



UZBEKISTAN IS A GREAT DEVELOPMENT

Xakimniyazov Kuvatbay Allaniyazovich

Faculty of History, Senior Lecturer, Department of Archeology, Ph.D.
(+998994521260). Karakalpak State University, Nukus, Ch. Abdirov 1,
Faculty of History

Annotation

This article discusses the ongoing reforms in the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, future plans, news aimed at ensuring the welfare of the people.

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Introduction

«We all need to understand one truth: to convey the national history to our people, especially our youth, in the national spirit, to instill it in their hearts and minds. Otherwise, it will not have an educational effect. We need to teach our youth to learn from history, to draw conclusions, to equip them with the science of history, historical thinking»- Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The idea of the Third Renaissance must first be deeply understood by our society. In all areas, our work in the field, our plans and future programs, education and personnel policy, investment policy - all should be aimed at creating conditions and environment for it.

“Renaissance” literally means “rebirth” in French. As a term, its meaning is much broader: in culture, science, art, education, in general, after a long period of stagnation in society, it means a rapid development, a new qualitative stage of the system of social consciousness and values. The term was first used in Europe after the Middle Ages to refer to a period of development in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This social phenomenon, called the Renaissance, was translated into Uzbek as the Renaissance. In 1909, Adam Metz, a prominent Austrian orientalist, published a fundamental work, The Muslim Renaissance. Since then, opinions and studies have begun to emerge that the Renaissance was not just a European phenomenon, that the peoples of the East experienced it earlier than the Europeans.

The great Russian orientalist academician N. N. Konrad notes that the Renaissance began in China in the VII-VIII centuries and continued in India in the VIII century, and the rise resumed during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids. It extends





the Middle East Renaissance to the time of Alisher Navoi. Jawaharlal Nehru had also described Bobur as a typical representative of the Renaissance.

From the 15th century, the Renaissance moved to Europe. By this time, Europe had translated the works of Islamic scholars, including our great ancestors, especially the works of Khorezmi, Fergani and Ibn Sina, into Latin for 300-350 years. This, of course, had a very strong effect on the European Renaissance.

After gaining independence, it first had to deal with national revival for a quarter of a century. Now that we have moved from a national revival to a national upsurge, the head of state has made achieving a third Renaissance a strategic task.

In fact, historically, we have experienced two Renaissances:

- The first IX - XII centuries,
 - the second the last quarter of the XIV century - the first quarter of the XVI century.
- In the First Renaissance, great geniuses such as Fergani, Khorezmi, Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Mahmud Kashgari, Mahmud Zamakhshari, great scholars - Bukhari, Termezi, Moturidi and Abul Muin Nasafi and other famous secular and the consciousness of religious scholars illuminated the world.

In the Second Renaissance - Ulugbek, Giyosiddin Jamshid Kashi, Qazizoda Rumi, Ali Kushchi, Lutfi, Jami, Navoi, Behzod, great architects, composers, painters, historians came out and created works that amaze the world today.

In both Renaissance times, we were among the most advanced, progressive nations of the world. If we want to reach such a level again, we need to realize the Third Renaissance.

The idea of the Third Renaissance is close to our national spirit, the aspirations of our people. With the Renaissance, it doesn't happen. For this, it is necessary to pursue a well-thought-out policy, to raise the spirits of the people, to make a strong will.

Our president says: "We will use all the efforts and capabilities of our state and society to ensure that our young people have a high intellectual and spiritual potential to think freely, to grow up among their peers in the world community, to be happy in any field" [1, p 14].

It is expedient to prove that the historical conditions and requirements of the first and second renaissances are entirely different from the conditions and requirements of the New Renaissance by a fair assessment of their possibilities.

One of the main, fundamental directions of science is history. The study of history interprets human thought and illuminates its consciousness with the example of a beacon. Knowing one's historical background, the daily life of one's ancestors, the path of the people and the nation, its place in human civilization, its contribution is one of the important factors that lead a person to perfection as a person. Therefore,



any self-respecting person strives to have a relevant knowledge of the place where he was born and grew up, the history of the country. Given the rapid development of science and technology, and the growing importance of spiritual and enlightenment maturity and cultural education, the importance of this natural need will increase.

