

August 2023

Newsletter.



Uzbekistan Entering in a New Era

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev winning early election by 87.05% of votes.



We will all unite even more closely and work together to achieve a common great goal, which is the cherished dream of our people - the construction of a New Uzbekistan.

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Elect Assumes Office

On July 14, a solemn ceremony of the inauguration of the President-elect of the Republic of Uzbekistan took place in Tashkent at a joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis.

The ceremony was attended by deputies and senators, heads of state organisations, representatives of the diplomatic corps and the public, and employees of domestic and foreign media.

The Chairman of the Central Election Commission Z. Nizamkhoyev opened the ceremony. He noted that the presidential election was held in accordance with the renewed Constitution and democratic principles in an atmosphere of political activity. According to the voting results, a candidate from the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businesspeople - the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev was elected to the post of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who received 87.05% of the vote. The Chairman of the Central Election Commission congratulated Shavkat Mirziyoyev and presented him with a certificate of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev took an oath of office: "I solemnly swear to faithfully serve the people of Uzbekistan, strictly follow the Constitution and laws of the republic, guarantee the rights and freedoms of citizens, conscientiously fulfil the duties assigned to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan".

Then President Shavkat Mirziyoyev delivered an inaugural speech.

"I feel with all my heart, with all my soul, what a huge personal responsibility I take on today for ensuring the independence of Uzbekistan, the peaceful and prosperous life

of our more than 36 million people. With filial love and devotion, I bow low to our multinational, courageous, and wise people for this high trust", Shavkat Mirziyoyev said.

It was noted that Uzbekistan is entering a new era. The upcoming period will become for the country a time of deep, turning point changes and huge transformations in the political, socio-economic, cultural, and humanitarian spheres. New time needs new ideas and initiatives, new results.



The ongoing conflicts in different regions give rise to new problems. Global climate change and the growing scarcity of natural, including water, resources also have a strong negative impact on sustainable development. In such a difficult and disturbing situation, we must clearly define the only correct path for the country to have an effective domestic and foreign policy that meets the interests of our people and firmly follow this course in practice, the President emphasised.

The President outlined strategic goals for the next seven years. These are the improvement of legislative and executive power, the creation of a compact and efficient management system, the development of the social sphere, the expansion of opportunities for entrepreneurship, and the increase in jobs and incomes of the population.

The principles of green economy and green energy will be more widely implemented. The volume of investments in the country's economy will increase several times. An important goal has been set - to bring the volume of gross domestic product to \$160 billion by 2030.

Following his speech, the Leader of state addressed the youth.

- My dear sons and daughters, today, history itself, time itself opens up unprecedented opportunities for you. You are capable of great deeds that will be inscribed in golden letters in the history of Uzbekistan", Shavkat Mirziyoyev said.

It was noted that Uzbekistan is strong with its multinational people living as a united and friendly family. Uzbekistan will continue to be a space of humanism and tolerance.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced the consistent continuation of a deeply thought-out foreign policy and economic diplomacy. The main goal will be to strengthen relations with the states of our region and to raise cooperation with foreign partners and international organisations to a new level. Solving the problems of ecology and environmental protection, as well as the shortage of water resources, will remain an urgent task.

The President emphasised in his speech, not various figures and economic indicators, but the country's greatest achievement: people's consciousness and worldview have changed, and self-confidence and in the future have strengthened in their hearts.

A person capable of changing himself will undoubtedly change his life and social environment, and he will certainly achieve his noble goals.

"It is a great happiness and honour for me to serve my native people on the way to new frontiers, a glorious future. Together with you, with all my compatriots, I am ready to work tirelessly to achieve the great goal that has become the meaning of my life - to build New Uzbekistan, the foundation of the Third Renaissance, directing all my strength and knowledge, experience and potential to this", Shavkat Mirziyoyev said.

Newly elected President of the
Republic of Uzbekistan

H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Address to the Oliy Majlis





Our main task is to justify the high trust of the people, to strengthen the successes achieved with new, even more significant results.



H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev with family members visited the polling station No. 59 in the city of Tashkent and voted in the election.



Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Shavkat Mirziyoyev

at the First Summit of the
Gulf Cooperation Council and Central Asian countries

**BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR
RAHEEM!**

**DISTINGUISHED HEADS
OF DELEGATIONS!**

**DISTINGUISHED
SECRETARY-GENERAL!**

I am indeed pleased to see you all today at the First Summit of the Gulf Cooperation Council and Central Asian countries.

We have been looking forward to our historical meeting in the beautiful and unique Jeddah, the symbolic gateway to the holy city of Mecca.

I echo the words of gratitude expressed to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, His Majesty King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, for initiating this high-profile event and excellent arrangements.

Dear participants of the summit!

The peoples of Central Asia and the Gulf Region have long been linked by close trade relations, common values and traditions, and most importantly, our sacred religion of Islam.

We recall with great pride the incomparable contribution of our great intellectuals and scholars in the development of historical relations between Transoxania (Mavarounnahr) and the Arabian countries.

One of such symbolic persons is the profound scholar of hadith Imam Al-Bukhari known as the Leader of all Muhaddith.

We are proud of the fact that two of the six great muhaddith of the Muslim world were born and raised in our region, and the ancient Bukhara became famous under the name of the "Qubbat ul-Islam" - "Dome of Islam".

It is a well-known fact that at the beginning of the IX century over 200 scholars from Central Asia conducted scientific research at

the Academy of the "Bayt al-Hikmah" (The House of Wisdom) in the capital of the state of Abbasids.

Our great scholars such as Muso al-Khorezmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ahmad Ferghani, Ibn Sina created their invaluable scientific works in the beautiful and perfect Arabic language and gained fame all over the world.

The holy Mushafi Sharif - the Uthman's Qur'an, now preserved in our capital, testifies to the fact that the relations among our countries have ancient and deep roots.

There are many more examples. We are ready to pool all our efforts to ensure that our great common history and heritage serve as a solid foundation for promoting our relations.

Distinguished heads of delegations!

Despite the dangers surrounding us, our regions have remained the space of peace, stability and development.

The Gulf countries, possessing huge economic, natural and intellectual resources, play a unique role in ensuring global stability and energy security.

Today, the Central Asian and the Gulf countries regard each other as reliable and long-term partners.

I am pleased to note that especially in recent years Uzbekistan's relations with the Gulf countries have reached a new level. Today, the total portfolio of projects implemented

with your leading companies and banks in our country has exceeded USD 20 billion.

Building on our positive experience, we propose to expand practical cooperation between our regions in the following directions.

First. In the political sphere, we are interested in developing comprehensive ties in various formats.

In order to bring our brotherly countries and



peoples even closer, it would be expedient to jointly study in the future the issue of developing the Multilateral Agreement on Friendship, Interregional Connectivity and Cooperation.

The second direction is cooperation in the field of high technology and investments.

We need to create cooperation platforms and working mechanisms in innovation, artificial intelligence, green economy, digitalisation, smart agriculture, nano and bio technologies.

In this regard, I propose to set up a Joint Council of Investors which would include



the business representatives of our countries and to hold its first meeting in Samarkand.

We are keen to efficiently fulfil the potential of investment funds established with our partners from the Gulf and expand the activities of your leading banks in our region.

I also believe it would be important to adopt a separate roadmap for the joint implementation of green energy projects.

Today, we are working with such leading companies as Acwa Power, Masdar, Mubadala, Taka, and Nebras Power to build solar and wind power stations in our country with a total capacity of over 15 gigawatts, and implement energy storage projects.

Next month we will launch a major project with Saudi Arabia to produce green hydrogen.

Third direction is strengthening trade and transport connectivity.

There is an urgent need to establish a free trade regime with the Gulf countries, harmonise technical regulations and develop electronic commerce.

