

INTUITION AND SYNERGETIC IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. *Man has always sought to know the structure of the universe, the laws of the development of what it contains, and phenomena. In the process of cognition, there are three cases when a person suddenly, by chance, information is needed to make a quick decision in a limited environment, making his own decision "in advance", "exactly as it is necessary to do". One such case we call intuition. Intuition is a complex phenomenon of cognition, a specific way of generating real knowledge. A long period in science came when the mechanism of intuitive cognition was not known. For this reason, every kind of views, concessions, theories about intuition appeared. In the process of cognition, emotional and psychological phenomena play an important role. Emotional processes, such as intuition, perception, memory, contemplation, fantasy in the manifestation of the inner, sub-experience of a person, are components of the inner world of an individual, that is, all these phenomena that are studied as sub-spiritual phenomena. Emotional cognition processes: intuition, perception, imagination, memory, contemplation, covers fantasy and others. Emotional will processes: motivation, motivation, needs, aspirations, decision-making, etc. Emotional-mental processes: emotions, emotions, mood, emotional tone, stress, anxiety. Mental states include the appearance of certain qualities of mental processes. For example, from emotional processes, mood as a state of mind, mental characteristics include abilities, etc. In general, this phenomenon and the situation are related to the subject, and in it we will consider a synergistic analysis.*

Materials and methods. *Intuition, the process of intuitive cognition, is a state that reflects the presence of completeness in the form of light. He achieves this by studying the mutual dialectical relationship between things and phenomena.*

Results and discussions. *Intuition is one of the most important concepts of the development of philosophy and science and is in dialectical connection with thinking, including rational and irrational thinking, creativity, in particular with such concepts as "artistic and scientific creativity", "intelligence", "memory", "imagination",*

"attention", "foresight", "consciousness", "unconscious", "subconscious sphere" and "instinct". A comprehensive analysis of the content and essence of these concepts, the study of scientific, philosophical and intuitive thinking styles on a scientific basis allow us to open new facets of the development of science. Therefore, an in-depth study of this issue has a special scientific significance. "Creativity", "scientific creativity" and "intuition" are interrelated concepts that have interested philosophers since time immemorial.

Conclusion. *Intuition, intuitive cognition, intuitive thinking is a complex, multifaceted and holistic cognitive process that is directly related to the human psyche, and not only with his emotional and mental abilities to cognition.*

Keywords: *philosophy of cognition, memory, attention, fantasy, contemplation, emotional cognition, rational cognition, intuitive cognition, intuitive cognition and features of its manifestation in science.*

INTRODUCTION

In this article, emotional and mental phenomena play an important role in the process of scientific cognition, intuition, perception, memory, thinking in the manifestation of internal, subjective experience, scientific arguments about the synergetic analysis of the characteristics of intuition in the scientific knowledge of emotional processes, such as fantasy, are described. In this regard, in the address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis: "While we set ourselves ulughmaksad as the restoration of the foundation of the third renaissance in our country, we must create conditions and conditions that will educate new Khorezmids, Berunids, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek, Navoi and Babur for this. First of all, the Bund should serve as the main pillars of our national idea of developing education and training, making decisions about a healthy lifestyle, developing science and innovation."

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Intuition, the process of intuitive cognition, is a state that reflects the presence of completeness in the form of light. At the moment, he provides holistic knowledge about intuition - Nature, society and the whole of olam. He achieves this by studying the mutual dialectical relationship between things and phenomena.

In the views of Plato and Henri Bergson, the concept of intuition is interpreted in the style of an infinite, abstract process that does not depend on time and space. Such as feature inherent in intuition is a direct connection with the concepts of memory, attention, thinking. Memory in a person is reflected in his needs, a person tries to keep in his memory everything necessary for him and events. In the history of mankind, the achievements and discoveries made by scientists have occurred as a

result of their need for the object being studied, their interest and preservation in memory. The harmony of these cases, which depends on the process of cognition, allows you to form intuitive thinking. At the same time, the concept of experience referred to by Aristotle is also directly related to the concepts of intuition and prophecy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Intuition in its essence is the process of reflection in the brain of some of their characters and characteristics as a result of the direct influence of surrounding things and events on the members of human intuition. Perception of the outside world first begins with intuition, and therefore intuition serves as the basis and source for all knowledge of the individual. At this time, mental processes such as perception, memory, imagination, contemplation and fantasy are also formed due to intuition.