The territory of modern Karakalpakstan, called "Central Asian Egypt", is one of the ancient centers of world culture, formed between two great rivers - the Jaihun and Sayhun rivers.

It is the cradle of our ancient history and culture, the sanctuary of world-famous people.

On the unique nature, ancient history and rich culture of the Karakalpak people, President Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "The land of Karakalpakstan has no analogues in the world, it amazes us with its unique art. Especially noteworthy are the unique folklore samples left over from our generations. It is worthwhile to be proud of such a nation, recognizing the strong will of the brave and hard-working people of Karakalpakstan, who have always lived in the spirit of devotion to the heritage of their ancestors in their homeland," he said. [2. p 206, p 210, p 212].

Today in the Republic of Karakalpakstan there are 288 material and cultural objects, including 131 archeological, 24 architectural monuments, 88 monumental and 45 attractions. [3. p 5-10].

Our ancestors, who lived here, worked for thousands of years to rebuild castles with their holy hands, relying on their rich experience in its development. They bravely defended their lands from external evils, skillfully protected them from natural disasters, and tried to pass on this cultural heritage to future generations.

Thanks to several years of fruitful work of the archeological expedition of scientists, the long history of this legendary land is being revived, and the mysterious monuments of the sacred lands are telling the story of the past one by one.

They have a history of 3-5 thousand years. For example, the monument to the Akchakhan fortress dates back to the I and III centuries BC, and the examples of fine art on its walls are not found in other regions of Central Asia. The priceless exhibits of the world-famous Karakalpak State Museum of Art named after I.V. Savitsky, known as "the Louvre in the Sahara", are unique in Central Asia.

Also, as a result of getting acquainted with the history of Mazlumkhan Sulu and several archeological monuments, reminiscent of underground palaces, each young generation is awakened with pride, enriches their spirituality and increases their love for their homeland.

These wonderful images of cultural heritage are deeply rooted in the human heart and become the meaning of life, in harmony with the great feeling of "Motherland".





The extremely rich spiritual and material heritage of our country is an eternal value for world civilization. Currently, systematic work is underway to include the "Desert Castles" in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the UNESCO list. Today, as we remember and honor the brilliant way of life of great scientists, we once again feel and respect that their name and work are connected with the past history of our people.

In general, the profound and wise solutions of the great master scholars remain a shining and convincing example of the study of the past for today's youth.

The reason is that while cultural heritage is a mirror of the stage of development of a nation, it has a positive effect on the spiritual growth and strengthening of the views of the next generation.

As noted in the book "Seven Wonderful Monuments of Karakalpakstan", the sages of the East say that "a man's foot should take root in the place of his birth, but his eyes should look at the world" [4. p 9, p 12] guided by the word of wisdom, sanctifying the path of knowledge initiated by our teachers, enriching the information about the rich cultural monuments inherited from our ancestors from a scientific point of view, discovering new things and making them international. bringing it to the arena is the gratitude of knowledgeable and dedicated young people who have hope for the future. The national emblem of our independent country reflects the bird Humo, and it has a very deep meaning and is the most perfect expression of history, today and the future. The national idea of creating conditions for the Third Renaissance in Uzbekistan is based, first of all, on a well-thought-out cultural policy. It is culture that is the basis for the revival of the country, the education of patriotism of the people, especially the younger generation. The attention of our President to the achievements of the ancestors, to the preservation and improvement of their experience is an example for all of us.

In recent years, the long-term pragmatic policy of our country has been strengthening the country's prestige in the international arena and makes every citizen happy and proud.

The fact that our land is one of the oldest centers of world civilization, the great and unparalleled contribution of our people to the development of mankind during the two great Renaissance - Renaissance is unanimously recognized not only by our region but also by the world community. Our people, which has passed such a great historical path, will be able to achieve even greater goals in the future, in the fields of science, education, culture and economy.

In conclusion, it should be noted that we need to look at our historical and cultural heritage, natural areas. Our heritage, which has embodied our values for centuries,





echoes history and shows its full potential. This is one of the main factors that reminds us of our identity, our uniqueness.

Our young people are moving forward with great confidence, saying, “A new era has begun, their long-awaited dreams are coming true”.

So, as long as each of us has a sense of pride in our rich history in our hearts, we will certainly have a great future worth envying.

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