



## PATRIOTIC AND LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE TEACHINGS OF AHMAD DONISH

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the main trends in the development of the social and political enlightenment movement of the Jadids, and in particular the evolution of views on spirituality, morality, culture, education of thinkers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

“The sovereign's words should not diverge from deeds. If the sovereign says one thing and does another, then the people can also double-deal. In this case, friends will be split, and enemies united.”

Ahmad Donish

### INTRODUCTION

The patriotic views of Ahmad Makhdam Donish are also an integral part of his educational views. In this regard, a researcher of the work of Ahmad Donish, Subhon Amir, comparing him with Ferdowsi and classifying the writer's works as a satirical genre, calls his “Historical Treatise” a satirical “Shahname” in prose. Indeed, with a more careful comparison of these creations, one can find that Donish's “Historical Treatise,” despite the fact that it is written in prose, has a lot in common, in terms of content and style with “Pamphlet on Sultan Mahmud” by Ferdowsi, created in poetic form. Both in the first and in the second works, Ferdowsi and Ahmad Donish fearlessly brand and criticize the ignorant and bloodthirsty enslaver kings who are hated and alien to our people, as Sultan Mahmud and the emirs of the Mangit dynasty. It is indisputable that for the “Shahname” of Ferdowsi, the “Shahname” of Dakiki and Abumansuri, as well as such monuments, served as primary sources literature of the pre-Islamic period of our people, such as “Khwatayname” and Aryan mythology. As for the formation of the patriotic views of Ahmad Donish, a huge role here belongs to the influence of Ferdowsi and his Shahnameh on him. To identify the patriotic views of Ferdowsi and determine his pan-Iranian position, in our opinion, it is enough for the researcher to analyze one of the poems of the Shahnameh. However, to analyze the patriotic views of Ahmad Donish, it is necessary to involve both the “Rare Events” and the writer's “Historical Treatise” in a comprehensive study.

The content of A. Donish's patriotic reflections includes such issues as the search for ways to awaken in the minds of children and youth a sense of high patriotism, physical and military-patriotic education of youth and soldiers - in order to protect the homeland, criticism of the methods of government of the Mangit emirs in comparison with states Aryan peoples, problems of improving the country and its irrigation, preventing an unequal war that brings misfortune and destruction to the people, caring for their native land, etc. These questions the thinker, to a greater extent, examines in the second and third chapters of "Rare Events" and "Historical Treatise".

### **THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

Ahmad Donish saw one of the ways to awaken a sense of patriotism in recognizing the merits of brave warriors and in social support for children and other family members of soldiers who died in battles to defend their homeland. According to the writer, the sons of fallen soldiers, if they correspond to what fathers should be appointed to the position. If they do not correspond, "nevertheless, do not spare material benefits, scholarships and provide them with work, so that others are imbued with interest, do not worry about their wives and children, and do not ask, in doubt, questions for what and in the name of whom they sacrifice their life? In fact, if on the one hand, such an attitude could to awaken in the hearts of orphaned and other children a sense of pride for the heroism of their fathers and love for their homeland, on the other hand, the warriors also drove away the thought that "not a single sane person would put his head in a noose in vain." The thinker saw another way to increase the feeling of patriotism in the fact that after a person enters military service, he should be given five hundred dirams in allowance.

After he learns shooting, increase the payment to six hundred dirams... Finally, when a warrior rises to the rank of commander and receives high military ranks, his salary should be at least 12 thousand tenge. According to Ahmad Donish, if the emir even slightly reduces the payment of money for service, this will cause laziness of the soldiers and a weakening of military discipline. In addition, the thinker suggests that rulers, in wartime, encourage not only warriors, but also the entire people to master the art of shooting. "The meaning of this is that when men prepare weapons for shooting, then women will also gain in this some skills. Thus, they too, if necessary, will be ready to act against the enemies of the fatherland..." This belief of Donish in the courage of women is directly related to the perception of the image of the female defenders of the homeland of Ferdowsi in his "Shahname".

### **CONCLUSION**

Calling on both rulers and commoners to master the art shooting and horse riding, Donish cites instructive examples from past lives of historical figures. So, according to the author, the state of Amr Lais was defeated due to the fact that he did not possessed high horsemanship: "...Amr Lais came out from Khorosan against the rebel Emir Ismail Samani. When armies of two the parties met on the battlefield and were ready to go on the offensive, even before the first cry calling for an attack, Amr's horse, frightened, bolted him towards the enemy camp and no matter how hard he tried, he could not tame her. The horse broke into the ranks of Ismail's army with its rider Samani handed it over without a fight, like a trophy. So, an army of enormous strength, without a single shot, surrendered to the Emir of Bukhara"

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