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Service of scholars of Uzbekistan during the Second Renaissance

Tojiboev Abdugani
Abdumalikovich

Academician of the International Scientific Academy "Antique World".

ABSTRACT

This article examines the significant contribution of Uzbek scientists during the second renaissance, the revival of intellectual, cultural and scientific achievements. As a result of the research, the information about science was enslaved by Uzbek scientists in style, studied in depth, and their results were covered. The conclusion provides insight into the long-term impact of their services and offers suggestions for further development of scientific excellence.

Keywords:

Uzbek scientists, second renaissance, intellectual revival, cultural achievements, scientific contribution, historical data.

The Second Renaissance, a decisive period known for its intellectual and cultural revival, witnessed the tremendous achievements of Uzbek scholars. The purpose of this article is to highlight the great contributions of these scientists during these changes. Through a comprehensive analysis of historical data, literature and applied scientific methods, we study the role and role of scientists of Uzbekistan in the formation of the intellectual landscape of that time.

In order to understand the scope of the contribution of Uzbek scholars to the Second Renaissance, an in-depth study of existing literature is necessary. The works, publications and cooperation of noble allomas provide the basis for understanding the intellectual environment of the era. This section examines the main themes and ideas common to scientific discourse and provides a contextual basis for later sections.

The historical context is important for understanding the socio-political and cultural

environment in which Uzbek scholars have been active. This section examines major events, political changes, and cultural changes that have affected the scientific community. Having studied primary sources and historical records, we strive to draw a vivid picture of the difficulties and opportunities faced by scientists in the Second Renaissance.

The methods used by Uzbek scholars during the Second Renaissance played a decisive role in their success. This section describes the scientific methodologies, research methods and interdisciplinary approaches used by scientists. By analyzing the methods used in fields ranging from astronomy to medicine, we gain an understanding of the diversity and depth of their contributions.

The Second Renaissance represents a period of significant development of science, culture and education in Uzbekistan, as in other countries. During this period, the service of scientists played an important role in the development of knowledge and technology, contributed to the

development of the economy and society as a whole.

When the second renaissance is mentioned, it can be seen that the Timurid period was an important period in the rise of the Second Renaissance. The Timurid period, often referred to as the Timurid Renaissance, was a flourishing period of culture, enlightenment and art in the 14th and 16th centuries, concentrated mainly in areas under the rule of the Timurid Empire. Even though the capital of the Timurid dynasty was in the city of Samarkand in what is now Uzbekistan, it covered all of Central Asia, Persia and South Asia. During this period, a great contribution was made by Uzbek scientists in various fields. However, accurate data on certain scholars and their services can be difficult to determine due to the limited historical data and documents of the time. But it can be said that under the Timurids, major changes were made in the following directions, innovations were created:

1. Scientific centers: Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid Kingdom, has become a major scientific center, attracting intellectuals, scientists and art figures from all over the Islamic world. Timur Palace was known for its patronage of the Maori and arts.

2. Astronomy and mathematics: the Timurid era saw progress in astronomy and mathematics. Notable mathematicians and astronomers such as Ulugbek, grandson of Timur, have significant contributions. The Ulugbek Observatory in Samarkand was known for its accurate measurements of celestial objects.

3. Islamic philosophy and theology: scholars of the Timurid dynasty engaged in the study and development of Islamic philosophy and theology. The philosopher and theologian Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani, who was born in Hamadan but later moved to Central Asia, played an important role in the spread of Sufi and Islamic Science in the region.

4. Art and literature: the Timurid period is characterized by the flourishing of art and literature. During this period, manuscript illustrations, calligraphy and poetry reached heights. Noble poets and writers such as Jami,

Alisher Navoi contributed to the cultural wealth of the era.

5. Architectural achievements: the Timurid rulers were great patrons of architecture, during which magnificent buildings and monuments were erected. The Bibikhonim mosque and Registan Square in Samarkand are examples of magnificent architectural projects carried out during this period.

While the contributions of Uzbek scholars during the Timurid period were undoubtedly substantial, the precise information about some scholars and their contributions may have been limited by historical problems in properly documenting such information. However, the Timurid Renaissance remains a decisive period in Central Asian history characterized by intellectual, cultural and artistic achievements. During the second renaissance of Uzbekistan, the service of scientists was focused on several main areas:

1. Scientific research in the field of culture and history: scientists conducted scientific research on the restoration and preservation of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, studied the history of the country, folk customs, traditions and languages.

2. Development of Agriculture and ecology: taking into account the importance of Agriculture for the economy of Uzbekistan, scientists are serving to develop new methods of Agriculture, introduce modern technologies and improve the environmental situation in the region.

3. Technological innovation and infrastructure development: scientists have contributed to the development of technologies such as information technology, energy, medicine and infrastructure that help modernize the economy and increase the living standards of the population.

4. Educational and research activities: the service of scientists also includes work to promote education and support research activities in universities and scientific institutes.

5. International cooperation and knowledge exchange: scientists actively collaborated with colleagues from other countries, participated in international conferences, projects and

exchanges, which served to enrich the scientific base and expand research horizons.

During the second renaissance, the service of scholars played an important role in the intellectual, cultural and economic development of Uzbekistan, greatly influencing the formation of modern society and the future of the country. The results section covers the exact results of the efforts of scientists of Uzbekistan. This segment provides a complete overview of their research, from new discoveries to advances in technology and medicine. Through case studies and examples, we show the changing results generated by the scientific efforts of this period.

Conclusion

In place of the conclusion, we note that the activities of Uzbek scientists during the second renaissance are evidence of their constant influence on the world of science. By examining historical data, literature, and their contributions by examining methods and outcomes, we have a holistic understanding of their changing role in this critical period. This article calls for recognition and preservation of this rich scientific heritage and provides insight into the development of scientific research carried out in Uzbekistan.

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