



The Education System In The Works Of Central Asian Thinkers: History And Modernity

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ABSTRACT

In this article, our ancestors Al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Nasr Farobi, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, who contributed to the development of Eastern science in the IX-XII and XIV-XV centuries in the Central Asian region. The scientific heritage of our great ancestors, the role of world civilization and the protection of our youth from the threat of biased information, the benefits of the works of thinkers in society, its great creativity, the education of a harmoniously developed generation, the promotion of their works. serves to convey to the public.

KEYWORDS

Renaissance, axiology, civilization, globalization, integration, element, discovery.

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, the names of our ancestors were restored. Great work has been done to study their lives and invaluable heritage, to beautify and preserve their monuments. As the First President of the

Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov noted, any changes in the development of society, innovations, especially the processes and discoveries that give a great impetus to human development, do not happen by

themselves. For this, first of all, there must be centuries-old traditions, appropriate conditions, a school of thought, a cultural and spiritual environment.

Without peace and stability, there can be no growth, no progress 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 and attention to it increase. Only where there is peace and stability do people want to learn, to develop in all directions.

It is known that according to the traditions of those times, enlightened thinkers and philosophers, scholars and poets usually took refuge in the palaces of rulers and sultans. Among them are a group of scientists who worked at 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 in Samarkand in the XV century.

The East, especially the Central Asian region, had a positive impact on Renaissance processes in other regions of the world in the IX-XII and XIV-XV centuries. The Eastern Renaissance is rightly recognized by the world scientific community as the Eastern Renaissance.

In the Middle Ages, the Khorezm Mamun Academy played a special role in the development of Eastern science. Having a huge library, a madrasa, a school of translators and calligraphers, more than a hundred scholars and talented students have conducted research at this school. The contribution of encyclopedic scholars such as Abu Nasr ibn Iraq, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mahmud Khojandi, Ahmad ibn Muhammad Khorezmi and Ahmad ibn Hamid

Naysaburi to the development of universal thinking is invaluable.

THE MAIN PART

Al-Khwarizmi founded the science of algebra, developed clear rules for the presentation of scientific information and treatises, he is the author of many 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 importance of Ahmad Fergani's Fundamentals of Astronomy, which was translated into Latin and Hebrew in the twelfth century and later republished in many countries, including Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and the United States, underscores its importance. The famous traveler Christopher Columbus, who proved the scientist's view that the Earth is spherical eighty years later, wrote

In the sixteenth century, one of the craters on the Moon was named after our ancestor. In 1998, in accordance with the decision of UNESCO, the 1200 th anniversary of the birth of Ahmad Fergani was celebrated internationally. This great contribution of our great ancestor to the development of world civilization has become another recognition of the scientific potential of our people. At the initiative of the head of our state, statues of thinkers were erected in the cities of Kuva and Fergana, and Fergana State University was named after Ahmad Fergani.

Ahmad Fergani's Fundamentals of Astronomy, written in the ninth century, contains basic information about the structure of the

universe, the size of the Earth, and the spherical appearance of the planet. It served as a scientific basis for the discoveries of Columbus, Magellan, and other travelers.

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

The nilomer is currently stored in Cairo, the capital of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Abu Rayhon Beruni. The greatest description of this great scientist was given by the great German orientalist Karl Eduard Zachau: "There are many mountains in the world, but there is such a high peak among them that this peak can never be conquered by mankind. This is Beruni"

It is inconceivable how great a scientist he was, how great a thinker he was. Abu Rayhan Beruni was the leader of the great encyclopedic scholars of the Middle Ages. His greatness is even more evident in the unique scientific heritage he added to almost all the sciences of the time.

Well-known orientalisks have assessed Beruni's scientific potential as "... it is easier to enumerate his fields of interest than those of his interests." Also, although this work was written a thousand years ago, it is so perfectly written that the minerals and their properties, which can only be detected in the most modern laboratories today, are given with such precision. The mind is amazed at this. However, mineralogy was just one of dozens of disciplines in which Abu Rayhan Beruni was engaged.

It is difficult to fully evaluate 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 the Earth's spherical globe, calculated the radius of the Earth, explained the state of vacuum, and proposed the idea of a continent beyond the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans 500 years before Columbus voyage. developed the classification of minerals and the theory of their formation, laid the foundation for the science of geodesy. It is no coincidence that the 11th century is called the "Beruni Age" by historians of natural sciences around the world. The name of Ibn Sina is written in golden letters in the history of world science and culture. The evergreen tropical plant is called Avicenna. In many countries, streets, educational and medical institutions are named after him, medals and awards are established in honor of the scientist. 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 started his scientific research at the age of 16 and created more than 450 works during his lifetime. Most of them are devoted primarily to medicine and philosophy, as well as logic, chemistry, physics, astronomy, mathematics, music, literature, and linguistics. Generations of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Francis Bacon, and many other scholars were amazed to read 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, predetermined the main directions of medical science development for the next few hundred years, a practice that has not lost its relevance today. laid the foundation for the most important methods in the fields of medicine and pharmacology.

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 very 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 the greatness of our great scholars in scientific communication, in-depth understanding and development of the philosophical views of antiquity.

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 them are "A Word About Essence", "A Book on the Origin of Science", "The Essence of Thought" and others. The main part of Farabi's works has been translated into many European and Eastern languages and is still the subject of in-depth research.

The social and cultural upsurge of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was, in essence, an integral continuation of the Renaissance of the ninth to twelfth centuries. We observe the stages of development of

theoretical teachings, which are the basis for the development and rise of such cultural heritage in the life of peoples, the pursuit of monad, its periodic harmonization.

