



ABU - THE ROLE OF THE TEACHINGS OF ALI IBN SINA IN THE UPBRINGING OF A HARMONIOUSLY DEVELOPED GENERATION

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Resume

The scientific community of the world is well aware that Abu Ali Hussein ibn Abdullah Ibn Al-Hasan Ibn Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037) is truly one of the great encyclopedic scientists who came from Central Asia - from the village of Afshan near the city of Bukhara. He studied philosophy, mathematics, theology, studied astronomy, geology, natural sciences and poetry, achieved outstanding results in medicine and medical practice. Thus, we can assume that the spiritual heritage of our great ancestor Abu Ali Ibn Sina, along with the contribution of other outstanding people, played a fundamental role in the foundation and development of the first Universities in Europe and the world, the highest school of all mankind. It deserves a thorough study of the education of our modern students and youth in the best traditions of love for the Motherland and national pride for all the peoples of Central Asia. Ten centuries ago, the great medical scientist Ibn Sina introduced serious discussions about the health of the younger generation. The first of them is designed to study the social aspects of the life of young people, and the second - medical issues.

Keywords: society, our ancestors, heritage, civilization, scholars, priceless works, family.

Introduction

Abu Ali Ibn Sino (980-1037- years). Beruni's contemporary in Bukhara, Abu Ali Ibn Sino (Latin name Avicenna), was famous not only in the Near and Middle East, but also far away. The works of Abu Ali Ibn Sina had a great influence on the philosophy and science of Eastern and Western Europe. Many of his works were translated into the languages of the peoples of Europe. According to one opinion, Abu Ali Ibn Sina was the owner of encyclopedic





knowledge. embracing aesthetics. Thus, Ibn Sina, by studying in depth the philosophical teachings that preceded him, advanced new ideas, and further developed advanced ideas as a social philosophical thought. Ibn Sina played a major role in the development of world culture with his multifaceted, productive activities and rich heritage. That is why R. Bacon called Ibn Sina "the second king of philosophy after Aristotle." Indeed, Ibn Sina's philosophy can be divided into three parts: a) the science of the individual; b) the science of human interaction; c) the science of governing the state. All three types of sciences, which belong to the theoretical and philosophical sciences, are divided into basic and auxiliary parts; It covers seven different disciplines, including the natural sciences, astrology, medicine, and alchemy. Mathematics is divided into 4 branches: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. Like other thinkers who wrote in Arabic, Abu Ali Ibn Sina's ancient Greek philosophy and science, especially Aristotle's philosophy, played an important role in shaping his worldview. These thinkers considered Aristotle to be their first teacher, and called him the "Absolute Wise" and the "Crown of Wisdom."

Ibn al-Sina, like al-Farabi, paid some attention to the development of the categories of good and evil. They interpret these categories only in terms of moral law. Ibn Sina wrote that all beings in the world strive for perfection by nature. Striving for perfection is good in its essence. "According to Ibn Sina, everyone does good out of obligation and out of his own intention. He considers perfect good to be good, not out of necessity, but out of obligation, and not for selfish ends. is good and the other is good for someone. "

Ibn Sina, like Beruni, considers pleasure obtained through internal forces to be fundamental and rational. In weak, lowly and stingy people, the scientist says, the pleasure achieved by means of external forces prevails. Ibn Sina states, "If a person who is strong inwardly strives for position, high rank, and respect, a lowly and cowardly person will ask for blessings." "A person whose inner forces are inanimate," wrote Ibn Sina, "is a lowly man, and he does not even know that such inner forces act like children who have not yet fully acted."

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev described the unique role of spirituality in human and state life in a video conference on January 19, 2021 on the radical improvement of the system of spiritual and educational work, strengthening cooperation between the state and public organizations. "If the body of a society's life is the economy, its soul and spirit is spirituality. When we decide to build a new Uzbekistan, we will rely on two strong pillars. The first is a strong economy based on market principles. The second is a strong spirituality based on the rich heritage and national values of our ancestors. " it is expedient that we use the heritage and teachings of our ancestors regularly and appropriately as an example. Indeed, a society is created by people, and only if the nation, especially the youth, is healthy, mature and well-rounded, such a society will flourish. salvation is a civic duty of all of us.





President Sh. The scholars, who were proudly mentioned by M. Mirziyoyev, are naturally recognized worldwide for their works. It is known that the Baitul Hikma, founded by Khorezmshah Mamun in 1004-1017, was home to Abu Ali Ibn Sino from Bukhara, along with hundreds of scholars such as Beruni and Ibn Miskawayh. created on this ground.

