
New Uzbekistan – New Aims: Third Renaissance

G'ovsiddinov Ma`ruf Nasriddinovich, Maxammatkulova Iroda Nodirovna

Samarkand state institute of foreign languages

Rahimov Nodir Maxammatkulovich

Samarkand State Medical Institute

Annotation: The idea of the third Renaissance must first all be deeply understood by our society. On all fronts, our work in the field, planned future programs, education, personnel policy, and investment policy-All should be aimed at creating conditions and an environment for it.

Key Words: New Uzbekistan, third Renaissance, civilization, Uzbek concept, development philosophy, rebirth, cultural heritage, worldwide contribution, broader initiatives, enlightenment

«...Today, when the powerful potential of our people is being fully realized, the foundation of a new Renaissance - the third Renaissance - is being laid in Uzbekistan. After all, today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. And our people are not the same as they were yesterday." These thoughts were voiced by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at a solemn ceremony dedicated to the 29th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, the mention of the phrase "New Uzbekistan" on a global scale testifies to the recognition that in recent years we have entered a completely new stage of development - a stage of huge transformations and achievements.

Eastern Renaissance and Central Asia

Today, much attention is paid in the country to the improvement of the educational sphere, especially the comprehensive support of representatives of science and education. Intellectual wealth is revered, which is directly related to the history, character, mentality, age-old values, and dreams of our people. And here the firm conviction is important, one can say, the life principle of the President - "The greatest wealth in the world is the knowledge and profession acquired in his youth."

Let's turn to historical examples.

Our great ancestor Abu Ali ibn Sino learned the Quran by heart at the age of four. One of the greatest scientists in the world and the creator of the science of hadith, Imam Bukhari corrected a mistake in the writings of his mentor ad-Dohili at the age of 11. The great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi began writing poetry at the age of six and learned by heart "Mantikut-their" ("The Language of birds") by Farididdin Attar. Poet and ruler Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur ascended the throne at the age of 12.

Why did our ancestors become such mature scientists, poets, thinkers, and enlighteners recognized in the world - in a word, great people? This is primarily because they devoted their minds and energies to education, and science, and continuously replenished their knowledge. More importantly, the enlightenment of our ancestors was, so to speak, "healthy." They not only enjoyed the cream of the two Renaissance eras but also made an invaluable contribution to the development of world civilization, science, culture, and art.

What is Renaissance?

"Renaissance" (renaître) is a French word that means to be reborn, to be born again. Uzbek concept of "Uyg`onish davri" ("Renaissance") –is a synonym of this term.

The main signs of the Renaissance are manifested in the departure from dogmatism, ignorance, and fanaticism in thinking and science, the glorification of man, the disclosure of talent and the possibilities of mental activity, the ardent singing of the melody of life and worldly beauty in literature and art, the struggle for human freedoms.

As a result, magnificent works of art are being created, demonstrating the power of creativity and thinking, magnificent architectural structures are being built and science is developing.

The Central Asian region, including the territory of modern Uzbekistan, existed in history as an ancient cradle of science, culture, and art. Information about this is also available in pre-Islamic sources. In particular, Avesta put forward advanced ideas for that time about the spiritual environment, science, education and upbringing, and state and legal institutions. It can be stated that the region played an important role in the world Renaissance because Zoroastrian or Avestan law anticipated the development of Roman law for a millennium.

The territories of Uzbekistan are historically located at the intersection of the center of the Great Silk Road and its branches. Therefore, people from different countries of the East and the world who want to gain knowledge have always aspired to ancient cultural centers such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Nasaf (Karshi), Kesh (Shakhrisabz), Tashkent, Fergana. In these regions, educational institutions - madrassas, operating since ancient times, were in the status of higher educational institutions of their time, that is, universities.

The First Eastern Renaissance

The first period of the Eastern Renaissance in our region is the Muslim Renaissance in the IX-XII centuries. It was then that great scientists, owners of encyclopedic knowledge, and famous thinkers appeared. Muhammad Khorezmi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Bakr Razi, Abu RayhanBeruni, and Ahmad Ferghani made a huge and invaluable contribution to the development of exact sciences. The great works of Imam Bukhari, Hakim Termizi, BurhanuddinMarghinani, Abu Mansur Maturidi, Abu Bakr ash-Shoshi, Mahmud Zamakhshari, and other world-recognized ancestors have enormously enriched the treasury of human thinking, raised Islamic or Muslim law to a qualitatively new level.

