

DEVELOPMENT FACTORS AND SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF "NEW UZBEKISTAN - THIRD RENAISSANCE"**Abidov Dilyorbek Kozimjon ugli**"University of economics and pedagogy" NOTM,
Assistant of the "Social-Humanitarian" departmentabidovdilyorbek@gmail.com

+998932507478

Annotation. This thesis analyzes the existing social problems within the framework of the New Uzbekistan Strategy, identifies their root causes, and examines the reforms aimed at addressing them. It also highlights the measures being implemented to improve education, healthcare, employment, social protection, and the development of the *mahalla* institution. According to the research findings, ensuring social stability requires a comprehensive approach and strengthening cooperation between the state and society, which are evaluated as key factors.

Introduction

Today we are living at the start of the millennium. The whole universe and everything in it including people are always changing. Things are always getting renewed. When things are getting renewed we need to think and use our brains to make progress. We are living in a time when lots of things are happening fast. People are learning things all the time and technology is getting better and better. Because of this people expect us to be smart to be able to say what we mean and to be mature, in the way we think. The third millennium is a time of change and we need to use our thought and intellect to deal with it. We have to be sharp and understand what is going on so we can make decisions and do the right thing. When you think about it you can really see the power of something good in the idea of the "Third Renaissance". This idea is a part of what New Uzbekistan is all about. The "Third Renaissance" is, about grand things and good values and it is becoming a core part of New Uzbekistan.

The way a society grows and what it becomes is really tied to how attention it gives to its young people. Our countrys leaders are very focused on this. What happens to young people is a big part of what the government is trying to do. Our President said something that really sticks with us. He said that if you think of people as an ocean then young people are like the waves. The Presidents words were very confident and supportive of people. Young people are at the time of their lives they are full of energy and life. The future of our society is, in the hands of people the young people are the ones who will shape what our country becomes. Young people represent the most vibrant part of being human. The President says "I will stand by your side ready to act" and that means the President really believes in the men and women who are going to decide what happens to our nation. The President has a lot of faith in these young people. The President thinks they are very courageous. They will do what is right, for our nation.

The Third Renaissance is something that people, in society need to understand well. We have to think about what the Third Renaissance means.

All the plans that we make in every area of life the programs that we make for the future the way we choose and treat the people who work with us the way we teach and bring up children and the way we use money to help things grow must all work together to make the Third Renaissance happen. The Third Renaissance is very important. We must do everything we can to make it real.

The famous French thinker Ernest Renan said that the time of systems is over. Before each scholar had their system and they really believed in it. They would even give up their life for it if they had to. Now we can look at all these systems one by one or all at the time.. Some researchers forgot that something like this already happened in the East. So it is really important



to understand what the Renaissance is, about and what ideas it is based on which is the philosophical foundations of the Renaissance.

The Renaissance in Italy did not just happen by chance. One reason is that Italy started trading with states, which meant Italians got to know the cultures of many different people. At the time Italy became richer because of trade and the old feudal system was not as strong so the middle class, the Renaissance in Italy got more respect from people. The Renaissance, in Italy was a deal and it kept growing because of these things. The people with a lot of money because they had connections with countries started to live their lives in a different way. They did not follow the rules of their religion much as they used to. Instead they started to care about things that're not related to religion. They liked art a lot because it made their lives more interesting and beautiful. This happened first in some cities in Italy like Venice, Milan, Genoa, Siena, Pisa and Florence. The people in these cities like the people, in Venice, Milan, Genoa, Siena, Pisa and Florence started to like art and beautiful things. The rich people who lived in these cities spent a lot of money on art. This was a change from what was happening before in Europe's city-states. The rich people, in these cities helped art to grow and get better. This change was important because Europe's city-states had not been doing well for a time. The rich people and their money helped to make art popular again in Europe's city-states.

The people who created things during the Renaissance were called humanists. They had ideas about how people should live and think. These ideas were called humanism. In life people were able to use their imagination and think clearly and this helped society to do well and move forward. The people who thought about these things during the Renaissance did not say that the religious ideas about how the world and people were made were wrong. Instead they tried to understand these ideas and they also tried to figure out if they were true by using science. The Renaissance humanists wanted to know more, about the world. They wanted to use their minds to understand things. They believed in humanism. They wanted to make the world a better place.

