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### SAMARKAND IS THE CRADLE OF EASTERN SPIRITUALITY AND ITS PLACE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD SCIENCE

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes socio-philosophically on the basis of scientific sources that Samarkand as a cradle of Eastern culture and spirituality has become an invaluable heritage of the development of world science and a great foundation for the development of modern science. In addition, scientific conclusions and recommendations for the development of international social, economic and cultural ties as a modern city embodying the traditions of the East will be presented.

#### **Introduction.**

Today, the world knows that Samarkand, one of the oldest, most beautiful, unique cities of Central Asia, which has amazed everyone with its ancient, sacred, blue domes and monuments, has witnessed many historical events, captivated the heart of any person and fascinated him for a lifetime. The man who saw it became the cradle of the great city and the spirituality of the East, where he wished to see it again.

Indeed, Samarkand has long been known for its culture of handicrafts, agriculture, irrigation, complex engineering structures such as piped water supply, caravanserais, hospitals, trade and cultural relations not only with Central Asia, but also with China in the east, India in the south, Egypt and Rome in the west. It led the connections and attracted the attention of the world scientific community in the first place to the enlightened world as the cradle of high civilization.

It is also important that the cornerstones of our national statehood were laid here, the states of Sogdiana and Marakand were established, and cities with such a priceless heritage are rare in the world, preserving rare historical monuments and monuments, and therefore stand out from their peers. Our opinion is confirmed by the historical and cultural strata of the ancient Afrosiab region and the unique archeological finds in the recently discovered Koktepa and Sartepa.

Indeed, historical and scientific sources show that the East, especially Samarkand, has made a significant contribution to the development of world science, social culture and spirituality, the formation of invaluable scientific heritage of Eastern and Western scientists, the development of philosophical

views and ideas, the spiritual and religious values of the peoples of the world. Became special and became a major scientific, religious and cultural center of the ancient East by the IX-XII centuries.

Therefore, Uzbekistan now has a great opportunity to study the scientific, religious and spiritual heritage along with the socio-economic sphere, opening up historical, civilization changes and updates. Scientific, philosophical, national values serve to restore and strengthen historical memory, social and educational, and the role of scientific and philosophical heritage left by Renaissance thinkers is invaluable in this process. This was stated by the President of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev. "Indeed, it has always been at the crossroads of various trade routes, cultures and civilizations ...

The names of such great thinkers as Imam Bukhari, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abdualalik Gijduvani, Mirsaid Kulol, Khoja Orif Revqariy, Bahauddin Nakshband and their rich heritage are known throughout the East and the West. ... We should be most proud of our great thinkers and motherland for their perfection. Indeed, no matter how many trials and tribulations in the past, the river of knowledge, culture and art has never stopped. The exemplary life of many devotees still gives us enormous opportunities to build a new society in our country, to educate a comprehensively developed generation and to increase our spirituality".[8:P.145-146]

Therefore, Samarkand was in close contact with the major cities of Iran, Iraq, Khorasan and Khorezm at that time, the Sogdian nobility became close to the Arab Caliphate, and the Turkish army became the defenders of Islam, and different peoples united on the basis of Islam.

For example, Qusam ibn Abbas, who lived in Samarkand, was equally respected by Muslims, Christians and Jews. [1:P.624] The image of the prophet Daniel was highly valued.

Today, more than 1.5 billion Muslims around the world are non-Muslims, including Arabs, Turks, and Persians, from the British, French, and Germans in the West to Japanese, Indonesians, and Malaysians in the East, and Negroes in Africa. Islam is one of the world's religions, and its believers are also racially diverse. Muslims should not be understood as a single Islamic nation, but as the servants of Allah, the Ummah of Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Islam is the unity of nations. [2:75] The same can be said about Buddhism and Christianity, which are other world religions.