In this context, our experts should explore the possibility of adopting a multilateral Trade agreement.

We are ready to implement mechanisms for the supply of organic agricultural products to the Gulf countries to ensure food security.

In the field of transport and transit, I would like to propose applying the most

We need to create cooperation platforms and working mechanisms in innovation, artificial intelligence, green economy, digitalisation, smart agriculture, nano and bio technologies.

favourable tariffs in the Middle Corridor, extensively use the existing multimodal corridors, and increase direct flights through targeted subsidies.

I urge you to take an active part in the strategic project of Trans-Afghan Railway, which will connect the Gulf countries with our region through the closest and most convenient route.

This route will halve transport costs and cargo delivery times.

Establishing a regular dialogue among our trade and transport ministers to develop and implement specific proposals in this direction would serve our common interest.

Environment and climate change are the next important area.

The fact that Dubai will host this year's Global Climate Change Conference is the international recognition of the Gulf countries' accomplishments in this field.

Notably, Saudi Arabia's Middle East Green Initiative is making a significant contribution to drastically improving the region's ecosystem.

I believe that you will support our idea of joint development of an International Research Program at the Central Asian University for the Study of Environment and Climate Change, which is to be established in our country.

I would like to draw your attention to the fifth direction, which is tourism.

In order to increase the number of tourists from the Gulf Region, we have introduced a



visa-free regime for the residents of these countries.

It will also be expedient to create the Gulf-Central Asian Countries single visa-free tourist space, as well as modern tourism clusters, and enhance the joint production of tourist products.

In addition, I propose to organise a forum of leading tour operators of our regions in 2024 in the city of Khiva, which has been declared as the tourist capital of the Islamic world.

In the humanitarian direction, we would bring our brotherly peoples closer by organising national culture weeks and cultural heritage exhibitions in our countries.

Currently, Uzbekistan carefully preserves more than a hundred thousand rare manuscripts. In this regard, we note with gratitude that a significant project has been realised in our capital with the support of the Sultanate of Oman.

Dear participants of the Summit!

We should fight together against islamophobia now witnessed in the world and take practical steps in this regard within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. In

fact, I think the time has come to redefine the tasks and responsibilities of this Organization.

COMBATING TERRORISM, EXTREMISM, RADICALISM AND DRUG TRAFFICKING, AND STRENGTHENING OUR TIES TO PROTECT OUR YOUTH AGAINST THESE THREATS AND PREVENT THEIR SPREAD THROUGH THE INTERNET AND OTHER TOOLS IS THE REQUIREMENT OF TIME.

I would like to draw your attention to the problem of Afghanistan. Without establishing peace in that country, not only regional, but global security cannot be guaranteed.

In this context, we positively assess the outcomes of the First Meeting of the Special Representatives on Afghanistan held this May in Doha.

In general, our regions should be pro-active

and draw the attention of the entire world community to the problems of Afghanistan from the highest rostrums and make a worthy contribution to bring relief into the lives of the Afghan people.

Distinguished participants!

Today's dialogue, views and suggestions expressed in this hall have shown the great potential of our ties.

Our regions are now meeting each other and opening the doors for extensive cooperation. For this, I would like to once again express my gratitude to our brother Crown Prince His Royal Highness Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud.

In order to consistently continue such open and productive meetings, I propose to hold our next summit in Uzbekistan.

I have no doubt that the outcomes of our today's historic Summit will elevate the multi-faceted ties between the Gulf and Central Asian regions to a completely new level.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

Uzbekistan's Presidential Elections - 2023: early voting in Pakistan

On July 3-4, 2023, the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Pakistan organised early voting in the Presidential Elections of Uzbekistan in Lahore and Karachi. The voting process was organised in accordance with the Electoral Code.

This political event was attended by citizens of Uzbekistan living in these cities and adjacent territories.

In the polling stations voters have got acquainted with the candidates and their pre-election programs.

The updated Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been distributed among citizens, the new version of which was approved at a national referendum on April 30, 2023.

The citizens of Uzbekistan noted the importance of large-scale reforms carried out in the country in all spheres of life, their social oriented nature, highly appreciating the priority of protecting the interests of the citizens in the structure of relations between society and state.

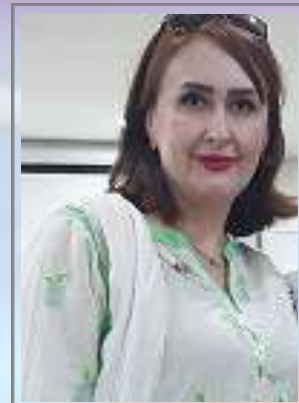


"Today we participated in an important political event and voted for the future of our Uzbekistan. We are confident that the President-elect will serve for the further development of our Motherland", said young compatriots **Kamila and Alina Saed**.

"Despite the fact that we are abroad, our country ensures the observance of our constitutional rights. We feel our involvement in the reform processes in Uzbekistan, the significance of our choice. This pleases us. Such relations with citizens living abroad increase their sense of personal responsibility for the future of the



Motherland", - said **Mrs. Jamila Arifbaeva**.



The citizens also expressed hope that the results of the Presidential Elections will form a solid foundation for the intensive implementation of the goals for the construction of a New Uzbekistan.

"Elections are the event for common political decision of the people, the beginning of a new stage in the development of statehood. Therefore, it is necessary to take the elections seriously. Citizens of Uzbekistan in Pakistan carefully monitor the election campaign of all candidates, their proposals for the further development of our country. The election platform of all candidates is aimed at ensuring the uninterrupted continuation of the reforms carried out in the country. They differ only in the mechanisms

for achieving a common goal. Based on this, today we made our choice - we voted for the candidate whose proposals are close to our ideas about the future. We are confident that the election results will serve to continue the processes of renewal and development of Uzbekistan," - **Mrs. Albina Kurtbedinova** said.



H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev Reelected as President of Uzbekistan



Hamid Mahmood

His Excellency Shavkat Mirziyoyev has been reelected president of Uzbekistan, winning with over 87.05%

H.E. Mirziyoyev's victory was not unexpected. He has been a popular president since coming to power in 2016

of the vote in elections held on July 23, 2023. The election was widely seen as a referendum on Mirziyoyev's presidency, which has been marked by a number of reforms aimed at modernising the country and improving the lives of its citizens.



H.E. Mirziyoyev's victory was not unexpected. He has been a popular president since coming to power in 2016, following the death of H.E. Islam Karimov. Mirziyoyev has been praised for his willingness to break with the past and introduce reforms that have opened up Uzbekistan to the outside world.

Under Mirziyoyev's leadership, Uzbekistan has seen a number of positive changes. The economy has grown, poverty has been reduced, and human rights have improved. Mirziyoyev has also taken steps to improve relations with neighbouring countries and the West.

The reelection of Mirziyoyev is a sign that the people of Uzbekistan are satisfied with his presidency. It also suggests that Uzbekistan is on the right track to becoming a more modern and prosperous country. During his time in office, he has implemented a number of reforms aimed at modernising the country and improving the lives of its citizens.

Some of his most notable achievements include:

- ▶ Relaxing restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly
- ▶ Increasing openness to foreign investment
- ▶ Reforming the education system
- ▶ Improving healthcare
- ▶ Increasing emphasis on environmental protection
- ▶ Increasing the minimum wage and pensions.
- ▶ Improving access to healthcare and education.
- ▶ Promoting women's rights and gender equality.
- ▶ Strengthening Uzbekistan's relations with neighbouring countries and the West.

These reforms have had a positive impact on the lives of many Uzbek citizens. The economy has grown, leading to increased employment and wages. Poverty has been reduced, and more people have access to basic necessities such as food, water, and shelter. Human rights have improved, and people are more free to express their opinions and participate in political life. Relations with neighbouring countries and the West have improved, leading to increased trade and



investment.

