

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING IS THE BASIS FOR CREATING THE FOUNDATION OF THE THIRD RENAISSANCE

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Annotation

The article examines the policy implemented in Uzbekistan for the development of the national system of education and upbringing in the conditions of the formation of the foundations of the third Renaissance and the attitude of society to the personality of the teacher and the opportunities created by the conditions for young people. In the development of developed societies, along with the economic sphere, science, innovation, education, health and sports, culture and art are put on the front lines, and this is not in vain. Already, the lesson of history has always been philosophically justified, showing people what exactly needs to be changed.

Keywords: education, upbringing, scientific and cultural progress, third renaissance, youth education, presidential schools, schools of creativity.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается реализуемая в Узбекистане политика по развитию национальной системы образования и воспитания в условиях формирования основ третьего Возрождения и отношения общества к личности учителя и возможностям, создаваемым условиями для молодежи. В развитии развитых обществ наряду с экономической сферой на первый план выдвигаются наука, инновации, образование, здравоохранение и спорт, культура и искусство, и это не напрасно. Уже сейчас урок истории всегда был философски обоснован, показывая людям, что именно нужно изменить.

Ключевые слова : образование, воспитание, научный и культурный прогресс, ренессанс, третье возрождение, образование молодежи, президентские школы, школы творчества.

Аннотация

Мақолада учинчи Уйғониш даври асосларини шакллантириш ва жамиятнинг ўқитувчи шахсига муносабати ва ёшлар учун яратилган имкониятлар шароитида Ўзбекистонда миллий таълим ва тарбия тизимини ривожлантириш бўйича амалга оширилаётган сиёсат кўриб чиқилган. Ривожланган жамиятларнинг ривожланишида иқтисодий соҳа билан бир қаторда илм-фан, инновация, таълим, соғлиқни сақлаш ва sport, маданият ва санъат биринчи ўринга чиқади ва бу бежиз эмас. Ҳозир ҳам тарих дарси ҳар доим фалсафий

асосга ега бўлиб, одамларга нимани ўзгартириш кераклигини аниқ кўрсатиб берганлиги хақида ёзилган.

Таянч сўзлар: таълим, тарбия, илмий ва маданий тараққиёт, уйғониш, учинчи уйғониш, ёшлар таълими, президент мактаблари, ижод мактаблари.

In the development of developed societies, along with the economic sphere, science, innovation, education, health and sports, culture and art are at the forefront, and this is not in vain. After all, a history lesson always shows people exactly what needs to change.

With the inauguration of Shavkat Mirziyoyev as President of Uzbekistan, this demand has begun to be taken into account in the essence of the well-thought-out reforms being carried out.

The preservation of the old "patterns" of politicized science, art, education and enlightenment, which have retained the influence of old traditions in determining the priorities of development, has begun to be eliminated. The issues of science, education, school, teacher-student, student-specialist have become one of the priorities of the state policy in the republic.

In this sense, the attitude towards teachers who shape the student (child) identity has also changed. As a result, instead of working on themselves, learning new pedagogical technologies, constantly monitoring the international experience, the latest developments in the field, they were immersed in paperwork, various tasks that are not part of their original mission. In addition, his monthly salary was the same, and he was worried about the teacher's livelihood.

Involving teachers in other activities was simple. For many years, educators were left to fend for themselves and were unjustifiably involved in the cotton harvest and cleaning up the environment. No one was interested in the dignity and honor of the teacher in this regard.

In such a situation, was it possible to demand a high quality of education from teachers?! On the scales of conscience, they were required to bring up a harmoniously developed generation, even though it was clear to everyone that their physiological capabilities would not allow it.

In order to address this imbalance, the country has introduced a new policy of the head of state, and the main shortcomings in all areas of the education system have begun to be addressed.

The attitude of the society towards the teacher who educates and nurtures the youth has changed, which is a determining factor in the future development of the country. The idea that "a teacher should be the most prestigious profession in society" began to take shape. All measures will be taken for this. Indeed, in Japan, Finland and Singapore, which are among the most developed countries in the world, they have developed rapidly due to this approach.