According to historical sources, by the end of the X century, there were 17 madrassas in Samarkand. Along with Islamic teaching, secular sciences were taught in them. At one time, Omar Khayyam, known not only as a poet but also as a philosopher and astronomer, studied in Samarkand.

The Second Eastern Renaissance

The second period of the Eastern Renaissance is the Timurid Renaissance in the XIV-XVI centuries. The role and significance of the great empire created by Amir Temur are incomparable: the great Sahibkiran gathered scientists, writers, architects, and artisans from different regions of the world in Samarkand, the capital of his empire. He encouraged science, education, and professions.

His grandson Mirzo Ulugbek, an outstanding mathematician, astronomer, educator and poet, and encyclopedic scientist, founded one of the most important observatories, built a rich library, and created the Samarkand School of Scientists. His famous life's work - the catalog of stars "Zij Ulugbek" ("ZijiJadidiKuragoni") became a work for all mankind. He took care of the development of the higher education system in the country. He built several madrasas in

Samarkand, Gijduvan, and Bukhara, where a large number of scientists worked. He encouraged people to study sciences and established teaching in the madrasah of social and humanitarian, exact and natural sciences, such as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geodesy, pharmacology, medicine, history, philosophy, and literature. He consistently implemented the famous hadith of the Prophet Muhammad: "The pursuit of knowledge is the duty of every Muslim and Muslim woman."

The rich heritage of many thinkers, such as Alisher Navoi, Ali Kushchi, Salahuddin-Musa-bin-Mahmud (Kazy-Zadeh), Muin-ad-Din, Mansur-Kashi, Mohammed Birjandi, MeriemCelebi, plays an important role not only in the spiritual development of our region but also in the history of world civilization.

Both Renaissance of the East - a unique phenomenon in the history of mankind as a whole - were imbued with noble ideas of great ancestors about science, enlightenment, religious tolerance, and humanism. And they have acquired a special, deeper meaning in our time, in the years of independence of Uzbekistan.

"Light from the East" - the ancient Greeks and the German philosopher Georg Hegel used to say. Therefore, the achievements of the Eastern Renaissance had a direct impact on that period of separate cultural and intellectual development in Western Europe, in particular on the Italian Renaissance of the XIV-XVI centuries. This is especially true of border countries: Cordoba (Spain), the Caucasus, and the Balkan Peninsula. Europeans studied the works of Oriental scholars either through translations into Latin, Spanish, Hebrew, or directly into Arabic.

Separately, I would like to dwell on one more question. The fact is that on October 8, 2018, during his first official visit to France, the President of Uzbekistan met with UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay at UNESCO headquarters in Paris and during the meeting put forward the initiative to translate the six-volume work "The History of the Civilization of Central Asia" into Uzbek. The head of UNESCO approved the idea.

Famous Uzbek scientists also took part in writing this fundamental work. Also in the fourth volume of the work, a large place is given to the empire of Amir Temur and the history, culture, and art of the Timurid era. Therefore, the translation and publication of these books in Uzbek are of great importance.

Today we are on the threshold of the third Renaissance period. If we delve into the essence of the laws, decrees, and resolutions of the President of Uzbekistan signed in the last four years on the development of education, science, and education, approved State programs, and new initiatives put forward, then no one will have any doubts that Uzbekistan is the next center of the Renaissance of enlightenment.

This causes us, on the one hand, pride, on the other hand, it places a great responsibility on everyone.

Uzbekistan becomes a new Renaissance center.

A positive attitude to the upbringing of a person in our country has a long tradition. Numerous schools and madrassas have been functioning in large and small cities since the IX-X centuries. The history of the first open higher educational institution is also centuries-old.

In the subsequent period, historians, scientists, scientists, and international experts note that the foundation stone of the current Samarkand State University was laid in the Middle Ages and the university is the successor of Madrasai Olia Mirzo Ulugbek.

We inherited about 100 thousand manuscripts and lithographs from the great ancestors who studied in these madrassas. Hundreds of manuscripts have been returned to the republic over the past two or three years on the initiative of the President. In addition, many books of our enlightened ancestors were found and transferred to the appropriate scientific institutions.

If we analyze these manuscripts, we can see that most of them are based on scientific foundations, that is, they relate to fundamental sciences: drawing, mathematics, biology, anatomy, and theology.

In the early Middle Ages, the great scientific ideas and discoveries of our great ancestors in the field of history, geography, philosophy, culture and art, architecture, state, and public construction, law, as well as specific sciences such as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geodesy, mineralogy, pharmacology, medicine, contributed to fundamental changes in the development of world science and civilization.

