

Restoring the Heritage of Ancestors and National Values during the First Years of Independence

Avalova Gulshoda Murodillayevna
Tashkent Institute of Finance

Abstract:

A number of positive actions have been taken to restore the heritage of Uzbek nation after becoming independent state. This article addresses these actions separately.

Keywords: national, spiritual revival, independence, heritage, memory, educational activities, witnessing, national holidays.

To explain the historical events of the years of independence of Uzbekistan, the historical processes of political, socio-economic, cultural and international relations, the essence of fundamental reforms, the strategy of development, the Strategy of Development, the New Uzbekistan, the Third Renaissance, the reforms in the field of education, the work being carried out on the training of personnel, especially pedagogical personnel, providing information on achievements, shortcomings, problems and prospective plans, also, teaching the latest history of Uzbekistan helps to strengthen the political consciousness of young people, especially students, to make them aware of the important changes taking place today. When reflecting on the first president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov's services to our national and spiritual revival, it is necessary to highlight his great services in the development of conceptual ideas as well as their implementation. For example, in 1994, he issued a decree on the establishment of the "Spirituality and Enlightenment" public center in our Republic, and they are taking care of improving their activities. In the years of independence, the names of the leaders of our spiritual heritage were restored, their birthdays are being celebrated, and their works were published. For example, the 675th anniversary of the birth of Bahauddin Naqshband and the 850th anniversary of the birth of Najmuddin Kubro were widely celebrated. It should be noted that in 1998, the 1225th anniversary of Imam al-Bukhari and the 1200th anniversary of Ahmad al-Farghani died side by side. In 1999, the 800th anniversary of the birth of the patriotic figure, national hero Jalaluddin Manguberdi was celebrated. In the city of Urganch, a memorial complex was built to perpetuate the memory of Jalaluddin Manguberdi.

During the years of independence, the Holy Qur'an was translated into Uzbek and published in many copies. We are witnessing that various volumes of hadiths of Imam al-Bukhari, the collection of "Proverbs" by Khoja Ahmad Yasavi, and books on many figures of the Holy Qur'an have been published and our people are enjoying them. The names of Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Babur Mirzos were restored. The 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur and the 600th anniversary of Mirza Ulugbek were widely celebrated, and on this occasion, incomparable spiritual and educational activities were carried out in our country.

Due to independence, the names of our national independence fighters Munovvarqori, Behbudi, Fitrat, Abdulla Qadiri, Cholpon, Usman Nasir and others were restored and their works were published. Their birthdays are celebrated as national holidays.

In order to perpetuate the blessed names of these beloved children of our nation, who sacrificed their lives to ensure the independence of our nation during the years of repression, Martyrs' Avenue

was established in Tashkent, the capital of our country. This is one aspect of the reflection of the independence of the national consciousness awakened by history.

A number of positive actions have been taken to make the Uzbek language the state language. In particular, the historical truth is being restored in the way of doing business in state offices, in the naming of streets and places in cities. Many works of our spiritual heritage are being translated into Uzbek. During the years of independence, significant work was done to restore the main importance and place of the Uzbek language in the life of the people and the state. In this way, the dignity of the nation and our state was strengthened. Great opportunities are being created for Russian-speaking youth to learn the Uzbek language in schools and universities. During the years of independence, a number of activities were carried out to give national spirit to the education and training system, which was considered an important part of our spirituality. Especially, the adoption of the Law "On Education" and the "National Program of Personnel Training" will contribute to the rise of our national spirituality, our country's worthy place among developed countries in the future, and the prestige of our nation. - became important in increasing attention. Based on the decrees of the President of the Republic, theaters were supported at the expense of the state budget. According to the decree, in 1998, the creative-production association "Uzbekteatr" was established in the system of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and under the union of creative workers of the theater. To support the collective theater teams in creating performances that evoke a sense of respect for the rich spiritual world of our people, its cultural heritage, national and universal values, in attracting talented young people to the theater, in strengthening the material and technical base of theaters, and in social protection of creative employees. they agreed. "Uzbekteatr" association and all theaters were exempted from all types of taxes for 5 years. Despite the difficult transitional period, not a single theater was allowed to close. Theater buildings were repaired, interior equipment was updated. There are 36 professional theaters operating in our republic. Puppet theaters serve children in every region. On October 18, 1996, the State Museum of the History of the Timurids was opened in Tashkent. The museum reflects the spirit of the Timurid era, historical equipment, weapons, uniforms of generals and ordinary warriors, household items made of gold, musical instruments, manuscripts of Amir Temur, Babur, astronomical devices of Ulugbek and equipped with more than 2000 other historical and cultural monuments. The State Museum of the History of the Timurids has become a center of cultural, spiritual, educational work and scientific thinking in Uzbekistan. The State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan was moved to a new building and re-equipped with new exhibits that scientifically and objectively reflect the many thousand years of life and culture of our ancestors. The State Art Museum of Uzbekistan was renovated at the expense of 38.8 million yen generously allocated by the Japanese government, enriched with new museum equipment and tools.

There are 510 museums operating in Uzbekistan. Rare items - exhibits reflecting the history and unique culture of more than 1.3 million of our ancestors are stored and shown to the population. 10 cities of our country rich in architectural monuments are included in the list of historical cities. 2,500 architectural monuments, 2,700 archaeological monuments, and 1,800 monumental works of art are under state protection. In 3 museum-reserves in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva, the rarest historical monuments, architectural monuments, monumental works of art have been preserved in the whole world, and they are recognized as museums that are newly blooming under state protection. With the honor of independence, the unique architectural monuments of our republic were included in the list of World Cultural Heritage. 30% of the population of our country are young men and women between the ages of 14 and 30. Ample conditions have been created for their education and occupation.

Used literature

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Erkin va farovon, demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz. Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2016.
2. Avalova G.M. Conceptual Importance of Upbringing Young Generation in the Spirit of Nationalism., International Journal of Inclusive and Sustainable Education ISSN: 2833-5414 Volume 2 | No 5 | May-2023
3. Burhonova .S.T., Some Approaches to Teaching History of Uzbekistan in the Higher Education., European multidisciplinary journal of modern science <https://emjms.academicjournal.io/index.php/> Volume: 4