

## THE PRIORITIES OF SHAHABEDDIN SUHRAWARDY'S VIEWS ON YOUTH EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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### ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the priority directions of Shahabeddin Suhrawardy's views on youth education and training. Although Shahabeddin Suhrawardy focused primarily on metaphysics and spirituality in his works, he put forward certain considerations and ideas related to the education and upbringing of young people.

**Keywords:** Shahabuddin Suhrawardy, education, education, idea, metaphysical system, state of mind, philosopher, form of light.

Also known as Shahabeddin Yahya al-Suhrawardi, a 12th-century Persian philosopher and mystic. He is known for his works on the philosophy of light and the concept of "light of lamps". One of his most influential works is "The Form of Light" (Hikmat ul-Ishraq), which explores his ideas about the nature of knowledge, perception and reality. interprets the doctrine of "Ishraq" which means name. The book presents a metaphysical framework that revolves around the concept of light. Suhrawardy emphasizes that light is not only a physical phenomenon, but also a spiritual and mental phenomenon that illuminates the universe. According to Suhrawardy, there are two main sources of light: the light of the earth and the light of the sky. Earthly light is the light of the physical world, while heavenly light represents the divine or transcendent light that illuminates the inner realities of being. Suhrawardi believed that this heavenly light is the source of all knowledge, and it encompasses both intellectual and intuitive methods of perception. considers it to be the highest source of illumination. He also deeply explores the idea of the "light of lights" (Misbah al-anwar), which refers to the human intellect that has the ability to reflect and attract divine light. especially in the framework of Sufism tradition. His emphasis on the role of light in understanding reality and the importance of intuitive knowledge contributed to the development of mystical practices aimed at spiritual enlightenment.

If you are interested in delving deeper into Suhrawardi's ideas, I recommend that you read *The Shape of Light* for yourself. It is a fascinating exploration of metaphysics, perception, and the nature of reality.

Although Suhrawardy focused primarily on metaphysics and spirituality in his philosophical works, he put forward certain considerations and ideas related to the education and training of young people. Although he did not have a comprehensive treatise on the subject, we can glean some insights from his writings and the broader context of his teachings. He emphasized the unity of knowledge and spiritual maturity and considered them as complementary aspects of comprehensive education. He believed that the pursuit of knowledge should not be limited to the acquisition of factual information, but should include the development of moral qualities and the cultivation of wisdom. According to Suhrawardy, the spiritual state of a person directly affects his perception and understanding of knowledge. Therefore, in education and upbringing, attention should be paid to raising a positive and receptive moral state in young people. This can be done through spiritual practices, meditation, and developing a sense of wonder and

wonder at the world. Suhrawardy also emphasized the importance of teachers in the educational process. He believed that a capable and wise teacher or teacher is necessary to guide and inspire students in the path of knowledge. A compassionate and knowledgeable teacher can serve as an example and guide both intellectually and morally. was influenced by the Islamic philosophical and moral principles that were widespread during the period. These frameworks emphasized the importance of balanced development, moral behavior, and spiritual growth as educational goals. Although not comprehensive, its focus on the integration of knowledge and spirituality is in sync with contemporary holistic education concepts. His thoughts can serve as a source of inspiration for pedagogues who seek to develop intellectual curiosity, moral qualities and spiritual growth in young people. Of course! Although Suhrawardi did not have a comprehensive treatise devoted exclusively to the education and training of the young, his philosophy of enlightenment and his broader teachings can provide additional information on his views on education. considered that. He emphasized the importance of spiritual and intuitive ways of knowing along with intellectual knowledge. According to Suhrawardy, true education should lead to the expansion of consciousness, allow people to perceive deep reality and connect with the divine light. Suhrawardy's philosophy of enlightenment shows that education is not only scientific, but also spiritual and moral. aimed at educating conscious individuals. He believed in the unique spiritual potential of a person, and education should strive to awaken and nurture this potential. This involves not only imparting information but also instilling a sense of awe, wonder and respect for the mysteries of existence. Suhrawardy also emphasized the importance of experiential learning and personal reflection. He believed that true knowledge comes from direct encounter with reality and personal introspection. According to Suhrawardy, teachers should create an environment that encourages students to study, question and reflect on their own experiences in order to deepen their understanding. In addition, Suhrawardy valued the cultivation of moral qualities as an integral part of education. He emphasized the importance of moral character and moral behavior in the pursuit of knowledge. Suhrawardy believed that education should cultivate such qualities as compassion, correctness, and justice in a person, and direct them to a perfect and virtuous life in all respects.

Although Suhrawardi's own views on education are not as comprehensive and detailed as those of later educational theorists, his philosophy of enlightenment provides a broader perspective on the aims and approaches of education. His emphasis on the integration of knowledge, spirituality, and moral values is consistent with the idea of holistic education, which seeks to develop the whole person—intellectually, morally, and spiritually. His teaching on education is embedded in his broader philosophical system. For a more complete understanding of his ideas, I recommend a more detailed study of his works on the philosophy of light. It provides further information on the basic principles and application of his educational ideas.

### CONCLUSION

Please note that this information is based on Suhrawardi's philosophical writings and the broader context of his teachings, so details on his ideas on youth education and training may be limited.

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