

THE USE OF THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF MEDIEVAL EASTERN WOMEN IN SHAPING THE SPIRITUALITY OF STUDENT GIRLS

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ABSTRACT:

Given that the development of social activity of young people in society is a requirement of the times, this article describes the psychological and pedagogical aspects of increasing the social activity of students.

KEYWORDS: gender approach, mechanisms, traditional values, social activism, pedagogical and psychological adaptation, social classification.

INTRODUCTION:

Research on the theory and practice of development of social activity of students in higher educational institutions of the Republic will help to shape the social activity of future professionals on the basis of the latest analytical achievements in the world. After the abolition of the official communist ideology, the space created in its place was filled by traditional values and customs. The practice of traditionally treating women as mothers and wives has become prevalent at all levels. This practice has had a significant impact on the choice of women, especially rural women. Even today, there are occasional discriminatory views, customs, and beliefs against women. Today, the level of legal culture of the population is growing. The situation is aggravated by the fact that educated women do not know their rights or how to exercise them. Positive work is being done in our country to eliminate the shortcomings in this area, to turn women into truly new, equal builders of civil society based on democratic principles.

The use of the spiritual heritage of the leading women writers and statesmen and public figures of the East in shaping the spirituality of student girls not only strengthens our national values today, but also encourages young people to mature. Including Timurid princesses:

Sarai Mulk (Bibikhanim) was the daughter of Kazankhan, one of the Mongol khans of the Chigatay nation, and was born in 1341. Mrs. Sarai Mulk was only five years old when Kazankhan was dethroned and executed. Amir Temur was awarded the title of "visionary" when he married Mrs. Sarai Mulk. Koragon is a Mongolian word meaning "bridegroom". Because Sarai Mulk khanum was the daughter of one of the Mongol khans, she was named the son-in-law of the Mongol khan Amir Temur, that is, "Amir Temur Koragon". Indeed, historical sources testify that Sarai Mulk was a highly intelligent, enterprising and intelligent woman of her time, who was also unique in the field of beauty. Ms. Mulk was a humane, patriotic woman, well versed in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the country, and participated in the affairs of the kingdom with wise advice. He paid special attention to science, and his student sponsored science. The madrasah, built by Sarai Mulk khanum, was huge and majestic among the madrasahs in Samarkand in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. Leading contemporary teachers were appointed to the madrasa, who taught religious and secular sciences. Ms. Sarai Mulk is a frequent sponsor of madrasa students. According to legend, Ms. Sarai Mulk used to go to the madrasa with her close maids,

changing her clothes when it got dark. Because Ms. Sarai Mulk was secretly checking the state of mind of the madrasa student, who was making a living and what they were doing at night. Sahibkiran Amir Temur Saray Mulk had no children. However, the owner entrusted his son Shahrukh Mirza, his beloved grandsons Muhammad Sultan Mirza, Khalil Sultan Mirza, Ulugbek Mirzo and other mirzas to the care of the clever Sarai Mulk. Ganhar Shod was the beloved eldest wife of Shahrukh Mirza, the fourth son of Amir Temur. She was the daughter of Giyosiddin Tarkhan, one of the nobles of Chigatay. It is said that Giyosiddin Tarkhan's ancestor, Kushlik, was once in the service of Genghis Khan and saved him from death during a battle. Since then, this generation has been highly regarded and respected in the Chigatay nation.

Gavhar Shod begim was born in 1379 and in 1393 he married Shahrukh Mirza. He had three sons and two daughters. According to historical sources, Gavhar Shod Beg was a woman of high intelligence, intelligence, business acumen, eloquence, determination, and beauty. Shahrukh Mirza, a devout man by nature, spent much of his time praying and reading books. The kingdom was headed by Gavhar Shod Beg, a businessman and his wife. After the death of her father-in-law Amir Temur, this clever woman gradually took over the affairs of the kingdom. After all, Shahrukh Mirza himself recognized the wisdom of his wife, Gavhar Shod Beg, and felt the need for wise and prudent advice in governing the kingdom. Therefore, many matters concerning the kingdom were brought to the attention of the queen. The appointment of governors, provincial commanders, and even who was to be rewarded and punished was at the discretion of the queen. For example, on May 6, 1440, the famous Herat historian (later palace historian) Fasih Ahmad ibn Jalaliddin

Muhammad Khawafi (1375-1442) was twice sentenced to short-term imprisonment in anger by Princess Gavhar Shod Beg.