Intuition is studied as the simplest, but at the same time a very important mental process. The concept of intuition is studied in scientific sources as a result of its influence on the sensory organs of matter. Each intuition is usually associated with pleasant or unpleasant sensations. And this is called emotional or emotional tone of intuition.

Representatives of the sensualist Direction, who in the theory of cognition recognized as the main source of knowledge of sensations, believe that knowledge is not given to a person from birth, it is formed and developed throughout life experience. On the basic principle of "what is not in the senses is not in the mind" in sensualist, it is believed that emotional cognition is connected with the object world. Gassendi T., Gobbs J., Lagg K., Gelvesiy D., Didra P., We will study the philosophical views of golbakhs. Thomas Gobbs (1588-1679) is an English philosopher, in his opinion, no idea in the theory of cognition can be innate, external sensations are not only the source of ideas, but of our knowledge as a whole.

John Locke (1632-1704) is an English philosopher, in his opinion, the source of external experience is the object of reality, which affects our members of intuition, and the source of internal experience is the inner perception and livelihood of a person. Deni Didro(1713-1784) French philosopher, in his opinion, compares the contemplative "I «in man to the "spider" who "built nests" in his brain, and the nervous system to the ball strings that cover the human body. This allows a person to "know nature through intuition". Didro likens a person to a device that has the ability to perceive and memory.

Paul Anri Golbax (1723-1789) is a French philosopher, in the theory of cognition, a materialistic point of view of sensualist, says that "everything that affects our members of intuition, in any case, is matter."

Perception-a complete picture of an object that we have perceived in the past, but that does not affect our senses at the moment, but is reproduced from memory. The problem of objectivity of senses was raised in our time by John Locke in his doctrine of "primary" and "secondary" properties. Modern interpretation of the nature of the senses is based on three positions: 1) objectivity of all properties, the quality of things: primary and secondary; 2) absolute identification, the avoidance of simultaneous feelings and characteristics of external objects; 3) to avoid only a symbolic, subjective approach to emotional reflection. Emotional reflection is iconic, subequatorial and figurative, has Object sides (elements). Symbolically, the sub-side is connected to the brain, where the information about the sensory receptors, neural pathways and object can be broken, altered and restored. This indirect connection between the object and the emotion gives the senses the character of natural signs. But the senses in their composition have an object-information about the object-world: the sense of taste - about the chemical composition of matter, color, sound - about the length of electromagnetic waves, the frequency of vibration, the energy of electromagnetic waves. One of the scientists called Emotion "the image of the subject of the world". This feature also applies to other forms of emotional perception. It is possible to determine the adequacy of the emotional image by exploring the object and the subject dialectics in the image.

Perception is a special feature of an object-an emotional image of its color, shape, taste, etc. Due to the active work of the human mind, the images of emotions entering the human brain are actively processed and transformed into images of perception. The integral image that occurs in the body as a result of the direct influence of the object on the senses is called perception. Perceptions are formed from the senses and are a combination of sensations. For example, apples are perceived as a combination of form, color and taste sensations. Cognition appears and exists in consciousness as a form of active synthesis of various manifestations of objects and processes that do not separate from other acts of cognitive activity. Therefore, the process of perception becomes active and creative.

