

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS AS A VALUE

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the essence of complex reforms in the development of science in Uzbekistan. the focus will be on the substance of comprehensive development reforms. In recent years, the priorities for the development of the education system have been studied in detail, such as increasing the efficiency of scientific research, modernizing the educational process.

Key Words: Values, spiritual heritage, democratic state, reform, development, humanity, intellect, science, material and spiritual life, civil society, way of thinking, scientific research.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена сути комплексных реформ в развитии науки в Узбекистане. основное внимание будет уделено сути комплексных реформ в области развития. В последние годы детально изучены приоритеты развития системы образования, такие как повышение эффективности научных исследований, модернизация учебного процесса.

Ключевые слова: Ценности, духовное наследие, демократическое государство, реформа, развитие, человечество, интеллект, наука, материальная и духовная жизнь, гражданское общество, образ мышления, научные исследования.

The development of any state (society), the achievement of certain achievements, inevitably depends on the advancement of science. Science is the essence of any development. In a time when science was given a lot of attention and intellectuals were supported, the country prospered and vice versa. A new,

democratic image of Uzbekistan is being created on the basis of modernization of the country to a new stage of its development, the assessment of the human being as the highest value. The subject of values is one of the most important issues in the life of man and society, especially in the context of radical changes in history, the transition of society from one stage to another, changing socio-political order, the criteria to which people are accustomed. periods becomes an extremely topical issue.

Speaking of science, the law on education, adopted at the initiative of the President of our country, is important for young people to get a thorough education, to fully express their talents, to find their place in society. is becoming a factor. The training of highly qualified specialists, ensuring the effective integration of education, science and industry, educating young people on the basis of national and universal values has become an important task. One of our priorities in higher education is to provide training of intellectual, broad-minded, rich-minded, advanced specialists, to increase their potential, to direct them to scientific research, to reveal the talents of young scientists.

In this regard, the priority idea set out in the Action Strategy, "From National Revival to National Growth," serves as a guide for us. "By national growth, we mean the development of our country, raising the living standards and quality of life of our people to a higher level in all respects," said President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev.¹

The process of strengthening independence, building a new democratic state and building a civil society in Uzbekistan based on universal values has brought the theme of values to the forefront. It has been proven that human and social life cannot exist without values. Scientific, technical and intellectual opportunities, education, training, medical care, national heritage, cultural masterpieces in various forms, language, literature, art, handicrafts, unique historical and cultural monuments, architecture, etc. relatively new approaches were formed. Central Asia

¹ Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the twenty-eighth anniversary of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan

has long been one of the centers of science and culture, literature and art. The great thinkers who grew up in this country have creatively enriched the world science and culture with their discoveries and immortal works, and have effectively influenced its further development. The works of our great ancestors, famous scientists and thinkers of the whole cultural world, the creators of such magnificent cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz, Khiva, still amaze everyone with their glory and beauty.

The fact that science is a value that immortalizes man and encourages him to goodness and creativity is reflected in the holy books of Islam, the Qur'an and the Hadith, and in the oral tradition of the wise people.

Imam Ismail al-Bukhari liked to repeat the words of Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him): “The deceased will continue to live among the people only if he leaves behind the science that people use”.²

The great muhaddith dreamed of times when science would serve man and enable him to build a prosperous life. According to Imam Bukhari, the achievements of human thinking embodied in science and culture should serve the well-being of all peoples.

Imam al-Bukhari, in his book *Al-Jami as-Sahih*, emphasizes the need to develop science, and writes in verse 58 of Surah 58 of the Qur'an that morality enhances the dignity of those who have faith and knowledge.³

The importance of scientific values in the spiritual development of man and society has played an important role in the works of Musa al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Ibn Sina and others. They have been described as a nation of scientific values that connects generations and eras, an important means of moral purification and goodness.

² Babakhonov Sh.Z. Bukhara and its place in the history of Islam.-T.: Fan, 1991, p. 26

³ See *Al-Qur'an al-Karim*, translator and illustrator, Altynkhan Tora.-T. : Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1994

Science has a place in human activity, and its main function is to create and systematize objective knowledge about reality. It is one of the forms of social consciousness that creates new knowledge to understand the nature of the universe. The goal of science is always to interpret, explain, and predict real events and processes based on the laws he has discovered. Conditionally, the system of sciences can be divided into natural sciences, social sciences and technical sciences.

In science, it is traditional to act on the basis of communicative knowledge. This is where real knowledge comes in handy.

Science is essentially aimed at alleviating human suffering, freeing people from hardships and sufferings, serving humanity, increasing national wealth through the knowledge and mastery of the mysteries of nature, and further improving human relations. The humane, progressive nature of science is a testament to its value.

In the 21st century, the development of information technology, the penetration of computers into all spheres of human activity has led to the integration of scientific knowledge in the integration of the two philosophical disciplines and the integration of general knowledge. The change in the scientific worldview and the emergence of the idea of "universal evolutionism" have had a profound effect on the integration of scientific knowledge.