Our Jadid ancestors were also intellectuals: they studied in madrassas and believed that independence, progress, and prosperity are achieved only through enlightenment, acquisition of knowledge, and in-depth study of science. Therefore, Mahmudhoja Behbudi declared: "The school is the greatest monastery in the world."

And, unfortunately, we have not studied this rich heritage for many years, have not perfected the discoveries that our great scientists and thinkers began. They have always remained faithful to their duty on the way to science, the ideas of humanism, and enlightenment.

Today, their vast scientific heritage is being actively studied by scientists from European and other countries of the world. When it comes to this, it should be particularly noted that in 1994, at the initiative of the Government of Uzbekistan and UNESCO, the 600th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek was widely celebrated at the headquarters of this international organization in Paris. Even on the example of this prestigious event, which became the first major international scientific conference in the first period of independence, we can be sure of a high level of recognition of the scientific heritage of our great ancestors in the world.

The scientific heritage of our ancestors, surprising the whole world today, is the spiritual heritage not only of a nation or a people but also of all mankind. There is no doubt that priceless wealth will serve as a source of wisdom and knowledge for future generations, and most importantly, a solid foundation for discoveries.

The historical fact is that the number of scientists in any country who have contributed to world civilization is not as large as the number of scientists who grew up in Uzbekistan. We have a moral right to be proud of it.

The locomotive of capacity building According to economists, today 16 percent of the world's wealth is accounted for by production, and 20 percent by natural resources. The remaining acquired 64 percent of the wealth possessed by the world's population is directly related to the human potential, knowledge, and experience of people. In this sense, our country, which is on the path of advanced development and receives high marks in all areas, needs to be educated and experienced, mature in all respects personnel. In recent years, several decrees and resolutions have been adopted, creating a solid foundation for this. The system of preschool, general, and higher education is being updated.

It should be particularly noted that the President of Uzbekistan, in particular, in his speech in September 2017 at the first summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on science and technology drew attention to the fact that many countries of the Muslim world lag far behind developed countries in the field of science and technology.

For example, only 11 higher education institutions of the OIC Member states are among the

500 best universities in the world. In 2015, the share of these countries in global patent applications was only 1.9 percent.

At this conference, the head of our state fully supported the ten-year action program of the OIC for 2016-2025 and put forward several initiatives in this direction. Today, most of them have been implemented.

In particular, they include practical proposals for the creation of an International Islamic Center for Young Scientists, which will allow exchanging knowledge and experience, conducting joint research, organizing an international Olympiad among young mathematicians dedicated to the memory of Al-Khorezmi in Uzbekistan, the establishment of a special award of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation for worthy awarding for scientific achievements of the Muslim world and promoting them on at the international level.

The country has established international research centers of Imam Bukhari, Imam Termini, Imam Maturidi, the Center of Islamic Civilization, and the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan. Schools have been opened in the regions where the Koran, Aqids, Sufism, Fiqh, and hadith are studied.

It is not surprising that over the next four years Uzbekistan has been moving along the path of innovative development aimed at the radical renewal of all spheres of public and state life. Because innovation is the future. In the current rapid era, the state that relies on a new thought, a new idea, and, consequently, innovation will win.

Today, taking into account that urgent appeal, new laws, state programs, and roadmaps are being developed that serve the multifaceted development of the country: ensuring sustainable innovations, economic, political, spiritual, moral, and legal improvement.

This is also evidenced by the fact that over the past short period, several important Presidential decrees and resolutions have been adopted aimed at improving the efficiency and commercialization of scientific research. Currently, the republic is implementing a program of comprehensive measures to strengthen the infrastructure of research institutions and the development of innovative activities for 2017-2021.

In 2017, the Ministry of Innovative Development was established. A unique building with all conditions for scientific and technical creativity has been built for the department in Tashkent, in the center of science and education - a student campus.

The Law "On Science and Scientific Activity" of October 29, 2019, has been adopted and is being consistently implemented in the country.

Science should be competitive on a global scale

It is deeply symbolic that the first meeting of the head of state with the public President took place on December 30, 2016, with academics and representatives of the country's science. In turn, by the Presidential Decree "On approval of full members of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted on December 29, 2017, 32 new full members of the Academy of Sciences were approved.

The ranks of the new academicians included prominent scientists of the country in the fields of physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, technology, agriculture, history, economics, philology, law, pedagogy, medical sciences, and art history.