Since cognition is considered a complex and meaningful spiritual process in relation to the senses, all mental states, phenomena, properties, properties and the holistic content of human consciousness, acquired knowledge, experiences, skills manifest themselves in one period, participate in reflection. At this time, the concept of perception is called perception, perception in Latin, its upper stage is called "apperception". Apperception is the process of perception is determined by the person's prior knowledge, personal and social experience-interests, motivation, needs and habits, in general, the whole meaning of spiritual life. Due to the phenomenon of

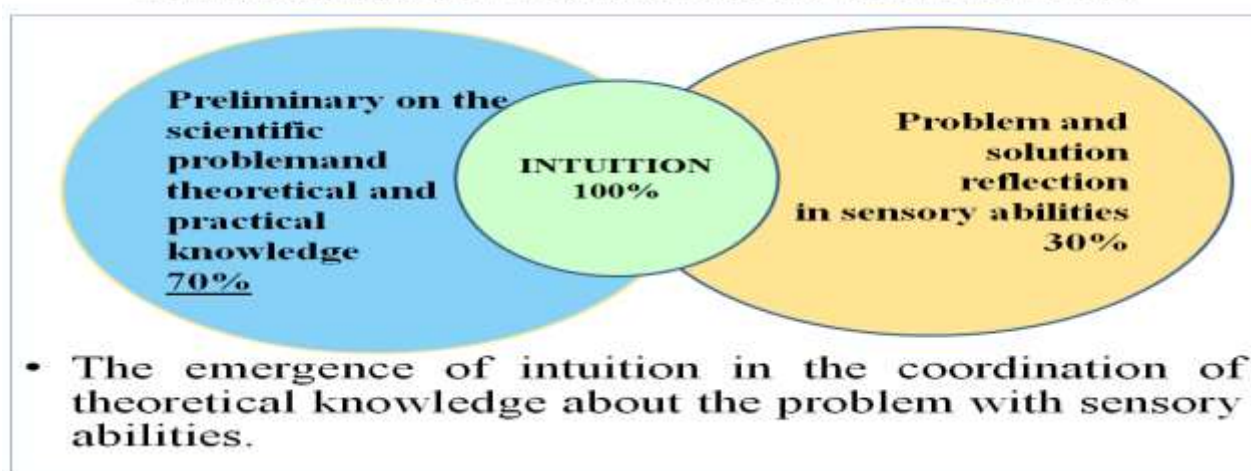
apperception, people differ to a certain extent from each other in the content of their mutual perception, that is, they perceive and reflect exactly the same thing differently, based on their level of knowledge, profession, position, worldview of social origin. For example, the concept of "Root" biologists, as the material basis of plants, mathematicians, in the view that numbers are under the root, bring to the eye from a social point of view (in the form of relatives). This concept was used in some cases in the place of the meaning of such qualities as clarity of perception, completeness, clarity, predictability, selectivity. According to the theories of psychology, the apperception is divided into two views, which are considered stable and temporary. The phenomenon of stable apperception depends on the outlook, ideal, position, motivation, interest, level of knowledge, cultural level, behavior, spirituality and professional training of the individual, and it has a very harmonious structure. And the ad hoc type of apperception is manifested only in the emotional state of the individual in the process of perception, that is, in his mood, spirituality, enthusiasm, stress, affectively in the visible hissing, their pace, duration, speed.

In the science of psychology, perception is divided into certain forms and studied, with the help of time, effort, space, reflect information, data, features on the nature of the environment, biosphere, social life. The living form of things and phenomena in existence, their continuous existence in motion, their reigning in a certain unit of time, is directly in the human mind. It is usually manifested by the perception of time by a person, mainly due to the mutual exchange of mental phenomena, circumstances, characteristics, and differs from other forms of this process by its specific structure. Perception of time depends on the object content of the unit of time, which is reflected by a person, on the individual's attitude towards him, by the same criterion, his productivity is measured. For example, a person's need, motivation, interests and aspiration are appropriate, the proportional time unit is lost in perception as quickly as time passes through the weather, usually dislike, while the imbalance to the area of perception evokes a feeling of boredom in the person.

