



PEDAGOGICAL ESSENCE OF NOSIRUDDIN TUSI'S MORAL AND PATRIOTIC VIEWS

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ABSTRACT

This article clarifies the pedagogical essence of Nosiruddin Tusi's moral and patriotic views. Furthermore, the concept of ethics is described in terms of pedagogy.

KEY WORDS: *Ethicist, enlightener, moral, social, education, scientist, artistic, creation, literary studies, researcher, philology, literary, skill, talent, high, scientific, sublime, poet, literary critic, quote, treatise, poetics, high, level, great, philosopher, scientist, science, poetry, tradition, Turkish, folk, basis, author, beautiful, manuscript, high, value, religion, nation, universe.*

Since morality is a form of social consciousness, its content changes with the society, each society defines moral norms and rules according to its economic and social requirements. These rules are considered acceptable for all members of the society, mandatory for everyone. Behavior that contradicts these norms and rules is considered inappropriate for the community and is not accepted by the community or other members of the community.

The content of moral education includes patriotism, friendship and companionship, mutual help, internationalism, conscious attitude to activities, discipline, responsibility, honesty, truthfulness, simplicity, humility, humane attitude to people, careful attitude to the environment - nature, etc. Patriotism is a moral quality expressed by love for one's homeland, country, land, and intolerance of its enemies. It is the leading moral quality, which lays the foundation for other moral qualities. So, the basis of every positive moral quality is love for one's nation, homeland, country, mother, small village. All positive qualities have a positive attitude towards a person and his homeland. Patriotism is a historical concept. The basis of people's patriotism is love and positive attitude to the country where they live and work, to the state and society that protects and defends it, to improve its material condition, and to raise its cultural level.

Patriotic education starts from the micro environment in which a person lives, from loving one's motherland, village, power, city. The basis of love for the Great Motherland, for the country that protects it, is this love. Education of national patriotism is carried out in systematic educational institutions through teaching and extracurricular activities. For example, from the lessons of history, the honorable historical path of the nation, victories and defeats in wars, their reasons, etc. in the course of studying, students will love their motherland, fight for its sovereignty and independence, hate enemies, and cultivate national vigilance. By studying the natural resources of our

country in chemistry, biology, geography lessons, they develop a sense of national pride, etc. is brought up [1].

A conscious attitude to work and workers also plays a key role in moral education. The social aspect of labor education is the basis of labor activity for people to consciously work for the benefit of the country; understand work as the first and main means of living; love and respect for all types of work, choosing a conscious type of activity, etc. First at home, and then at school, every person who is busy with various types of activities should come to the conclusion that he should engage in some labor activity in life, work in one or another sector of the national economy. This requirement is a mandatory vital requirement for every human being. Cultivating a conscious attitude to work means that everyone has an honest attitude to their work, honesty, honesty, and creativity.

An honest approach to work also requires serious effort, endurance and motivation from everyone during the activity. The socio-ethical aspect of the right attitude to work is the right choice of profession. It is related to people's conscious attitude to work. In the era of modern private entrepreneurship, choosing a profession based on such a conscious attitude to work, opportunity, interest and skills is especially important. Focusing students' attention on their physical and intellectual level, everyone should be able to objectively assess their physical and mental capabilities.

Choosing a profession should be approached from the point of view of these possibilities. Each person should choose a profession that will benefit both himself and society with that profession. Because during the time of the Soviet Union, the choice of a profession was made in the form of a template and without taking into account interest. For example, everyone who graduated from high school had to enter a university. Public opinion about this attitude was very strong. Therefore, every young person who graduated from school tried to enter a



higher educational institution. Here, admission to higher education institutions was in the first place. Useful work in the chosen field took the second place. This led to a stagnation of production and a decrease in labor productivity.

One of the important components of moral education is discipline. Discipline education is a valuable, important and essential quality of moral education. Thus, discipline is the first indicator of all human activities. That is why serious attention is paid to its effective formation at the first stage of education.

Discipline is self-control, conscious direction of activity of every person, regardless of age. Humanity is an important moral quality. It is based on respect for other people, their work, activities, personality. Humanity is one of the conditions for all-round development of a person. Humanitarianism also means fighting for the happiness of other people, bringing out their talent, skills and creativity, creating conditions for their development, and establishing sincere relations between people.

Humanitarian relations consider all people as equal persons, regardless of their social status: to be attentive to people's needs and help them: not to touch people's hearts - to be attentive to them; ability and motivation to understand others; being ready to protect the weak, etc. includes. Such views should be instilled in a person throughout his life.

People who treat others with respect are not self-satisfied and look down on others, they have a high communication culture. The prudence based on not offending others, not insulting them, not creating an unpleasant situation for them, and treating people like workers forces a person to act as above. Understanding the weaknesses and difficulties of others and not having a bad idea about forgiving them, tolerance and a broad worldview are formed in people. It also involves seeing and feeling the difficulties of others, helping them as much as possible, at least sharing their pain. Such views should be formed in people from a young age, otherwise they may develop indifference and cruelty towards others, surrounding people.