If I was asked why our national values have been living in such a state for so long, I would answer that it is primarily due to our sacred religion, - said I.A. Karimov. [6:35]

In addition, it should be noted that the Islamic culture in Samarkand was so high that it can be seen in the potential of scholars and scholars who lived and worked on this land, as well as in the luxurious mosques and madrasas. For example, the scholars who made a great contribution to the development of Islamic culture: Imam al-Darimi al-Samarkandi taught Imam al-Bukhari the science of hadith and served him in his development as a famous hadith scholar, Imam Abu Hasan Ali Rastugi mentored Imam Abu Mansur Motruqi, Imam Ali Sogdi He was educated in Baghdad, served as a judge in Bukhara and wrote several commentaries on Islam, while Mahdumi Azam Dahbedi will always be remembered by the people of Samarkand for his great contribution to the development of Islam.

Indeed, the President of our country Mirziyoyev speaks about this. "Currently, the book funds of Uzbekistan contain more than 100,000 manuscripts. ... In these rare works, one can find answers many of the most pressing problems of our time. In particular, deep-rooted ideas and thoughts that deeply reveal the truly human nature of Islam and encourage all people to unite in the name of goodness, compassion and harmony are still relevant and

important today. But we must recognize that although we are the heirs to this unique heritage, we have not done enough to educate people and pass it on to our people, especially the international community". [9:P.2]

In addition, Imam Abul al-Hakim as-Samarkandi was a scholar born in Samarkand at the end of the ninth century and was known as a famous philosopher, theologian and jurist of his time. [3:P.95] Indeed, Khoja Ahror Vali, who was born in 1404 in the village of Bogistan in the Shosh region, who continued the Naqshbandi sect in Movarounnahr at a high level in the 15th century, also lived and worked in Samarkand.

Perhaps due to the influence of the holy Islamic religion, our people have preserved their identity, culture and beliefs for centuries despite colonialism, cruelty and oppression. About this I.A.Karimov said: "It is worth noting that for many centuries our holy religion has been a powerful factor in understanding the meaning of life, deepening our national culture and lifestyle, our values, traditions and traditions. That is why human qualities such as kindness, honesty, live to think about the life in the afterhere, kindness and mercy are the roots of our people and develop on this religious land". [4:]

**2. Materials and Methods:** It is obvious that Samarkand is a country in the eyes of Allah, and in the XII century Abdul Hakim Samarkandi said: "Behind the river Jayhun there is a city created by Allah, the land of which is abundant, rich in water, which God Himself protected. There are five thousand angels at each of their gates, and they spread their wings to protect the people of the city from the evil eye." The famous French orientalist Jean-Paul Roux described Samarkand as "the city of myths and legends above all, as if it were a temple, almost a holy city."

Indeed, it is no coincidence that Samarkand did not take the name "Al-madina al-mahfuza", ie the city guarded by angels, and still has its own prestige, and its sacred religious and cultural centers and shrines fascinate the whole world.

In this regard, the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev stressed that the preservation and promotion of such great humane principles of Islam is becoming a very important task in these difficult times, including the international scientific centers named after our great scholars Imam Bukhari and Imam Termezi, the International Center of Islamic Civilization, Uzbekistan. being at the forefront of establishing an Islamic academy is one of the huge steps in this direction. [7:P.481]

Indeed, the role of Samarkand in the formation of the genius of Imam al-Bukhari was incomparable, and the great man of knowledge aspired to this city and remained here forever. We all know the contribution of Imam al-Bukhari to the development of Islamic culture. It should also be noted that in the year of the death of Imam al-Bukhari, Allah did not want to leave this land without genius (870) and gave birth to Imam al-Motruodi. I.A.Karimov said: "Hazrat Imam al-Bukhari is the pride not only of the Uzbek people, but of the entire Muslim world. The life of this holy man is a symbol of true scientific and human courage, indestructible will and eternal faith. [5:P.185] That is why the life, work and spiritual heritage of Ismail al-Bukhari has not lost their value and their exemplary influence over the years.