In his speech at the solemn event dedicated to the Day of Teachers and Coaches,

President of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev recalled the words of the great Greek scientist Aristotle: "The fate of the homeland is decided by the education of youth"[1]. This idea, expressed before our era, shows that the issue of education and upbringing has always been relevant from the earliest times. Developed countries have also achieved development and prosperity precisely because of the great emphasis on science and education.

In recent years, large-scale practical work has been carried out in Uzbekistan to develop the education system, increase the prestige of teachers in society, raise the morale of the younger generation, educate them in the spirit of patriotism and national values. In particular, the concepts of pre-school education, public education and the development of higher education until 2030 were approved, and they set clear mechanisms for achieving the targets. It is also planned that by 2030, Uzbekistan will be among the top 30 countries in the world in the ranking of the international student assessment program PISA.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke about the ongoing reforms in the field of school education, the urgent tasks ahead in this regard, emphasizing the views of the enlightener Mahmudhoja Behbudi, "It is the greatest school in the world"[2]. We believe that our people are the backbone of our country. We will continue to invest in the development of the school system. The fate of our future generation, the fate of our entire nation, people and state depends on respected teachers, "he said.

As a result, the huge reforms taking place in the country show that a nationwide movement has been launched to strengthen the science and education, as well as in many other areas, to form a comprehensively intellectually developed person and to lay the foundation of the third renaissance.

This is not in vain, of course. Speaking at the celebration of the 29th anniversary of independence, President Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "It is true to say that in modern times, when the glorious power of our people is alive, a new awakening is being laid in Uzbekistan - the Third Renaissance. Because today's Uzbekistan is not yesterday's Uzbekistan. Our people today are not the people of yesterday "[3]. Looking at the history, the President noted that the first Renaissance shone in the territory of our country in the IX-XII centuries, and the second in the XV century.

Therefore, in recent years, the world community has recognized that Uzbekistan has entered a new stage of development, and the ongoing reforms, achievements and successes are gaining a new scale. As a result, when we talk about our country, the phrase "New Uzbekistan"[4]. is often mentioned both in our country and around the world, and it is emphasized that a new renaissance is about to begin here.

It should be noted that the term "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.

The term Renaissance refers to a period of rapid development of science, culture, art, and literature. Scientific and cultural development in the first East, called the Renaissance in the early Middle Ages, changed the world with its cosmic discoveries as early as the eighth and ninth centuries.

In 1909, the fundamental work of the famous Austrian orientalist Adam Metz, *The Muslim Renaissance*, was published. Since then, views 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[5].

The great Russian orientalist academician N. N. Konrad[6] notes that the Renaissance began in China in the 7th-8th centuries and continued in India in the 8th century, from which the Islamic countries took the baton in the 9th-12th centuries. It extends the Middle East Renaissance to the time of Alisher Navoi.

Jawaharlal Nehru also regarded Bobur as a typical representative of the Renaissance. From the 15th century, the Renaissance moved to Europe. By this time, for 300-350 years, Europe had mastered the works of Islamic scholars, including our great ancestors, especially the works of Khorezmi, Fergani and Ibn Sina, translated into Latin. One of the most powerful influences on the European Renaissance was Ibn Rushd. Averroism (a movement based on the teachings of Ibn Rushd) maintained its position in European philosophy and scientific thought until the middle of the 16th century.

If we methodologically analyze the above facts, then there is a universal content and essence, a historical basis. After all, the Uzbek people have experienced two Renaissance celebrations in the past. The first is the Renaissance of the IX-XII centuries, which is called the Eastern Renaissance and made a significant contribution to the development of human civilization, the second - the Renaissance of the Timurids - the period of great changes in the XIV-XV centuries. During these two periods, our genius ancestors took bold steps forward in world civilization, which was under the influence of ancient thinking and science.

