

## **PEDAGOGICAL VIEWS OF ABU NASR FARABI**

*Jaloliddinova Hilola Lutfullo qizi*

*Student of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages*

**Abstract:** this article provides information on the life path of Abu Nasr Farabi, various information related to the science of pedagogy and thoughts on education, about the great contributions of Farabi to science.

**Key words:** education, intelligence, ethics, science of hadith, musicology.

Abu Nasr Muhammad ibn Uzlug ibn Tarkhan Farabi (873-950 years, Otrar city) lived and created in a wonderful period, when Islamic sciences were extremely developed, and many scientific centers were created in the entire Muslim world, full of power, in particular, in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Baghdad. At that time, Qur'anic sciences, especially tafsir, were highly developed, the science of hadith developed to an unprecedented level and reached its highest peak, four schools of jurisprudence emerged, and a strong Islamic jurisprudence was established among Muslim nations.

Abu Nasr Farabi deeply studied the science of the Greeks, especially the philosophical heritage of Aristotle, and founded the science of philosophy based on the Qur'an and hadiths, which are the source of divine wisdom in the Islamic world. For this reason, he gained fame in the West and East with the names of "the first philosopher among Islamic scholars", "Muallimus Sani" and "Eastern Arastus". He wrote more than 160 works and treatises on various fields of science. Alloma's books, in particular the work called "The City of Virtuous People", opened a new page in Eastern spirituality. This work has been serving as one of the important tools leading mankind to happiness and spiritual perfection for centuries. Therefore, in our country, great attention is being paid to the study, scientific research and dissemination of this work, which is the crown jewel of the scientific and spiritual heritage of Abu Nasr Farabi. In this work, Alloma

puts forward his clear and reasonable theoretical views on the development of education along with issues of ethics, musicology, state administration, philosophy and logic. In particular, it reveals the tools that play an important role in bringing a person to adulthood in all aspects, as well as his thoughts and views about the role of society and education in this. The scholar also emphasizes that a human being is formed and matures with human qualities, and that society has a special role in this: "A person is not born mature when he is born, there is no difference between people at that time, their behavior, activities, and life are similar, only they change later. that is, in the process of socialization, people in society accept the values and norms that have been in practice for thousands of years. He adapts to them, learns good or bad habits under the influence of surrounding events and environment. Therefore, people's mistakes and shortcomings, achievements and successes are formed in them later depending on the development of society. A person begins to absorb the contradictions in society, and in this process he faces all kinds of difficulties." "The extent to which a person's activity is close or far from justice depends on his intelligence, behavior, and the society in which he lives. If there are few thoughts about evil, it will be close to justice, if there are more, it will be far from justice and honesty. Behavior definitely depends on the proportion of good or bad qualities in a person," he said, pointing out the need to remove bad vices from the minds of the young generation and replace them with good ones. Speaking about the formation of positive qualities and human qualities in young people under the influence of education, Farobi says: "Every person is not perfect from the head, but with the inner consciousness that is unique to him, he strives for perfection step by step." they say that it is necessary to teach a profession, and if they do not have a desire or desire for a profession, it is necessary to provide education in a compulsory manner. That is, he puts forward his recommendations on the application of two methods: voluntary and compulsory in terms of education. In voluntary education, "with the help of satisfying, inviting, inspiring words, a habit is formed, skills are created, enthusiasm and ambition

in a person are transformed into action", to lead an aspiring student towards science and craft in order to realize his dreams, and this includes shows the need to use opportunities.

Young people who do not aspire to theoretical and practical knowledge, who do not have any goals in life, are sarcastically called "...stubborn city dwellers and other desert peoples who don't talk." Because they are not of those who are motivated by words according to their wishes. If one of them begins to study theoretical knowledge, his virtue will be good. Such people should not be forced if there is no aspiration to acquire professions and juziya arts. Because the purpose of educating the people of the city is to make them possessors of virtue and to turn them into people of art", he says that it is necessary to apply the method of compulsory education to them, in this process it is necessary to determine what profession the student has sufficient potential for and not to force him to do what he does not have enough potential [3 ].In particular, he expressed a special opinion about education: "Education creates intelligence." "If a person is not educated, he likes nonsense," he says We talked about Farabi about his works, and it is clear that these works are very important for us. In all of Farabi's books, we will have wisdom for young people, we will have information that we did not read these works, and we will apply them throughout our lives. The more a person reads Farabi's works, the more knowledge they contain, the more people's worldview expands. I think that these works will serve as a moral education for the next generation with their knowledge and wisdom.

