



THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EASTERN SCHOLARS' ACTIVITIES AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE IN SOCIAL LIFE

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Annotation: This article highlights the scientific activities of great Eastern scholars such as Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Alisher Navoi, and Mirzo Ulugbek, as well as the role of their invaluable legacy in the development of society. The study analyzes the significant contributions these scholars made to the advancement of fields such as medicine, mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, literature, and history.

Keywords: Eastern scholars, moral culture, science, moral values, modern education system, human virtues, creative heritage

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Sharq allomalari — Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Muhammad al-Xorazmiy, Alisher Navoiy, Mirzo Ulug‘bek kabi buyuk mutafakkirlarning ilmiy faoliyati va ular yaratgan bebaho merosning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o‘rni yoritilgan. Asarda mazkur olimlar tomonidan tibbiyot, matematika, astronomiya, falsafa, adabiyot va tarix kabi fanlar rivojiga qo‘shilgan ulkan hissalar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: sharq allomalari, axloqiy madaniyat, ilm-fan, axloqiy qadriyatlar, zamonaviy ta’lim tizim, insoniy fazilat, ijodiy meros

The scientific heritage of Eastern scholars is an integral part of the history of universal humanity, rich in world-shaking discoveries. This discipline studies the lives and scientific legacies of Central Asian scholars and their contributions to the development of scientific cultures. For historical truth to be fully realized and for an authentic history to be written, defining the subject and object of the science is of paramount importance. Like all other fields, the issue of subject and object is

fundamental for the study of the scientific heritage of Eastern scholars. Without a clear subject and object, the tasks of the discipline remain vague, making the achievement of goals difficult.

Features of the Discipline. The discipline of the Scientific Heritage of Eastern Scholars possesses several distinct characteristics:

1. **Historical Focus:** It directs its entire attention to the history of the period, providing lessons and drawing vital conclusions.
2. **Methodological Precision:** Compared to other social sciences, it is a precise field that extensively utilizes mathematical methods. Events and phenomena are studied with rigorous accuracy, following a chronological and sequential basis.
3. **Multifaceted Nature:** Its subject of study includes all diverse events and phenomena within this space, their general interconnections, holistic unity, and the creative activities of the people and individuals. The **object of study** consists of the historical, literary, and scientific works that reflect the lives and heritage of Central Asian scholars.

The Second Renaissance: The Timurid Period. The culture of Central Asia in the late 14th and particularly the 15th century constituted the second and most peak period of the Renaissance. This era should be interpreted as a new, independent stage in the history of Central Asian culture. During this time, natural and Islamic sciences, art, and literature achieved results that became famous throughout the Muslim East, with their fame spreading as far as Medieval Europe.

Politically, this cultural resurgence was formed on the basis of the independent and unified state of **Amir Timur**. By conquering regions adjacent to Movarounnahr and Khorasan, Amir Timur created opportunities for the tranquility and prosperity of his homeland. He strengthened diplomatic relations with other states and solidified statehood and administration. Economically, the Timurids aimed to develop the positive aspects of institutions, involving representatives of the clergy and Sufism in resolving socio-economic issues. Trade and handicrafts flourished,

and attention to markets and international commodity exchange increased—matters clearly reflected in the "*Temur Tuzuklari*" (Timur's Institutes).

Spiritual and Cultural Foundations. From a cultural-spiritual perspective, emphasis was placed on utilizing Islam and its principles to maintain peace and increase state welfare. **Sufism**, especially the **Naqshbandiya** order formed in Movarounnahr, served as a crucial ideological foundation for ensuring free intellectual labor. The status of the Turkic-Uzbek language strengthened, and literary and scientific works were created in both Persian and Turkic languages. Central Asia—specifically Movarounnahr and Khorasan—became known as the most developed region in the world.

National Identity and Education. The foundations and uniqueness of every nation's culture are formed through its history, and their totality defines the nationality of that culture. Therefore, understanding the specific aspects and content of our people's culture requires studying its history and past periods of development. This is essential for determining the role and place of our national culture in the history of world civilization.

Spiritual achievements are often immortalized in the legacy of scholars, sages, writers, and religious figures. While traditions and archaeological monuments express national spirituality, written literature and manuscripts hold particular importance. Studying, publishing, and promoting the works of great historical figures plays a vital role in deeply exploring our spiritual wealth.

Conclusion. The legacy of these scholars proves that science and religious principles can form a unified whole to serve the development of general spirituality. In modern conditions, educating the youth in the spirit of independence requires:

- Studying the fundamental aspects of historical and cultural wealth;
- Mastering the legacy of great figures who created these spiritual riches;
- Learning from and respecting the cultural achievements of other developed countries.

This serves as a leading factor in raising a young generation that is well-versed in national cultural riches, imbued with a sense of national pride and patriotism, and aware of the level of global cultural development. Achieving a "Great Future" is only possible through the restoration of national identity, historical memory, and the heritage of our ancestors.

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