

found shelter. During the war years in Samarkand, at the reception centers for evacuated children, 1,131 children were left without any documents or accompanying questionnaires, 1,048 children were left without supervision, 83 children were lost, a total of 2,262 children were taken. [5, p. 89]

Thus, the population of the republic, showing humanism and compassion, supported the forcibly deported persons. The tolerant attitude of the Uzbek people during the war years had diverse manifestations.

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**A THINKER - AHMAD AL-FARGANI**

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**Abstract:** This article describes the activities of Al-Fargani. the author, based on published articles, made generalizing conclusions about the activities of this person.

**Keywords:** science, culture, view, civilization, development, progress.

Our people, who have always lived with good intentions and thinking, have made a great contribution to world development. Science and culture have long been developed in the territory of our country, which connects East and West, where great civilizations are connected. Especially in the Middle Ages, thousands of scientists, poets and great thinkers emerged from our homeland, which testifies to the fact that Uzbekistan is the land of great scientists.

The contribution of thinkers born and raised on our planet to the development of world science has been recognized and studied for centuries. As the first President Islam Karimov said in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force": "The international community recognizes and acknowledges that our ancient and beautiful land is one of the cradles not only of the East, but also of world civilization.

What great men, scholars, scholars, politicians and commanders have emerged from this sacred land, who have become an integral part of universal civilization and culture, the rise of secular and religious sciences, especially the knowledge of Islam, to the highest level in history. It gives us great pride and pride that the services of the great scholars who were born and grew up in our homeland are incomparable.[1, p.19]

Our great scholars such as Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sino, Ahmad al-Farghani, Imam al-Bukhari, Imam at-Termizi, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulugbek feel the name of Uzbekistan with pride and pride. They are our great figures who are worth looking at for generations to come.

One such figure is Ahmad Fergani. His full name is Abul Abbas ibn Muhammad Kasir Fergani and he was born in 797 in Quva district of Fergana. Although his name is well known in the history of science, very little is known about his life and intellectual activity.

According to philologist Aziz Kayumov, Ahmad Fergani grew up with a thirst for science. It is mainly the natural sciences; in astronomy, mathematics, and geography. [2, p.224]

Ahmad Fergani's creative activity is associated with Baghdad and the Bayt-ul-Hikma, which was headed by the great thinker Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi. He made a worthy contribution to the emergence and scientific development of Arabic terminology. He personally participated in the construction of observatories in Baghdad and Damascus. He led a school of astronomy at an observatory in Baghdad's Raqqa district.

He also visited Egypt to deal with the crossing of the Nile. As a result, he developed a device that measures the water of the Nile. The device designed by Ahmad Fergani to measure the water of the Nile River has become very popular around the world. He showed that it is possible to organize the efficient production of agricultural crops with a device called a nilometer.

The use of the Nilometer also made it possible to identify water efficiency and economic issues. At the same time, it was necessary to determine the issue of taxation of the population at the level of yield. Ahmad Fergani's Nilometer structure has not lost its significance in the science of the world today. The Egyptian government erected a statue of Ahmad Fergani on the Nile island of Roda in 2007 in recognition of his services to the country, and our first President IA Karimov attended the unveiling. [3, p.30]

Al-Farghani's Tables (Manuscript), A Book on Practice with Usturlob, Manuscript in India, Determining Time When the Moon Is Above and Below the Earth, Cairo, Seven Climates The Manuscript of The Scent is in Germany, and four copies of The Book of Making Usturlob are in Berlin and Paris. [4, p.225]

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In 1998, the 1200th anniversary of the scientist was celebrated in honor of independence. A park named after Ahmad Fergani was built in Fergana and a statue of the scholar was erected. Even today, a lot of good work is being done to study and publish his rich creative heritage. Today, in our free country, the torch of knowledge, which was lit by people like Ahmad al-Farghani, has started to shine again.

We believe that the education of the younger generation is a priority of our state policy, so that they are worthy of the heritage of our great ancestors with modern advanced knowledge. The fact that he was born and raised here makes this country even more sacred for all of us.

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