Indeed, the Eastern Renaissance, the encyclopedic scholar of the Renaissance, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, brought the culture of the peoples of Central Asia to the forefront of world culture with his ingenuity and priceless works. Ibn Sina inherited truly invaluable works from his predecessors, medical knowledge created by physicians, to determine the cause of diseases, diagnose, prevent and treat diseases. Among them are the masterpieces of medicine, such as "Kitab al Qanun orit-tib" ("Laws of Medicine") "Kitab ash-shifo", created on the basis of his own experience. Another invaluable legacy of Ibn Sina is morality, education his writings are very useful for our time. These are: "Tadbir al-Manozil" ("Measures of Housing Management"), "Encyclopedia", "Risala fi ilm al-ahlaqi" ("Treatise on Morality"), "Risala fi al-axd" ("Treatise on Duty").), "Risala fi taziyat al-nafs" ("The treatise on purifying the nafs"), "Siyasat al-badan" ("Management of the body"), "Kitab al-insaf" ("The Book of Justice"), "Usaq al-Hikma" ("Sources of Wisdom"), "A Treatise on Love", "Address of the Event". Ibn Sina wrote about the continuous tasks and responsibilities of the family in the upbringing of children. Ibn Sina, in accordance with his observations and his conclusions, rightly pointed out the greatness of the main responsibilities of parents in the family. The head of our state Sh. The fact that M. Mirziyoyev named 2022 the Year of Human Dignity and Active Neighborhood will give a new impetus to this work.

In our country, respect for and care for women in the family has risen to the level of state policy. The role of women in the family is not measured by any criteria in ensuring the longevity of our lives, maintaining the service of delicacy, love, consequence, kindness and education, and achieving development. The desire to live in the human heart, the desire to rise, the zeal exists and is important because of the woman. In fact, a woman is the cradle of life and a great coach in preserving and raising humanity in all areas, educating the younger generation. The great Indian statesman Indira Gandhi once said, "If you teach one girl, you will teach the whole family." Because the spiritual world, thinking, worldview of educated people is very different from others. The growth of young people in the family to be smart, polite and healthy depends in many ways on the personality of the mother. In general, the family environment, the education of parents, which is also important in the upbringing of children.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev "Family is a fortress of love and happiness. As long as there is a family, there is a priceless blessing of being a child, there is human dignity and spirituality." Indeed, family happiness is a great blessing. If a woman and a mother are happy, the family will be happy. When the family is happy, the whole society





and the state will be strong and stable.” Ibn Sina points out the following human qualities. For example, courage is the will of a person to do something. Endurance is the power to stop and limit the evil that befalls a person. The goal is a plan that encourages you to do your best.

In Ibn Sina's *Usaq al-Hikma* (The Springs of Wisdom), it is a science that always guides a person to be truly happy. Because it's a science that is important and necessary for human beings. According to Ibn Sina, this science should prepare people for society who should strive not only to live for themselves, but also for others and society and its interests. People who are well-mannered have the best of both worlds. The play also discusses the need to devote oneself to good deeds, to have a high will, to have respect for one's friend, and to hate one's enemy. The issue of etiquette has a special place. His works, such as *The Treatise on Duty*, *The Treatise on Morality*, *The Treatise on Integrity*, *The Treatise on Love*, and *The Treatise on Self*, contain very important ideas and thoughts, the content of which is extremely large in modern times. important.

Ibn Sina warns that the upbringing of a child should be done first and foremost by the family and parents, and that the upbringing of the child should be chosen by the parents themselves. It is appropriate to quote Ibn Sina's wisdom among the people.

A young parent who came to Ali Ibn Sina brought his 6-day-old child and asked him how old he was and how to raise his child. When Ibn Sina asked how many days your child was, his parents replied that it was 6 days. Ibn Sina replied, "You are 9 months and 6 days late for upbringing." emphasizes that In this regard, Ibn Sina, in his book *On Housing Measures*, lists in detail the seventeen characteristics of women: lovable in one act she should be distinguished by her good qualities, thrifty, and kind, which can be an ointment to her in her husband's difficult moments. According to the scholar, raising a child begins with naming him, and he chooses choosing a good, appropriate name for children as one of the first noble duties of a parent, and says that it is better to consult with adults and adults at such times.

As an encyclopedic scholar and thinker, Ibn Sina had a multifaceted worldview, and his ideas were reflected not only in his works on the medical sciences, but also in his works classifying enlightenment spirituality. In the words of J. Curie, "Ibn Sina's whole life was devoted to the knowledge of scientific truth." he said.

Ibn Sina left an indelible mark on the history of our culture with his works on social sciences, philosophy, logic, sophistication, ethics and education, as well as made a great contribution to its development and created a unique logic.

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