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The New Renaissance - Scientists Ahead In Creating the Foundation of the Third Renaissance Responsibilities and Duties

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Abstract. *This article provides detailed information about the reforms in the field of music, culture, and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the activities of pedagogues, the opportunities given to teachers, and recommendations for improving the pedagogical skills of teachers.*

Keywords: *teacher, music, lesson, student, music, opportunity, development, pedagogical technologies, speech, interest, character.*

At a time when global problems - wars, diseases, ecological crises - are intensifying in the world, existence and knowledge, which are dialectically related to each other, the productivity of ecosystems in the existence of nature, whether we can save life on Earth or not, the mental and physical health of people and society are worrying people living in the world.

The 21st century is the age of intelligence, spirituality and knowledge. This situation requires fundamental changes in the socio-economic and spiritual development of our country.

Life and death, the meaning of life, human existence, the possibilities of intelligence and knowledge, the limits of the possibility of the planet Earth and the norms of the anthropogenic factor affecting it are among the problems that have not been fully explored. Humanity is striving for knowledge, but the above problems remain unsolved. Why can't humankind control its need? If he does not realize that, the pressure on planet Earth is going beyond what he can handle...

The process of the emergence of the world of science took place about 2.5 thousand years ago, and many different conditions, namely economic, social and spiritual conditions, were necessary for its emergence.

Science is the most dynamic example of human creativity, leaving its indelible traces on all historical stages. Science is a method of knowing the world intellectually. Science studies and discovers the objective laws of the universe. The formula of science is ultimately simple: knowing in order to foresee; is the pre-understanding for dealing with knowledge. One of the main characteristics of science is its logic and certain systematicity. According to its essence, science is distinguished from other social phenomena by the fact that it strives for truth. The great English scientist, science theorist Thomas Huxley says, "Science is nothing but common sense based on rigor, discipline and order." In

fact, science is common sense, common sense oriented to sound practice, theory, and the ability to implement ideas in life. Each science can shed light on a certain aspect of existence. The world is one, it consists of material-natural and spiritual-spiritual existence. Existence is one, and science is diverse. Each science has its object of study, and accordingly its essence. Science is a social phenol

"Science," says Professor O.F. Fayzullaev, "is one of the highest activities of man, and plants and animals are devoid of this quality." Man is interested in learning the secrets of everything in the world, in the universe, in the universe, because he is interested in this knowledge. Science is a constant advisor and assistant in the life of a person, society and family. Without science, there would be no agriculture and industry, transport and energy, informational and cultural means. In fact, science is the most important factor in making people's lives easier and leading a prosperous, healthy lifestyle by its very nature. . Formed by the representatives of the Eastern Renaissance the motto of the second Mamun Academy also expressed this idea in its century as follows: "Science is to meet the needs of people". Therefore, the goals of the members of the first and second Mamun Academy are to serve humanity happily, to invite their lives to a prosperous path, free, in their free lives there was a sharing of goodness.

Ibn Sina has a world other than medicine. It is no exaggeration to say that he created a sociological doctrine using the achievements of natural sciences and philosophy of his time. In the work "Wisdom springs», he justifies this science as follows:

"This science should prepare such people who should strive to live not only for themselves, but for the benefit of others and society. A person should always have love for work, good moral qualities and honesty."

In modern terms, he believed that the science of sociology is a science that serves to create very knowledgeable, hardworking, humane and moral people for the society. This is probably why the encyclopedias devoted about 70 of his works to the science of medicine (unfortunately, 49 of his works on medicine are mentioned in most literature), and about 200 of his works are devoted to philosophy. From about 70 works on medicine, people of the world are still studying the secrets of the human body, from more than 200 works on philosophy, logic, and mysticism, the spiritual and spiritual world of man. That is the secret of the immortality of his works.

Ibn Sina's works on mysticism, logic, and ethics have not been fully studied. In Ibn Sina's scientific heritage, special attention was paid to checking the structure of science, determining the order of sciences, and classifying them.

So what is science? Science is a systematic manifestation of knowledge. Science has two powers: material and spiritual, and both powers cover all aspects of human activity, such as production and social life, - writes Bertlo. K. According to Popper, science is not only a study of the world and its evolution, but science itself is a product of evolution and creates a "third world" for nature and man, that is, the world of knowledge. The view of science in modern philosophy includes two different points of view. Science is a product created by man (K. Jaspers), and science is a product of existence, which was discovered by man (M. Heidegger). Fan, K. As Popper pointed out, it not only serves to increase the welfare of society and benefit social production, but also teaches humanity to marry, to observe, to foresee world events, to develop the mind, and to carefully preserve mental power.

Regarding the true purpose of science, English philosopher Lord Verulansky - Francis Bacon (1561-1626), a European Renaissance thinker, wrote: "I urge people to remember the true purpose of science. So that they engage in science not for their careers, scientific debates, disdain for others, fame, personal interests or other base goals, but for the benefit and benefits of this knowledge in life. When Bacon put forward the principle of studying nature and objects as they are in scientific knowledge, he did not mean to preserve nature. Studying the nature and the object as much as possible is necessary for scientific, objective knowledge. The methods of scientific knowledge proposed by Bacon undoubtedly help to expand human intelligence and creativity, to manage nature and the world through the rational organization of scientific activities. The positive aspect of it is that

a person realizes that he can control not only social processes, but also nature and existence by being confident in his intelligence and strength.

