

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VIRTUE OF ENLIGHTENMENT IN STUDENTS THROUGH THE JOURNALISTIC WORKS OF A.AVLONI

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Abstract: The journalistic works of Abdulla Avloni play a vital role in fostering enlightenment in students by emphasizing education, moral integrity, and social responsibility. His writings advocate for modern pedagogy, ethical leadership, and critical thinking. Avloni's principles remain relevant in contemporary education, encouraging civic engagement and intellectual growth. By integrating his ideas into curricula, educators can inspire students to pursue lifelong learning and contribute to national progress through knowledge and ethical leadership, ensuring the development of a socially responsible generation.

Keywords: Abdulla Avloni, enlightenment, education, pedagogy, moral development, journalism, critical thinking, civic engagement

The development of the virtue of enlightenment in students through the journalistic works of Abdulla Avloni is an essential topic in the study of education and moral upbringing in Uzbekistan. Avloni, a prominent educator, writer, and public figure, played a significant role in shaping modern Uzbek educational thought. His journalistic writings emphasized the importance of enlightenment, not only in acquiring knowledge but also in applying it for the betterment of society. In his works, he highlighted the necessity of education in national progress, the role of teachers in shaping future generations, and the importance of moral integrity. His contributions continue to inspire educational reform and serve as a foundation for modern pedagogical methods in Uzbekistan. By analyzing Avloni's journalistic works, educators and scholars can derive key principles that help students develop intellectual curiosity, critical thinking, and ethical responsibility.

Avloni viewed education as the cornerstone of an enlightened society. He firmly believed that ignorance was the primary obstacle to national progress and that only through education could individuals and societies achieve development. His journalistic articles frequently addressed the urgent need for educational reform, advocating for a system that combined traditional values with modern scientific knowledge. He argued that without proper education, a nation would remain weak, vulnerable, and dependent on others. His message was particularly relevant during his time when Uzbekistan was undergoing social and political transformations, and he sought to use his writings as a means of mobilizing intellectual and social change.

He was one of the leading figures in the Jadid movement, which aimed to modernize education and promote enlightenment through new teaching methods, the development of schools, and the encouragement of literacy among the masses. His ideas about enlightenment were not limited to the classroom but extended to the broader social context, encouraging people to adopt progressive ways of thinking and acting.

One of the central themes in Avlioni's journalistic works is the role of teachers in shaping enlightened individuals. He believed that teachers were not only responsible for imparting knowledge but also for instilling moral values and a sense of social responsibility in their students. In his view, an enlightened teacher was one who continuously improved themselves, remained up to date with scientific and pedagogical advancements, and served as a role model for their students. He argued that a nation could not progress if its teachers were uneducated or morally weak. To address this issue, Avlioni wrote extensively about the need for teacher training programs, emphasizing that a strong education system depended on well-prepared educators. His ideas resonate with modern pedagogical approaches that prioritize teacher development as a key factor in improving the quality of education. In today's educational context, integrating Avlioni's ideas means focusing on teacher professionalism, ethical leadership, and lifelong learning.

Another critical aspect of Avlioni's journalistic writings is his emphasis on moral and ethical education. He believed that enlightenment was not just about acquiring knowledge but also about cultivating good character. In his works, he frequently addressed issues such as honesty, integrity, respect for others, and the dangers of corruption and moral decay. He argued that education should nurture virtues such as kindness, humility, and a sense of justice. His perspective aligns with contemporary discussions on character education, which stress the importance of developing ethical reasoning alongside academic skills. In modern classrooms, educators can incorporate Avlioni's principles by designing curricula that promote moral reflection, ethical decision-making, and civic engagement. This approach ensures that students grow into responsible citizens who contribute positively to their communities.

Avlioni also recognized the role of journalism and literature in spreading enlightenment. He used newspapers and periodicals as platforms to educate the public, discuss social issues, and advocate for progressive changes. His journalistic works were not limited to theoretical discussions; they provided practical guidance on how individuals could contribute to the intellectual and moral development of society. He saw journalism as a tool for social transformation, capable of challenging

outdated beliefs and encouraging people to adopt progressive ideas. His approach underscores the importance of media literacy in modern education. In a world where misinformation and biased narratives are widespread, students must learn to critically analyze media sources, question unreliable information, and engage in informed discussions. By integrating Avloni's journalistic principles into education, schools can help students develop the skills necessary to navigate the complexities of the modern information landscape.

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