In addition to these domestic reforms, Mirziyoyev has also taken steps to improve Uzbekistan's international standing. He has visited over 50 countries and met with world leaders, including the presidents of the United States, Russia, China, and Turkey. He has also hosted a number of international events, including the 2017 Central Asia Economic Forum and the 2021 Shanghai Cooperation Organization summit.

Mirziyoyev's reforms have been praised by many observers, who see him as a progressive leader who is committed to modernising Uzbekistan. His achievements have made him a popular figure in Uzbekistan. He is seen by many as a hope for the future of the country. **I would like to congratulate Uzbek nation for having such leader who only think about them**



and wishing H.E best of luck for the future and hope that His Excellency will become a leader not only for Uzbekistan but also for Muslim Ummah.

His Excellency

Congratulations

For a remarkable victory

Employees of Uzbekistan Airways take an active part in voting in the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Aircraft crews, as well as employees of representative offices abroad, take part in voting at the election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at field stations. The sites are open at embassies and consulates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country.



TASHKENT INTERNATIONAL TOURISM FAIR



For travel companies and business entities working in the field of tourism, participation in TITF-2023 is an excellent opportunity for further development of their activities.

Join the largest tourism event in the Central Asia!

REGISTRATION: [HTTPS://TITF.UZ/EN/](https://titf.uz/en/)

About the fair

Tashkent International Tourism Fair (TITF) "Tourism on the Silk Road" is a significant event of the tourism industry of Uzbekistan and the entire Central Asian region.

TITF has been held since 1995 with the official support of the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

TITF today is a global platform for meetings of tourism professionals. Presentations of tourism opportunities of dozens of countries, business negotiations of hundreds of tourism industry professionals, international conferences on topical issues of international tourism development are being held here.

After a 2-year pause, the grandiose return of TITF-2022 took place, as a result of the great and prominent work of professionals in the tourism industry. The last fair gathered a record number – more than 300 industry representatives from 30 countries and 11 thousand visitors within 3 days.

An International Forum with panel sessions was held in the business part of TITF during the fair. Leading international and Uzbek experts in the field of tourism became the speakers of the forum within the framework of TITF.

In addition, more than 20 thousand negotiations in the B2B format were held within the framework of TITF-2022 and more than 7 thousand agreements were concluded between tourism organisations. The organisers of the fair are the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Unitary Enterprise "National PR Center".



Modern Agriculture and its implications to Academic World



IAU
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY



In partnership with
**Royal
Agricultural
University**



PROF. DR. MUNIR AMINOVA
RECTOR OF IAU
PROF. DR. NEIL
RAVENSCROFT
INTERNATIONAL ADVISER
OF IAU

IAU is a bold, courageous and very much required project in Uzbekistan a sustainable way.

On the other hand, Millennium Institute calculated that we currently produce around 2.5 billion tonnes of wheat per year, which provides enough macronutrient (food energy and protein) for 7.5 billion people. But vast quantities of these nutrients never reach humans: around 70% of global foodstuffs are transported out of their country of origin, with very high levels of wastage; currently over 40% of global food supply is rendered unfit for human consumption. This is equivalent to throwing away \$1trn of value every year. So, let's concentrate on producing the right amounts of food in the right places in ways that promote long-term, intergenerational, sustainability.



climate science and, of course, data science and materials engineering which is the essence of Agriculture 4.0. And then, we need the social sciences – business and commercial skills, economics and, crucially, social skills – not just in terms of marketing, but also in terms of food justice in its broadest sense. And what about the health sciences? The list goes on. And this is how the concept of International Agriculture University (IAU) was born.

IAU became a bold, courageous and very much required project in Uzbekistan and Central Asia. It was established by the Presidential resolution #237 ratified on the 7th of May 2022, a new university with a task to prepare a set of graduates possessing the skills and the knowledge required to tackle global problems.

What is aspired by the IAU curriculum? The role of the university is to encourage young people to learn about the world and its challenges. Developing their thinking allows

These global issues about food sovereignty and security brings us to the question of – what sort of people, with what sort of education and skills, we need to square the circle of demand, supply and distribution in the future.

This is the space that the IAU is to these adapted forms



Global challenges: Approximately 1/9 of the World's population is under-nourished and our challenge is to move towards a position of food security '... when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life' (FAO, 2016); however, providing sufficient, safe and nutritious food is one of the major global concerns. We need a lot more food and we have fewer resources from which to produce it. We also have lacked the technology to tackle the problem in a smart and

fill – bringing together of physical and biological engineering into a new agricultural – or agri-business-science. Now this is exciting – because what would we locate within this new science? Certainly, the traditional scientific skills central to agriculture, but also ecology and



them to understand what other great thinkers have said. We imbue young people with the ability to form an opinion and to make judgments to make them future proof.

IAU aims to prepare students for their new world of work, ensuring they learn the skills necessary for a rewarding and fulfilling life outside the classroom? IAU follows the following 5 pathways and more:

1. Focuses on a broad curriculum that enhances soft intellectual skills: the cultivation of complex problem-solving skills, together with advanced communication, team working and other behavioural skills gives a competitive edge to students in the workplace. Collaborating with their peers on real-life group projects offers valuable opportunities for students. Sought-after entrepreneurial mindsets can also be developed by requiring students to work in self-directed ways that are important in the modern workplace.

2. Improves flexible pathways: as the shift towards long-term skills development continues, people will increasingly be looking for more affordable, more flexible -



and availability of online learning, as well as campus-based, blended and hybrid options, will become paramount.

3. Promotes industry collaboration: to retain the edge IAU leans more into industry collaboration - working with pioneer clusters in the agricultural sector and tapping into their up-to-the-minute knowledge to help inform the design of academic courses and to share experience and insights directly with students.

4. Offers real work experience: as the learning-to-earning pipeline becomes more closely connected, work experience acquires even greater importance. Although employability cannot be taught, students can be supported to apply their academic knowledge in the workplace.

5. Ensures that all students gain international experience - through academic exchange and work placement programmes; as Steiner has observed, exposure of this type helps breed cosmopolitanism - which improves our understanding and tolerance of others - which is so lacking in the world today.

This really amounts to a new agenda, focussed on taking the lead in the future of work. As we know, the future of work will demand greater innovation, agility, and diversity. In an increasingly volatile agricultural jobs market, the IAU has the opportunity to take the lead in preparing students for the future of work - throughout the agriculture value chain - by promoting broader skills development, opening up access to professional networks and partnering with industry to deliver practical work experiences. By embedding emerging social skills in its curriculum, IAU can improve graduate employability outcomes, thus cementing its status as the locus not only of academic excellence, but also as an institution committed to supporting the life-long learning that will equip and empower the workforce of the future.

I hope that I have been able to offer some insights into the exciting world into which the International Agriculture University is entering.

Dear readers, colleagues, students of IAU, thank you for reading. Please get in touch with us if you want to be a part of this fascinating journey.



essentially, more democratised - access to higher education programmes that better equip them for the world of work. By seeing higher education not as a one-and-done project but as part of a continuous 'loop of learning', it is clear that more access points will need to open up and that the breadth

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«Silk Road» International University of Tourism is a leading educational and scientific center in the field of professional tourism education of international level.

Scholarships Available



[646]
scientific center in the field of professional tourism education of international

*It is difficult to describe the taste
of the most delicious dishes of
Uzbek cuisine! Better to see it all
and eat!*





Pakistani Competition winners SCHOOL STUDENTS OF SCO MEMBER STATES visited Samarkand



In September 2022 a competition was arranged by Uzbekistan Ministry of Tourism between the SEC school students. Students from Pakistan also participated in this competition. Two of School kids Miss Abiha Hamid and Miss Zainab Hamid from Islamabad Convent School H-8 won the competition and they been invited to Samarkand for a three-day visit. We requested them to write their comments about visit to Uzbekistan.