Abu Mansur Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Motruodi, on the other hand, was awarded such honorable titles in the Islamic world as "Imam al-Khuda" and "Imam al-Mutakallimin" ("Imam who guides to the path of truth", "Imam of the scholars of the Qur'an") and is the founder of theology and the apostate. He was a pioneer, a defender of the Islamic creed, had a deep knowledge of the sciences of fiqh and tafsir, and wrote more than 16 of his works for us.

In addition, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Muhammad Khorezmi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Imam at-Termizi, Imam Motruodi, Abu Hasan Samarkandi, Muhammad an-

Nasafi as-Samarkandi (XI), who made a great contribution to the spirituality of mankind during the period of the Eastern revival in Movarounnahr in the IX-XII centuries. century), as-Samani (X century), Abulays Samarkandi (X-XI century), Abu Fazl Muhammad as-Samarkandi (XII century), Ashraf Samarkandi (XII century). Therefore, the Arab historian Ibn Khawkal, who visited our country in 960-979, wrote: "In Samarkand gathered the delicate people of Movarounnahr, the best of whom were brought up here."

As analyzed in the monograph "East and West", which reflects the fact that all the rays radiate from the East, the "Silk Road" is not only a means of trade and economic relations between East and West, but also a viable way to awaken Europe. Having lived for months and years in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Fergana, Kesh and Termez, foreign traders studied the way of life, customs and spirituality of our people and tried to propagate what they liked in their homeland." [13:22]

It should be noted that Samarkand became the center of astronomy, medicine, history, philosophy, literature, jurisprudence and theology, and in the IX-X centuries Abu Hafz Sogdi, Khuraimi, Ali Samarkandi, Abbas ibn Tarkhan Abulyanbaghi, Nizami Aruzi, Rashidi, Rouhani, Ali Shatranji Samaqandi, Dostoni Samarkandi, Muhammad Abu Bakr Samarkandi and others were famous in oriental literature, and among them Abu Abdullah Rudaki Samarkandi stood out.

In addition, scientific sources testify that in the XIV century in Samarkand lived and worked such scholars as Sheikh Nuriddin Basir and Burhoniddin Sogarji, and built a mausoleum on the tombs of these two great men Sahibkiran Amir Temur. In turn, the founder of Islam, Muhammad, said, "Mir Sayyid, a Sufi scholar born in Makkah Mukarama, a descendant of the Prophet, also lived in Samarkand and paid homage to Amir Temur, devoting his talent to the prosperity and peace of Samarkand." [14:P.222]

We know that the fate of great cities has never been easy, if we look at the almost three thousand-year history of Samarkand, this city is not without such a fate, and many invaders, such as Doro, A. Makedonsky, Genghis Khan, who at various times in the distant past claimed the title. fought valiantly against it and managed to maintain its unique image by withstanding any heavy tragedy and trials.

At the same time, the service of Amir Temur, who fought against the Mongol invaders and made Samarkand the capital of his kingdom, is incomparable, and it is difficult to imagine the names of A. Temur and Samarkand separately. Of course, this great man could have made other cities of the world his capital, but A.Temur loved Samarkand and made it one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and for thirty-five years he led the reconstruction of the city destroyed by Genghis Khan's invasion. Thanks to the intelligence, perseverance and determination of our great-grandfather, Samarkand has become a city worthy of the name "the beauty of the earth." In particular, the work of A.Temur as a patron of science, profession, culture and art, religion is an example for all of us. He built a huge library in his capital, which is unique in the world, and the spiritual treasures accumulated in such places of enlightenment are not only Samarkand, rather, it was the basis for the further rise of the fame of the whole country of Movarounnahr, and this can be clearly seen in the example of the historical monuments that have been living as a true miracle of Oriental architecture for more than 600 years.

Of course, in order to build such monuments, along with skilled craftsmen and builders, scientists and specialists who have thoroughly mastered the fundamental sciences such as mathematics and geometry, geodesy and seismology, chemistry, their knowledge and experience are needed, who have a deep understanding of this vital necessity. A.Temur attracted to his capital

mature scientists, scholars, architects and engineers from different regions of the world.

