



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF OUR ANCESTORS IS THE
BASIS FOR THE ACQUISITION OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE

Latofat Saydullayevna Sultonova

*Bukhara engineering technological institute Senior Lecturer,
Department of "Social Sciences and Physical Culture".*

Annotation. *At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, as the foundations for the development of a democratic state and civil society deepen, the need for national moral values in their management and control is also increasing. Because the role of national moral values in determining democratic principles and criteria in social life is becoming increasingly stronger. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, "In today's conditions of globalization, we must not forget the original and fundamental values that form the basis of any state and society", reveals the theoretical essence of moral relations in society and state governance.*

Key words: *cultural legacy in science, traditional wisdom, ancient innovations, intergenerational knowledge, scientific continuity, cultural and scientific evolution*

Introduction. If we look at the history of Eastern philosophy, then the classification of the moral qualities of historical figures responsible for the fate of humanity, the development of society and the future of civilization has always been a separate topic. That is, great attention was paid to the fair organization of society and state governance, which was expressed in the form of an ideal dream. In particular, Ibn Sina's works such as "Ishorat va Tanbihot" and "Rislatu Tadbiri Manzil" are directly devoted to identifying the spiritual and moral foundations and principles of society and state governance. In the work "Tadbiri Manzil", he considers the spiritual and moral perfection of those responsible for governing the state and society as a factor determining their political position.

Medieval Eastern thinkers included the structure of the state and society, its functions of managing the community, the criteria of spiritual and moral virtues in the essence of man, and other socio-political issues in the scope of practical philosophy, considering them as a separate scientific direction. Later, according to the recognition of orientologists, these teachings served as the theoretical and methodological basis of the philosophy of the European Enlightenment of the 17th century.

It is very difficult to imagine the development of a society and a country without knowledge and spirituality. After all, in his time, Yusuf Khos Hajib, in his work "Kutadgu Bilik", showed how important the role and significance of knowledge and enlightenment are, saying: "A person without knowledge is like a fruitless tree, what can a hungry person do with a fruitless tree?!"





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

The declaration of 2020 by the Head of State as the "Year of Science, Education and the Development of the Digital Economy", the special emphasis on science and education, and the inclusion of the issue of developing the digital economy on the agenda, are an important step towards building an economically, socially, politically strong, democratic state in which the laws of the market economy are fully implemented.

The wise words of our President that in order to increase the level of knowledge not only of the youth, but also of the entire members of our society, first of all, knowledge and enlightenment, high spirituality are needed, and where there is no knowledge, there will be backwardness, ignorance, and, of course, deviation from the right path. The fact that the first verse of our holy book, the Quran, places special emphasis on knowledge and enlightenment, saying "Read", "Read", and the fact that the word "Knowledge" appears in about 900 places in different meanings, indicate the importance of this call. Therefore, our President emphasized in his address, "The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is good upbringing, the greatest poverty is ignorance"!

The scientific heritage of our great ancestors - Khorezm, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Ferghani, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Zamakhshari, who made a great contribution to universal development - not only inspires a sense of pride in our hearts, but it is also no secret that their creative work is a fundamental basis for the development of science, enlightenment, and the digital economy, which are gaining relevance today. After all, the historical heritage of Eastern scientists and thinkers, their role and significance in the development of modern civilization, their historical and philosophical heritage, their great contribution to the formation and development of modern sciences such as astronomy, mathematics, geography, geodesy, medicine, pharmacology, chemistry, and mineralogy, is worthy of admiration by all world science.

The relevance of the issue of developing science, education, and the digital economy is also reflected in the works of our scientists. That is, each acquired knowledge is enriched with modern knowledge as a result of being refined through human intelligence, thinking, and creativity. Modern knowledge to take through occupied knowledge, skill and qualifications in life able to implement only human period with breathless live takes. Own in front of put to the purpose achieves and himself/herself for convenient, economical, high quality and effective environment create takes. Digital in the economy modern scientific approaches and innovations important and priority importance has "Digital" to "economy" main the foundation mathematics "0" to the subject entered Great Al Khorezmian our grandfather basis put it in , same at the time there is modern computers, information communication and high of technologies If we consider it a grandfather, it is an exaggeration. No. Digital economy this is this political-economic, scientific-social , cultural and educational in a relationship connections digital technologies application using done increasing new system is considered.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

The digital economy is one of the main indicators that significantly increases the standard of living of people and ensures the national security and independence of the country. The goal is to widely introduce digital technologies in the public and social spheres, as well as in the public administration, to increase efficiency, in short, to dramatically improve people's lives.

To achieve these results, it is necessary to use the legacy left by our great ancestors as the fundamental basis of today's modern educational theory, raise education to a new qualitative level, ensure the necessary efficiency of the educational process through the use of modern educational approaches, and create an educational environment that guarantees the achievement of the desired results.