Gavhar Shod, a patriotic, knowledgeable and intelligent man by nature, always cares for the development of the country. Cultural and educational life was at the forefront of his program. That's why his children and all his grandchildren are fans of science, even ghazals. Gavhar Shod Beg supervised a lot of construction work in Herat. He also built two large madrassas in Herat. Gavhar Shod Beg's cousin was Princess Milkat Aga (her real name was Mulk Aga and she was the wife of Amir Sheikh Mirza, the second son of Amir Temur. a madrasah in Herat, a hospital called Dorushshifo, a khanaqah named Dorulhadis, two baths and a madrasah, a library and a mausoleum eight farsakhs away from the city, and a hospital for Prince Aloud Davla Mirza. built At the same time, private owners and wealthy people were allowed and encouraged to build on a charitable basis.

According to historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, Shodmulk Khotun was born into a family of craftsmen from the lower classes of Samarkand. One day, Amir Temur's beloved grandson Khalil Sultan Mirza (son of Mironshah Mirza, 1366-1408) saw Shodmulk and fell in love with him while riding a horse through a garden street on the outskirts of the city. Not enough compliments are given to the beys and officials of Timur's time. In the affairs of the treasury and the kingdom, the activity of Shodmulk Beg intensified. At the behest of Shodmulk Beg, people from the lower classes are promoted to higher positions. Contrary to Timur's comrades, at the behest of Shodmulk Beg, a man named Bobo Turmush holds a full-fledged ministry. There is no incentive for Allahdat and Arghunshah from the previous officials.

Khalil Sultan Mirza was forced to leave the main army in Shakhrisabz and go against Amir Khudaidod with 4,000 troops. On March 30, 1409, Khalil Sultan Mirza was captured by Amir Khudaydod, brought to Samarkand and later taken to Fergana. His wife Shodmulk Beg was handed over to Shahrukh Mirza. According to some reports, Shahrukh Mirza Shodmulk insulted my father and caused him a lot of suffering. Finally, Khalil Sultan Mirza was brought from Fergana to Otrar, and an agreement was reached between Shahrukh Mirza and Khalil Sultan Mirza through the mediation of Amir Sheikh Nuriddin. According to the agreement, Khalil Sultan Mirza renounced the rule of Movarounnahr. In return, Ray will be appointed governor of the province. His wife Shodmulk is returned to my lord. Shortly afterwards, on Wednesday, November 4, 1411, Khalil Sultan fell ill and died in Mirza Ray. According to some reports, he died of poisoning. Then, at the end of 1411, Shodmulk, who did not want to live after her husband, died of poisoning.

Gulbadan Beg is the third daughter of Zahiriddin Muhammad Baburshah's wife Dildor Beg. Gulbadan Beg was born in 1523 in Kabul. Her mother was the real name of Dildor Beg, Saliha Sultan Beg, and the daughter of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Mirzoping's uncle Sultan Mahmud Mirza. According to the decree of King Babur, the father of Gulbada, he was brought up by his great-grandmother, Mohim Beg, the mother of Humayun Mirza. Mohim Beg Babur was the most beloved elder wife of the king, the most intelligent and knowledgeable among the wives of the ruler.

Gulbadan Beg lived in Kabul until 1529. After Babur's conquest of India, Mohim Beg went with his father to Agra. After the death of his father Babur, his brother Humayun lived in the royal palace. In 1539, Gulba was married to Hizr Khojahan. She gave birth to a son, whose

name was Saodatyor. After the death of King Humayun in 1556, when his son Jalaliddin Akbarshah (1542-1605) ascended the throne, the king's mother, Hamida Bonu, returned from Gulba to my palace, Delhi. After that, my nephew Akbar lived in the palace of Gulbar for the rest of his life.

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