

DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION IN STUDENTS USING THE WORKS OF ORIENTAL SCHOLARS

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ANNOTATION

Issues of forming a just society in the works of Oriental scholars. The ancient and eternally young city of Samarkand is known in various parts of the world as a legendary city with its unique oriental spirit and appearance, rich history, unique and amazing monuments preserved here. It is no coincidence that Samarkand, with its blue domes, attracts millions of tourists and is known all over the world as the "eternal city" along with Rome. The purpose of this article is to discuss and understand the scientific heritage of the great scientists and thinkers who lived and worked in the Middle Ages in the Middle Ages, to assess its place and role in the history of modern civilization and development of spiritual and moral education in students using the works of Oriental scholars.

Keywords: Scientists of the East, inter-civilizational communication and technology exchange, scientific works on astronomy, geography, and climatic theory, great scientific discoveries.

INTRODUCTION

We believe it is important to give a new impetus to the efforts to deepen the study and popularization of this invaluable scientific heritage, to reveal the relevance and necessity of the discoveries made by the great scientists of the East for modern science and development.

The history of the Middle East testifies to the unprecedented growth in the fields of culture and education, medicine, literature, art and architecture, the emergence of scientific schools, the emergence of a new wave of talented generations. and maturity - all this, first of all, with the rapid growth of the economy, agriculture and urban development, the high level of development of handicrafts and trade, the construction of roads, the opening of new caravan routes and, above all, ensuring relative stability directly related. I want to emphasize this point. Because without peace and stability, there can be no growth and development in science. Where there is peace and stability, there will be science centers, academies, universities. The most important thing is that education develops and interest in it grows. Only where there is peace and stability do people want to study and develop in all directions. It only happens when people go to bed at night and are not afraid to get up in the morning, knowing that they will not have any problems or disasters tomorrow. This fact has been confirmed for centuries, and I am convinced that it is superfluous to talk about it today.

The existence of a developed culture in the Eastern world, especially in the life of the peoples of Central Asia, is evidenced by the monuments of ancient Bactrian, Sogdian, Orkhon, Khorezmian inscriptions, murals and sculptures, architectural samples. Founded in the 11th and 13th centuries, the Khorezm state covered a large part of the Asian continent, uniting the lands of neighboring peoples in the area up to the Persian Gulf.

From the 2nd century BC to the 15th century AD, the Great Silk Road served as an ancient international transport artery, connecting regions and countries such as China, India and Central Asia, the Middle East and the Mediterranean, the unique role itself is difficult to assess. This road served not only to ensure trade relations between the above-mentioned regions, but also to exchange information between continents and countries, to develop new technologies and developments (silk, porcelain, powder, paper and many other products) played an important role in the rapid spread, development of agricultural crops and agrotechnology's, as well as cultural values, and thus created conditions for inter-civilizational communication and technology exchange.

During this period, the peoples of different countries enriched each other with scientific knowledge and achievements. The Great Silk Road provided information on the activities of great scholars and thinkers in the East and the West to Europe and from Europe to Asia. There was a practical opportunity to study the scientific works, ideas and discoveries of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Ptolemy and other great scholars of antiquity. It is known that according to the traditions of that time, enlightened thinkers and philosophers, scholars and poets usually took refuge in the palaces of rulers and sultans. Among them were the Mamun Academy in Khiva in the IX-XI centuries and the Baghdad Academy, known as the "House of Wisdom", as well as the scientific school of Mirzo Ulugbek, formed in Samarkand in the XV century. a group of scientists spread all over the world.

According to researchers, the East, especially the Central Asian region, is the source of two powerful scientific and cultural upsurges that erupted in the IX-XII and XIV-XV centuries. period of decline - rightly recognized by the world scientific community as the Eastern Renaissance. However, as many researchers have pointed out, if as a result of the European Renaissance new works of literature and art, architectural masterpieces, medicine and human understanding have emerged, the Eastern Renaissance itself its peculiarity was manifested, first of all, in the development of the exact and natural sciences, such as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geodesy, pharmacology, medicine, as well as in history, philosophy and literature.

When we talk about the great scientific discoveries made in the East in the early Middle Ages, we are among the first to mention the name of Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of modern mathematics, trigonometry and geography. He was one of the first to establish and put into practice the decimal positional system, the zero sign and the polar coordinates.

This marked a turning point in the development of mathematics and astronomy. Al-Khwarizmi founded the science of algebra, developed clear rules for describing scientific information and treatises, and is the author of numerous scientific works on astronomy, geography, and climatic theory. His contribution to the development of world science is widely recognized, and among Eastern scholars only his name and works have been immortalized in modern scientific terms such as "algorithm" and "algebra". The Fundamentals of Astronomy, written by Ahmad Fergani in the ninth century, contains basic information about the structure of the universe, the size of the Earth, and the fact that the planet has a spherical shape.