We came to know about the competition through Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan at Islamabad. After winning we been awarded by Air tickets and a 3-day tour to Samarkand.



We been to Uzbekistan twice before but at that time we were too young and we don't remember anything. This time we were very excited as we heard a lot about Uzbekistan.

We flew from a charter flight from Islamabad to Tashkent the capital of Uzbekistan. We started our tour by paying visit to holy side of QURAN museum. This place called HAST IMAM name after the first Imam of Tashkent.

Hast Imam is located in the old part of Tashkent. In this area there are **Jamia Mosque, Quran Museum, Imam Bukhari University and Mausoleum of Kafal Shashi**. We were blessed to see the QURAN of Hazrat Usman E Ghani (RA) which was written by him and he was Martyred while reading it. In the same Museum there were many other QURAN copies from different parts of the world.

While we were visiting this area, we saw a huge beautiful building which was under construction. We've been told that it's called **Islamic Civilisation Center** building where Muslims from around the world will come to do research about the great heritage of Central Asian Muslim scholars and thinkers. Indeed, it was a beautiful building which reflects the Uzbek art of construction.

As we had only one day in Tashkent so we wanted to explore as much as we could. After visiting all these historic sites, we went for lunch at **CHARSU Bazar**. It's a 16th century bazar located at old part of Tashkent city. Its colourful market where you can find everything. There was a food street having all kind of local food. Everything looked delicious. We picked one and ordered SHORPA a dish like our Pakistan ALO

GHOSH, PALO its Similar to KPK PALO and SHASHILIK its KPK style of Tikka. Fresh salad and Uzbek Naan which made our lunch



memorable. After having lovely lunch, we went for shopping at chorus bazar. We bought local souvenirs, dresses and dry fruits.



For dinner we went to **Samarkand Darvaza** a modern shopping mall located in the centre of the city. The mall was having different local and international brands. Like all malls on the top floor, we found different restaurants including fast food and local food. We tried Uzbek local fast food which was really good. After dinner we went to **Magic world** a beautiful park having dancing fountain and different games and



Disney world like look. We enjoyed our time at this park with street music and interacted with locals. **Uzbek people welcomes you with open arms and they love Pakistanis. They told us that they watched Pakistani dramas which are very popular in Uzbekistan.** They asked so much about Pakistan and we really had good time with them.

The next day, we had to visit Samarkand. We went to that city through local train **AFROSIAB** which was a very incredible experience. We were served with breakfast



and after one and half hour, we arrived at Samarkand. our main tour was in Samarkand, we were welcomed by the team of the Uzbek Ministry of Tourism and they took us to our hotel which was MOVENPICK a very famous and lavish hotel.

After resting for a while, we went to the **Amir Temur Mausoleum**. The architecture of the building is breathtaking, while everything placed inside the mausoleum is eye-catching. It contained all the history of Amir Temur and had the graves of many famous rulers like Amir Temur, Mirza Ulug'Bek, Muhammad Sultan and many more. We were also given a guide who explained the whole history and the way he

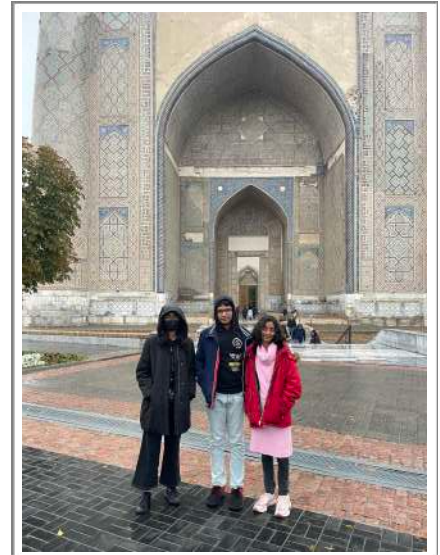
explained the history, it felt that we were living in that moment. The buildings architecture was so beautiful and luxurious that we didn't want to take our eyes off them.

Then we went to **Silk Road International University of Tourism**, one of our personal favourite places. The head of the university reflected light upon all the teachings that were to be held there and also showed us the whole institute. Students from all over the world were present there for study. The university also had models that reflected culture of all the Asian countries like Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan etc. A very appealing quote in the university that I still remember is that "Hospitality is simply and opportunity to show love and care". Later, we ate appetising food and went to the hotel to relax.

At night we had a dinner with the whole team who were invited by the Ministry and ate delightful Uzbek food. Indeed, Uzbekistan's architecture and food is what I'm really fond of. The night ended by visiting **Registan Square**, which had a light show which was truly marvellous.

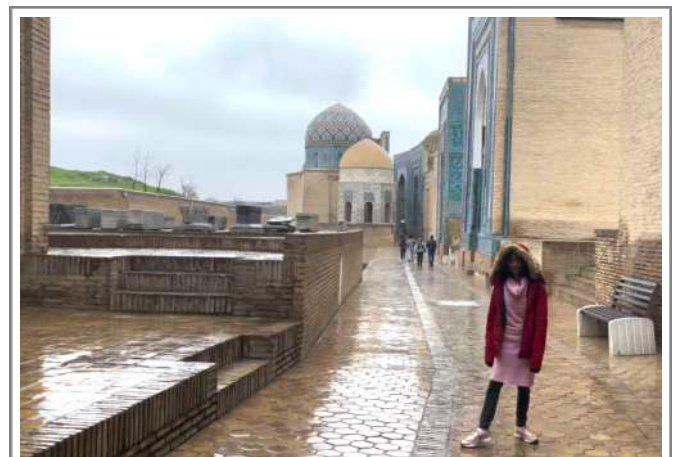
Next morning, we went to **Mirza Ulug'Bek's museum** where we saw the most fascinating things and also learned about his discoveries. Next, we went to **Bibi Khanam's Mosque** and the guide told us the whole history about its architecture, it was built by Amir Temur wife as gift to her husband. Indeed, it was a very heart touching story. After leaving Bibi Khanam Mosque we went to pay respect to the most religious site of Samarkand **SHAH-E-ZINDAN** where the companion of our beloved prophet Hazrat MUHAMMAD (SAW) cousin Hazrat **QASM IBN ABBAS (RA)** Mausoleum is located. He came to this area to preach Islam and Martyred during his prayer. Shah e Zindan is a complex where Amir Temur Family buried. It's a graveyard of king's families. Beautiful architecture and calligraphy make this graveyard different. Truly it was a honour for us to visit this place. Then we went to the local market to get some souvenirs and gifts for my family and friends. At night we ate food at our hotel and discovered the places near our hotel like restaurants, gaming zones and cafes.

Next morning, we



visited **Imam Bukhari Complex** which was under construction. We been told the new complex will have an Islamic institute for study of Hadiths also Conference halls and Hotels. Imam Bukhari is author of Hadith Al Bukhari which is most important book after QURAN. After visiting Imam Bukhari complex, we visited the grave of **Prophet Daniyal AS**. The grave is 9 meter long and guide told us how Amir Temur brought the grave to Samarkand. After a informatics day we came back to our hotel had some rest and we packed our stuff as we had our flight at night.

Truly, the trip to Uzbekistan was memorable one and all of these events is just pictured in our mind as I went there yesterday. Uzbekistan is one of the countries where I would like to live in future because of the hospitality of its people and the peace that lies there cannot be described in words. It was a wonderful trip and we learned a lot about Muslim history and paid respect to the Ziyarats.



