

Issues of Enlightenment and Complete Education of the Generation in the Scientific Activities of Ishaqkhan Tora Ibrat

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Abstract. *This article provides information about the activities of Ishaqkhan Tora Ibrat and his views on the issues of raising a harmonious generation.*

Keywords: *Ishaqkhan Tora Ibrat, poet, poetry, enlightener, zealot, harmonious generation, spiritual and enlightening, education, nation, free, prosperous, people, development.*

"Our age is the age of knowledge, skill, and action, not of stagnation. If one remains heedless, until awakening from the sleep of negligence, the marketplace of the world will pass by; one must strive to learn. Pay attention, O wise ones!"

Is'hoqxon To'ra Ibrat

Science, culture, and enlightenment elevate any nation and people, ensuring their development and providing a clear vision for the future. The ongoing reforms in our society also create wide-ranging responsibilities in the field of education and upbringing. Giving priority to knowledge and enlightenment, caring about it, reflects concern for the future of the country and the well-being of its people. Since ancient times, scholars and thinkers living on our land have paid special attention to the upbringing of well-rounded, morally strong individuals. Many works of our great writers are closely connected with the life, education, and upbringing of young people. However, during the Soviet era, the priceless cultural and spiritual heritage of our esteemed ancestors was presented to the public and to the youth with a distorted interpretation.

In this context, the scientific and moral legacy left by the Jadid reformers holds great significance. The main goal of these reformers was to lead the people toward independence and progress through enlightenment. A nation without knowledge, unaware of its history and human rights, living under colonial oppression, had its will suppressed and its development blocked. For this reason, the Jadids opened modern schools and took various measures to educate the people. They established newspapers and journals, and created works that promoted new ideas, guided the people toward progress, and raised their awareness about national and cultural development. Through schools, literature, and theater, the Jadids began spreading their progressive ideas among the people. In their view, these areas of ideology and culture were not goals in themselves, but tools to achieve independence and raise national consciousness. By educating the people, the Jadids aimed to raise awareness of their rights, cultivate moral and intellectual growth, and empower the nation to achieve social and cultural development. Their efforts were devoted not to temporary or personal benefits, but to preparing the youth to contribute to the country's future, making knowledge and enlightenment the foundation for a free and progressive society.

The philosophical and scientific legacy of the Jadids, distinguished by their well-founded and thoroughly developed worldview and rich spiritual values, continues to attract the attention of numerous scholars and researchers. A deep understanding of the exemplary life paths of the Jadids,

their role in society, and their efforts for the progress of the nation serves as guidance for future generations and plays a crucial role in shaping an active civic position among youth. Among the Jadid intellectuals, Ishoqxon Ibrat stands out with his multifaceted creative work, socio-philosophical views, and the ideas he promoted, which remain relevant today. Ishoqxon To'ra Ibrat devoted his activities not only to political issues but also to the advancement of education and upbringing, the moral and intellectual reform of the Turkistan region, and the cultivation of a well-rounded and enlightened generation, establishing himself as a prominent enlightenment thinker of his time.

Ibrat primarily focused on ensuring that his people benefited from every advanced innovation in world science and culture. He aimed to guide the nation along the path of modern progress, establish a national state, build a free and prosperous society with modern administrative systems, and promote enlightenment and educational initiatives. These ideas were primarily reflected in his efforts to unite the younger generation on national, moral, and ideological grounds, and to engage them with a sense of responsibility toward the fate of their homeland.

Ishoqxon To'ra Ibrat promoted philosophical ideas about building the Turkistan nation and state, advancing along the path of modern progress, improving the social, political, cultural, and educational life of the local population—including the youth enhancing their knowledge, skills, and intellectual development. As a progressive intellectual, Ibrat called upon the younger generation to be loyal to their Motherland, well-educated, and active participants in social life through his scientific, literary, and historical works. He encouraged youth to acquire knowledge and skills, study abroad, and learn foreign languages, conveying these ideas through his profound philosophical perspective.

Read and acquire knowledge, for knowledge is your greatest task, O Ibrat.

If you pursue learning, it will aid you in all endeavors.

Without knowledge, the life of the ignorant is full of misfortune.

These principles of the enlightened Jadid are truly the essence of wisdom.¹

Or:

"Pursue every profession, for without work no blessings will come to you;

If you remain without a trade, Ibrat, you will die in need of bread."²

Through these lines, Ibrat emphasizes his deep philosophical view that the younger generation must acquire a profession, warning that without a trade they will face hardship and dependence. He encourages youth to gain knowledge and education, leaving a noble legacy:

"The purpose of this work is to bring the treasure of knowledge to the world,

And to leave works that will be remembered across the globe.

Those who come after us will find much knowledge and skill,

Alas, if we are gone, there will be no one to trust."³

Ibrat's philosophy calls on young people to acquire both learning and skills, urging them to contribute meaningfully to society and leave a lasting mark.

Ishoqxon To'ra Ibrat, with the aim of instilling knowledge and culture among the people, wrote various slogans and placed them on the columns of the "Ishoqiya Garden," thereby widely promoting education and culture.

"If you wish to shine in the world,

Acquire knowledge, learn skills, do not remain on foot!"⁴

¹ Ibrat, Ishoqxon To'ra. *Selected Works*. – Tashkent: "Ma'naviyat", 2020. p. 65.

² Ibrat, Ishoqxon To'ra. *Selected Works*. Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2020, p. 54.

³ Ibrat, Ishoqxon To'ra. *Selected Works*. Tashkent: Ma'naviyat, 2020, p. 58.

In his socio-philosophical views, Ishoqxon To'ra Ibrat called upon everyone to raise the next generation in a healthy and sound manner. He envisioned intelligent, knowledgeable children growing up to become doctors, lawyers, economists, and other modern specialists who would serve Turkistan. To nurture such capable children, he emphasized the importance of studying, acquiring knowledge, and most importantly, the role of parents in ensuring their children master modern sciences.

Ibrat stressed that parents should actively engage in their children's education and ensure they attend the new-method schools. By studying in such schools and graduating, young people should then enhance their knowledge in advanced foreign educational institutions and acquire contemporary sciences. He believed that upbringing shapes morality, and knowledge strengthens the mind.

In conclusion, if we relate the philosophy of Ishoqxon To'ra Ibrat to the present day, a well-rounded individual is understood as a person who possesses knowledge, professional skills, and noble qualities, and who meets the demands of the time. Alongside high ideals such as the prosperity of the homeland and the well-being of the people, a complete individual forms an integral part of our national ideology. Such a person places the principles of social cooperation, interethnic harmony, interfaith tolerance, and socio-political stability at the center of spiritual, educational, and pedagogical activities, elevating them to a new level. To nurture youth in the spirit of love for the Motherland, respect for our rich history, and devotion to the sacred religion of our ancestors, it is first necessary to develop in their hearts and minds an ideological immunity, preventing any gaps in their spiritual world. From early childhood, they should cultivate respect and appreciation for a healthy lifestyle and the harmony of national and universal values. Every journey toward a goal begins with the first step. This approach not only ensures that they are raised as well-rounded individuals but also helps them acquire the practical skills needed to apply their theoretical knowledge. In turn, this contributes to achieving harmony between education and upbringing, forming a solid foundation for their personal and social development.

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⁴ Boltaboyeva, Ozodaxon. *The Life and Literary Activity of Ishoqxon To'ra Ibrat*. Namangan: ARJUMAND MEDIA, 2021. – 204 pp.