

BE ABLE TO APPLY THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERN SCIENCE, CREATIVE APPROACH TO SOLVING THE PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the ability to apply the achievements of modern science in practice, a creative approach to solving the problem. Based on scientific data and written sources, the author explores the specifics of the topic that.

Key words: Modern, science, achievements, innovation, development, technique, technology;

INTRODUCTION

In today's conditions, the widespread introduction of the most advanced information and communication technologies is a priority. We need to form ... "- we will see how true the head of our state Sh. Miromonovichis. Science is a set of objective knowledge about the world.

In the process of historical development, science becomes the productive forces of society. The task of science ranges from the creation of new knowledge about nature, society, and thought to their application in practice. The immediate goal of science is to study the human body, psyche, and intellectual potential, the environment, the mysteries of the vast universe, and the mechanisms of development, and to use them for the development of human society. The social nature of science played an important role. This emphasized the need to manage the development of science. Of course, the development of science also depends on its optimal organization and management. Determining the optimal relationship between the fundamental and applied sciences Targeted allocation and planning of researchers and organizations, more attention to current areas of the period, more and more effective application of science in practice, orientation of science to the development of human society, weather the issues of determining the future of the development of an active world were included in the management of science. Creating opportunities for the development of science and its targeted management means ensuring an effective impact on the development of society. Consolidation and centralization of scientific institutions has led to the establishment of national and international scientific organizations, research centers. As a result, the number of specialized scientific organizations (institutions) has increased dramatically in the twentieth century. Scientific institutions in the field of science began to be established, and new disciplines began to emerge. In particular, cybernetics (economic cybernetics, biomedicine, cybernetics, technical cybernetics), mathematical linguistics, geophysics, biotechnology, probability theory, ergonomics, computer science, technical aesthetics, etc. are new disciplines. All this played a major role in the development of science. In particular, the period of awakening in our country from ancient times in the development of mathematics, astronomy, medicine, geodesy, geography and similar sciences, ie the "Golden Age" of the cultural rise of the East, is still alive today. has not lost its popularity and popularity, that is, today great achievements have been made in the fields of mathematical statistics and integral equations, number theory, computational mathematics. The Tashkent School of Probability Theory is worldrenowned. The achievements of nuclear physics and geophysics, solar engineering and electronics, aerohydrodynamics and gas dynamics are applied to various sectors of the economy. Bioorganic and physical chemistry, the chemistry of plant substances and high molecular weight compounds have made it possible to obtain many natural and artificial chemicals. Botany and selection, zoology and medicine, biochemistry, biophysics and geochemistry, geology and seismology have achieved great success. Large-scale research is also being conducted in the fields of philosophy and law, language and literature, history and oriental studies. If we look at the scientific and technological progress of the next quarter of a century, we can see that during this period, many laws, theories and, in particular, certain sciences such as physics, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, biology, we witness the emergence of hypotheses. The interaction of sciences accelerated and new fields of science began to emerge. These, in turn, serve the development of technology. Especially at the present time, the automation of economic management is being carried out

on a large scale. In this regard, one of the requirements for modern lessons is to convey the achievements of science and technology to young people. Close integration with science and technology production is a requirement of this period. That is why today's young people should have a certain idea about the basics of modern technology after graduating from school. Our rising science and technology today helps us to understand the laws of society and the nature of phenomena in nature, the development of the environment that surrounds it. Thanks to technology, man actively cooperates with the environment, his living conditions improve. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, science and technology developed at an unprecedented rate. During this period, the automation of industry, transport and other industries began. The basis for the emergence of a new science called "Cybernetics", based on the theory of automatic control. Over the years, with the help of leading scientists, dozens and hundreds of types of computers, which are the technical basis of the science of cybernetics, have been created, which simplifies the computational process. Nevertheless, scientists have quickly begun to improve the various forms of computers created today, namely computers and mini-computers. Computers of the next era are expected to run several thousand times faster than them per second. Apparently, many computers are needed today to perform computational tasks quickly. This means that a single computer can do an account in an hour that a person can do for a lifetime.

Computers are being used successfully to solve a variety of complex mathematical problems in physics, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, geophysics, engineering, and many other fields of science. In particular, the unprecedented development of nuclear energy, construction, space exploration and many other fields can be seen as a result of the widespread use of computational techniques in them. From the data presented, it is clear that computers, which combine the greatest achievements of sciences such as physics, mathematics, electronics, are superior to any computer ever created. It's hard to find any industry where computers aren't used these days. They also closely assist people in the management of workshops, shops, factories. Two important features of computers: the ability to perform calculations quickly and store large amounts of information in memory, create many opportunities to process any amount of information needed to plan and manage a national economy. It is known that in modern science there is a "model" of the human brain. Some types of mental activity have been identified using these models. Given that research is created for longevity and well-being, the next goal of scientists in this field is to create an "artificial man" by combining systems designed to suit different organisms. In general, the modern scientific and technological revolution is the core of automation, its elements and means, and this is the need of the hour. This means that the intellectual generation living in the first century of the third millennium should be regularly acquainted with scientific and technological progress. Today, the Republic has ample opportunities to get acquainted with this development. These are: distance learning, Internet access, e-textbooks, e-learning manuals, etc. This means that in order for every young person to be an active participant in the "XXI century-intellectual century", the first century of the third millennium, they must be active participants in the educational civilization of this period. In general, if we pay attention to the mental activity of mankind, their life is closely connected with information, that is, every human action consists of receiving, transmitting, using, assimilating, storing and enriching information. 'Imaydi. That is why the intellectual age is also called the age of information civilization. It is known that the formation of an intellectual generation that meets the requirements of educational civilization can be achieved only through the widespread use of innovative approaches in education. In conclusion, the formation of an intellectual generation in the XXI century poses important tasks for our scientists, such as finding solutions to a number of problems:

- science is a set of knowledge and skills acquired through reading, learning and life experience;
- science is a set of objective knowledge about the world;
- the intellectual generation living in the first century of the third millennium must be constantly acquainted with scientific and technological progress.

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