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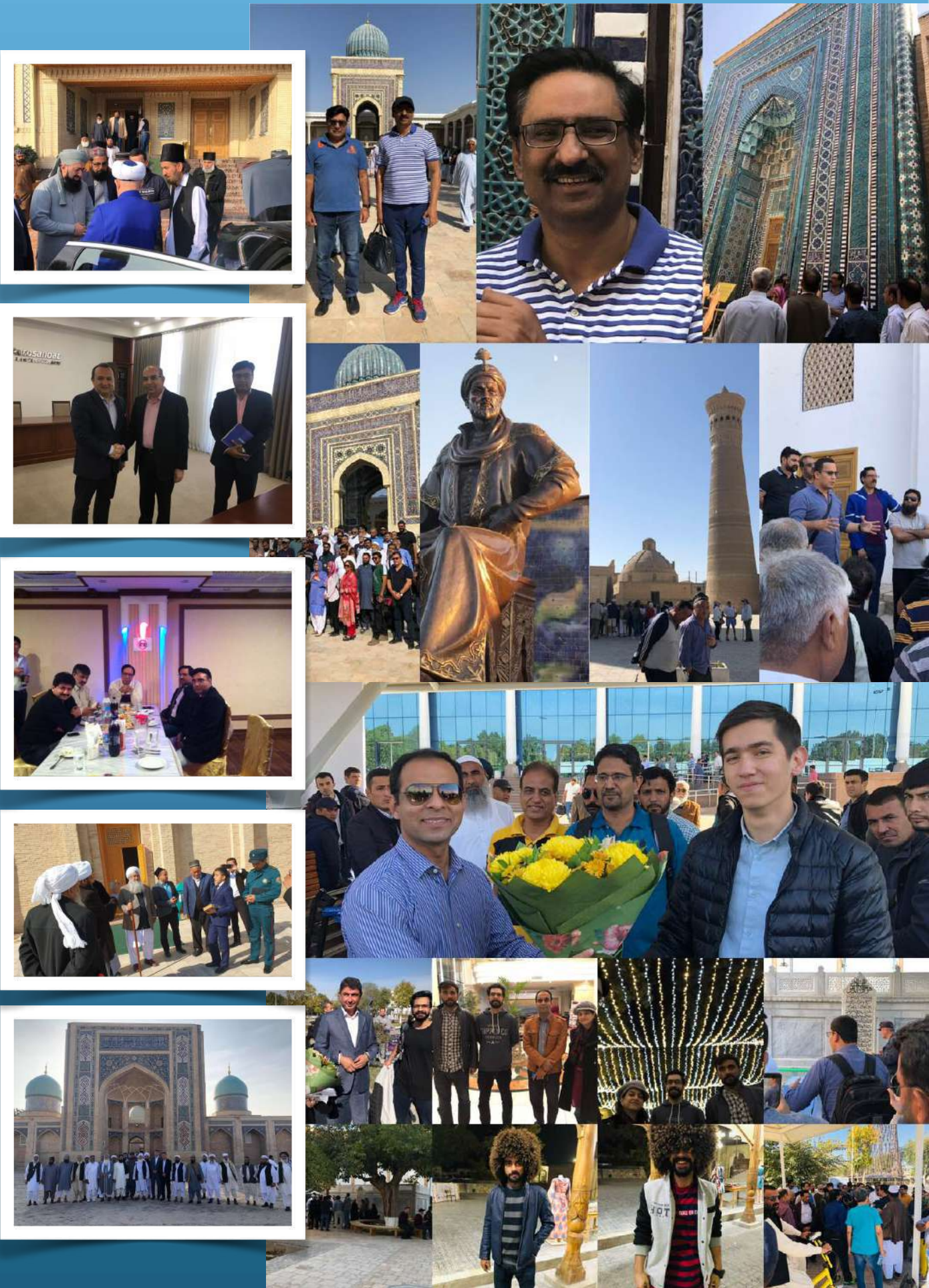
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Uzbekistan: Historical Roots of Folk Architecture

Uzbekistan is a country with a rich history of urban planning and unique architectural monuments. Thanks to this and the conditions created in recent years, the republic has become especially attractive for tourism. As part of the work to create the appropriate infrastructure, the issue of systematising the historical stages of the formation of urban planning on the example of objects remains relevant - from the very first samples to the present day. Such a project will demonstrate the entire panorama of styles in the region.

For various reasons, the buildings of the early Middle Ages, glorified by ancient authors, suffered irreparable losses. This can be seen in the example of 12 cities founded by Alexander the Great in Bactria and Sogdiana. As we know, the era of the great commander and his successors was marked by the flourishing of urban art in the countries of the Hellenistic world.

The unprecedented scope of original cities, the foundation of seventy of which is attributed to Alexander the Great, brought to life the practical implementation of new ideas. In particular, this can be traced in the urban planning of the Central Asian interfluvium.

Many objects frequently visited by tourists are medieval religious buildings of the Islamic period, unique monuments of the architectural creativity of Uzbekistan. Unfortunately, there are no authentic objects that could create a complete panorama of the historical styles of urban planning in our country during the periods of antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Where are the constructions of the Seleucid and Greco-Bactrian periods, the palaces of the rulers of the Kushan Empire, praised by Greek authors? What happened to the architectural monuments of the early Middle Ages?

All this is only a small part of the huge lost heritage. The main reasons are wars, natural disasters, destruction of places of worship as a result of aggressive campaigns. Ruins and hills remain. These include Shashtepa, Oktepa, Mingurik, which in the old days towered in ancient Shash.

According to a prominent scientist, restoration specialist Professor Konstantin Kryukov, out of the list of 35 thousand architectural structures listed in the register, only 3500 remained by the 70s of the last



century. The tenfold reduction of priceless objects could not but create a real gap in the history of the architecture of our region. At the same time, there is an opinion that not a single building of the periods of antiquity and the early Middle Ages has come down to us, demonstrating in full the achievements of the design culture in the urban planning of the ancestors. We have theoretical works, archaeologists' research on the construction techniques of ancient architects, which can be used to get an idea of the realities of that period.

An example of this is the monograph of the largest archaeologist Vasily Shishkin on the Varakhsha archaeological site, from where we learn: "... houses in Afrosiab were built of adobe. From raw brick and frame. Let us turn to the work of the learned classics of art history Galina Pugachenkova and Lazar Rempel on the history of the arts of Uzbekistan: "The construction of Alexandria Eskhata was carried out very quickly - about three weeks. Simultaneously with the

ramparts, houses were erected in the city ... Judging by the rapid pace of construction, it can be assumed that it was adobe (fortress walls) and clay-framed (residential and public buildings)."

Even if we start the history of the introduction of frame technologies from the moment the aforementioned Alexandria was built by Eskhata the Macedonian, located north of Bactria at the entrance to the Ferghana Valley, its history is at least 2300 years old. This date can be conditionally designated as the starting point of a new era in construction.

Therefore, the actions taken to preserve the monuments of folk architecture - the ancient quarters - are so important. These objects that have come down to us are an invaluable heritage of antiquity, testifying to the depth of the traditions of the design culture of ancient architects. For this reason, the ongoing demolitions of houses by residents and the construction of a new building in their place cause concern for a significant part of the intelligentsia and lovers of antiquity, representatives of the sphere.

Reasons for demolitions and the problems they cause.

• unexplored in science the significance of the frame system of monuments of folk architecture in the urban planning of Uzbekistan;

• the issues of chronological periodization of the stages and time of the appearance of frame structural and technological innovations in the technique of building houses have not yet been resolved;

• the engineering potential and the possibility of its introduction into the practice of modern construction have not been scientifically studied.

The condition of the old city quarters still leaves much to be desired, many of them require immediate restoration, conservation and other work. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to create a draft concept for the preservation of objects of folk architecture.