Today, the relevance of modern educational approaches is reflected in the following:

- The growing need to use modern educational approaches to improve the quality and efficiency of education worldwide;
- increasing attention is being paid to organizing the educational process on the basis of pedagogical technologies, taking into account the needs, interests, abilities, and levels of knowledge acquisition of students;
- In the current conditions, when the national system of personnel training in our country is comprehensively developing, there is a need to further improve pedagogical technologies in order to ensure the quality and efficiency of general secondary education;
- Ensuring the implementation of the requirements of the principles of the DTS, which are reflected in the curricula and teaching-methodological complexes being created for general secondary education, and are based on the life preparation of students and a competency-based approach;
- The priority task is to create an environment of interpersonal cooperation and dialogue in order to further improve the continuing education system, increase the availability of quality educational services, and continue the policy of training highly qualified personnel in line with the modern needs of the labor market.

Digital economy this is business is art. The term "digital" this of the sectors all information from technologies active use means "Digital" The term "economy" national For the first time in our legislation being used although, all developed countries him/her to form already entered . Uzbekistan also this from the process aside absence need.

After all, when we talk about globalization and integration with the world community, the scientific heritage of our ancestors is considered a fundamental basis for the prosperity of our modern economy.

Indeed, studying the rich heritage of our great ancestors, drawing conclusions from their experience, and determining future goals serve as an important source. Because the lessons of history show that the cause of socio-political tragedies of any era is, first of all, the disconnection of society from national and moral values. Also, only a society based on national and universal moral values \u200b\u200bhas determined its own destiny and achieved progress. Life experiences prove that the prospects for the development of a





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

democratic state and civil society ultimately depend on the development of its moral norms and principles.

Conclusion. The functional effectiveness of structural elements in the socio-political system of society depends on: democratic principles, the laws of civil society construction, and the provision of spiritual and moral balance. Because, on the one hand, the management system based on high moral norms should have a democratic content; on the other hand, only a democratic state can stimulate the development of humanistic moral norms, that is, it can effectively perform the role of reformation in this area as well. Therefore, relying on national and universal moral norms and principles in the management of the state and society is of fundamental theoretical and practical importance.

REFERENCES:

1. Yusuf Khos Hajib's work "Qutadgu' bilik"
2. From the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev in his Address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020
3. Farabi. The city of the virtuous people. T.: Abdulla Qodiriy Publishing House, 1994. –P. 190.
4. Sultanova, L. (2021). The historical roots of spiritual education of youth. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 461-463.
5. Султонова, Л. С. (2023). ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИ ЎҚИТИШДА ПЕДАГОГИК ИННОВАЦИЯ ВА ИННОВАЦИОН ФАОЛИЯТНИНГ УЗВИЙЛИГИ. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 5(NUU Conference 2), 633-639.
6. Sultonova, L. (2023). Upbringing Mature Person. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 4(3), 71-73.
7. Султанова, Л. С. (2023). ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТЬ В ВОСПИТАНИИ ПОДРОСТОЯЩЕГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ. *Innovative Development in Educational Activities*, 2(7), 557-564.
8. Султонова, Л. С. (2022). МЕСТО ИНЖЕНЕРНОЙ ПЕДАГОГИКИ В ПОДГОТОВКЕ БУДУЩИХ ИНЖЕНЕРОВ. *YOUTH, SCIENCE, EDUCATION: TOPICAL ISSUES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND INNOVATIONS*, 1(6), 29-34.
9. Sultonova, L. S. D. (2023). MAFKURAVIY TARBIYANING DOLZARB VAZIFALARI. *SCHOLAR*, 1(28), 79-96.
10. Султонова, ЛСД (2023). ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАБОТЫ С МОЛОДЕЖЬЮ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. *Образовательные исследования в области универсальных наук*, 2 (8), 238-252.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

11. Jurakulovich, S. J. (2022). AGAINST IGNORANCE-FIGHTING WITH ENLIGHTENMENT THE MAIN CRITERIA IN IMPROVING HUMAN VALUE. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(10), 1160-1164.
12. Jurakulovich, S. J. (2022). ATTITUDE TO HUMAN DIGNITY IN THE PERIOD OF AMIR TEMUR AND TEMURIDS DYNASTY. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(5), 43-47.
13. Shodiyev, J. (2021). JAMIYATDAGI MEHNAT MUNOSABATLARI SHAROITIDA MA'NAVIY SALOHİYAT. Журнал истории и общества, (2)
14. Nizamulmulk. Political treatise (Siyar ul-mulk). Second supplemented, revised edition – T.: Yangi asr avlod, 2008. p. 172.
15. Yusuf Khas Khajib . Kutadgu knowledge -T .: Science, 1972. p. 309.
16. Termez Khoja Samandar Program ul-muluk . -T .: Ghafur Slave named after publishing house , 1997. Page 63.