Indeed, the names of hundreds of scholars such as Balkhi, Damascus, Baghdadi, Marvazi, Taftazani, Jurjani, Jazari, Shami, who worked in Samarkand, prove our opinion.

In addition, Mirzo Ulughbek, a worthy successor of the noble deeds started by his great grandfather, built an observatory in Samarkand, created a perfect astronomical table that reflects the celestial movements of thousands of stars, meeting even the most modern requirements, and Ulughbek's deep thinking, intellectual genius. At the same time, it continues to amaze the Western world. For example, the picture attached to the book "Atlas of the Stars" by the famous European astronomer Jan Hevelius depicts a circle of great scientists such as Mirzo Ulughbek, Copernicus and Ptolemy, which shows how much respect and attention was paid to this great man.

All this testifies to the great contribution of Amir Temur and the Timurid dynasty to the unique process known as the Renaissance of the Middle East.

Imam Bukhari and Imam Moturidi, Qazizada Rumi and Ali Kushchi, Khoja Ahror Vali, Abdurahmon Jami, Alisher Navoi, Abulays Samarkandi and Davlatshah Samarkandi, who played an invaluable role in the development of Islamic culture and philosophy with their intelligence and spiritual courage. It is also true that it served as a cradle of perfection for poets and scholars.

This was the basis for the rise of the Timurid dynasty, and for many centuries Samarkand became the center of science, enlightenment, faith and spirituality. Therefore, scholars and scholars from different regions of the world: in particular, Ahmad ibn Harun Nisaburi, Abdullah ibn Idris al-Astrobodi, Abdulmalik ibn Nuysar al-Khojandi, Abdusaid ibn Abu Husayn al-Nasafi, Abu Tayyib Tahir ibn Muhammad Hoqandi, Burhaniddin Marghinani, Abu Hafz az-Zamini, Imam ibn Imam Mahmud ibn Shaykh al-Imam Sahl ar-Romitani, Khoja Muhammad Fazli Balkhi, Muhammad ibn Mansur Marwazi, Shamsiddin Uzgandi, Abu Favoris Baghdadi and Khoja Zayniddin Damashqi came and lived, studied and created. and rose to the level of genius.

Indeed, in the XIV-XV centuries, A. Temur highly valued the Islamic religion, doctrine, Sharia, brought the Caliph Ottoman Qur'an to Samarkand and built the most glorious mosque in the Muslim world at that time - the Mosque in Samarkand. It is still an invaluable spiritual heritage and religious value. The creative work in Samarkand, which began with the genius of A. Temur, continued in the time of Ulughbek, during which time a magnificent building was built on Registan Square, which became known as the "Ulughbek Madrasah". The magnificent construction work was extended to the foothills of Chophonota, gardens and state-of-the-art observatories were erected, where continuous observation and scientific work was carried out for 30 years.

In particular, the rise of science, art and culture during the reign of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulughbek had an impact on the development of science in Iran, India, Khorasan and Turkey, including Qazizada Rumi, Mawlana Ahmad, Saddin at-Taftazani, Said Sharif Jurjani, Shamsiddin Muhammad. Scholars such as Khoja Muhammad az-Zahid al-Bukhari, Khoja Abdumalik Samarkandi, Tojuddin as-Salmoni, Mawlana Ubayd, Mawlana Abdujabbor, Ahmad Karmoni, Ghiyosiddin Ali, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi are known in various fields of science. Dozens of great scientists appeared in the world of science, the direction of natural sciences created by Q. Rumi, Mirzo Ulughbek school in mathematics and astronomy, works of such scientists as Ali Kushchi, Ghiyosiddin Qashi, Mahmud ibn Muhammad, Samarkand scientific school of astronomy were recognized all over the world. Admitted.