### **References:**

1. Хдйитметов А. Навоийнинг ижодий методи масалалари. -Т.,УзФА, 1963. Б.143.
2. Узбек адабиёти тарихи. 5 томлик. 2 том. -Т.,Фан,1977.- Б.109.
3. Четиндог Ю. Алишер Навоий (А.Хдйит таржимаси). - Тошкент: "Мухддррир", 2013. Б.: 32
4. Nagiyeva J. Ozarbayjon adabiyotida Navoiy an'analari \ Alisher Navoiyning adabiy mahorati masalalari (Maqolalar to'plami). - Toshkent: "Fan", 1993. 8-fevral 318.
5. Mirzakarimova M. CLIL TEXNOLOGIYALARI VOSITASIDA O'QUVCHILARNING TADBIRKORLIK KO'NIKMALARINI

RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INNOVATSION METOD VA VOSITALAR //Namangan davlat universiteti Ilmiy axborotnomasi. – 2023. – №. 6. – C. 410-415.

6. Mirzakarimova M. M., Uzoqjonova M. D. Q. O‘zbekistonda chiqindilarni qayta ishlash muammolarini o‘rganish va bartaraf qilish //Science and Education. – 2023. – T. 4. – №. 11. – C. 78-83.

7. Mirzakarimova M. M., Uzoqjonova M. D. Q. Scientific and pedagogical activity of Imam al-Bukhari //Science and Education. – 2023. – T. 4. – №. 12. – C. 321-324.

8. Mirzakarimova M. M. et al. “Avesto” va pedagogik fikrlar rivoji //Science and Education. – 2024. – T. 5. – №. 2. – C. 224-228. Retrieved from <https://www.openscience.uz/index.php/sciedu/article/view/6696>

9. Mirzakarimova M. M. et al. Pedagogik mahoratning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi //Science and Education. – 2024. – T. 5. – №. 3. – C. 264-269.

10. MADAMINJONOVNA M. M. XORIJIY TILLARNI TADBIRKORLIKKA YO ‘NALTIRIB O‘QITISHNING DIDAKTIK ASOSLARI //Nova. Pub. – 2022. – C. 1-128.

11. Madaminjonovna M. M. Zamonaviy sharoitlarda umumta’lim fanlarini tadbirkorlikka yo ‘naltirib o ‘qitish tizimi //Science and Education. – 2020. – T. 1. – №. 4. – C. 216-222.

12. Madaminjonovna M. M. Umumta’lim fanlarini tadbirkorlikka yo ‘naltirib o ‘qitish tizimi //Science and Education. – 2020. – T. 1. – №. 4. – C. 97-103.

13. Madaminjonovna M. M. K. L. METHODOLOGY OF EDUCATIONAL TEACHING OF GENERAL SCIENCES. Retrieved from <http://xn--e1aajfpcds8ay4h.com.ua/menus/view/202/>.

14. Mirzakarimova M. EFFECTIVENESS OF STUDENTS'ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CLIL TECHNOLOGIES //Академические исследования в современной науке. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. 8. – C. 92-94.

15. Mirzakarimova M. M. The Necessity to Develop Students’ Entrepreneurial Skills in English Classes //Telematique. – 2022. – C. 7128-7131.

16. Мирзакаримова М. М. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP FUNCTIONAL LITERACY //INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNAL “INNOVATION TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGY”. – 2020. – T. 1. – №. 1. – C. 63-65.

17. Madaminjonovna M. M. Innovative Methods and Tools for Developing Students' Entrepreneurial Skills Using CLIL Technologies //International Journal of Human Computing Studies. – 2023. – T. 5. – №. 3. – C. 15-17.