The design culture of the construction of residential buildings with a history of at least 2330 years is a national treasure, an incomparable indicator of the high level of

the national building culture of our people. On this occasion, Valentina Manakova said: "Tashkent folk architecture of the late 19th - early 20th centuries inherited for new generations the rich experience of the traditions of the local architectural school. It is unique, original constructive and decorative features appear in it." And it is true, in terms of technology, there is no system as authentic as in Central Asia.

The experience of ensuring the safety of the old city quarters of Bukhara, which received the status of an architectural and archaeological reserve, which made it possible to preserve the central part of the city, is indicative. The architect Alexander Dolgov also spoke about this: "Many workers in this field who know Bukhara and have visited Bukhara, as well as the majority of the local population, expressed a strong opinion that the reconstruction of the city centre is inappropriate. It should be noted how correct the decision was."

As a result, Bukhara has become the most attractive city in the country in terms of tourism. It should be noted that the architectural value of the old city houses lies not only in the engineering qualities of the frame system, but also in the streets, the flowing network of ditches passing through each yard, full-flowing canals (anchors) and reservoirs (khauzy), giving coolness to houses, yards and mahalla neighbourhood centres.

As noted by a well-known scientist, author of the monograph "At the origins of modern urban planning in Uzbekistan" Vladimir Nielsen: "Everyone who was to some extent interested in the structure of the old city buildings usually notes the small width of the streets and the randomness of the building. However, this is not entirely true. Although there is no regularity in the layout of the streets familiar to the European eye, there is a certain system in their arrangement. All cul-de-sacs, as it were, flow into lanes, those - into wider streets and the latter - into the main radial arteries, which will certainly lead either to the city centre or to the city gates. The choice of the right direction is also facilitated by the gradual saturation of the artery with various public

buildings - mosques, forges, teahouses, trading shops, which became more and more towards the centre.

For justice, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that large-scale work has been carried out in our country to restore architectural monuments of the Middle Ages. So, the first such projects in the 20-30s of the XX century were carried out by hereditary master builders. Today, this work is continued by their successors, who have preserved the art of manufacturing durable materials and methods for erecting the most complex vaulted systems, methods for creating floral and geometric patterns. This skill is rooted in the depths of centuries.

The restored old town houses, streets and mahalla quarters are a symbol of the achievements of the national design culture of antiquity.

Not responding to the problem of

Requirements for the restoration of historical ensembles and complexes.

- observance of the unity of the existing mahalla system;
- ensuring the preservation of the architectural and artistic qualities of the complex;
- creation, if necessary, of an alternative image of architectural monuments;
- formation of ensembles in harmony with the environment;
- restoration of architectural images on the basis of projects corresponding to the preserved part of the complexes.

As for the practice of restoration and reconstruction of objects, it is necessary first of all to create an adequate system (like clay-straw roofs, but using modern technologies) and form a historical and architectural

complex that reflects the spirit of the old city.

You do not need to be an expert in the field to understand that restoration requires large financial investments. But if the Old City is given the status of an architectural and archaeological reserve, the project will attract a wide range of investors. In addition, restoration will cost less than demolition.



monuments of folk architecture means not respecting and underestimating the heritage of the national urban planning school. In turn, a positive solution to pressing issues will eliminate the gap in history between antiquity and the Middle Ages. In addition, the old town quarters are attractive for tourists. Remains only guess what the influx of guests from different countries would be if the residential areas received proper care.

First of all, it is necessary to establish infrastructure and engineering communications, put the roadway in order, pave the streets with cobblestones or paving stones, and pave the sidewalks with bricks. Create a separate restoration concept. The homeowners will do the rest.

On the other hand, the city will be transformed if we combine modern innovative construction technologies (as an example, we can cite a number of City buildings being built in different parts of the country) and the authentic spirit of the Old Town of the late 19th century. Then Tashkent will attract even more tourists, film crews, and photographers. After all, it is known that any architectural greatness is brighter reflected in the harmonious contrast of buildings.

Jamshid Abdullayev,

Applicant of the Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Chief Project Architect of Arch Neo Design LLC

Pearl of the Aral Sea

The history of the creation of the State Museum of Arts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is closely connected with the biography of the artist Igor Vitalyevich Savitsky, who was one of its founders. In 1956, I. Savitsky moved permanently to Nukus, where in those years Marat Nurmukhamedov returned from Moscow, then a young candidate of sciences, who eventually became not only an excellent scientist, but also an outstanding organiser of the humanities in Uzbekistan. They soon became friends.

In 1950, having headed the laboratory for the study of Karakalpak folk arts and crafts within the framework of the branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, M. Nurmukhamedov invited I. Savitsky to work. So he began to collect a collection of folk art as part of his new job duties. Already in 1961, the works of decorative and applied art of Karakalpakstan, collected by Igor Vitalyevich, were seen in Moscow at an exhibition dedicated to the World Congress of Orientalists. The collection increased, which prompted I. Savitsky and his associates to create a new museum in Nukus - the Museum of Arts, which was opened in 1966.

From the first days of his tenure as director of the museum, Igor Savitsky decided that the exposition would not be similar to the existing ones. As an artist, in addition to traditional art, he offered to exhibit paintings and drawings. And as a person who has worked for many years in archaeological expeditions, he considered it necessary to collect the results of archaeological excavations in the museum. The desire to go beyond the usual framework determined three main directions in the formation of the museum's collection - materials on the archeology of Khorezm and the Aral Sea region, the traditional arts and crafts of the peoples inhabiting this region, and the fine arts of the 20th century.

One of the most interesting parts of the museum's extensive archaeological collection is the collection of ossuaries. These are attributes characteristic of the

funeral rite, which researchers associate with Zoroastrianism, which was widespread in Central Asia before the advent of Islam. According to some sources, it was Ancient Khorezm that was the region where this rite was formed. The Nukus collection contains ossuaries from several early medieval burial grounds, including a number of unique ones. Among them are alabaster ossuaries dating back to the 7th-8th centuries from the necropolis at the site of Tok-kala. One depicts a scene of mourning the dead during the funeral rite, which, according to the written sources of orthodox Zoroastrianism, was forbidden. Probably, he



was one of the characteristic features of the Central Asian version of Zoroastrianism. Apart from murals, some ossuaries are painted with black inscriptions for the dead, made in heterographic writing based on the Aramaic alphabet.

The collection of decorative and applied arts of the peoples inhabiting the Aral Sea region formed the basis of the exposition of the new museum, which collected works of art and ethnographic products that gradually went out of use. It can be said without exaggeration that I. Savitsky saved many unique works of art of the Karakalpak people: jewellery, traditional clothes, household items. One of the iconic items of Karakalpak ethnography is the saukele, the headdress of the bride. Researchers believe that about ten such headdresses have been preserved in the museums of the world, and one of the best is in Nukus. In the traditional clothes of Karakalpak women, the kimeshek cape is widespread, which is an ethnic, social and age indicator. The collection of the museum has a unique bride's dress kok

koylek dating back to the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th centuries.

The well-deserved fame of the museum is given by an extensive collection of jewellery that played an important role in women's attire - pectorals, bracelets, earrings, amulets, special rings that adorned a woman's right nostril, and much more.

At the same time, the museum is world famous for its collection of fine art of the 20th century. When I. Savitsky just started collecting paintings and drawings, it was hard to imagine that this collection would be one of the most interesting for studying the fine arts of Russia and Central Asia of the last century. Undoubtedly, its orientation gives it special value. Igor Vitalyevich, understanding how the history of art is written and what role museum collections play in this process, began to form a collection of works by artists who, for certain reasons, were not purchased by large museums.

Russian art of the early 20th century knows a large number of excellent artists and interesting art associations, which in the early 1930s, for political reasons, turned out to be unclaimed and fell out of sight of the general public. Over time, some of these names and associations were extracted from oblivion and made a splash in the artistic life of the world. The Russian avant-garde was successfully heard in leading museums and took pride of place in their permanent exhibitions. The value of the Nukus collection lies in the fact that it presents the works of not only the most famous avant-garde artists of the beginning of the last century, but also those who found themselves in the shadows, whom art critics did not write about and whose works can now be seen primarily in Nukus.