Therefore, the Uzbek people have every right to be a contender to lay the foundations of the Third Renaissance. The knowledge and discoveries that are already the product of thinking in this country and provide human civilization are layered like gold in the layers of history, filling the past and the future of the Kurrai land with beauty and meaning. Without a deep mastery of this knowledge, it is impossible to step into a new stage of science that is not yet known to mankind. To achieve this goal, Uzbekistan will need thousands of talents, intelligent scientists, engineers and technologists. It takes a lot of work and financial strength to bring them up.

Human thought, which has reached the level of development today, has been formed step by step for thousands of years. The role of the civilizations that ruled in certain periods of history and the inventions and authors who lived in these periods and created in the field of science, technology, religion, philosophy, literature and art, who made a great contribution to the enrichment of human thought, is invaluable.

History has shown that in Uzbekistan, which is on a par with the first civilization of mankind, there were two huge waves of awakening in the post-BC period. However, we have not yet been able to show the world that modern scientific achievements are based on the discoveries made due to the great renaissance in our region.

In addition, due to its convenient geographical location on the Great Silk Road, Uzbekistan has served as an important link in international trade, cultural, scientific and intellectual exchange. He made an invaluable contribution to the development of dialogue between Eastern and Western civilizations.

However, unfortunately, the contribution of the peoples of Central Asia to today's world development has not yet been fully explored. In particular, the invaluable cultural heritage of Uzbekistan can be considered as an almost undiscovered treasure for the world.

The great achievements in science, literature and religion, the victory over ignorance, which hinders freedom and progress, are connected with the names of these great historical figures. They played an important role in the world Renaissance - the Renaissance, made a huge contribution to the development of science, enlightenment and crafts. Through their efforts, since ancient times, people have understood the essence of knowledge and skills, moral and spiritual education that provides an increase in living standards. Our ancestors left us an invaluable legacy in terms of size and importance for future generations.

All Eastern and Western scholars acknowledge that the First Renaissance, which took place in Europe between the 15th and 17th centuries, took place in our country several hundred years before that, in the IX-XI centuries[7]. By the end of the ninth century, the Samanids ruled in Central Asia, and then the Khorezmshahs, Ghaznavids, Seljuks, and Karakhanids were active in the region. Cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Merv, Old Urgench, Khiva became known as cultural centers of their time. During this period, great scholars such as Khorezmi and Fergani, Ismail al-Bukhari and Termezi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ismail Jurjani, Marginoni, Zamakhshari, Mahmud Kashgari emerged from Central Asia. They made their people world famous with their creations and works.

In the field of literature, too, Central Asia has become famous for its names that have left an indelible mark on world culture. Rudaki, Daqiqi, Yusuf Khas Hajib and others are among them. Fiction has been written in Persian, Turkish, and Arabic, and the sources contain information about many poets. Abu Mansur as-Saalibi (961-1038), who lived and wrote during this period, gives information about a number of poets who lived in Bukhara and Khorezm and wrote in Arabic. The academy, a scientific community led by King Mamun of Khorezm, played an important role in the development of science and culture in Central Asia in the late tenth and early eleventh centuries.

The Second Renaissance is closely connected with the name of our great ancestor, the great Amir Temur, who carried out political, economic and social reforms not only in our region, but also in very large geographical areas. Thanks to him, a state based on

a strong central government and a favorable environment for a new cultural and scientific development emerged. Amir Temur gathered talented scientists, poets, craftsmen, architects from different regions in the big cities of his vast kingdom and created all the necessary conditions for the development of science. Such a prudent policy strengthened the scientific and cultural power of the country.

Although the Second Renaissance was called the "Golden Age of Islamic Culture", with the development of space science and mathematics, the second Renaissance began in our country. During this period, unique scholars such as Qazizoda Rumi, Mirzo Ulugbek, Giyosiddin Kashi, Ali Kushchi, classic poets and thinkers such as Lutfi, Sakkoki, Hafiz Khorezmi, Abdurahmon Jami, Alisher Navoi, Babur Mirzo appeared. The fame of such historians as Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Mirkhand, Khandamir, artists such as Mahmud Muzahhib, Kamoliddin Behzod, many calligraphers and musicians, musicologists and architects spread all over the world. As in the first Renaissance, it was during this period that those who wanted to learn science began to flow from all over the world, and scientific enlightenment permeated world civilization.

