

THE HISTORY AND ROLE OF ISLAM AND PSYCHOLOGY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Annotation

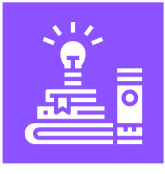
The article discusses the role and importance of Islam in the education system in history. It also reveals the general purpose of Islamic religion and psychology in the educational process and the positive impact on the quality of education.

Keywords: Buddhist and Hindu monasteries, secular education, enlightenment, Dor-ul Hikma wa Maarif in Baghdad, Al-Azhar University in Cairo, individual motives, thought processes, attitudes, and behavior.

Modern access to public education is a reliable way to achieve higher education, which is inextricably linked to the country's educational infrastructure.

From a historical point of view, religion has always served as a source of development. In India, for example, the most educated men (and sometimes women) of antiquity were the inhabitants of Buddhist and Hindu monasteries. Christian monks in the Middle East and Europe built libraries and preserved important writings published in Latin, Greek, and Arabic a few days before printing. In many cases, these religious monasteries became universities. Other universities, particularly the United States and Christian denominations in Europe, were built to teach their priests and ordinary followers. Most of these institutions have since become secular, but their presence helps explain why the population in the U.S. and Europe is highly educated.

There has been much debate among scholars over the extent to which Islam has encouraged or rejected secular education over the centuries. Some experts say that the first word revealed in the Qur'an is "Iqra!" it's "Read!" and encourage Muslims to seek knowledge to better understand the revealed word of Allah. Early Muslims made innovative intellectual contributions in fields such as mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, medicine, and poetry. They opened schools under the auspices of mosques. Islamic rulers built a dorilfun with rich libraries and educational complexes, such as Dor-ul Hikma wa Maarif in Baghdad and Al-Azhar University in Cairo, to advance science.



Speaking of the rise of culture in the Central Asian region in the IX-XII centuries, it is said that this region produced great thinkers who amazed the world, the cradle of science, enlightenment, unique discoveries - the so-called "Muslim culture" in history. It is not in vain that Indeed, it was Islam that ushered in the first Renaissance in human history. If we look at the Central Asian education system during this period, we can see that secular knowledge was taught in parallel with religious knowledge. This is a clear example of the fact that religion does not reject secular knowledge.

From the above considerations, we can conclude that Islam has always played an important role in the educational process and served as the basis for progress.

In the modern education system, the goals of Islam and psychology are the same. But the approach is radically different.

It is the question of whether religious beliefs play an important role that distinguishes modern psychology from Islam. The secular nature of modern psychology ignores the spiritual foundation of human behavior and leads to misunderstandings as a result of its focus on individual motives, thought processes, attitudes, and behavior. Indeed, one of the aims of psychology to eradicate human suffering and contradictions is consistent with Islamic teaching, although the fundamentals of each are different. Psychology, in its modern form, explains morality and behavior from a universal (non-culturally specific) perspective, which is used as a method of mental activity for the psyche. Islam, on the other hand, bases morality and good behavior on faith and fear of Allah.

The general conclusion is that the introduction of Islam into the educational process will have a positive impact on the quality of education. Especially in the Republic of Uzbekistan (88% of the population is Muslim), this process will undoubtedly be more effective. Historically, this has already been proven.

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