Please note that before this, the last elections for the actual composition of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan were held in 1995. As a result, the number of academicians in the country has more than halved over the previous period and only 63 full members of the Academy of Sciences remain. This is evidenced by the restoration of the activities of several

research institutes and centers in the structure of the Academy of Sciences, which rightfully occupies a special place as the leader of fundamental science in our country. In particular, nine research institutes were returned to the Academy of Sciences and several scientific institutions were reorganized. The Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences is being created. Three branches of the Academy of Sciences and the Navoi Branch of the Academy of Sciences have been established.

On the other hand, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan revived, whose scientific and practical activities faded year after year, month after month, day after day. Therefore, it is commendable that extremely important practical measures have been taken in a short time to bring the Academy of Sciences out of intensive care and return it to healthy, full-fledged activity.

In short, large-scale work is underway on the innovative development of the republic so that it will enter the top 50 countries in the Global Innovation Index by 2030. As the President noted, Uzbekistan should become competitive on the world stage in the field of science, intellectual potential, modern personnel, and high technologies.

Enlightened youth - "golden fund"

On April 20, 2017, the President adopted a resolution "On measures for the further development of the higher education system". In this and other important legal documents adopted later, serious importance was attached to the cardinal improvement of the higher education system. At the same time, the main goal is defined –as the revision of the content of personnel training by the priorities of the socio-economic development of the country, providing the necessary conditions for the training of specialists with higher education at the level of international standards.

As a result, 43 new higher education institutions have been created in the country over the past four years, and their number has reached 121. This year, about one and a half million young people have applied for admission to universities. This is 40 percent more than last year. Huge changes are also taking place in the system of kindergartens and schools, which play a crucial role in the upbringing of the younger generation. The work on the creation of Presidential, specialized, and creative schools, and the introduction of the "Modern School" program continues continuously. From the current academic year, the subject of "Education" will be taught in secondary schools.

"School is a matter of life and death, our future," the head of state said. The Government and the khakis cannot solve this issue alone. This should become the business and duty of the whole society. It is impossible to change a person, or society without changing the school.

A wise example of this is the phrase of the famous French writer Victor Hugo: "Whoever opens schools closes prisons." That is, where there is a school, education, and upbringing, children do not go down a bad path and do not commit crimes. So, there will be no need for prisons. In this regard, it is worth paying special attention to the restoration of the 11-year school education in Uzbekistan. The main thing is that a continuous system of national education "preschool education - school education - higher education" has been created in the country.

Over the past four years, creative schools have been founded: in Namangan - named after Iskhokhonlbrat, in Jizzakh - Hamid Alimjan and Zulfiya, in Karshi - Abdulla Aripov, in Margilan - ErkinVahidov, in Nukus - Ibrahim Yusupov, in Andijan - Muhammad Yusuf, in Gulistan - Halima Khudoyberdieva, in Tashkent - Abdulla Kadiri.

In particular, there is no doubt that the Presidential Schools created in the country will

become an important base for training a new generation of personnel. Because these educational institutions are an integral system for identifying and educating talented children, conducting lessons with them using advanced technologies. Educational processes are conducted in English by curricula and programs developed based on the experience of developed countries.

References:

1. <https://isrs.uz/ZamonaviyO`zbekistontaraqqiyotidayangisahifa>
2. <https://yuz.uz/Toshmatova I. Yangi O`zbekiston bosib o'tayotgan yo'l>
3. <https://yuz.uz/Xayriddin M. Правда востока. Samarqand, 2021>
4. [https://piima.uz/Sharipov Q. "Yangi O`zbekiston" Universiteti. Toshkent, 2022](https://piima.uz/Sharipov Q.)
5. O`zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi "Internet jahon axborot tarmog'ida milliy kontentni rivojlantirishga doir qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarori ilovasi 2-bandi. Toshkent-2019
6. Махамматқулова I.N CHET TILINI O`QITISHDA YANGI SO`ZLARNING АНАМИЯТИ - Журнал «Интернаука» № 26 (202), 2021 г
7. Махамматқулова I.N TEACHING SPEAKING IN ENGLISH LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS - ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 7 | 2021
8. Гулямова, М. Я., Махамматқулова, И. Н., Рахимов, Н. М., & Муродов, Ш. Т. О. (2021). КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ОДАРЕННОСТИ У СТУДЕНТОВ ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЙ. Scientific progress, 2(6), 68-73.