An equally interesting page in the history of fine arts is the work of artists who worked in Central Asia in the first half of the last century. I. Savitsky showed amazing insight and collected in the museum the works of Central Asian artists who worked in the avant-garde manner, which few people paid attention to before him. Thus, the collection of the museum included the works of artists that make up the most interesting phenomenon in the history of fine arts of the 20th century - "Turkestan avant-garde".

Tigran Mkrtichev,
Director of the State Museum of Arts Republic of Karakalpakstan
named after I. Savitsky



Sheikhantaur Ensemble

The territory of the Sheikhantaur ensemble is located in Tashkent between Abdullah Kadiri and Alisher Navoi Streets. The ensemble consists of three mausoleums: the mausoleum of Sheikh Hovendi at-Tahur, the mausoleum of Kaldyrgach-biy and the mausoleum of Yunus Khan.

Sheikhantaur was born at the end of the XIII century in a Hodge family in the mountain village of Bogustan – now the waves of the Charvak reservoir are splashing there. His father, Sheikh Omar, was a descendant of the second righteous Caliph Omar. The

proportional to the patience and meekness

The ensemble consists of three mausoleums: the mausoleum of Sheikh Hovendi at-Tahur, the mausoleum of Kaldyrgach-biy and the mausoleum of Yunus Khan.

of the sage in relation to the rudeness of the ignorant.

are three tombstones, one under a large dome and two under a small one. The mausoleum has preserved the only one of the forty-eight saurs – "Iskander Saur", planted by Alexander the Great. The petrified coniferous tree is located inside the mausoleum right next to the majestic tombstone of the Sheikh.

It is worth noting that many prominent residents of Tashkent belonged to the Sheikhtaur family, including the famous preacher of the Timurid era Ubaydullah Khoja Ahror (1404-1490) and the independent ruler of Tashkent in the second half of the XVIII century Yunus-hajja.

Next to the mausoleum of Sheikhtaur, another mausoleum has been preserved to this day – mazar Kaldyrgach-biy. The characteristic shape of the pyramidal dome of this architectural monument of the XV



century differs sharply from other buildings of the complex and resembles the mazars of the Kazakh steppes. Indeed, under the arches of this mausoleum rests the ashes of the famous statesman Tolebii, a Kazakh by birth. Together with the residents of Tashkent, Tolebiy managed to expel the Dzhanger-Kalmyk invader from the land of Central Asia. Tolebiy appointed Yunus-khoja – Sheikhantaur khokim as his confidant in Tashkent, who after his death became the independent ruler of the Tashkent state.

Another preserved mausoleum of the complex at the end of the XV century is the mausoleum of Yunus Khan, a Mogolistan poet and warrior, the grandfather of the great Babur. The building has been restored many times, this is a rare type of T-shaped khanaka with a high revak on the top of the facade.



people believed that Sheikh Omar was able to work miracles and command the elements. The highest grace seems to have passed from him to his son. The young Sheikhantaur comprehended Sufi truths. According to biographers, the Tashkent Sufi was particularly struck by the truth at that time: "High spiritual qualities and knowledge in the sciences are directly

"The sheikh lived and preached in Tashkent and died between 1355 and 1360. The mausoleum over his grave is said to have been built on the initiative of Amir Timur himself. This is a two-chamber low structure under two domes of different heights. The building acquired a modern look after numerous restorations and alterations at the beginning of the XIX century. Inside there

Tashkent Sheikhantaur today continues to retain the significance of an outstanding architectural and pilgrimage monument. The beauty and picturesqueness of this corner of the city inspired poets and artists. Sergey Yesenin, Alexander Volkov, Sergey Yudin and many others loved to visit here.



Imam Bukhari The Resounding Legacy of an Iconic Islamic Scholar

Dr Pir Tariq Sharifzada.
President Pak Uzbek Friendship Council

In the annals of Islamic history, few figures shine as brightly as Imam Bukhari, a revered scholar whose contribution to the preservation of Hadith has left an indelible mark on the Muslim world. Born in the bustling city of Bukhara in the 9th century, his intellectual prowess and tireless dedication to the pursuit of knowledge have earned him a place among the most influential figures in Islam. Today, his fame extends far beyond the borders of his birthplace, with Pakistan, in particular, embracing him as a symbol of unwavering devotion to the faith.

Imam Bukhari, born Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Ja'fai, was gifted with a remarkable memory and insatiable thirst for knowledge from an early age. His journey to become one of the greatest Hadith scholars began with the guidance of his esteemed teacher and mentor, Imam Malik. Under the tutelage of prominent scholars across the Islamic world, he embarked on extensive travels, traversing the vast expanses of the Middle East, Egypt, and the Arabian Peninsula to acquire knowledge and collect Hadith.

Imam Bukhari's magnum opus, "Sahih al-Bukhari," remains the crowning achievement of his scholarly pursuits. Comprising over 7,000 meticulously authenticated Hadiths, Sahih Bukhari stands as one of the most reliable and comprehensive collections of sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Through a rigorous process of authentication, Imam

Bukhari selected only the most genuine and reliable Hadiths, ensuring their accuracy and legitimacy.

Imam Bukhari's methodology for verifying the authenticity of Hadith was groundbreaking and laid the foundation for future Hadith scholars. His approach involved scrutinizing the chain of narrators (Isnad) to ensure each narrator was of impeccable character and had an unbroken chain of transmission. This meticulous methodology set a standard for Hadith authentication that continues to be upheld by scholars to this day.

The influence of Imam Bukhari's work on Islamic jurisprudence and scholarship cannot be overstated. His efforts paved the way for subsequent generations of scholars to follow in his footsteps, further refining and expanding the knowledge of Hadith. The authenticity and significance of Sahih Bukhari have earned it a place as one of the primary sources of Islamic guidance, and its teachings continue to guide Muslims in matters of faith and practice.

Imam Bukhari's fame extends far beyond the borders of Uzbekistan, as his teachings and legacy have been embraced with deep reverence in Pakistan. The nation's strong Islamic identity and its majority Muslim population have naturally led to an appreciation of his scholarly contributions. Pakistanis, like many Muslims worldwide, hold Sahih Bukhari in high regard, relying on

its Hadiths for guidance in various aspects of life.

Moreover, numerous Islamic seminaries and educational institutions in Pakistan place a strong emphasis on studying the Hadith literature, with Sahih Bukhari being an essential component of their curricula. As a result, Imam Bukhari's teachings are widely disseminated, impacting the religious



discourse and shaping the religious beliefs and practices of millions of Pakistanis.

Imam Bukhari's name has transcended the confines of time, language, and geography, becoming synonymous with unparalleled scholarship and devotion to Islam. Through his monumental work, "Sahih al-Bukhari," he immortalized the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), leaving behind a legacy that continues to resonate with Muslims across the world. In Pakistan, his influence endures as a guiding light for seekers of knowledge and a symbol of unwavering faith, solidifying his position as one of the most celebrated and cherished figures in Islamic history.