Perception of movements in the biosphere and neosphere is an indicator of the direct inoculation of the exchange of positions of bodies in space. For the same reason, the relative and disproportionate loss of cognition of the action is noted in scientific psychological sources. If the body in motion is clamped with a wedge to other bodies in motion that surrounds it, then such a category of movement is called relative perception. If the moving body is gaining consciousness without being tapped by anything, then this visible movement is called perception without proportions. Perception of space is a form of cognition process consisting of

something in reality and the position, shape, quantity and relations of the poles occupied by space. By perceiving reality, a person will be able to collect certain information, properties, information on the existence, its features, size, that is, the inner side, depth, distinguish them. With the help of all three forms of perception, the process of knowing the world takes place, with the help of direct and indirect means of verbal and nonverbal cases, certain images are embodied, as a result of which a holistic state of perception occurs, the majority of products related to cognition are collected.

THE ROLE OF FEELING IN INTUITION



1-picture. The role of feeling in intuition

In Aristotle's teaching about the soul, the soul in the human body is not divided into separate parts, the body's activity is the initial sense of movement in such abilities as nutrition, perception, movement, intelligence, perception. That is, intuition is the initial form of manifestation of cognition, but it says that it calms the trail in the form of imagination.

Imagination is the process of remembering things and events, circumstances, images of reality, as well as creative imagination. It also manifests itself in the form of memory. If perception reflects the present moments, the imagination embodies both the past and the future, acquires a generalized feature. But the imagination differs from Idraki in its degree of uncertainty. But its feature, which is aimed at emotional objects, allows you to distinguish between certain types (sight, hearing, taste and smell knowledge, terituyush imagination). In imagination, relying on familiar events, places, scenes serves as one of the effective means of remembering. Imaginationurni enrichment with new images plays an important role in solving thinking tasks. In this place, if the circumstances of the emergency, the conditions

require a new "glance" at the reality or an analysis, they will be more vivid. The collaborative relationship of thought with imagination ensures the emergence of news unsurlari, the embodiment of creative fantasies. Imagination is important in mastering knowledge, mastering professional skills. Imagination acquires both general and private, and social character. Social imagination reflects universal and national traditions, rituals, traditions and values. The physiological basis of imagination is the restoration of traces that appear on the cerebral cortex. The imagination is not stable, in consciousness it is long, sagging, exchanging and changing with new imaginations.

Fantasy is a process in which fantasy moves away from existence, a little from reality. Fantasy is an activity of cognition that leads to the appearance or deliberate construction of perception (imagination, schemas and other models of images) of objects (images, schemas and other images) that are not generally perceived from a person's consciousness as an object or are not fully perceived with the help of members of intuition.

Memory is a set of many mental processes, actions, situations in which a person is directed to memorizing, analyzing, storing and remembering past experiences. Imagination and understanding are preserved after sensation. Preservation of the results of the interaction of memory with the scientist, the preservation of which makes it possible to reproduce and use these results in further activities, reproduce them and combine them into systems. The first scientific views on memory appeared among Eastern thinkers and Greek philosophers. In particular, Forobi considered memory as a component of the cognitive process, emphasizing that memory is a feature inherent not only in humans, but also in animals. In the higher conversational memory, which is formed on the basis of ordinary memory, models of object relations of things are strengthened. In the course of physiological studies, short-term and long-term memories were recorded. In short-term memory, information is stored from several minutes to several tens of minutes. Information in long-term memory is resistant to various influences that persist throughout a person's life. Memory is a mental process that consists in remembering and, if necessary, restoring something perceived and events or past experiences. This is one of the properties of the nervous system, manifested in the ability to store information about the events of the outside world and the reactions of the body for a long time, as well as to restore it in the activity of consciousness and in the framework of behavior, behavior.