Speaking of a whole generation of scholars and thinkers of the Middle East, we can talk about the so-called era of Amir Temur and the Temurids, Mirzo Ulugbek and many of his comrades and disciples, such as Qazizada Rumi, Ali Kushchi, whose name shone like a bright star in the sky of knowledge and enlightenment. we cannot pass without remembering about.

Mirzo Ulugbek built madrassas in a number of cities of the country, and in Samarkand he created a unique scientific environment, in modern language, an academy. More than 200 scientists worked there. Ulugbek's "Zij", which fully covers the theoretical and practical issues of astronomy, has been widely used in Asia and Europe since the Middle Ages. European astronomers have translated it into Latin, French, English, and the reviews are over.

Known as "Ziji Ulugbek", "Ziji jadidi Koragoniy", the play identifies the place and position of 1018 stars. The height of the stars and the distance between them, the motion of the sun and moon, and the times of their eclipses are described. These calculations are almost indistinguishable from the observation results determined by modern technology.

For example, according to Ulugbek, a year is 365 days, 6 hours, 10 minutes and 8 seconds. Today a year is 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 6 seconds.

During the years of independence, great work has been done to study the life and work of Mirzo Ulugbek. At the initiative of the head of our state, 1994 has been declared the Year of

Ulugbek in our country. In the same year, the 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek's birth was widely celebrated internationally. An international conference dedicated to the scientific heritage of the great scientist and his significance was held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Mahmud Kashgari is the author of the first dictionary of Turkic languages in the history of the world, *Devoni lug'atit-turk*. 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.

Alisher Navoi is the sultan of the realm of words, poet and thinker. A. Navoi, who woke up early with the pleasure and talent of poetry, memorized Farididdin Attor's "Mantiquit-tayr" from his childhood, was noticed by Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Mavlono Lutfi praised the talent of the young poet, won the recognition of Kamol Turbati.

Hamsa is the pinnacle of Alisher Navoi's work. This work, created by A. Navoi in 1483-1485, proved that it is possible to write such a large-scale work in the Turkish language. Hamsa includes such epics as Hayratul-abror, Farhod and Shirin, Layli and Majnun, Sab'ai Sayyar, and Saddi Iskandariy.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Thanks to the genius of Alisher Navoi, the Turkic peoples living in different parts of the world have been isolated in the history of mankind, and the nation's spiritual heritage

has taken a firm place in the world treasury. In independent Uzbekistan, the understanding of Navoi has risen to the level of state policy. One of the largest regions of the country and its center, the State Prize of Uzbekistan, the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet, the State Library of Uzbekistan, Samarkand State University and hundreds of other cultural and educational institutions are named after the great poet.

During the visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to Navoi region, he said, "Our great ancestor Alisher Navoi once passed through this oasis on his way from Herat to Samarkand to study. These vast steppes and deserts, where the wings of a bird fly and the feet of a man walk, dreamed of becoming a prosperous city and village by creative generations."

At the initiative of the head of our state, an international scientific conference on "The role of Alisher Navoi's creative heritage in the spiritual and enlightenment development of mankind" has been held in Navoi region since 2017.

Today's young generation learns from the works of our ancestors, from the treasury of his ideas, the call to good, to stay away from evil. For this reason, the ideas put forward in the works of A. Navoi have never lost their significance.

The people of Uzbekistan have seen a lot, carried the tests of history and social conclusions on their shoulders, wished peace and tranquility and prosperity to themselves and others, and made a worthy contribution to the development of human civilization.

Today, our people have not lost this banner of goodness, inherited from our ancestors.

Respect for the inexhaustible genius of our great ancestors and interest in studying their rich scientific heritage have always been high all over the world. Evidence of this can be seen in the creation of scientific and artistic works about their lives and activities in different countries, the erection of monuments to the memory of our great ancestors. The statues of Ibn Sino in Belgium and Latvia, Mirzo Ulugbek in Latvia, Alisher Navoi in Japan, Russia and Azerbaijan, and Ahmad Fergani in Egypt are an expression of deep respect for the history of our people.

Today, more than 100000 manuscripts are stored in book funds in Uzbekistan alone. Most of them are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Manuscripts of medieval Eastern scholars and thinkers make up the "gold fund" of libraries in Europe and Asia, the United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, Russia, France, Egypt, India, Iran and many other countries. The rational and effective use of this rich heritage in the path of development of all mankind is our duty with you, our duty with you. The role of dedicated scientists in this regard deserves special attention, and it is thanks to their work that we are rediscovering the invaluable scientific heritage of the past.

Examples include Professor Frederick Starr, a well-known American historian, archaeologist, anthropologist, author of 22 books and more than 200 scientific articles. His 2009 essay, "The Rediscovery of Central Asia," was recognized as the best material of the year in the U.S. media.

Urgench State University is named after Al-Khwarizmi, and the National University of Uzbekistan is named after Mirzo Ulubek.

Scholarships have been introduced for students named Beruni, Navoi and Ibn Sino.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that one of the main concepts of the scientific heritage of Eastern thinkers is the natural theory of the emergence of the state, secondly, there are new approaches to governing the state, thirdly, the legislative issues of the state, the theory of improving legislation. Today, it is both a duty and an obligation for us to make effective use of such a rich spiritual heritage in raising legal awareness and legal culture in society.

In order to further improve the meaning of the works of our thinkers, in order to promote and study the spiritual heritage of our great scientists who have made a worthy contribution to the development of world civilization and spirituality, "Spirituality Day" and "Spirituality Hour" are organized in educational institutions. "Was introduced.

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