In the early twentieth century, the Third Renaissance in our country could be carried out by enlightened Jadids. After all, these selfless and passionate people have devoted their entire lives to the idea of national awakening, mobilizing all their forces and capabilities to bring the country out of ignorance and backwardness, to save our nation from the swamp of ignorance. In the same way, they also sacrificed their dear lives.

During this period, Abdulla Avloni, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhonov, Ubaydulla Khojaev, Abdurauf Fitrat, Ibrat domla, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdulla Qodiri, Ashurali Zahiri, Haji Muin and hundreds of other great people were at the forefront of the national awakening and nationalism movement. In addition to new method schools, they established newspapers and magazines, publishing houses and libraries, and theaters aimed at changing people's worldviews and lifestyles.

The scientific, educational, literary and artistic heritage of the Jadids, who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country and the happiness of our people, is of great importance even today.

After Uzbekistan gained national independence in the early 1990s, favorable conditions were created for the third new stage of the Renaissance. At the international scientific conference held in Samarkand on May 14-15, 2014, it was noted that our country is on the threshold of the third Renaissance. Consequently, for almost 30 years, especially in the short period of the last four to five years, which is centuries old, unique and comprehensive creative work has been carried out.

Today we are on the threshold of the third Renaissance. If we take a closer look at the laws, decrees and resolutions signed by the President of Uzbekistan over the past four years on the development of enlightenment, education and science, approved state programs, new initiatives, no one doubts that Uzbekistan is the center of the next Enlightenment.

Today, when we talk about our country in the world, the phrase "New Uzbekistan" is

used. It is a recognition of the tremendous achievements we have made in recent years, as we have entered a completely new stage of development. In today's world, where the glorious power of our people is in full swing, it is true to say that a new awakening is being laid in Uzbekistan - the foundation of the Third Renaissance "[8].

Indeed, we treat such a priceless heritage more often than just a historical monument. We allow negligence and negligence in applying such unequal wealth to our practical life. However, such a unique heritage has been passed on to a few peoples of the world. Conclusion. From the above, it can be concluded that the process of laying the foundations of the Third Renaissance does not take five to ten years, but requires a much larger and more difficult period. For this, first of all, thousands of talented cadres, talented modern youth, selfless people are urgently needed.

Therefore, today the country has developed a set of measures for the development of the national education system. This includes a number of issues such as improving the quality of education through the implementation of broad reforms in the public education system, construction, reconstruction, overhaul of new school buildings, their full provision with modern teaching and laboratory equipment, information and communication technologies and teaching aids. being increased. In radically improving the quality of general secondary education, special attention is paid to the in-depth teaching of a number of subjects, including foreign languages, mathematics, physics, computer science, chemistry, biology.

Presidential schools of a completely new content and form in the country, great children's schools named after Mirzo Ulugbek and Muhammad Khorezmi, Hamid Olimjon and Zulfiya, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Aripov, Ibrayim Yusupov, Ishakhon Ibrat, Muhammad Yusuf, Halima Khudoiberdieva. The establishment of new and modern educational institutions, such as the School of Creativity, the Temurbek School, and specialized private schools, opens up new opportunities for the education of our country's children and remains one of the positive developments in our education system. The fact that the specialized state boarding school No. 1 in Karakul district has been given the status of an "international school of mathematics" shows that not only in cities but also in remote villages of our country there are young people who amaze the world with their knowledge and knowledge.

In addition, the prestigious international scientific conferences, forums and cultural events organized in our country in recent years mean that Uzbekistan is becoming one of the modern cultural and educational centers not only in Central Asia but also in the world, laying the foundation for a new revival in Uzbekistan.

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