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BECOMING SCIENCE TO VALUE AND SYSTEM OF SCIENTIFIC VALUES

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Abstract: Annotation: The article deals with the concept of science, its formation and development, objective and subjective factors of science development, science system, importance of science in spiritual development of humanity, factors of value of science and its results, value of scientific results as a scientific value in the system of universal values, the essence, the object and the subject of scientific values, the system of scientific values, the spiritual and cultural function of scientific values.

Key words: science, science, development of science, science ethics, science, intellectual activity, scientific research, scientists, scientific theories, education, science, value, science, value of science, scientific value system.

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Today's situation around the world has created a need for a global scale event. The main task of modern scholars is to search for knowledge capable of accurately explaining such processes and expanding their living possibilities, able to predict developmental trends. Along with the above-mentioned tasks, the problem of new approaches is being introduced. But research has shown that not just science. This gives a new look at nature, society and human issues, and this approach has helped to solve a number of problems facing humanity and has increased the value of science values in scientific knowledge.

Today's science outcomes require more responsibility from scientists. At the same time, the urgency of the problem is that, while the development of science progresses to a new stage, there is limited capacity for one of the specialized sciences in researching complex systems and their relationships with realities as research objects.

During the years of independence, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, IA Karimov, speaking at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "... should make a significant contribution to science in

solving actual problems. Nowadays, the republic has to move ahead, to grow and to rise to a new level of quality. For this purpose, first of all, science must work in science, technology, technology, and production as well as in the minds of people and in their outlook"[1]. The emergence of new innovative trends in modern science, researching the world around us shows how important the development of science is.

President Sh.M.Mirziyoev's remarks "The achievements of science in the world have been achieved in fundamental research. Therefore, nowadays, support of fundamental sciences and provision of this sector with gifted young cadres are put on the agenda as one of the most important tasks of the state. "The evidence of the great attention paid to science in our country.

The emergence of science in the historical development of humanity, the active application of methods of scientific knowledge in the process of knowledge, the development of fundamental sciences have played a crucial role.

In the history of science's development and development it is possible to differentiate between two different methods of knowledge formation and the two phases corresponding to the two forms of forecasting outcomes. The first stage is the science (first science), and the second is the real science. The science of the stage of emergence has been primarily studied the

methods and methods of their transformation in human production and daily experience. He tried to build models for these changes to predict the outcome of practical actions. The first and most important condition of this was to study the practices, their characteristics and relationships. These objects, objects and relationships are known as ideal objects for learning. The thinker used them as a substitute for real world objects. This work of thinking is based on an internationally developed scheme of practical material change. The first science incorporated ideal schemes of objects that can be realized in the production of these historical periods by incorporating ideal objects with their modification. In the beginning of the science stage, the ideal ideal objects and their relationships were created directly from the practice, and afterwards, when new ideals were formed within the system of knowledge (language) created, now the next step is to know[2]. He began building the fundamentals of the new knowledge system "from above" and only after that he started using some indirect projects to compare the designs of ideal objects with the material relationships of the practice. The emergence of science-based and historical forms of ordinary experiences in the form of materialized structures puts the question of the categorical foundations of the research. Any kind of scientific knowledge, including the world, is carried out in accordance with a set of categories

that record a specific way of partitioning the world and synthesizing its objects in each historical period.

During his historical development, science learned various types of systemic objects ranging from the structural elements to complex self-developed systems at the present stage of civilization development.

At the present time, fundamental, practical, theoretical and experimental sciences, besides social, technical and natural sciences, also differ. Today, the scientific trends are widely diversified and taking into account specialization, as well as in various fields of science. Scientific knowledge is very diverse as a form of intelligent search of truth, where actual and hypothetical, experimental and theoretical, classical and conceptual, mathematical and natural science can be distinguished. There is great science, solid foundation of science, science in the foreground. However, all scientific knowledge should be in line with certain standards and a definite ground. Typically, the following are recorded as knowledge standards and tools used in science:

- the specific principles and ideals of this period that apply to the nature of the industry being studied;
- the scientific landscape of the world;
- philosophical foundations.

Science has always tried to view everything as a set of reasons for the natural phenomena and processes

involved. The science is characterized by consistency, reliability, validity, and proof [3]. He tries to establish a natural order that can be expressed by the laws of physics and mathematics. Behavior and legality are fundamental concepts in all aspects of science.

Another distinctive feature of social sciences is that diverse subjects are the study of existing phenomena and processes of existence (non-human, not human or human). The law of gravitation, quadratic equations, periodic table of chemical elements, and laws of thermodynamics are objective. Their action is not determined by thoughts and emotions, nor by the personality of the scientist. The science defines its conclusions in the theories, laws and formulas. Thus, he draws the individual's own emotional attitude to the phenomena investigated and to the social consequences that can be caused by this or that discovery. Rational scientific knowledge is objective and objectless. In other words, everything that science does with its subject acts in a new way on behalf of the laws and routine criminal relationships.

The science is universally meaningful, it can transform every event into a subject of science, learn all the things, processes and phenomena in the human world. However, in this case, the subject is treated with regard to its important relationships.

