

# Generation Deserving Ancestors

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**Annotation:** *This article reflects on the great ancestors of our people and their unparalleled courage. In particular, the activities of the great representatives of the Jadid movement and their views on education at that time are described in terms of how they fit into the current image of the field.*

**Keywords:** Motherland, people, ancestors, material and cultural heritage, history, future, future programs, pride, jadidism;

**"We are happy generation, happy people, because we are the heirs of such great ancestors." [1]**

*Sh.M.Mirziyoyev*

Being a generation worthy of our great ancestors is the greatest responsibility of any conscious person. People come to this bright world, whose way of life, their selfless work for the development of the country, the idea of independent thinking created for generations, in a word, the future of the Motherland. The fact that they have shielded their lives in the country not only makes us young people proud and proud, but also encourages us to further strengthen our great future. [2]

Speaking of ancestors, it is impossible not to remember the great figures who organized the Jadid movement in the early twentieth century and sacrificed their lives for the enlightenment of the people. We can name I.Gaspirali, A.Z.Validiy, A.Fitrat, M.Behbudi, F.Khojaye, M.Abdurashidkxonov and many other ancestors who became members of the movement.

Interesting...? Why do we want to think about our ancestors who promoted the Jadid movement? One of the main reasons for this is the reform of the education system, which is one of the most pressing issues raised by our government today, the introduction of amendments to existing laws on education, without the development of education. that our inability to achieve a result is a painful point that has been on the minds of our forefathers who lived at that time, and that they have made a special effort in the field of education to sacrifice their lives in this way. what they are willing to do is not only to serve as a role model for future generations, but also to exchange views on them, as well as to serve as a basis for scientific work on the courage they have shown.

By the beginning of the 20th century, a whole generation of Jadid intellectuals had emerged in Turkestan, who had made a significant contribution to the spiritual and educational development of the country and the development of national culture. These are Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Abdukadir Shakuri, Saidakhmad Siddiqi-Ajzi in Samarkand, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkxonov, Abdulla Avloni, Ubaydulla Asadullojaye in Tashkent, Abdurauf Fitrat in Bukhara, Sadridin Ayni, Fayzulla Khodjaev, Hamza in the Fergana Valley, Hamza Obidjon Mahmudov, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Iskhakhon Ibrat, Boboohun Salimov in Khiva, Polvonniyoz Hoji Yusupov and others. They are patriotic, enlightened, the founders and leaders of the Jadid movement in Turkestan. Turkestan is a major representative of the Jadid movement. Mahmudhoja Behbudi (1875-1919), known as the "father of the Central Asian Jadids", played an important role in uniting the Turkestan Jadids. He was born on January 19, 1875 in the village of Bakhshitepa near Samarkand. He studied first in Samarkand and then in Bukhara madrassas, where he rose to the rank of imam-khatib, judge, and then mufti. Behbudi was the founder and leader of the Central Asian Jadid movement. He is a person who made a great contribution to the development of the enlightenment movement in Turkestan. At Behbudi's initiative, a library called the Behbudi Library was established in honor of his father. Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkxonov (1878-1931) was an enlightened, political figure, one of the great representatives of the Jadid movement in Turkestan, who fought for freedom and the future of the nation. He has been an active participant in the socio-political and educational movements in the country since 1904. He was the initiator and practitioner of the opening of Jadid schools, the founder, editor and promoter of Jadid theater of national newspapers and magazines. Munavvar Qori created textbooks for schools such as "Adibi avval", "Adibi soniy", "Yer yuzi". Abdulla Avloni was born in 1878 in Tashkent in a family of craftsmen. He was one of the active participants in the reform movement, which was initially cultural, educational, and later political and social. Educated in schools and madrassas, he became an enlightened and profound scholar of his time. Abdullah Avloni made a significant contribution to the development of education, press and theater in the country, and in 1907 founded the newspaper "Shuhrat". He created textbooks for the new methodological school, such as "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan or Morality". Other national progressives, such as Behbudi, Munavvar Qori, and Abdullah Avloni, also carried out enlightenment activities and opened new schools, charities, libraries, and bookstores.

Representatives of the Turkestan Jadid movement were enlightened people. Enlightenment is, in a broad sense, the transmission of knowledge. In the political sense, enlightenment is characterized by the liberation of the people and the promotion of the ideas of national statehood. The Turkestan Enlightenment interpreted ignorance, ignorance, lack of culture, bigotry, and religious fanaticism as the root causes of human suffering. The Jadids continued the democratic and progressive ideas of Turkestan, using the legacy of Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Bedil and Baburahim Mashrab, which had existed in Turkestan for a long time, and encouraged the people to live in the spirit of enlightenment.

We are the great ancestors of the people of Turan, the followers of Navoi, the representatives of the Uzbek nation, in whose blood the blood of Amir Temur flows. To be a suitable generation for them, to contribute to the high waving of the flag of our country, to preserve the spiritual and cultural heritage of our ancestors, to study them more deeply, to polish them, to turn them into invaluable treasures. to continue the work selflessly is one of the great tasks facing us young people today.

As a young generation on the way to great goals for the future, I would like to emphasize that the establishment of research centers and youth libraries in our country by our government, which deeply study the way of life of our ancestors, opens wide doors for us. it also imposes a huge responsibility on us.

There are many great people who are the great wealth of our nation, and their contribution to the development of our country is invaluable. We must follow their example and be determined to serve as loyal children for the Motherland.

Under the leadership of our first President I.A.Karimov, the anniversaries of our great scientists and thinkers have been solemnly celebrated at the international level in cooperation with UNESCO, and under the leadership of President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, the monuments of our great scholars and saints are being reconstructed. At the initiative of our President, sacred mosques, museums and recreation centers are being built in memory of our ancestors. Monuments to the "Garden of Victory", "Museum of Glory", "Eternal Courage" were erected in memory of our ancestors. This year, the commissioning of religious complexes and mosques named after our great scholars, such as Hakim Termizi in Termez, Suzuk ota and Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf in Tashkent, are new steps in this direction.

It is no coincidence that the head of our state says, "Every country is blessed and holy with its great children and saints who lived on this land." [3] It is gratifying to note that there is a growing focus on the study of their lifelong scientific activities. It is advisable to inculcate in the minds of the younger generation from the spiritual and cultural heritage left by our ancestors the ideas of a truly perfect man, to use them wisely to increase their spiritual and legal literacy, to bring them up as worthy heirs to their ancestors.

In the words of our President, "People with such a rich heritage are rare in the world. Everyone celebrates their history. But nowhere is there such a rich history as our country, such great people as our ancestors. " [4]

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