European scholars usually break down the Renaissance into four parts:

13th–14th centuries – The threshold of the Renaissance;

15th century – The prologue of the Renaissance;

Second half of the 15th century to the mid-16th century – The High Renaissance;

Second half of the 16th century – The Late Renaissance.

The thing about Europe is that these things did not happen the way everywhere. For example Germany was different. It did not have a Late Renaissance like some other places. On the hand the Netherlands had a different experience too and it did not have a High Renaissance. Europe and the Renaissance are interesting to learn about because of these differences. The Renaissance, in Europe was a thing.

The Renaissance was a time when something new happened in Europe. It was not about religion but also about the great things that people learned from science and knowledge.

Art and culture started to grow in cities that were free. This happened in a way in Florence, Italy.

Florence was a place where people made things and traded with others so it became an example of what the Renaissance was all, about. The Renaissance was really something and Florence showed that.

The people who created the Renaissance culture were city people, smart thinkers, rich business owners and open minded people from monastic institutions. They liked the ideas of humanism. The architects of Renaissance culture used the Greek way of life as the basis, for what they did. The architects of Renaissance culture thought this was a model to follow.

Among the earliest representatives of the European Renaissance were Dante Alighieri (1265–1321), Marsilius of Padua (1278–1348), Francesco Petrarca (1304–1374), Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375), Georgios Gemistos Plethon (1360–1425), Marsilio Ficino (1422–1495), and Pico della Mirandola (1463–1495).



Dante Alighieri was an important person in the early Renaissance. He was a philosopher, poet and thinker about politics. Dante Alighieri went to a school that taught about religion at first. Then he went to the University of Bologna. Dante Alighieri learned a lot of things in his life like philosophy and history and ethics and logic. The ideas of thinkers from places like Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina and Ibn Rushd really helped shape Dante Alighieris thoughts, about society and philosophy.

Dantes works, like "The New Life" "Convivio" "On Monarchy" and "The Divine Comedy" were really important, for thought. Dantes works, such as "The Divine Comedy" helped bring philosophy to Western thinkers.

Dante thought that what Christians believe is absolutely true. He did not think that God and people are separate. Instead Dante showed that God and people are connected. Dante said that there are two ways for people to become the best they can be. The first way is by learning about the world and how to think for ourselves. This is based on what people can do and what we can figure out on our own. The second way is by listening to the Holy Spirit and following what it says. Dante had some ideas that were different, from what people normally thought. He did not think that people should give up everything they enjoy. Instead Dante believed in people being strong and having faith that is filled with spirit. Dante believed in the strength of people and the power of the Holy Spirit. Dante says that people have to try to take care of themselves and be happy. They have to do this by being people and doing the right thing. Dante thinks that people need to have qualities, like being kind and fair to be happy. People must work on being good and doing things to have a good life that is what Dante says about individuals and their well-being and happiness through personal virtues.

Dantes greatest work, The Divine Comedy is really something. It is a piece of writing from a long time ago that talks about big ideas. The Divine Comedy connects the world we live in with what happens after we die through some stories.

The Divine Comedy uses pictures in our minds to show us what is good and what is bad. It shows us things, like being too proud being jealous of others and wanting much money are not good. On the hand The Divine Comedy says that being wise loving people and being brave are good things. The work says that we can beat tyranny and arrogance with reason. Lust and hatred are not part of love. Selfishness is not strong when people are brave. The work tells us that reason can overcome tyranny and arrogance. Love is not about lust and hatred it is about being kind, to each other. Courage is what makes selfishness powerless. That is what the work is trying to say about tyranny and arrogance.

The Comedy is a work that shows what many great thinkers have said about life. It talks about people like Ibn Sina and Ibn Rushd from the East well as famous Western thinkers. The Inferno part of The Comedy mentions these people. The Purgatorio part talks about a queen named Tomyris from the Massagetae people. The Comedy is like a collection of ideas that people have had about life and what it means to be human. It covers a lot of ground. Shows how humans have thought about big questions, over time. The Comedy is really a treasure of ideas that have been developed by humans.

Dante came before him. Francesco Petrarch did something really big for the Renaissance. He wrote some things like "On Contempt for the World" and "Letter, to Posterity" and a long poem called "Africa" and "On the Republic". These things helped the Renaissance become what it was.