The process of integration in scientific knowledge is understood not in terms of the intermingling of one science or scientific knowledge, but in terms of their synthesis, organic unity. At the same time, there is a transformation in the basic concepts of the knowledge system. The process of integration in scientific knowledge is the unification of concepts and categories of sciences; the emergence of general scientific methods; the penetration of one science method into another

science; manifests itself in the form of general research objects and the emergence of complex sciences.⁴

The widespread use of information technology has led to an intensification of integration processes in general knowledge. As a result, information, virtuality, nonlinearity have become a common concept of modern scientific knowledge. The great potential of computers and the Internet makes it possible to overcome the barriers between the natural sciences and the exact sciences: on the other hand, the social sciences and the humanities. This new way of thinking is formed and serves to enrich the intellectual world of mankind.

Thus, the basis of modern integration processes in scientific knowledge is, firstly, the internal laws of development of scientific knowledge, and secondly, the development of information technology, and this process will intensify in the future. The main factor is the idea of global evolution. After all, in all spheres of existence - nature, society, human culture, science, philosophy, etc., the concept of evolutionary processes requires the identification of mechanisms, the closer interaction of natural and human sciences. In addition, the global challenges facing humanity are also addressed through integration in scientific knowledge.

It is safe to say that the process of integration in scientific knowledge, as a manifestation of rationality, continues to bear fruit, first through scientific knowledge and then through various advanced technologies.

In general, science is a spiritual and intellectual value that unites all the peoples of the world and serves their common interests and goals. Because all the peoples of the world rely on different religious beliefs, different moral values and cultures, different artistic and aesthetic tastes, different political systems and ideologies, only scientific values bring nations and countries closer together.

Undoubtedly, the radical reforms being carried out in the field of science and education in our country are aimed at making full use of the potential of science in

⁴ Jalalova G. The essence of integration processes in scientific knowledge // Philosophy and social development- T.:National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2008, -26 pages

solving rational socio-economic problems, increasing the scientific and intellectual potential of our people.

In order to properly form the spiritual and scientific views of the younger generation, to express the national identity, the essence of science, its components, the role and importance of human life, to set high scientific, spiritual, religious criteria and requirements in their hearts. it is necessary to make decisions, to develop public thinking. A new understanding of education can be based on the principles of combining the value of individual sovereignty with its freedom, the humanization of education, and the formation of an individual's intellectual culture. As a result, new values of education based on humane principles will emerge. Consequently, the humanization of education ensures that people understand themselves in this world, and the main goal of the humanization of education is to build a humanistic outlook, relevant knowledge and skills ⁵. It is this balance of interconnected human and intellectual qualities that leads to an understanding of the process of education and knowledge at the level of valuable consciousness, to a correct understanding of the essence of science and scientific values.

Scientific values, as an important component of our spiritual values and a fundamental value, are distinguished by a number of features, the laws of development. Understanding science as a value requires, first and foremost, an understanding that scientific knowledge and the great creative power of science in the life of society and the individual are linked to the establishment of democratic values.

Scientific values - ideas, works, educational and scientific institutions that allow people to realize their intellectual and spiritual abilities and talents, to study the scientific heritage of our ancestors, to create innovations and discoveries through the study of reality. a team of scientists, a complex of scientists.

Scientific values are a comprehensive philosophical concept. This concept dialectically combines inheritance, tradition, and innovation in science. Scientific

⁵ Organizational and methodological approaches to the formation of the idea of national independence - Т.: Academy, 2002, pp. 172-173

values include, first of all, the immortal works of all our great scientists who have left a deep mark on human history. The advantage of scientific values over other values is that it provides reliable, experimentally tested knowledge.

Scientific values include educational and scientific institutions. Educational institutions have a noble goal - to inculcate in young people the basics of science, scientific innovations, to develop scientific thinking and creative abilities in young people. As we move towards building a modern state based on a developed market economy and ensuring a consistent transition from a strong state to a strong civil society, “only those who deeply understand the need for a combination of national and universal values, modern knowledge, intellectual potential and only people with advanced technology can achieve the strategic development goals we have set for ourselves.

National and spiritual factors have paved the way for the development of our virtues such as honesty, mutual kindness, nationalism, patriotism, justice, truthfulness, duty, justice. Spiritual factors and their transformation in line with the spirit of the times are a pressing social issue in the path of our country to a brighter future.

As science is understood as a value, the qualities and attributes that characterize scientists begin to take shape in people's behavior, attitudes, and interactions. Scientists are always striving for accuracy, honesty, and truth. They prefer to think and reason rather than talk too much. Scientists consider the scientific theories and teachings written by the great scientists of the past to be true, and they themselves state the scientific results they have achieved over the years. Science instills in people such qualities as honesty, truthfulness, and progress.

Great scientists strive to honor the name of the people to whom they belong, no matter where or when they live in the world. The peoples of the world are justifiably proud of the hard work and scientific discoveries of their great scientists and have left a deep mark on world history.

