

ISAKHAN IBRAT'S VIEWS ON THE PATH OF ENLIGHTNMENT AND GOODNESS*Tuychiyeva Sayyora Suyarkulovna**Professor of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan,**Doctor of Philosophy*

Abstract: In the article, the issues related to the family in the work "Historical Culture" prepared for the first time by the Uzbek enlightener Ishaq Khan Ibrat (1862-1937) are presented: the topic of culture and language in the family, gossip in the neighborhood, and the education of girls. Especially, his views on the education of women are considered important for the present time.

Key words: example, culture, women, girls, teaching, education, analysis and conclusion.

Ibrat (1862 – 1937), the son of the Uzbek educator Ishak Khan Junaidullahodzhi, wrote "The History of Fergana", "The History of Freedom", "Mezon az-zaman", "Sabai Alsina, a dictionary of seven languages", "Jome ul-khutut", "History of Culture", "Devoni Ibrat", "Gulshani Roz", "Mishkat ul-Garaib", "Muzabzab", "Various adversities in Turkestan", "Barzakh", "Tazkiray Suwaido" "Autobiography", "Tarzhimayi Halim", "Sairi Jibal", "San'ati Ibrat", "Ilmi Ibrat".

He was one of the first to open new schools, publish newspapers and set up a printing press. He taught his people and always tried to make them live well. Therefore, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "The selfless life of Ibrat Domla for the development of the Motherland and the country remains an example for all of us, not only in his time, but also today. Our youth must grow up to be worthy people who will serve their country," he emphasized[1].

Among his works, only 4 works were published entitled "History of Fergana", "Mezon az-zaman", "Sabai Alsina, a dictionary of seven languages", "Jome ul-khutut" [2].

The work "Historical culture, today's dictionary of seven languages", "Jome ul-khutut" is stored in two copies in the manuscript collection of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Raikhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These copies are on the same cover as Ibrat's "History of Fergana". The first copy is kept under the number Q-11616, hardcover, consists of 20 leaves, 40 pages, dated at the end of the manuscript 1344 AH, 1926 CE. e. [4:5]. The second copy of the work is stored in the manuscript collection under number No. 10117. Hard cover, 18 sheets, 36 pages, two pages left blank.

The last page of the work states that it was completed in 1925 AD, 1344 AH. This list was written by Ibrat in "1344 Hijri, 1925 AD, glory to God" [4] - written at the end of the 2nd page of the work. On the last page of this copy it is written "1374 AH and 1955 AD" [4] and there are also notes. From these notes it can be concluded that this copy was copied by another calligrapher in 1955. However, the calligrapher did not leave any information about himself in this copy. Looking at the text of the treatise, we can say that it was copied by the late calligrapher Inayatkhan Torakorgani Ulughoja Eshon, who copied the work "History of Fergana" [4].

Currently, in villages, especially in villages, people engaged in agriculture and livestock raising have retained the habit of holding “talk” - “get-togethers” in the winter season. Everyone expresses their opinion on different issues [6]. These traditional customs of ours have existed since the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, and Professor Ibrat commented on this in his work “Historical Culture”: “There is a school of barbarism and obscenity, especially for young men, hotels, indiscretions. There is some age-old depravity, bad manners and snobbery. And the exercises in this school are bad, instead of letting them out, they try to shame each other with gambling. Here the school for adults was called Muni Horse – the school of barbarism. There are two points here. Both are the closest thing to writing and literacy: one is a neighborhood school, the other is an old school. As a result of increasing gossip among the population, especially among women, “talking houses” are now being built in rural areas. Teacher Ibrat wrote the solution to this problem: “If prison is a school of barbarism, then you can turn the world towards culture.”

What did you do? Cafes gather at night. Each kindergarten is assigned one evening teacher. In the “get-together” before the food was ready, the teacher came and said to his students: “Don’t spend three months in winter, here’s the teacher, let your writing skills improve. The school and the nation need you.”

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