classification features: the first group consists of the scientific works of V.V. Bartold, V. Belyaeva, E.E. Bertels, D.N. Boguslavsky, P. Gryaznovich, Yu.F. Krachkovsky, I. Yu. Rachkovsky, A. Masse, G.S. Sablukova, A. Yu. Yakubovsky, whose works are devoted to scientific research aimed at studying the history, culture of the Islamic religion, theoretical foundations, as well as historical manuscripts. The second group includes N.V. Bordovskaya, G.N. Volkov, A.A. Dzhurinsky, A. Dolina, A. Nevolnik, A.A. Reanne, scholars researching the rich Islamic religion. Research and monographs by Yu.B. Vakhtin, L.I. Klimovich, D.A. Knysa, A.A. Kononova, V.F. Panova, E.A. Rezvan devoted to the life and work of scholars of the Islamic world belong to the third group.

It was in the countries of Asia, starting from the 9th century, that translations of the works of Imam al-Bukhari, Imam at-Termezi and al-Hakim at-Termezi began, comments on the works were written, valuable historical information about the life and work of scientists was highlighted, as well as early views about the scientist Imam at-Termezi are reflected in the works of Imam Bukhari, ibn Khazhar al-Askolani "Takhziyb at-takhziyb", in the work of the scholar-historian of Central Asia Abu Saad Abdulkarim As-Samoni (XII century), Arab historian Shamsiddin al-Zakhabiyya ulu Huffozkirat (XIII century), in the work of the founder of Uzbek poetry Alisher Navoi "Nasoyim ul muhabbat min shamoyim ul futuvvat", in the work of Abdurahman Jami "Nafakhot ul uns min khazarot il quds", Farididdin Attor "Tazkirat ul-avliye". Subsequent information was reflected in the works of Hofiz Umar ibn Alak, Ibn ul-Athir, Az-Zakhabiy, Ibn Kasir, Nuriddin Atar.

The issues of studying the life and work of prominent scientists, Islamic culture, history, the introduction of their works in our republic and their wide coverage began after gaining independence. In Islamic teaching, the formation of a person from the point of view of spirituality, the study of the socio-philosophical views of encyclopedic scholars and other methods contributed to clarification of scientific and pedagogical problems. The research work of the scientist-educator N. Ortikov highlights the use of Islamic religious values in the educational process.



In the study of the foundations of the theory of teaching and upbringing of Islamic culture and the teaching of hadith in Uzbekistan, as well as their implementation in life, the works of our compatriots Kh. Karomatov, M. Kenzhabek, N. Komilov, Sheikh A. Mansur, Sheikh M.S. Muhammad Yusuf, S. Sayfullokh, Z. Khusniddinova; in the study of legal issues of Islamic culture, works - H. Boboeva, A.Sh. Zhuzzhoniy, A. Saidova, A. Khasanova; in the study of the life and work of hadith scholars and their introduction - A. Abdullah, Sh. Babakhonov, S. Mamadaliev, O. Musurmonova; The works of S. Arifkhanova, Z. Islomov, Kh. Obidov, U. Uvatov, S. Tursunov, M. Khairullaev were highly noted in the direction of the history of scholars of the Islamic religion, source study, and ethnography.

The relevance and value of this study consists of the recognition of the representatives of their nation who created a thousand years ago, the unexamined aspects of the work of the ancestors of our people, consistently observing the historical stages of educational issues. And also on this basis to create and form the recommendations necessary for the modern educational process.

Despite the fact that special attention is paid to the research works of the above scholars such as Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Imam Abu Iso at-Termezi, as well as in the analysis of the works of other Hadith scholars, great attention is paid to pedagogical problems, its roots, that is, spiritually -moral, educational views have not been sufficiently studied as separate pedagogical problems, or it can be seen that they have not been studied as a special object of research.

In addition, the useful aspects of hadiths in the upbringing of youth are revealed, the forms and methods of their use in the educational process are insufficiently covered and are considered one of the topical issues that await their authors.

Purpose of the study. By means of the scientific heritage of hadith scholars, the development of proposals and recommendations related to the formation of spiritual and moral education of students.

Research objectives:

- The study of the historical, theoretical and pedagogical conditions of the problem, the identification of the pedagogical aspects of the scientific heritage of the hadith scholars, as well as the coverage of their educational value;
- Study of theoretical and historical sources of the scientific heritage of scholars-hadith scholars, as well as research studies directed in this direction;
- Revealing the role in the process of spiritual and moral education of the scientific heritage of hadith scholars;
- Using educational thoughts and views, reflected in the scientific works of scholars of hadith scholars, to develop proposals and recommendations and scientific justifications for the formation of a modern educational process.



