

The Role of the Scientific and Historical Heritage of Modernism in Spiritual Reforms in New Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article in the article that the activities of the Jadidigians in Turkestar will play an analytical problems of the development of spiritual reforms in the new country, the role of the spiritual heritage of the country in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

Keywords: "Third Renaissance," National Price, Turan, "Mevalarlike", "Khurshid", "Turkish".

After our independence, the attitude towards our national heritage was revived. The rich heritage created by our ancestors was deeply studied and great achievements were made. The country of Turkestan suffered a political, cultural and economic decline due to the colonial policy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During this period, supporters of Jadidism (Arabic "jadid" - new) - renewal, new modern school, printing press, methods and ways of national development began to implement their ideas. The main ideas and goals of Jadidism were to liberate Turkestan from medievalism, backwardness, and superstitions, to create a national state, to build a free and prosperous society with a parliamentary and presidential system, to give Turkic languages the status of a state, to create a national currency and a national army. These ideas and goals led to the creation of the "Turkistan Autonomy" in 1917-1920, but it was short-lived and went into a bloody decline.

Historical experience shows that a strong progressive movement - Jadidism movement, which formed the idea of national liberation and tried to implement it with its activities, was an important impetus for the growth of national identity awareness. It is known that history is an inexhaustible and incomparable resource for understanding and defining national identity. M. Behbudi in the article "The history of Turkistan is needed": "History is a very important and useful thing. One of the benefits of history is that it is possible to learn from the progress of a nation, or learn from the fact that a nation declined for some reason and ended up in a state of disrepair. Looking at history with an enlightened eye, Behbudi said that the glorious pages of the past will serve as an example for the nation. Jadid's program aimed at carrying out reforms in society is mainly the formation of a new secular network of public education, that is, the formation of a system of secondary, secondary special and higher education, the creation of a national press - publishing newspapers and magazines, the creation of educational and charitable societies, the development of national theater art, and the training of talented young people to European universities. was to send. The Jadidism movement was called to fight for the development of the basic social life, development of Turkic languages, formation and enrichment of the literature of these languages, deep assimilation of secular sciences, use of scientific achievements, and equality of women and men. In the struggle of the Jadids for the independence of Turkestan, the following areas were mainly prioritized: opening new schools of method; sending talented young people to study abroad; creation of various educational societies and theater troupes; was to build a national democratic state in Turkestan by publishing newspapers and magazines, raising the socio-political consciousness of the people. The well-known scientist Ingeborg Baldauf writes: "Central Asian jadids first of all took the example of Tatar jadids. Behbudi Effendi took the "Tarjumon" newspaper and started reading it. On the other

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hand, he expanded his knowledge by reading various scientific books. In a short time, he became aware of world politics and current situation. [1] Even today, the leader of our country is undergoing an important revival process. The words "New Uzbekistan" and "Third Renaissance" sound harmoniously and harmoniously in our lives, inspiring our people towards great goals. [2] Building a new Uzbekistan means to continue our path of independent national development at a new stage by further studying our recent and distant history, unique and unique cultural assets, relying on them. Today, if we say that the noble dreams of our grandfathers have been preserved in the blood and historical memory of our people and are still alive, we will be telling the truth. Jadidin consisted of directions such as training talented young people in European universities aimed at carrying out reforms in society. [3] Jadids, with the help of entrepreneurs and merchants, sent the youth of Turkestan to study abroad. 22 people were sent to Heidelberg University in Germany. Sending young people to study abroad continued. Their services were great in this work. Among them was Ubaidulla Khojaev, who graduated from Saratov University with a degree in law. Sadriddin Ainiy expressed the following opinion about it: "If a woman is educated and literate, she will educate her children and become a progressive person"[4]

The Jadids opened new method schools with their own funds and started to organize the study of boys and girls in them. In one such school, Abdulkadir Shakuriy started teaching boys and girls together in Samarkand, and his wife helped teach the girls. [5]

According to Abdulla Awlani, one of the representatives of Jadidlar movement, every person should acquire knowledge, inculcate enlightenment in his heart, and be decorated with good morals and spiritual qualities, which will eventually lead to the recognition of national identity, the achievement of perfect human qualities, and the Motherland will flourish in a society where such individuals are perfected. , the people will achieve happiness. Behbudi writes: "Pat the heads of the Muslims working in the education department... lift the veil from the middle, do not leave the children of Turkestan without knowledge. Show everyone the way to freedom." Behbudi history talks about the importance of science and emphasizes its incomparable role in the development of a person and in the management of society.

In conclusion, we can say that, in order to increase the spiritual potential of women, for them to acquire knowledge, the modern intellectuals first of all started school education, taught them religious subjects as well as secular subjects, and published newspapers and magazines to inform them about world news. , showed the achievements of women and girls in the countries of the world. Thankfully, the noble dreams of those ancestors have been preserved in the blood and historical memory of our people and are still alive. Today, the idea of "New Uzbekistan", which has taken a deep place in the hearts of our people and is becoming a national movement, embodies the aspirations and dreams of our ancestors. Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the auspicious steps taken by our people towards the realization of the national identity and the creation of the New Uzbekistan are inextricably linked with noble deeds such as showing respect for the noble human race, establishing justice and truth in relation to human memory.

- In order to convey historical justice and truth to people, our people should know those days and never forget them. After all, history is a great school of life for us, and we should always remember that the past will never be returned, that the path we have chosen is the right one.

The third renaissance was achieved by our forefathers who sacrificed their dear lives, national independence, development and prosperity can be achieved through enlightenment, secular and religious knowledge, and deep mastery of modern sciences.

The main goal was to create the foundations of a new renaissance, that is, the Third Renaissance, in Uzbekistan through large-scale democratic changes, including educational reforms. Fundamental reforms in the field of education are undoubtedly the first important step in this direction. One of the historical problems related to self-realization, education of national pride, development of national consciousness is the history of the struggle of our ancestors against the oppression of colonialism in the name of freedom of the Motherland. Today's large-scale democratic changes, including educational reforms, set the foundation for the Third Renaissance as the main goal. One of the important goals is to educate the young generation in the spirit of patriotism and respect for the heritage of the Uzbek people. Paying high respect to the memory of our selfless ancestors who fought for independence on the basis of the idea of "Man is dear, memory is sacred" plays an important role in the formation of ideological immunity in young people by promoting the courage and exemplary activity of enlightened moderns.

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