Attention is the weight of the activity of the subject involved in the object or phenomenon. This is a necessary condition for the effectiveness of any conscious activity. Optimal sources of arousal in certain areas of the cerebral cortex form the

physiological basis of attention. Attention is divided into two types: involuntary passive and optional active. Involuntary attention is formed independently of a person's will under the influence of some external cause. Such attention does not require willpower from a person. The strength of the incentive to attract it is of great importance; For example, the beauty, lightness, pungent smell and other properties of the thing make the accent tasteless. With arbitrary attention, mental activity is consciously involved in a certain thing with a predetermined purpose. This type of it requires willpower; therefore, this type is also called Willpower. All conscious human activity is carried out mainly due to arbitrary attention. Attention has such characteristics as stability, mobility, divisibility, scale. Its stability lies in the fact that a single ordinary thing (for example, reading a book, solving a problem) can serve as a long-term attraction to a job or event. In this case, the objects of the action (for example, the text of the book, the numbers given in the number, etc.), as well as the action itself (for example, ways to solve the problem) may change, but the general direction of the activity should be kept unchanged. Mobile attention is a quick attraction to an activity or subject other than an activity or subject. This function depends on how much emphasis is placed on the previous and the nature of the new type of activity (how much attention is focused on it). The peculiarity of its division is especially important for many professions (for example, teacher, driver, pilot), which is reflected in the performance of 2 or more jobs at the same time. This function automates the trick when performing an action, and the second action finds the content after the grief becomes familiar. The scale of attention is determined by the number of things that he can fit into his circle in the shortest possible time (suddenly). In this regard, the emphasis can be broad or narrow. As a rule, large-scale attention is considered good. The scale of this depends on the function and nature of what is perceived, and the activity of the person who perceives them.

**THE ROLE OF ATTENTION AND
IMAGINATION IN INTUITION**



2-picture. The role of attention and imagination in intuition

The most important feature of the psyche, as indicated in scientific sources, is that a person constantly uses the reflection of external impressions in his subsequent activities, behavior and, as a result of his creative approach, makes some changes. Activity and behavior due to the increase in personal experience, skills, qualifications and knowledge of a person are becoming more complex, new content begins to acquire a new quality. It is known that if the symbols of the outside world and their traces disappeared, it would be absolutely impossible to preserve the experience gained, enrich, complicate knowledge, put them in a certain order, revive. As long as these images intertwine with each other, they gradually strengthen and are thoroughly immersed in the cerebral cortex, then together, in accordance with the specific requirements of life and activity, they come to life again, manifesting their previous state from another. "The fact that an individual remembers, remembers, and then remembers it again in his own experience is called memory." "Memory is a social phenomenon that manifests itself separately and jointly, mnemonic (Greek mneme-memory) activity that focuses on the creative processing of all impressions, in the form of direct and indirect reflection of reality in the environment, voluntarily and involuntarily, passively and without being active, reproductively and productively, verbally and verbally, logically and mechanically, We can say with confidence that this definition is able to fully emphasize the complex, broadly encompassing aspects of memory. But this is not an expression claiming to be perfect on an absolute level, since it did not reflect information about objectivity (external) and subjectivity (internal). And in general, there is no need to worry about it, neither about the event, nor even about the possibility. In the definition, memory is allocated in connection with such basic processes as memory memorization, zstda storage, recall, oblivion, familiarity, recall, but they are not considered an independent status and process. Because they are formed regardless of whether mnemonic activity is carried out, whether cognition is carried out during a certain activity, and these types of activities are determined by structure, essence and content. Therefore, memorization, memorization of a certain material by a person is a huge dependence on the scale of individual experience, the level of knowledge and the level of intelligence. Because it is necessary to remember what is remembered and events for later use; this requires mnemonic activity. And the fact that the mastered materials leave this field of activity leads to its oblivion. Memorization of the material depends on how a person reflects in his activity. That is why, in different situations, a person's cognitive activity and behavior are determined by his life experience and cultural competence. But in this context, there are also opposing points of view; they are opposed to mutual criteria and comments. It should also be noted that the main role of memotiranipg is not

limited to reflecting past events and events, but also provides the realization of reality, which is planned to be realized both now and in the future. Any category of mental phenomena manifested in nature and society requires that Colin maintain each part of his composition in such a way that they are interconnected in a certain order.

