

## THE IMPORTANCE OF IS'HOQXON TO'RA IBRAT'S VIEWS IN ELEVATING NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS: A SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

**Abdullakhojaev Adkhamkhoja Isakhoja ogli**

teacher Kokand University

phone: +998 90 362 91 41

[adhamxojaabdullaxojayev@gmail.com](mailto:adhamxojaabdullaxojayev@gmail.com)

**Annotation.** *Is'hoqxon Tora Ibrat is a prominent representative of the Fergana Jadid movement, an enlightened scientist, poet and journalist. He made a great contribution to the development of the nation in his scientific, social and cultural activities. Ibrat began his career by spreading knowledge and enlightenment, opened the first Jadid school in Turkestan, and organized the first press for the development of science and culture. His scientific works such as "History of Fergana" and "History of Culture" are currently considered an important source in studying the history of our Motherland. Ibrat's poems, satirical works and scientific and creative works demonstrate his strong belief in making the nation literate, cultured and free.*

**Keywords:** *Is'hoqxon Ibrat, Jadid movement, Fergana, science and enlightenment, historiography, culture, press, eradication of illiteracy, literature, linguistics, historical works, scientific research.*

### INTRODUCTION

Is'hoqxon Ibrat, a representative of the Jadid movement, was one of the prominent figures in the fields of science, culture, and education, who made a significant contribution to the development of modern pedagogy and spirituality. His works and activities continue to serve as an example not only for his time but also for the spiritual advancement of our people today. Studying his creativity helps in the restoration of our national values, which, in turn, plays an important role in educating the youth and shaping their worldview. Is'hoqxon Ibrat's rich scientific heritage, including his historical, linguistic, and literary works, serves as a model for young people. His modern pedagogical, scientific, and literary works, such as *Mezon uz-zamon*, *Lug'ati Sitta al-sina*, and *Fiqhi Kaydoniy*, are being studied and introduced into the national education system. Particularly, Ibrat's enlightenment ideas, his activities in creating Jadid schools, and his role in the development of science are of great importance today. As one of the prominent representatives of the national revival period of the 20th century, a unique talent, and a scholar of many Eastern and Western languages, Is'hoqxon Ibrat made invaluable contributions to the progress of his homeland.

To immortalize his name, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution on April 13, 2017, on the establishment of the Is'hoqxon Ibrat Memorial Complex in the Turokurgan district of Namangan region, and a number of significant works have been carried out in this regard.

**ANALYSIS OF LITERARY WORKS**

Is'hoqxon Ibrat was a progressive intellectual, an enlightened poet, calligrapher, Jadid teacher, traveler, linguist, historian, and a leading figure in Turkestan's printing industry. He was a publisher, journalist, and one of the selfless advocates of national reform. A number of studies have been conducted on I. Ibrat's rich heritage and activities by scholars such as T. Malik, D. Ziyova, A. Abdunabiev, Ya. G'affarov, K. Vohidova, M. Saribaeva, U. Dolimov, S. Rustamov, Sh. Yusupov, N. Jabborov, and Z. Isaqova. In particular, Z. Isaqova's work «Is'haqxon To'ra Ibrat»[1;252] and U. Dolimov's "Is'hoqxon Ibrat" va "Is'hoqxon Ibrat. Istiqlol fidoyilari", "Is'hoqxon Ibrat. Tarixi Farg'ona" [2;200] are noteworthy for their significant contributions to understanding Ibrat's life and legacy[3].

**METHODOLOGY**

In presenting this article, various methods such as systematic analysis, historicism, logical reasoning, heredity, synergetics, hermeneutics, and analytical analysis were used.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

As is well-known, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the social-political and educational movements that emerged in Turkestan brought to the forefront the enlightened figures—jadids—who led the intellectual movement. National intellectuals such as Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, Munavvarqori Abdurashidxonov, Abdurauf Fitrat, Ubaydullohja Asadullohajayev, and Abdulla Avloni devoted their knowledge to the progress of the nation and the development of society, believing that education and culture were the key to national enlightenment. In particular, Is'hoqxon Junaydullakhon o'g'li Ibrat, a representative of the Fergana Jadid movement, had a special role in this activism.

Is'hoqxon Ibrat was an enlightened poet, a powerful linguist, historian, and one of the first Uzbek printers, born in 1862 in the village of To'raqo'rg'on, near Namangan. Initially, he received his education at the traditional schools of the time, later continuing his studies under his mother, Hurbibi. He then went to Kokand to study at a madrasa. After finishing his studies in 1886, he returned to To'raqo'rg'on and began his educational career by spreading knowledge in rural areas. During his time at the madrasa in To'ra, he became familiar with the ideas of Ismailbek Gaspirali and the educational journals such as "Tarjimon," "Turkiston Viloyatining Gazeti," and "Turkestanskie Vedomosti."

After completing his madrasa education, Is'hoqxon Ibrat opened the first Jadid school in Turkestan in 1886 in To'raqo'rg'on. His work as a teacher continued until he was forced to leave due to pressure from the authorities, who were suspicious of the Jadid schools.

At that time, his school represented a significant departure from traditional schools, giving rise to the new Jadid educational movement.