In fact, in the IX-XI centuries, astronomy and science were well developed in Samarkand, Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yusuf as-Samarkandi made scientific observations and compiled a constellation, Suleiman ibn Isama Samarkandi, Abul Fath Sayyid ibn Hafifa studied in Samarkand and later He went to Balkh and continued his activities and was called an outstanding scholar. It should be noted that the development of talented scientists and scholars of this level required a unique environment, school and madrasa systems, and in Samarkand they were formed at that time.

For this reason, perhaps in Samarkand in the 20s of the XV century M. Under Ulugbek's leadership, more than 100 scientists in various fields gathered and established an academy of its time, such as Dorul Hikma (House of Wise Men). Scholars of Dar al-Hikma have published works in the fields of mathematics, science, life, geography, history, science, medicine, music, logic, aruz, arithmetic, the Qur'an, hadith, jurisprudence, literature, wisdom, theology, and Arabic.[11:P.121] Created. Later, the great European philosopher Voltaire called it "Ulugbek Academy".

Indeed, there is a great wisdom in the land of Samarkand, every brick of the city embodies the great talent and skill of our creative people, eternal values, and at the same time history itself is a bridge between East and West, an important crossroads of various civilizations on the Great Silk Road. we can see that it is loaded. The history of the Great Silk Road for thousands of years, the Kushan Empire, the Timurid state, the most advanced economic relations of its time, political and economic cooperation with various countries of the world, all through Samarkand.

For example, the ambassador of Spain to Castle's Timurid Palace (1403-1406) Ryu Gonzalez de Clavijo wrote, "Every year in Samarkand a lot of different goods are sold. These goods were imported from China, India, Tatarstan and other countries, as well as from the very rich kingdom of Samarkand. [12:P.30]

In terms of the depth and antiquity of its historical roots, the name of Samarkand stands alongside the centers of ancient civilizations such as Rome and Athens, Babylon and Thebes. However, only Samarkand and Rome are called "eternal cities", and the phrase "Rome in the West, Samarkand in the East" is widespread among the people of the world.

3. **Results:** After independence, Samarkand became famous as a modern city, and attention was paid to the study of its history, in particular, on the occasion of the birthdays of such great people as Imam Bukhari, Abu Mansur Moturidi, Khuja Ahror Wali, their holy shrines were turned into prosperous shrines. On the occasion of the 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek, the ancient observatory and the great madrasah were reconstructed and 1996 was declared the Year of Amir Temur in our country. In honor of the 660th anniversary of Sahibkiran, great creative work was carried out in Samarkand, a majestic statue of our great ancestor was erected in the city center, and on October 18 of that year he was awarded the Order of Amir Temur in Samarkand. Since then, this day has been celebrated in our country as Samarkand Day.

In addition, as a result of large-scale archeological excavations in the Afrosiyab hills, the lowest layers of the city arch were fully explored, the remains of a temple, palace and a defensive wall more than seven meters thick were found at a depth of 10-15 meters above the arch level. Built in the VIII-VII centuries BC, this wall is the oldest defensive fortification in Central Asia, the antiquities found there were studied in the laboratory of the French National Center for Scientific Research, and the analysis showed that Afrosiyab objects have a history of 2750 years. Therefore, the General Conference of UNESCO on October 20, 2005 at its 33rd session adopted a resolution "On the

preparation and holding of the celebration of the 2750th anniversary of the city of Samarkand, known in the world as the jewel of the East."

In addition, a master plan for the development of Samarkand until 2025 has been developed, in accordance with which huge creative and beautification works have been carried out, the Registan ensemble has been completely renovated and the historic building "Chorsu" has been given an oriental modern look. In place of the Bibi Khanum Madrasah and the surrounding unsightly buildings, magnificent buildings, a green area, the Gori Amir Mausoleum, Registan Square, the Moturidi Shrine, the Mosque, the Shahi Zinda monument and a small ring road connecting the Ulugbek Observatory will be built. created a convenience and combined with the fountain alley in Ruhobod Square, created a spectacular view.