From the time of the first positivists, science is declared as a

high stage of human knowledge development based on experience, logic and criticism. In the magnificent building of science, experiments are suitable for the actuality and reliability of the science base. Logic ensures that the results of scientific activities are interrelated and substantiated. Criticism refers to the renewal of a set of common norms and laws that they encounter with examples. Scientific knowledge has always been considered as a process of mastering the knowledge, having its own structure, levels, forms, methods and specific historical nature.

The problem of the interaction of nature as a sub-sequence and a mechanical materialist system has become a trans-boundary problem for a new natural science and philosophy. These problems have a special methodological significance in transforming science into value, changing man's perception of nature, the world of self-consciousness.

In studying the science's value, it is necessary to consider the issue of national values and human values. Because science is a philosophical concept based on its essence, purpose and outcome, and it embodies nationalism and universalism, so it is necessary to find their expression in the value of value.

Science is a qualitatively new phase of spiritual progress. The concept of science and spirituality is closely interconnected, and it is part of spirituality and serves as a

stimulus for it. Science values are the most powerful force in which human beings and young people are primarily interested in knowledge and thinking. "It is a great miracle that brings science and thought into the hearts of the people, the light of the mind, the blessing of their families," First President Islam Karimov said.

Science in the broad sense of the word implies the historically evolving type of human activity, the form of which is the creation of new, reliable knowledge, which is not known to human beings. In fact, the concept of science is the product of the knowledge of human knowledge in the form of concrete knowledge. This knowledge is continually being proven and complemented by exploring the indivisibility of nature, society, and thought [4].

The objective and historical legacy of transition to the spiritual life of the science in the process of transformations and renewal is the object of the transition. By the 20th century, the role of science in the development of society and in its socio-cultural and spiritual life has grown dramatically. As a result of close collaboration with science, its relationship with social life has been strengthened. "The science system is generally divided into the following major groups: natural sciences, exact sciences, technical sciences and social sciences. From each of these groups, many independent sciences have been separated. In the related fields of independent sciences, large and

thorny issues of scientific research have to be solved. This situation now requires a broad range of interdisciplinary and complex research. "Today, modern science has a complex structure. The fact that the science is always based on facts can interfere with the acceleration of scientific knowledge, when scientists use their potential and reach a conclusion about the theoretical knowledge. Today, there is no sphere of practical activity of the person, not use of science. Science is becoming a vital element of human power.

In this respect, the accuracy of science is more relevant to all aspects of human life. Accordingly, it is important to educate an independent thinking person in the new system of education. That is why President Islam Karimov "Power is in knowledge and thinking" is the first of our President. The needs of today are the most urgent task to raise the level of science to the level of value.

Freedom of science and personality are the basis of the basis of the spiritual values of modern times. It was the period of all social relations, which was based on scientific conclusions, encouraging entrepreneurship, private property, protecting human rights, implementing democratic forms of political administration. Scientific values have a leading position in the system of spiritual values, there is an opportunity to establish production on the basis of industry, to develop technical thinking, to establish the education system on a

secular basis, to fully support professionalism and professionalism.

"Scientific Values" and "Science Parks" are essentially meanings. (For example, we are always referring to science). The great German philosopher I.Kante actively supported the tradition of differentiating between knowledge, thought and belief, and first showed the need to distinguish between knowledge and value [5].

The differentiation of knowledge and values does not exclude the possibility of learning scientifically and the knowledge and science as valuable values. Scientific values are distinguished by its many features and developmental laws as an important component of our spiritual values and as a base value. Understanding science as a value is first of all a requirement to understand the great creative power of science and society in the life of the society and the person, the deep understanding of the task of transcendence, the development of science and science, freedom of speech, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and the decision of democratic values. The

Before determining the role and the role of scientific values in the system of moral values, it is advisable to think about its essence, structure and function.

First of all, it is permissible to emphasize that the scientific values are relative. Science is perceived not only by all members of society, but by the highest - elite community (intellectuals, entrepreneurs,

officials). At the same time, scientific values for the intellectuals who have devoted their entire life to science are understood as the means of supreme value, meaning of life, and self-expression. It is also important to note that scientific values are universal values. Everyone has the right to enjoy and develop scientific values in order to realize his spiritual-intellectual values and talents regardless of his or her origin, race, nationality, gender. The constitution of all democratic countries emphasizes that the state guarantees the right of every citizen to receive education. Understanding science as a value is not a privilege for a category, class, or class in society, but the natural right of the individual. However, the use of this natural law requires people to have intellectual (intellectual) potential, strong memory, critical thinking skills, and love of the truth. In their early childhood, they begin to look at science with special interest and love to realize their godly intellectual abilities. Those who consider science as valuable and who dedicate themselves to it, do not see science as easy to live, as a means of enjoyment and prosperity. On the contrary, they are incapable of overwhelming labor and inexhaustible endeavor, but they find satisfaction and satisfaction from every aspect of the knowledge that they obtain.

