

AMIR TEMUR'S VIEWS ON MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION**Poyonov Temur Olimovich**

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Annotation

The main problems of a moral and ethical nature that arise in connection with the development of the theory of artificial intelligence are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the non-universality of the laws of robotics and the dangers that the development of Amir Temur's artificial intelligence is fraught with for humanity. The concept of friendly artificial intelligence and problematic issues of robotics are considered.

Keywords: morality, artificial intelligence, transhumanism, robotics, friendly artificial intelligence.

Looking at the thoughts about the state and society of Amir Temur, who mastered and made a great contribution to the development of the wisdom of the East, we see: he believed that knowledge and intelligence should prevail in governing the state and directing social life in the right direction. A person is a force that leads the state in ensuring the well-being of the life of society, therefore the thinker argued that it is necessary to solve a ninth of state affairs through advice. The great commander, realizing the intellect of science and education as one of the predominant factors in the development of human society, gave a deep meaning to the intellect and inner creative abilities of a person. His extraordinarily rare intellect was one of his virtues. We know that Ibn Arabshah, knowing this, wrote about him: "Temur is a moral, reasonable person, there are no barriers to his mind." Paying attention to the mental faculties of a person is to find the path that leads to the possession of good qualities and leadership in daily life and social events. A person can overcome any difficulties with the help of memory and intellect. Amir Temur believed that mind and intellect are closely connected with mental achievements and are the result of intellect. Reminds me of the importance of intelligence in the mental development of a person. Therefore, he paid attention to the criticality of decisions, saying: "Trust, but verify." He demanded a comprehensive approach and a reasonable decision, personal opinion, the ability to correctly assess events in the life of society. The commander paid attention not to the anatomical and physiological ability of the intellect, but to practical.

Based on his experience, he wrote that, analyzing all the given advice, he chose the most virtuous. He valued the ability to quickly solve problems and its importance in achieving the goal and for possessing such abilities. Amir Temur: "For the correct solution of the problem, it is necessary to listen to many individuals, since intelligence is an individual ability. Having learned the opinion of everyone, use the best thoughts from them, bearing in mind the significance of the analysis of the synthesis, comparing the generalizations of the abstraction

of clarification and execution. The commander was aware of victory and defeat in battle as a matter of fate, which can be foreseen with the help of the mental abilities of a person. To prove his thoughts, he said: "My predictions coincided with fate. If a person will take action based on intuition in the implementation of his hopes and goals, then it will serve as a means of good deeds. As a scientist, he considered the mastery of science, the development of military tactics, the peaceful administration of the state, the use of new proposals and methods in life issues and the prevention of confusion as the result of the mind. "What 100 riders can't do can be done with one smart move," he said.

He put numerous but inexperienced people above one reasonable person: "Victory is not in strength, but in the mind." Here we are aware not of a physical, but of a mental ability that makes life easier for a person. In Timur's Regulations, he always paid attention to the intellect and mental activity of a person. The Commander-in-Chief, confident in the possibility of a reasonable and fair government, outlined in his writings the ways and methods of ennobling social life. Amir Timur[A1] attached great importance to the quality of education. In the process of teaching young people, he demanded to explain to them the meaning of the "Quran", the meaning of the thoughts set forth in it, and together with him to explain to the listeners the laws of the state, Sharia and their observance in life, and in the matter of morality to study and observe the "Hadith" created by Muhammad Ibn Abdullah, observing these requirements, seek the perfection of man. Amir Timur[A2] appointed scholars and teachers to each city to teach Muslims about religious matters, religious jurisprudence and hadith. The ruler, along with teaching religious subjects to young people, paid great attention to teaching and other sciences, as academician I. Muminov wrote, - mathematics, geometry, handase (engineering sciences), architecture, astronomy, literature, history and music. And also Amir Timur was a supporter of teaching the geographical knowledge of youth. He paid attention to the development of knowledge about countries that he had not visited.

Each expert in law felt like sitting in a madrasah, each tried to show himself, in a hurry to answer questions. This method of Amir Timur was widely used in schools and in madrasas during conversations with students and was considered the perfect pedagogical experience of its time. He was well aware of the importance of mentoring scientists for the development of the state and the education of young people. Based on this, he created all the opportunities for teaching local and foreign teachers and mudarrises, providing them with housing and a good salary. For more effective implementation of this, he ordered to give work in state institutions to scientists and artisans. Ibn Arabshah wrote: "Seeing merit even in a simple craft, he highly approved of it"

Of course, he chose wise people who deeply knew their business and saw the world for their service. He greatly respected people who were resourceful and intelligent in every aspect of life. Amir Timur[A3] considered scientific works written by a scientist to be the main tool for the development of knowledge and profession, he believed that a book or a written work would



allow people to learn how to use and live unmistakably for long subsequent periods. Evaluating the book, he believed that it is of great importance in teaching people, raising the level of consciousness, education, creation, and is the basis of knowledge and a teacher. Amir Timur, who considered the book the basis of knowledge, organized a famous large library in the capital of Movarounnahr - Samarkand, which attracted the attention of many states and scientists. The library contains books, manuscripts created in the East - China, India; in the West - Russia, Armenia, Rome and other states. For example, when Timur conquered Asia Minor, he found a rich library in the ancient city of Bursa. All valuable books, loaded on horse-drawn carts, transported to Samarkand.

List of used literature

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