In fact, every tourist who comes to Samarkand now wants to rush to the mausoleum of Gori Amir and see the Oqsaroy. From the mosque of Hazrat Hizr, he admires the monuments collected like emeralds and marvels at the national domes of Sherdor, Tillakori madrasas, Saroyulkhanim mausoleum, Shahizinda complex, which is recognized by world scholars as "the masterpiece of human thought".

Therefore, it is our human duty to preserve it and pass it on to future generations in its original form, and such glorious and ancient complexes as Shahizinda are very unique in the world.

In addition, the Sharq Taronalari International Festival, which has been traditionally held in Samarkand since 1997, aims to unite nations and peoples of different languages, religions and traditions through music, to promote the unique national music and singing of the East, to preserve traditions and In a short period of time, it has earned a worthy place among the most prestigious music conferences in the world, serving to develop and instill in the hearts of the younger generation a love for art. The growing interest and attention of many countries, international organizations and world-renowned artists to the festival, the fact that the festival is included in the list of UNESCO international cultural events, testifies to its growing political and spiritual significance and prestige. Gives a special flavor.

Indeed, Samarkand has long been one of the cradles of culture and art, and the discovery of a bone flute 3,000 years ago in the nearby village of Muminabad is undoubtedly a proof of our opinion. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the Sharq Taronalari Festival, which embodies the heart and soul of the East and serves the noble purpose of preserving and developing the art of classical music, will be held in Registan Square in Samarkand. For example, the chairman of the UNESCO General Conference Musa Jafar bin Hasan praised the role of ancient Samarkand in world civilization, its contribution to the development of science and art, and the importance of the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival in promoting unique music and singing.

In addition, speaking at the international conference "Central Asia: common history and common future, cooperation for sustainable development and progress" at the international conference in ancient and modern Samarkand on November 10-11, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan called for practical cooperation to ensure stability in the region. He stressed that the readiness and commitment to it, as well as the sense of responsibility of all Central Asian countries for a common future, is a solid foundation and guarantee of sustainable development and prosperity of the region. Focusing on the specific tasks that are important and necessary to ensure a decent future for the youth of our region, he noted that all countries in the region work together to combat terrorism, religious extremism, transnational crime and drug trafficking and develop effective cooperation mechanisms. [15:]

Therefore, in order to further implement the above measures, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev in Samarkand on November 22-23, 2018 was held the Asian Forum "70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: modern threats and realities." The forum was attended by more than 500 representatives of international and regional intergovernmental organizations, as well as participants from Central Asia and Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Mongolia, China, India and Iran.

In fact, the conference was also attended by Michael Mueller, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva. At the opening ceremony of the forum, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted as a legal document aimed at protecting and guaranteeing personal, economic, social, political, cultural and human rights and freedoms. "The United Nations supports Uzbekistan's policy in this area and will provide assistance in this regard, is ready to show."- He said. [16:]

It should be noted that what attracts thousands of people from all over the world to Samarkand is not only the unique architectural monuments of the city, beautiful nature, but also the clean, sincere people who live here, their kindness, hospitality, uniqueness. In short, the city of Samarkand is committed to the national traditions and values. Much can be said about the splendor and uniqueness of this city, but what made Samarkand, Samarkand is first its people who saw a lot, were brave and courageous, creative and wise.

In short, Samarkand has long been a city of religious and secular sciences, the pearl of the East, but today the traditions of religious tolerance have risen, and as a result, interethnic harmony and peace prevail in the city.

**4. Conclusion:** In addition, the city has developed in harmony with ancient unique monuments, modern urban development, architectural monuments have been restored and returned to its original form, and the city has become a huge and exemplary step towards beautification, preservation and development of our history and ancient culture. Because the sense of respect for history, its harmony with the present, the hope for the future - the worldview of Samarkand scientists, the main criterion that determines the spiritual world, the great work and skill of our people, who created eternal cities, passing them through the test of time, first of all to find their roots. and in-depth study, research and analysis of sources is a topical task today.

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