Object of study

Noting the process of improving the spiritual and moral education of students, through the scientific heritage of hadith scholars, 200 students from 8 schools of the Kashkadarya region were involved in experimental work.

Subject of study. In the process of teaching the subject "Education" in secondary schools, forms, methods and means of spiritual and moral education of students.

Research methods. Comparative study and analysis of psychological and pedagogical, philosophical, sociological literature related to research, as well as the use of mathematical and statistical methods, socio-pedagogical (observation, conversation, diagnosis, survey, test), experimental and monitoring results.

The scientific novelty of the research consists of the following:

- characterize the spiritual and moral education of students as a pedagogical problem, revealing the role and significance of spiritual and moral education in the development of a harmonious personality, highlight the educational value of opportunities in the process of classes in secondary schools where training in the subjects of "Education" is conducted;
- improvement of the studied research works related to the scientific heritage of hadith scholars, development of a model aimed at spiritual and moral education of students, and also to develop, on the basis of theoretical knowledge, the content of the model, practical skills and dexterity in the development of aspects of technological development in the younger generation (interactivity, dialogue, joint learning, information, problem technologies);
- revealing the role of the possibilities of the educational process of general education schools, on the basis of the scientific heritage of Hadith scholars, ensuring the effectiveness of spiritual and moral education of students, aimed at implementing the development of a system of spiritual and moral measures (cultural disposition, ensuring decent behavior, professional skills, social and pedagogical knowledge), exercises that carry out scientific, pedagogical and methodological (lesson and extracurricular) activities;
- developed proposals and recommendations for improving the spiritual and moral education of students, through the scientific heritage of scholars-hadith scholars.

Practical Results of the Research.

Created electronic educational and methodological support related to the spiritual and moral education of students, through the scientific heritage of scholars of hadith scholars;

- for the purpose of spiritual and moral education of students, through the scientific heritage of hadith scholars, a circle "Studying hadiths" was organized and its didactic and methodological support was developed;



- by means of hadiths, within the framework of the development of the system of spiritual and moral education of students, a set of works has been developed on the use of training and methods.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results.

The scientific significance of the research is explained by the use of methodological approaches, as well as the improvement of pedagogical conditions, which serve to develop the process of spiritual and moral education of students.

The practical significance of the research as a means of interactive educational methods serves to develop the process of spiritual and moral education of students and the scientific heritage of hadith scholars on spiritual and moral education, improving the information and methodological system to create an educational environment, as well as to develop the spiritual and moral competence of students.

CONCLUSIONS

In the process of research, based on the above thoughts, we came to the following conclusions.

1. Based on national values with teaching technologies that meet world standards, it is revealed that the upbringing of students involves spiritual and moral education. In the development of society and the perfection of the individual, as a result of the positive influence of spirituality, all the positive qualities of a person such as behavior, conviction, intellectual mind, ideological worldviews are commented on by the creation of "spiritual and moral education" in unity and direct connection with skills.
2. With the transformation of the scientific heritage of hadith scholars into an educational tool, the ideological nature of education and orientation towards the goal, as well as observance of laws, the influence of the individual on spiritual and moral education was revealed.
3. Hadiths, considered a rich spirituality and mental heritage of the Uzbek people, are the main source of national and universal values in the thinking of the younger generation, in the formation of spiritual and moral views and the implementation of the ideas of independence. It has been proved that the roots of spiritual and moral education go back to the distant past, spiritual and moral education is being improved in the educational process.
4. In raising the intellectual and cultural level of students of general education schools, it is important to take into account their age and psychological characteristics. Physiological, mental, social changes occurring in the child, in particular among senior students, increases the need for spiritual and moral perfection. From this point of view, it was revealed that in the spiritual and moral education of students, it is necessary to take into account their peculiar intellectual characteristics.
5. Reasonable use of hadiths in spiritual and moral education increases the efficiency of their use. Firstly, events aimed at sensuality; secondly, situations related to intelligence; thirdly, the certainty associated with activity and directed at the will and consciousness, also at the further and joint strengthening of the methods of spiritual and moral education.
6. In the spiritual and moral education of students of general education schools, the possibilities of the subject "Education" are great, this is justified by the important value of being armed with advanced



pedagogical technologies, methodological security. In this regard, taking into account the interest and level of knowledge of students and the development of lessons on the basis of advanced pedagogical technologies, it has been proved that such works as business games, competitive lessons, an intellectual ring, stage exercises, work in younger groups, creative contests "funny and resourceful" debates, round tables, talks, press conferences, evenings on hadith studies, a field of miracles, travel lessons, conferences of book lovers, circles will lead to an effective result.

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