According to the numerous accents of marotaba in the psychological scientific literature, memory is the most important classification of all psychological processes, and also on the basis of these theories, it is based on the importance of the activity of the subject (person) in the formation of memory processes, and the mechanism of such activity is the classification of problems by implementation.

Figurative memory is a type of memory that consists in memorizing, strengthening and memorizing the obvious content, that is, specific images of things and objects, their bright features and connections. The image memory is divided into such types as vision, hearing, sweat, etc. according to the names of the analyzers. A separate type of image memorization is eidetism. For example, we remember the image of the singer that we saw earlier, the melody and melody with which he performed, his expressive movements while singing and other impressions formed by various excitators.

Motion memory is a type of memory that consists in memorizing, strengthening, and memorizing various xdrakats, their execution order, speed, tempo, sequence, and other attributes. Memorization of an action occurs either directly when performing this action, or when imagining it. The memory of movement is important when composing and performing labor, training, household services, sports and other types of skills. In a person's life, it is important to remember the behavior of his beard, on the basis of such memorization lies the Form of movement, speed, sequence of movements, outlines of muscle movement according to their rhythm, etc., on the basis of which it is remembered.

Logical memory is a type of memory that consists in memorizing, strengthening and memorizing certain ideas, thoughts, as well as logical connections between them, when necessary. For example, philosophical observations are the processes of memorizing, strengthening and restoring laws, etc. Thoughts expressed in words, i.e. verbal, are remembered with the help of verbal logical memory.

Emotional memory, that is, emotional memory, is a type of memory that consists in remembering and remembering pleasant, unpleasant experiences that arise from something and events in reality, from our attitude to ourselves. Emotional or emotional memory is the ability of people to remember the emotional states of their previous experiences. Indeed, when you perform some grandiose and difficult work, when you are the winner of a competition and in other similar cases, the feeling of

joy or pride that you experienced can be restored in your memory even after a long period of time. If during the exam you gave an unsatisfactory answer or you were very ashamed and ashamed because of inappropriate behavior, you may not remember it for a long time.

Mechanical (Greek, unconsciously oriented) memory is a type of memory that consists in memorizing, strengthening and memorizing certain material based on its external features, which are not only important, without understanding its content, essence, internal logical connections.

Phenomenal (gr.phainomenal - unique) memory is a rare ability aimed at remembering and remembering something and events that were perceived, their connecting experience, as well as unusually fast and clear.

Memorization is the process of memorization, which consists in leaving perceived materials, things and phenomena in our consciousness.

Involuntary memorization is the process of memorization, which consists in memorizing something and events that have been lost in consciousness, some of their signs and characteristics, thoughts and ideas about them without a specific purpose in advance. I.P. Pavlov believes that involuntary memorization occurs through a certain degree of inhibition of the areas of the shell of the hemispheres of the brain. Therefore, we will then notice what is involuntarily remembered.

Voluntary recall is the process of memorization, which consists in memorizing the material of cognition, spending willpower and effort, realizing its importance as the goal of the analyst.