In a free and free society, a true scientist is respected as a scientific value, while a scientist has a high sense of citizenship and responsibility combined with a high morality. Truth, honesty and piety are important human qualities that enhance the dignity of a scientist in a democratic society.

Loving one's country always requires dedication: a scientist can achieve any success only if he is completely devoted to science. Every success of scientists serves not only for national development, but also for the well-being and development of all mankind. The perception and appreciation of science as a universal value is inextricably linked with its transnational nature.

The author of antiquity, Protogor, believes that "Man is the standard of all things." Philosophy today lays its foundations in the precious context of human nature. He is interested in the fate of scientific discoveries and their social consequences, which are recognized as the absolute value of human life. The scientist, the creative individual is not left indifferent in the process of research. In philosophical creation, there is always the complexity of man himself. The scientist is trying to find his place in the universe more clearly and completely. It reveals newer facets of understanding the universe. Therefore, in philosophy, the role of the individual is of particular importance when each system is authorized and philosophical knowledge is acquired. Philosophy is a type of intellectual activity that requires constant communication with the great scientists of the past, such as Aristotle, al-Farabi, Beruni, Kant, Gegel, Avloni, Fitrat, and our contemporaries ⁶.

It is well known that any knowledge, especially scientific knowledge, is created by means and methods that depend on the person, his intellectual and psychophysiological capabilities⁷.

The concepts of "science ethos" and "scientific ethics" are similar in meaning, essence, and content. Both concepts mean that science cannot exist

⁶ Shermuxamedova N.A. The balance of philosophy and science // The role of philosophy in the implementation of the concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in Uzbekistan.-T., 2011, -22p

⁷ See: Saifnazarov I. Philosophical problems of science - T.,

without man. In the words of VI Vernadsky, "scientific thinking is both an individual and a social phenomenon, it is inseparable from man"⁸

Scientific and moral values cannot develop without each other: people acquire true humanity, creativity, compassion, honesty and integrity. Science also requires moral purity, diligence, dedication, honesty in people. Consequently, science and humanity are interdependent concepts. As the scientific way of thinking becomes the leading trend in people's lives, radical qualitative changes take place in human relations: the value of the word increases; there is a balance between words and deeds, between language and language. As the intellectual potential of the members of the society grows and the achievements of science become more popular, the "language of science" becomes more and more understandable to the general public: new scientific concepts have a strong impact on the enrichment of the national language. The development of scientific thinking among the general public, in turn, allows for the widespread dissemination of the moral qualities of scientists.

At a time when the development of science and technology has made science the productive force of society, it is no longer a field in which a scientist works alone. At present, science is developing complex almost everywhere under the control of state or scientific-industrial corporations. Under such conditions, a talented inventor-scientist remains completely dependent on many factors of scientific and industrial production, which turns into a powerful but soulless conveyor belt.

"Scientists" can give the products of scientific research only to knowledgeable people who are trained in the field of science. Unprepared people can't master them. It is noteworthy that the "scientists" - scientists - are spread all over the world and belong to all mankind. They look for each other, they communicate with each other. Forms of meetings and communication between scientists are called by different names - seminars and conferences, symposiums

⁸ Vernadsky V.I. About science. T.1. - M., Dubna, 1997.S. 464

and congresses. But the easiest and most common way to communicate is to publish the work of scientists. With the exception of covert work, each scientist tries to present to the world his approach to the problem, the results of which he has devoted his life to achieving.

To study the scientific values that underlie spiritual values in society in general and their historical stages and place and significance; focus on the social responsibility of scientists who are the subject of scientific values; to improve scientific values in the development of modern education. Issues of the Law on Education, the importance of the National Training Program, the scientific analysis of the role and importance of scientific values in the development of society are on the agenda as a national, socio-political needs.

So, in the process of spiritual renewal, it is natural that there is a growing interest in the study of scientific values not only theoretically and methodologically, but also in practice.

Understanding the essence of values on a scientific basis allows us to know and appreciate the essence of things and events in terms of man and his interests, to strengthen the creative activity of man, to further improve the human personality. The concept of spirituality and values is inextricably linked. Spirituality is a broad concept. Value is part of spirituality. "Value is a concept used to describe the universal, socio-ethical, cultural and spiritual significance of certain events in reality"⁹. Values are one of the most important issues in life.

Scientific values also include educational and scientific institutions. Educational institutions have a noble goal - to inculcate in young people the basics of science, scientific innovations, to develop scientific thinking and creative abilities in young people. Consistent pursuit of science, education and vocational training is a great opportunity for talented young people. Today, our young people have deep knowledge, high potential, and the formation of personnel who can achieve their goals. The role and importance of the education system in raising the

⁹ Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 2005y. 570 b

status of scientific values in the age of information technology, as well as ways to increase the effectiveness of scientific values in modern education and the issues of social responsibility of the scientist.

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