According to the teachings of Francis Bacon, people engaged in science, that is, scientists, are divided into:

1. Ants are collectors of what they see. Empirical methods of knowledge include observation, experience, description, measurement. Scientists of this category are limited to collecting some facts.

2. Spiders are intelligent - for example, spiders make their own webs. Spider-scientists disdain empirical knowledge and weave a web of abstract reasoning out of themselves (dogmatic scientists).

3. Bees - these scientists choose the average method. Like bees, it collects flowers from garden and field flowers. He divides and transforms it based on his ability and his existing possibilities, reworks them theoretically, and creates the honey of science.

Bacon placed himself among the 3rd category of scientists - scientists.

Vernadsky believes that "Scientist is the embodiment of human thought in his activity". Valeriy said, "Science is the truth. There is no room for hesitation there," he says.

Harmony among scientists, love for each other, respect and respect for deep knowledge raised them to a higher level in front of each other. For example, Nasiriddin Tusi is Ibn Sina's Pannevara (fifth generation) student, who loved to read Ibn Sina's scientific, medical, and philosophical works. It is not surprising that it was his respect for Ibn Sina that forced him to study medicine. Tusi wrote a number of works on medicine: "Najmiddin Qazvini", "On Breathing", "Commentaries on Difficult Places in Al-Qanun" (here Ibn Sina's work "Al-Qanun fi-t-tib" is intended).

Each century has its own problems, its own science. In every century, the problems faced by society and humanity can be solved to one degree or another, and sometimes they wait for a scientist with intellectual potential to solve them. English scholar J.Bernal wrote the following true words about the development of science in the Islamic world in his work "The Urn of Science in the History of Society", which he translated into Russian:

"At a time when most of Europe was mired in the catastrophe caused by the fall of the Roman Empire... the Muslim world was experiencing a remarkable development."... "Muslim scholars... created a progressive, vibrant language... Drawing on the experiences of Iran, India and China, these scholars applied Greek mathematics, astronomy and managed to expand the narrow basis of medical sciences, created the basis of algebra and trigonometry, optics. Muslim science achieved a decisive victory in chemistry or al-kymia. Hegel stated that "science and knowledge, especially philosophy, passed to the West from the Arabs." The greatest contribution of the Arabs to the history of science is related to their achievements in medicine, astronomy, trigonometry and optics.

Leonardo da Vinci, an Italian painter of the Renaissance period, considered science to be the highest form of knowledge and said: "Any human knowledge that is not based on mathematical proofs cannot be considered a science." That is probably why he sought to find mathematical laws in the existence of nature. Studying each subject with mathematical evidence leads to clarifying the importance of each subject in society, making scientific predictions, and showing the level of effectiveness of scientific practice of real study of existence. These ideas, which Leonardo da Vinci strongly emphasized, were not only expressed for the first time by the thinkers of the Eastern Renaissance, but also applied.

Due to the fact that this mathematical reasoning was clear, Farghani built and put into operation a nilomer measuring the water level, Ibn Farnanes made a wing (a device similar to an airplane) from bird feathers and special fabric in 880, determined the ratio between his own weight and the level of the artificially created wing, flew into the air, and landed gently. .

Airplanes were created in 1903. Beruni created the globe, Tusi created the Maroga observatory, Koshi and Ulugbek created the Samarkand observatory. Currently, "Digital economy" is being implemented in order to prevent ecological losses, desertification, and the reduction of species that

have occurred on a global scale, in order to achieve the productivity of each ecosystem. It is after we define the standards of existence by mathematical methods, while leading humanity to live without violating them, while observing the standards of existence of nature and using its reserves, we will not harm the natural functions of the biosphere.

We began to care about trees only after we knew exactly how much oxygen each tree gives, the "green economy" should have already been introduced.

The task of scientists is to identify them and convey them to society.

Social-scientific responsibility and responsibility of scientists, the influence of social factors on the development of scientific activity, the valuable direction of scientific activity, the ethical direction of science, the role of science in the process of economic development of society, the socio-economic condition of science workers are among these.

Number of scientists in the world

At the end of the 19th century - at the beginning of the 19th century, there were about a thousand people

10 thousand people in the middle of the XIX century

100 thousand people at the beginning of the 20th century

At the end of the 20th century, more than 5 million people

7.8 million people at the beginning of the 21st century

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American psychologist Albert Katz identified four types of scientists:

1. Entrepreneurs are distinguished by their quick intelligence.

They always have a lot of successful ideas, but they don't want to think about these ideas in detail and they can't put their thoughts into a firm final form. They are usually serious and thoughtful, but because of their big egos, they are more ambitious and conceited.

2. Methodologists are people with great creative abilities. They are usually sensitive people and behave freely and modestly in their interactions with others.

3. Executives are people who have more intellectual potential than other groups of scientists. They rely more on the power of their talents to solve problems.

4. Aesthetes - they can often leave an unpleasant impression on those around them. They are undisciplined, arrogant and manipulative. Usually, they are not interested in what is happening around them. On the surface, they can be as imaginative as people who don't think about anything. They like simplicity, prefer to work on problems that appeal to many and have a firm conclusion.

World scientists are working to develop the global green economy, maintain peace in the world, and improve the world materially and spiritually.

Today, the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has collected very ancient and rare manuscripts, which have more than 80,000 names. Among these works created by the ancient ancestors of the peoples of the East, there are manuscripts on history, literature, geography, medicine, philosophy, mathematics, astronomy and other sciences, which are the golden fund of the history of science and culture of our people.

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