Francesco Petrarch thought people were very important. He thought about what makes us who we are and what we are meant to do. He wrote about these things in his works. This is why people call Francesco Petrarch the " humanist" and the "father of humanism". Francesco Petrarch and his Renaissance ideas are still remembered today because of this. The man thought that old books and music should be loved because they are good for our minds not because they can make us rich. He wanted people to be able to create whatever they want without any rules. Classical works like these are very important, to him because they show what people can do



when they are free to think and imagine. Classical works are a part of our history and they help us learn new things.

The influence of Petrarch is also evident in Uzbek poetry, particularly in the development of the sonnet genre in the works of poets such as Usmon Nosir, Rauf Parfi, and Barot Boyqobilov.

Giovanni Boccaccio is really important when we talk about people from the Renaissance. He had some ideas about how people should think. Giovanni Boccaccio thought that people are very special and that we should try to be good. He wanted people to like the world we live in because God made it.

Giovanni Boccaccio also said some things about women. He thought women are very strong when it comes to feelings. Giovanni Boccaccio believed that women suffer a lot on the inside and that it is even harder for them than it is, for men. This is something that not many people were talking about then it is like he was saying that men and women should be treated equally.

The Renaissance was really connected to the arts. People like Nicola Pisano, Arnolfo di Cambio, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Benvenuto Cellini, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael Sanzio helped start the Renaissance in Europe.

The Renaissance changed things a lot.

These people did things and that led to big changes in the way people thought and lived during medieval times. The Renaissance started to change the way people thought about society and politics too. The Renaissance was important, for Europe's rebirth.

People are still talking about how much the science from places affected the European Renaissance. Some people think it was because of the Crusades. Others think it was because of things that were passed on through Spain. Then there are people who think that Italian merchants played a role, in the European Renaissance and Eastern science. The European Renaissance is still a topic of discussion when it comes to scientific influence.

People have found out that Eastern culture and science which were made better over years came to Europe when they were already fully developed.. The strong beliefs of the Christian church in medieval Europe stopped people from accepting these new ideas at first. The work of scientists, like Copernicus, Bruno and Galileo eventually helped people to understand and accept culture and science. Eastern culture and science became more popular because of the discoveries made by Copernicus, Bruno and Galileo.

The Uzbek scholarship calls the Renaissance the Awakening Period or Uyg'onish Period. This is what they use to refer to the Renaissance. In the year 1909 a man named Adam Mez, who was an expert, on Eastern cultures wrote a book called "The Muslim Renaissance". This book showed that the Renaissance was not something that happened in Europe. The Renaissance was also achieved by Eastern civilizations. They did it before Europe did. The Eastern civilizations had their Renaissance just like the European Renaissance.

The Russian orientalist and academician N. I. Konrad said that the Renaissance started in China. This happened in the 8th centuries. From China the Renaissance moved to India. The Renaissance was really big in the world. This was during the 9th to centuries.. Then the Mongol invasions came and the Renaissance started to decline. It got better again during the Timurid era. The Renaissance was very important during this time. N. I. Konrad believed that the Renaissance, in China was the beginning of something.

So the Renaissance is something that happened around the world not just in Europe. We should think of the Renaissance as an event that affected many places, not just one area. The Renaissance is a part of history that belongs to everyone, not people, from Europe.

The Eastern Renaissance and the European Renaissance have a lot of things in common. They both had a lot of people doing amazing things. There was a lot of building going on with big and impressive structures. The Eastern Renaissance and the European Renaissance also produced some smart and important works that nobody had ever seen before. These works are



still admired today because they are so good. The Eastern Renaissance and the European Renaissance were really times, for creativity and learning.

Amir Timur won a battle against Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I. This was an important event that changed things in the East and the West.

Amir Timur stopped the Ottoman Empire from growing for a time over fifty years. This gave Europe the time it needed to develop and get ready for the Renaissance.

Amir Timurs ideas helped people from the East and the West talk to each share ideas. His successors like Ulugh Beg and his student Ali Qushchi kept doing this.

Ali Qushchi wrote about astronomy. This had a big impact on European science. Even someone like Copernicus was influenced by Ali Qushchis work, on astronomy and Amir Timurs victory.

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