One of the important components of humanitarianism is the protection of the vulnerable. It begins in children at a young age and is carried out in the form of increasingly complex tasks, starting with the protection of animals and plants, helping the elderly and mothers. Humanistic relations, like other components of education, are carried out in parallel in systematic educational institutions, as well as in various institutions and organizations after the end of the educational period. In cultural institutions and other areas of pedagogical reality, work in this direction of education with the elderly and young people is carried out more widely. It is given as part of special events in departments and enterprises.

Nosiruddin Tusi's rich scientific and literary works are a monumental indicator of his worldview and knowledge. One of Nosiruddin Tusi's important services to world science is the construction of a large observatory in Marogaa. Nosiruddin

Tusi, a prominent political figure, tried to convince the ruler of that time that the construction of the "Maroga" observatory would be a moment to foresee world events, using his influence and deep knowledge in science. The empty pot method used to convince the ruler is still remembered today [2].

Nosiruddin Tusi, an ethicist and enlightener, expressed his moral and social views in the moral education book "Akhlaqi-Nasiri", which gained wide fame. This famous scientist was engaged in both artistic creation and literary studies. Researcher, doctor of philology Yaqub Boboev rightly writes that "His (Nosiriddin Tusi) literary skill, artistic talent remained in the shadow of his great and high scientific glory, or rather, scientist Tusi forgot poet and literary critic Tusi". From this point of view, the 9th chapter of the famous scientist's treatise "Poetry Measurements" and "Esasul-Iktibs" on logic attract attention as works of a high level dedicated to poetics. In this sense, Tusi can be compared with the great philosopher-scientist Aristotle and can be called the "Aristotle of the East". Nosiruddin Tusi is one of the first authors to write a book on poetics based on the works of the Turkic peoples, who have a rich poetic tradition, although he devoted his talent to more concrete sciences. These words, written in beautiful handwriting on the tombstone of the scientist, express the high dignity given to him: "Pillar of religion and people, king of the world of knowledge. Mothers, such a son was never born again."

It should be noted that social content occupies a leading place in Tusi's artistic heritage. First of all, because the social environment to which Nosiruddin Tusi belonged was mixed and rich in socio-political events, it was no coincidence that Nosiruddin Tusi himself, according to his personality and worldview, was engaged in various fields of science, thought about existence and the universe, and was an artist of words. It may be interesting that the scientist himself was exposed to several injustices and oppressions of that time. Nosiruddin Tusi, because of his unique talent, was met with envy by others and was imprisoned by the ruler.

It should be noted that the ruler Nasir Mohtasham, who treated him well during Kuhiston period of the scientist's life, later punished him and imprisoned him in the Alamut fortress. The scientist also described the gravity of his situation in his notes in the work "Sharhul-Isharat". However, it was in this difficult situation that such a talented scientist and writer wrote several valuable works. The days spent in prison in the best years of his life were reflected in the work of this great person with his search for justice, public objections and complaints. From this point of view, in his artistic heritage, the work "Pride" deserves special attention: the days spent in prison in the best years of his life were reflected in the work of this great person with his search for justice, public objections and complaints. From this point of view, in his artistic heritage, the work "Pride" deserves special attention: the days spent in prison in the best years of his life were reflected in the work of this great person with his search for justice, public objections and complaints. Therefore, Nosiruddin Tusi, who is known by the whole world as a great scientist and thinker, is also a beautiful poet and master of



delicate words. In addition to his rich scientific heritage, his artistic heritage, which is not less important, illuminates the creative talent of this great person and gives eternal life as a master of mature words in our literature [3].

Tusi to the development of science and education of the Tajik people: dissertation ... candidate of historical sciences. - Dushanbe, 2021. - 162 p.

As noted in the scientific and pedagogical literature, the nature and content of moral education changes depending on the socio-political structure. "Social consciousness, politics, law, philosophy, literature, culture, and history have a serious influence on the formation of morality. They affect the content and nature of moral education." Research shows that in most developed countries, moral education in the materials prepared for scientific pedagogy is systematized according to the moral values of that country.

One of the main tasks in the organization of educational work is to establish the issues of education of the future generation based on our national moral values, educational traditions of the Uzbek people, and wise ideas of our far-seeing geniuses. The famous thinker Nosiruddin Tusi's "Ethics-Nasiri" is the most valuable source in terms of the formation and development of moral education, as well as the correct construction of education issues in our time.

Many researchers consider Nosiruddin Tusi primarily a mathematician. His works played an important role in the development of geometry and trigonometry not only in the East, but also in Europe. The scientist's five-book "Treatise on Complete Quadrilaterals" is known as a work that played an important role in the development of the science of trigonometry in Europe. In this work, trigonometry is considered as an independent field of science for the first time in the history of world science. This pamphlet has been translated into English, Russian and French [4].

Among Tusi's studies in the field of algebra, the method of suppressing the whole degree and the Binomial formula are more known. In addition, his many works on history, mineralogy, physics, medicine, economics, geography, music and, of course, astronomy are also noteworthy. Among them are "History of Baghdad", "Treatise on the Reflection and Refraction of Light", "Euclidean Optics", "Treatise on the Study of the Rainbow", "Book on Precious Stones", "Laws of Medicine", "Treatise on Public Finances", "Choosing Auspicious Days" (astrology) and other works. His works are spread all over the world. They can be found in museums and libraries of Baku, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Oxford, Cambridge, Leipzig, Munich, Florence, Cairo, Istanbul, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kazan.

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