He taught astronomy at European universities as a basic textbook and served as a scientific basis for the discoveries of Columbus, Magellan, and other travelers during the Great

Geographical Discoveries. One of Ahmad Fergani's practical achievements was his development of the main astronomical instrument of the Middle Ages, the Usturlob theory, as well as the famous Nilomer on the Nile, which for many centuries served as the main instrument for measuring water levels.

Abu Nasr ibn Iraq is another great scholar who is recognized as the founder of spatial trigonometry and is famous for his discoveries in mathematics and astronomy. He is rightly called Ptolemy II. It is difficult to fully appreciate the unparalleled discoveries made by the great encyclopedic scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni. Although only 31 of Beruni's more than 150 scholarly works have survived, these incomplete specimens of scholarly manuscripts are a testament to his multifaceted legacy.

Beruni was one of the first in world science to propose new ideas for the theory of the seas and the creation of a spherical globe of the Earth, calculated the radius of the Earth, explained the vacuum, that is, the state of space, 500 years after Columbus' voyage. previously advanced the view that there was a continent beyond the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, developed a classification of minerals and a theory of their formation, laid the foundation for the science of geodesy. It is no coincidence that the 11th century has been called the "Beruni Age" by natural science historians around the world. The life and work of Abu Ali ibn Sina, who was awarded the title of "the most famous philosopher and encyclopedic scholar of the Islamic world and one of the greatest thinkers of mankind," evokes a sense of special pride and respect in generations. He began his research at the age of 16 and has created more than 450 works in his lifetime. Most of them are devoted to medicine and philosophy, as well as logic, chemistry, physics, astronomy, mathematics, music, literature and linguistics. Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Francis Bacon and many other generations of scientists have read and admired his works.

We always proudly acknowledge that Ibn Sina, with his invaluable fundamental work, The Laws of Medicine, the most famous in the history of medicine, predicted the main directions of the development of medical sciences for the next few hundred years. laid the foundation for the most important methods of applied medicine and pharmacology, which have not lost their relevance even today. It is no coincidence that this book was one of the first books published in Europe in the 15th century, and medical science has been taught on the basis of this work in the leading universities of Europe for almost 500 years. The writings of Ibn Sina and Beruni on Aristotle's Book of the Universe, which have come down to us, are a classic example of how our great scholars reached a high level of scientific communication, deep understanding and development of the philosophical views of antiquity.

The services of Beruni, Ibn Sino and other great scholars and thinkers who created in Khorezm in the X-XI centuries are not limited to the scope of their scientific works and works, but have a deep trace in the intellectual history of mankind. He also covers such an important issue as the formation of the Khorezm Mamun Academy. The tenth-century encyclopedic scholar Abu Nasr al-Farabi was called "Aristotle of the East" by his contemporaries because of his universal knowledge. He enriched many sciences with scientific discoveries, developed the philosophical views of scientists from different countries and wrote more than 160 works. The most famous of these are The Word of Essence, The Book of the Origin of Science, The Essence of Thought, and others. Most of Farabi's works have been translated into many European and Eastern languages and are still the subject of in-depth research.

When we talk about a whole generation of scholars and thinkers of the Middle East, we are talking about the period called Amir Temur and the period of the Temurids, Mirzo Ulugbek and his We cannot ignore the fact that Qazizadeh had many comrades and disciples, such as Rumi and Ali Qushchi.

We all know that Mirzo Ulugbek, the grandson of Amir Temur, who ruled in Samarkand for 40 years, became famous as a great scientist in the field of astronomy, and his name is rightly associated with Copernicus, Jordan Bruno, Galileo and other great geniuses of science. Mirzo Ulugbek's 15th-century astronomical chart describes the position and location of 1,018 stars, the first new astronomical catalog in 16 centuries.

Al-Kashi, a colleague of Mirzo Ulugbek, was the first to introduce decimal fractions for scientific use, and developed methods for the gradual convergence of the roots of free degrees and their finding. You can get acquainted with the Mirzo Ulugbek Observatory in more detail during a visit to the museum named after the great scientist, located on one of the highest hills surrounding Samarkand.

In the creative heritage of Abu Abdullah Rudaki, Firdausi, Nizami Ganjavi, Saadi, Hafiz Sherazi, Jami, Alisher Navoi, Babur and many other great philosophers, poets and enlighteners, wisdom and the humanistic understanding of the universe are enormous. an inexhaustible treasure is preserved. This heritage is truly a priceless treasure of world importance.

The author of the book "Devoni lug'atit-turk", the first dictionary of Turkic languages in the history of the world, was Mahmud Kashgari. - He also quoted Turkish proverbs and poems. Kashgari is the first researcher of the language, culture, ethnography and folklore of the Turkic peoples. Recognized as the founder of Arabic grammar, the great linguist, literary critic, geographer and philosopher Mahmud Zamakhshari became famous during his lifetime. He was also the founder of the first multilingual dictionary in history - the Arabic-Persian-Turkish dictionary.

Of course, we all belong to the generation of great historians who lived and worked in the Middle Ages in the Middle Ages and created invaluable works that testify to the events of that period. it is both a duty and an obligation for us to show our boundless respect to other scholars.

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