

Abu Nasr Al-Farabi's ideas on mental, moral and physical education

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Abstract: This article analyzes the pedagogical ideas in the works of Abu Nasr Al-Farabi and his contribution to the education system. The article examines Al-Farabi's ideas about intellectual, moral and physical education, as well as the relationship between teacher and student, and the role of education in building an ideal society. The article shows how Al-Farabi's views on education and moral education have influenced today's education system, citing examples from Al-Madina al-Fadilah and other works. The article also highlights Al-Farabi's ideas on music, politics and urban studies, and discusses the broader significance of his pedagogical ideas. Al-Farabi, known as the "Aristotle of the East" for his scientific work, had a great influence on Eastern culture. The article analyzes Al-Farabi's legacy from the perspective of modern pedagogy and calls for a reconsideration of his place in the education system and its continuing influence.

Keywords: education, upbringing, morality, society, science, culture, idea, thought, view, virtue, ability, mind, happiness, perfection, bliss

Al-Farabi went from Baghdad to Damascus. Some sources also mention that Al-Farabi visited Central Asia. He spent the last years of his life in Damascus at the palace of Said-ud-Dawla with Mutannabi, a prominent poet and thinker of his time. He was known as a patron of scholars. The ruler invited Al-Farabi to his palace, but he preferred to live a free life instead of going to the palace. Despite this, the scholar's life in Aleppo was fruitful, where he wrote many of his works. He is buried in the Bab al-Saghir cemetery in Damascus. According to available information, Al-Farabi wrote more than 160 works. However, most of them have not reached us.

Farabi saw science as the most important means of human intellectual development. In his opinion, the main goal of education is to develop the mind, to bring it to a higher level. In his work, Farooqi sees science not only as theoretical information, but also as knowledge that can be applied in practice. The study of science should be used not only for intellectual development, but also to benefit society and elevate the people.

Al-Farabi's work "Al-Madina al-Fadila" (The City of Virtuous People) emphasizes that the main factor in building an ideal society is knowledge and moral education. He says that in order to establish an ideal society, all people must be intellectually and morally perfect. The goal is to ensure justice, cooperation, and mutual respect in a knowledge-based society.

Al-Farabi sees moral qualities - honesty, patience, justice, etc. - as the main factors in the development of society. In his educational model, it is necessary to educate a person to form his inner world, moral qualities, and to benefit society. In Al-Farabi's work "Al-Madina al-Fadila", all members of society should embody moral qualities.

It also requires teachers to be morally perfect. A teacher should not only teach knowledge, but also give moral education to students, guiding them to become good people. Thus, moral education is of great importance in education.

Al-Farabi even thinks about what the relationship between a teacher and a student should be based on and how it should be, and seeks the most effective way to educate and develop a mature person. The following thoughts from Al-Farabi's treatise "On What One Should Know Before Studying Philosophy" are noteworthy in this regard: "The teacher should not allow either excessive domineering or emptiness towards the student, because excessive domineering arouses hatred in the student towards the teacher, and if the student feels the emptiness of the teacher, then coldness and contempt for the teacher and the science he is studying will arise." The comprehensive development of a person, the cultivation of positive qualities in him, is achieved as a result of the struggle against the influence of negative qualities using the above-mentioned methods.

In particular, let his mind be quick and sharp, let him have a love of knowledge and study, let him not be greedy in eating and drinking, let his nature be far from gambling, let him love truth and those who stand for truth, let him look with hatred at lies and liars, let him be just by nature and love those who fight for justice, and let him look with hatred at injustice and those who oppress.

Among these qualities, Farabi pays special attention to wisdom and intelligence. Farabi has previously expressed valuable thoughts on aesthetic education. In his book "A Great Work on Music," he substantiates the role of music in people's lives. He tries to show the role of aesthetic pleasure in maintaining mental and physical health. He extols the role of labor education and professional education in a person's life, evaluating it as "the chief of virtues": "A certain professional virtue presides in a person," he writes. "Now, as for a person's virtue in professions and arts, this virtue is not innate."

Al-Farabi wrote not only *Al-Madina al-Fadilah*, but also many other works on education and upbringing. Some of them help to understand his pedagogical views more broadly:

1. *Al-Talib al-Kamil* (The Perfect Student)

In this work, Al-Farabi discusses what a perfect student should be like and what attention should be paid to his moral and scientific upbringing. He emphasizes that a student should not only acquire knowledge, but also develop moral qualities.

2. "*Kitab al-Musiqa al-Kabir*" (The Great Book of Music)

In this work, Al-Farabi studies the influence of music on science and education. Al-Farabi shows the importance of music for intellectual development and spiritual education, as music elevates the mind and spirituality of a person.

3. "*Fusul al-Madaniyya*" (Departments of Urban Studies)

This work contains ideas on urban studies and social management. Al-Farabi considered education to be an integral part of the development of society. He emphasizes the need to manage society on the basis of moral education.

Abu Nasr Faroubi is a great philosopher of the Eastern world, a great thinker of his time and a person who made a great contribution to the development of the educational system. His ideas about science, moral education and education are relevant not only in his time, but also today. Faroubi's pedagogical views emphasize the importance of elevating society through science, morality and spirituality. Faroubi is also known as the "Aristocrat of the East" for his views on intellectual and moral education and made a great contribution to the development of the entire Eastern culture.

Farooqi saw education as the primary means of achieving human perfection. His works continue to influence today's education system, and his pedagogical ideas, combined with modern teaching methods, help ensure the intellectual, moral, and spiritual development of students.

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