Scholarly, Is'hoqxon Ibrat traveled for almost ten years, visiting major cities in Europe (Istanbul, Sofia, Athens, Rome) and the East (Kabul, Baghdad, Jeddah, Mumbai,

## MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

Calcutta), as well as China, India, and Arabia. During his travels, he furthered his knowledge, mastering foreign languages including Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and English.

Ibrat's scientific and literary output was extensive. According to historical records, he authored over twenty works, of which twelve have survived. Among these are the poetic book "Ilmi Ibrat" (1900), a six-language dictionary "Lug'ati Sitta al-sina" (1901), and a translation of "Fihi Kaydoniy" (1908) into Arabic. He also established the "Matbaai Ishoqiya," the first printing press in the Fergana Valley, where books on science, enlightenment, and progress were published, including his own works. Notably, in 1908, he published the treatise on calligraphy and literacy, "San'ati Ibrat qalami Mirrajab Bandiy," and in 1909, his poetic collection "Ilmi Ibrat." In 1912, he released "Jome ul-xutut" ("Youth Collection"), a complex work featuring various writing systems. In total, over twenty years, Ibrat wrote 14 scholarly and historical works and compiled his poetic work "Devoni Ibrat," containing thirty years of his poetry. He also created historical works such as "Tarixi Farg'ona," "Tarixi madaniyat," and "Mezon uz-zamon."

Is'hoqxon Ibrat's work "Lug'ati Sitta-al-sina" became an essential resource for learning both Eastern and Russian languages in the Jadid schools. His contribution to linguistics is also notable in his work "Jome' ul-xutut," where he provided an analysis of the evolution of writing systems, from ancient pictographs to modern scripts. This work includes over forty writing systems, including Phoenician, Hebrew, Syrian, Arabic, Greek, Persian, Slavic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Latin, Armenian, Georgian, Uighur, and others. Ibrat not only studied writing systems from his own country but also researched ancient writing cultures from Arab nations, incorporating findings from Phoenician inscriptions and other ancient texts.

Ibrat also made significant contributions as a poet. His "Devoni Ibrat" remains largely lost, but he gained considerable fame and respect during his lifetime. He became a qazi (judge) and was highly regarded for his efforts to establish the first national library and promote literacy. His "Kutubxonai Is'hoqiya" was a model for organized library and book exchange.

After the October Revolution, Ibrat focused on educational work, particularly the establishment of new schools and campaigns to eliminate illiteracy. In the early years, he taught subjects like the native language, literature, and history, later incorporating music and singing into the curriculum. In 1919, under his initiative, the first girls' school for Uzbek women was opened in Namangan, with Fotima Makaeva, the wife of Hussein Makaev, teaching at the school. By 1920, schools dedicated to eliminating illiteracy were opened in several villages under the leadership of figures like Muhammadsharif Sofizoda, Orifjon Umarov, and Is'hoqxon Ibrat.

Ibrat's efforts were challenged by reactionary forces, but his contributions to education, science, and culture are undeniable. His historical, scientific, and social works provide an insightful account of the events from the Qoqon Khanate to the 1930s, analyzing the October Revolution, the establishment of the Qoqon autonomy, the suppression of the Turkestan autonomy, and the origins and development of the Basmachi movement. His works like "Tarixi Farg'ona," "Tarixi madaniyat," and "Mezon



## MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS

uz zamon" draw from both Eastern and European sources, portraying the complexities of local history and providing a critical perspective on the failures of local rulers in the face of Russian imperial expansion.

Ibrat also created literary works like "Qalaysizlar?", "Bo'lubtur", "O'lursan", "Shikoyat," and "Siymu Zardur," which reflected the societal changes brought about by capitalist relations. These satirical works often criticized the exploitation of the people, especially the peasants, under Russian imperialism.

The core idea of Ibrat's work was the promotion of education, science, and technological innovation. His literary works are centered around the advancement of human destiny through knowledge, the elimination of ignorance, and the development of the nation.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Is'hoqxon Ibrat, a leading figure of the Jadid movement, was not only a historian, poet, linguist, publisher, and teacher but also a devout religious scholar, qazi, and patriot who devoted his life to the prosperity of his nation. His advocacy for education, culture, and science remains relevant today. Efforts to preserve his memory and expand research on his works continue, highlighting the importance of his intellectual legacy. Through his contributions to the spiritual and intellectual development of the nation, Is'hoqxon Ibrat's works serve as a guiding light for future generations, emphasizing the importance of enlightenment, independence, and social progress.

## REFERENCES:

1. Isaqova, Z. **Is'hoqxon To'ra Ibrat** – Tashkent: "G'afur G'ulom", 2018. – 252 p.
2. Dolimov, U. **Is'hoqxon Ibrat. Selected Works** – Tashkent: "Ma'naviyat", 2005. – 200 p.
3. Gaffarov, Ya. **Letters to O. Usmon**. A copy of this letter is kept in our possession (written in Arabic script). – Namangan, 1961
4. A.Abdullaxo'jayev. Is'hoqxon to'ra Ibrat faoliyatiga ijtimoiy-falsafiy nazar. Interpretation and researches, 2024.
5. Abdullaxo'jayev, A., & Abdullayeva, D. (2024). Ta'lim modernizatsiyasining falsafiy-huquqiy tahlili. Science Promotion, 49-52.