

SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL VIEWS OF ABDULLA QADIRI

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Annotation: This article provides a detailed analysis of the life, works, and socio-spiritual views of Abdulla Qodiriy. It thoroughly examines the author's perspective on issues of injustice, oppression, and the violation of women's rights depicted in his works. Additionally, it highlights Qodiriy's views on religious beliefs, moral values, and enlightenment. The relevance of his legacy to contemporary demands and the significance of his ideas for our society are demonstrated.

Keywords: Abdulla Qodiriy, social views, spiritual values, enlightenment, injustice, women's rights, significance.

Abdulla Qadiri is a famous representative of Uzbekistan's literature and enlightenment, one of the great figures who paved the way for future generations with his priceless heritage. His life and work play an important role in the spiritual development of our country. Abdulla Qadiri was born on April 10, 1894 in Tashkent. His father Muhammadqul Qadiri was a respected man among local craftsmen.

From his youth, Qadiri followed the path of knowledge. First, he studied at a local school, then at a Russian-system school in Tashkent. His interest in literature started early and he started writing poems at the age of 12. In 1915, he published his first collection of poems called "Fist". Since 1917, Qadiri has been engaged in pedagogical activity and has been a teacher in various schools. Since then, his ideas of enlightenment are formed. He considers educating young people as the main goal of his life.

The novel genre occupies a special place in Qadiri's work. His novel "Gone Days" written in 1926 is considered one of the masterpieces of our literature. Through this novel, the author reveals the pressing problems of oppression, injustice, violation of women's rights in the society of that time. Enlightenment ideas are also reflected in the work.

In 1936, Qadiri wrote the novel "The Scorpion from the Altar". In the work, the author criticizes the difficult situation of Uzbek women, the lack of respect for their rights and freedoms. Moral and spiritual values are promoted through the work.

Poetry also plays an important role in Qadiri's work. His poetry collections such as "Buriish", "Smallpox", "Umid" were an important literary event of his time. Also, as a dramatist, he left his own mark: the plays "Obid khemon", "Mehribanolar" are among his dramatic works.

During his life, Abdulla Qadiri promoted noble ideas such as enlightenment, struggle against oppression and injustice, protection of family and women's rights. His spiritual and moral heritage is still valuable today and creates a basis for creativity and propaganda.

Abdulla Qadiri's social views are widely reflected in his works. He strongly criticized the injustice and oppression in the society of that time. In the novel "Bygone Days", the author clearly exposes the vices of feudal rulers in the form of characters such as Otabek, Kumushbibi, and Mirzakarim. Qadiri raised his voice against social inequality, poverty, oppression and inappropriate lifestyle.

Violation of women's rights was also one of the problems that took place in Qadiri's work. The work "Scorpion from the Altar" depicts the injustice of women through the images of Kumri and Mirzakarim women. The author wished to see them free and happy. Qadiri recognized injustice in family relations and violation of women's rights as urgent problems. The ideas of humanitarianism and protection of the interests of other peoples also play an important role in Qadiri's work. In the play "Obid Hoe", he describes the life of the

Turkish people on the verge of liberation from colonial oppression. The spirit of sympathy towards the oppressed and colonized peoples is felt in his works.

Abdulla Qadiri promoted love, unity and peace among people while fighting against legal inequality, enmities, wars and other negative events. Humanitarian ideas occupy a central place in his social views. Along with the principles of the Enlightenment, he fought for freedom, justice and happiness.

The writer tried to solve the problems of the society not only through literature, but also through active struggle in social life. For example, during the time of the former Union, she organized many events for the protection of women's rights and carried out social activities.

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The writer tried to solve the problems of society not only through literature, but also through active struggle in social life. For example, during the time of the former Union, she organized many events for the protection of women's rights and carried out social activities. Enlightenment principles are the basis of Qadiri's work. In his works, he fights against oppression, ignorance and superstition and calls to follow the path of science. The writer's works "Past Days" and "Scorpion from the Altar" are imbued with the spirit of enlightenment. The author emphasizes that being educated and enlightened are signs of the path of life.

Qadiri also made a worthy contribution to the development of science. In 1917-1923, he was a teacher in various schools in Tashkent. Thousands of pupils and students have learned from his textbooks. Also, the author's work itself has an educational value and served the development of our national spirituality.

The artist considered educating young people as the goal of his life. His works encourage the people to become enlightened and acquire knowledge and skills. Works such as "Little memories" and "My childhood" written by Qadiri are aimed at the education of young people. At the same time, Qadiri made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek language. His works gave impetus to the formation of the Uzbek literary language. The purity of language and fluent style are one of the important features of Qadiri's work. Abdulla Qadiri's socio-spiritual views are still relevant today. His ideas are in harmony with the demands of our modern life. The principles of enlightenment, justice and humanity promoted by Adib serve as an important foundation for our society. Qadiri's ideas in the fight against oppression, injustice and ignorance have not lost their importance even today. The problems of inequality, poverty and violation of women's rights that existed in the society of that time are still relevant today. In this sense, the writer's attention to these issues should be an example to all of us.

The ideas of struggle for freedom, justice and happy life dreamed by Abdulla Qadiri are being implemented in our country. Today, the rights and freedoms of citizens are being ensured, and democratic reforms are being implemented in the society. Qadiri's dreams in this regard are coming true.

Also, the spiritual and moral views of the writer serve as an important ground for our spiritual and educational work today. In our country, issues such as knowledge, education, high spirituality, honoring moral qualities are taken into consideration. In this regard, Qadiri's legacy is being used effectively.

The heroes of Abdulla Qadiri's works, their character and actions serve as a school of example for young people to become perfect people. Enlightenment principles, noble moral values are expressed in the works of the writer. Educational attention in this regard has not been lost even today.

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