Scientific values are a complex of ideas, works, educational and scientific institutions, scholars, scholars who are able to create

innovations and discoveries by realizing their intellectual and spiritual abilities and talents, deeply studying the scientific heritage of our ancestors, and researching reality.

Scientific values are a broad philosophical concept. This concept combines dialectical harmony, traditionalism, innovation. The scientific values include, first of all, the immortal works of all the scholars who left deep traces in the history of mankind. A scientist in every field can not create a novelty without knowing the history of science without relying on the scientific theory and scientific knowledge of great scientists. However, a scientist who is accustomed to critical thinking can achieve some success if he can use the new methods of scientific knowledge, whether he is a genius or not. The laws of logic are the most important weapon of knowledge from the mistakes and errors.

The superiority of scientific values over other values is its conviction of reliable, tested knowledge.

Another important component of scientific values is scientific works, manuscripts, historical monuments, and monuments. It is no coincidence that the history of scientific knowledge begins with the discovery of the text. This was actually the beginning of civilizational development. The earliest scientific knowledge is the unique values that have reached us as written monuments, books, and historical monuments. It is absolutely

impossible for them to be protected by the state and taken over by them. The scientific thought of the great scholars who lived in different historical periods has risen to such a high level, even to this day. Respect for and respect for the works of art, reflecting the views, ideas, dreams and aspirations of our great ancestors is a specific criterion that demonstrates the spiritual potential of each person. Of course, people of high spirituality, which considers science to be valuable, do not view the newspaper as something enclosing, or tear off textbooks and scientific works, and do not sell and sell it.

The scientific values are also composed of educational and scientific institutions. Educational institutions, whether private or public, have a noble goal - to instill in themselves the science of science, science innovations, and develop scientific thinking and creativity in young people [6]. The main purpose of the educational institutions is to bring up a perfect person who can compete with competence and knowledge. In the science technique and information age, any specialist can hope for any success just because of the sophistication of science.

Scientific knowledge strengthens the confidence of every expert in himself, and teaches him to be fearless, courageous and responsive.

Science values refer to the ideas, concepts, teachings, methods of research that are generated by researchers in the logic of the laws

of the universe, and generally scientific products produced in that process. The role of this complex of knowledge in the transformation of scientific values to the social and personal interests, intellectual work, needs, their essence, direction and nature play an important role.

Understanding science as a value requires education, science, and scientific institutions to be regarded as sacred sites, to be valued and protected. The fact that European educational institutions, universities, and scientific laboratories have become a sacred place testifies to the evolution of Europe's spiritual potential and value.

Scientific research institutes are an important component of scientific values, and scientists in these sacred sites make scientific discoveries.

Finally, both the subject and the object of the scientific value are the hard-working scientists. The attitude of the members of the whole society to the science is evident in the attitude toward the scholars. Care of the scholar, the support of science and its comprehensive support are the main task of a democratic and progressive state. President of our country Sh. Mirziyoev's remarks are remarkable: "One of the top priorities of our state is to support leading scholars, the activities and scientific research of talented young researchers, and to enhance the prestige and prestige of scientists in society."

Scientific values are an important factor in the formation of a perfect

human personality, especially in the course of learning, positive moral qualities and qualities are formed.

The science encourages the mind to never stick with one another, not to compromise on its own faults. It encourages active movement, perfection. Science does not only make human beings virtuous, but also powerful and vigorous. Education makes the human nature glorious. Scientists seem to be majestic and mysterious.

The pleasure and enjoyment of a science is superior to any other taste. It should be noted that the flavor that appears here is a real blessing. It is not related to deceit. Because of the human being is raised to heavenly heights, and his body is not capable of it.

Science values are not only a manifestation of talent, but also a profound effect on the discovery, acquisition of the law of the society, the development of the laws of nature and thought, the ability to apply the whole world of gnoseological, intellectual, and scientific capacities. In this sense, the scientific values are essentially the pursuit of a sense of interest in satisfying the desires and talents of the world, the study of the universe's need for learning, the deeper study of the scientific heritage, the pursuit of innovations and discoveries, fundamental works, as well as educational and scientific institutions, researchers. The science team is a set of scientists[7].

In the system of spiritual values, education plays an important role as a means of generating, distributing and transmitting generations from generation to generation. The fundamentals of science, the introduction of science innovations, the development of scientific thinking and creativity in young people require systematic and uninterrupted development of scientific values. From the point of view of today, their main purpose is to bring up a person who is competitively competent, expert in his or her profession, and is an enthusiastic and enthusiastic person. "Personality is the main subject and object of the system of training, consumers of educational services and their implementer", naturally, the development of its intellectual culture is the task of social development.

In short, scientific values will be the dominant position in the system of spiritual values of the industrialized society and will grow as a base value. Based on scientific values, all elements of moral values (ethical, political, legal, ideological, artistic, philosophical values, etc.) are intellectually intelligent. Especially in the science and technology revolution, the ethics of science, the responsibility of scientists constitute the basis of scientific values. In today's civil society in our country, the qualities of the clergy are characterized by high civic position, dedication to the development of science, devotion to motherland and people.

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