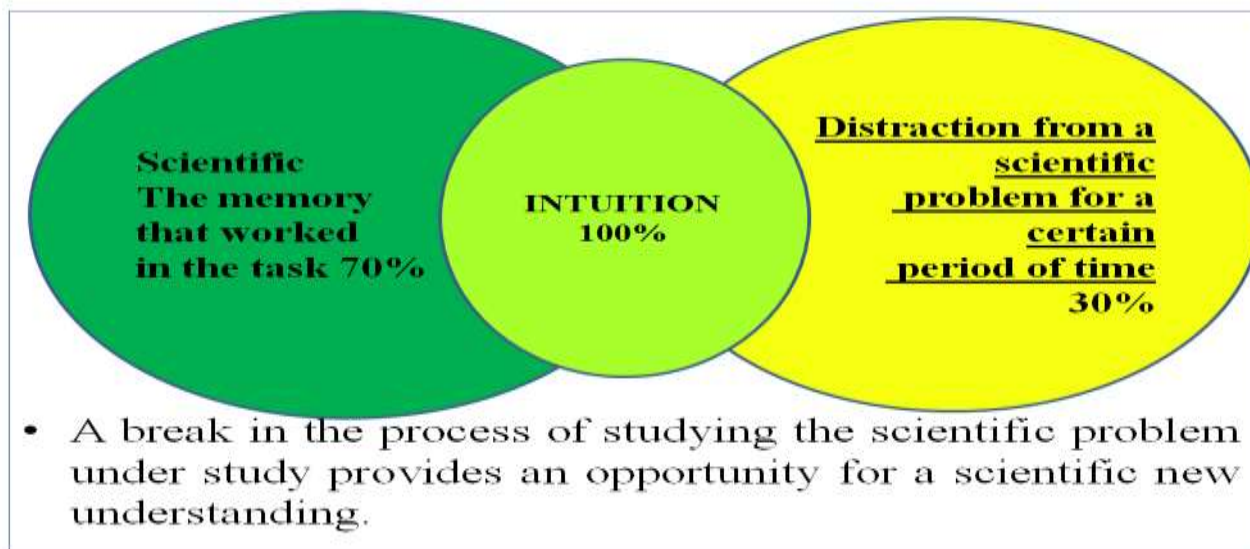
Operational (operational. go. operational-fast) memory is an expression from the process of memorization, which serves for the purposes of eye movements, mental movements that are carried out directly by a person. For example, when we begin to perform a mathematical operation, we begin to perform it by dividing it into parts; we keep in mind the intermediate results, as we approach the end of our activity, some materials begin to be forgotten. This situation can be observed when reading a text, moving it, performing more complex mental work.

Short-term memory is characterized by short-term memory retention, which consists of one time, as well as perception in a short time interval, as well as recovery at the same time. Information storage can last up to 30 seconds.

Long-term memory is a type of memory that is designed to be remembered for a long time, for a long time, through repeated repetitions and recoveries. The study of the patterns of human memory is one of the central issues in the science of psychology. It is known that any act, even human behavior, remains in consciousness for a long time, leaving traces that reappear under certain conditions. Therefore,

memory is understood as something that allows a person to collect information, messages, information and impressions about nature, society, the Universe, as well as to recall, recall, recall, recognize traces of experience that are related to it.

THE ROLE OF BREAK IN INTUITION



3-picture. The role of break in intuition

CONCLUSION

From the above comments, it can be concluded that in the synergetic analysis of the properties of intuition in the process of scientific cognition, the role of intuition, perception, imagination, fantasy, attention is of paramount importance. A moment is an important distraction of the concentrated Reserve in the memory of a scientist working on a scientific problem, or a break in the process of consciousness is a turning point. For a scientist, this will allow him to intuitively perceive a solution to a problem in an unexpected situation. In addition, the process of imagination, which for a while replaces the strict attention paid to a scientific question, is also an intuitive process for a scientist. It can also be said that consciousness is formed by a combination of intuition and the use of one method of experiencing with the help of this intuitive feeling, which forms intuitive perception. The conclusion is that with the help of information stored in human memory through intuition, we can draw conclusions from mummies that cannot find a solution within the framework of consciousness. The chemical system of Dmitry D. Mendeleev is an example of this. Intuition also helps to strengthen memory and speed up the thought process. Today, in modern education, educational courses on mental arithmetic, arithmetic, work technique and financial literacy serve to develop the mind of school-age children. The persistence of memory is directly related to human needs and interests. Imam Al Bukhari and Sahibkiran Amir Temur are examples of memory and mind. Mohir

doctors have the opportunity to diagnose the general condition of the patient in the world of medicine through the sensations of his body in life, to determine physical and mental activity. The fact that scientists have created their inventions using their senses in everyday situations is another example of this. (Archimedes' Law)

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