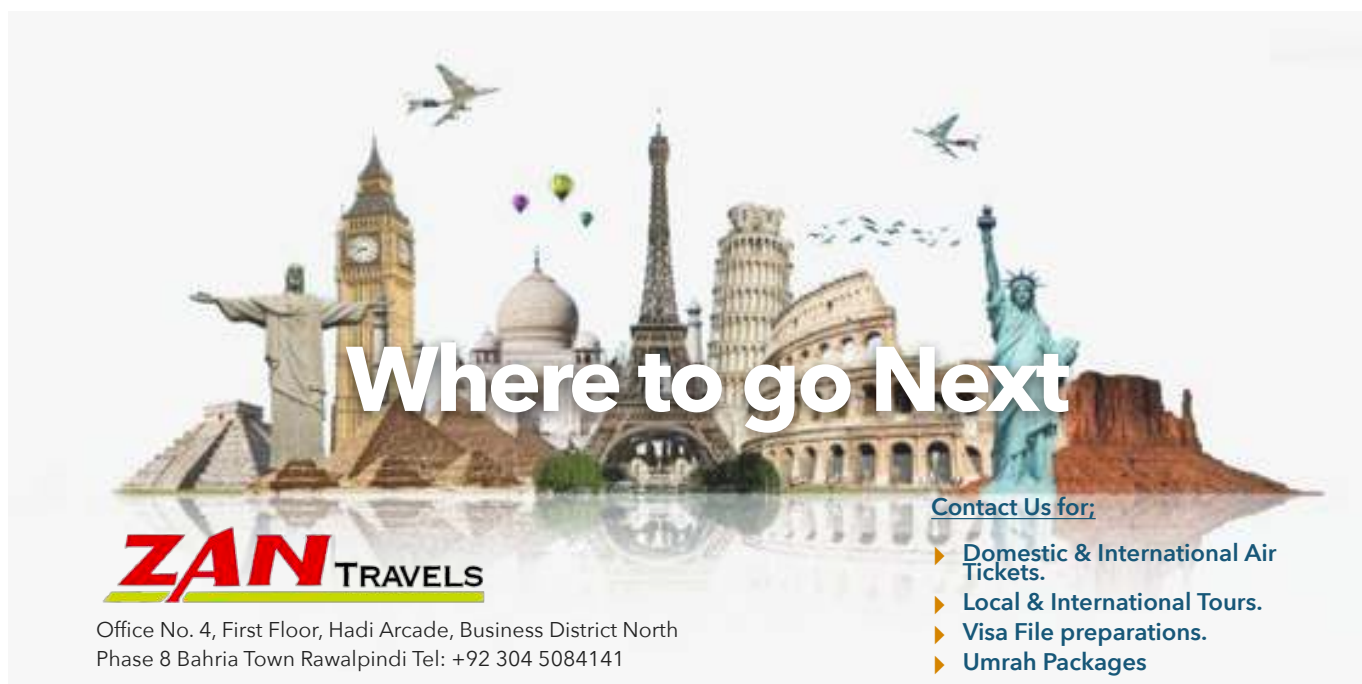
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Tourism villages in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan is a country with deep historical roots and rich culture. Every region of the country has its own unique natural, cultural and traditional heritage. Though Uzbekistan makes steps together with globalisation and modernisation, certain regions manage to preserve as well as promote local cuisine, customs and traditions.



Sentob village

One such village with its own unique characteristics is **Sentob** village, which is located in the Navoi region, 180km from the centre. Nature, cultural heritage facilities, clean air, national cuisine and village life all draw attention every year from local and foreign tourists from England, France, Austria and neighbourhood countries. For instance, in 2022, Sentob village had 300,000 local and 2,000 foreign tourists.

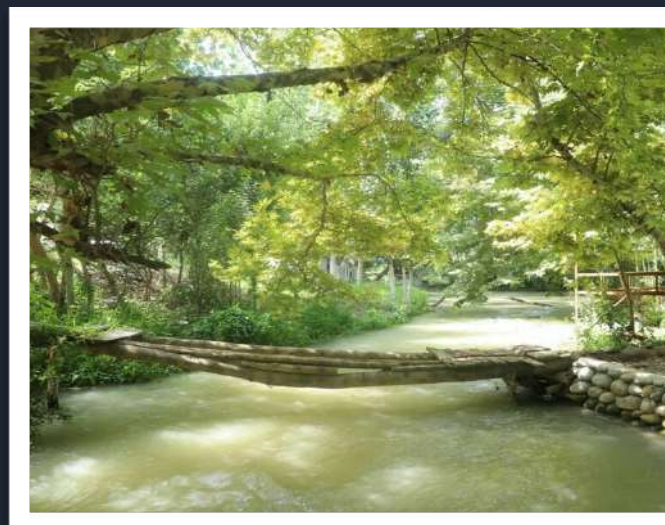
For the purpose of ensuring the accommodation of the visitors, there are more than 20 guest houses and hostels and visitors can get 15 tourism services provided by local people, namely, patchwork, carpet knitting, preparation of kurt and dairy products of goat milk, halva preparation according to workshop and its trade. There are also 23 gastro-houses cooking the national food, workshop on baking Uzbek bread, agri tourism services and others.



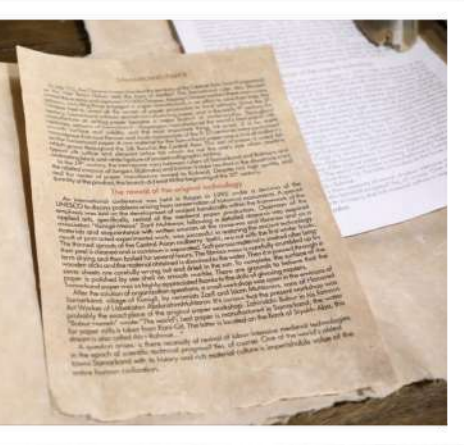
Avval village

Next destination is the ancient city Avval, which is situated in Fergana valley. References to this village were found in the works of the 10th-century Arab geographers al-Istakhri, Ibn Hawkal and al-Muqaddas. Due to the Mongols invasion, the village lost the status of a city in the middle ages. Later during the Kokand Khanate, the village was included in the list of strategically important places.

Visitors of Avval village can enjoy the views of the village's unique nature as it is located in the middle of a coniferous forest. It is famous for the ancient double mill which is located on the territory of the Dilkusho farm, the mill is a unique architectural and engineering hydraulic structure that has preserved its ancient style. At the same time, you can see special equipment for grinding rice and corn, which is used in the middle of the nineteenth century. With the advent of such mills, it was possible to grind cereals with one mechanical movement. Interestingly, it did not require a lot of water pressure to move this equipment.



Konigil village



For the visitors interested in process of paper production and sustainable development, Konigil village in Samarkand might be a wonderful finding. The place is famous for its unique traditions of handicrafts, the purest nature, shady trees, and the Siab River flowing nearby. But, perhaps, the main attraction of it is the 'Meros' factory, where paper production is carried out.

Brothers Mukhtarovs revived and established the production of the ancient Samarkand paper with use of technology pre advent paper machinery use. The main feature of this technology is manual labor, which uses exclusively natural raw materials. For this reason, the paper turns out to be slightly yellowish in colour, because it is not bleached by chemical means. The strength of the paper differs significantly from modern bleached paper. If an ordinary sheet can be stored for 40 years, Samarkand paper is more durable and can be stored for 400 years.



Tashkent region

Fascinating scenery, mountains touching the sky, old houses, simple and modest people far from city urbanization, living in their ecologically sustainable village. All of the aforementioned characterizes the village Tersak in Samarkand, the village Sangardak in Surkhandarya, the villages Ertoshsoy and Ovjazsoy in Tashkent region.

Worthy of note that residents of all aforementioned villages try to maintain the local culture, customs and traditions by promoting their homeland, improving the conditions for tourists and preserving the ancient national heritage. Would that be continuing the work that is passed from generation to generation, namely, patchwork, carpet knitting, process of production of dairy or reviving the recipes and promoting the traditional cuisine, or preserving the architectural structures and natural sceneries.

Countryside with fresh air, high mountains, voice of a flowing water, experiencing sustainable and traditional ways of dairy production, techniques of carpet knitting that pass from one generation to another, reviving the method of paper production that is part of the nation's history and culture, smile of simple local people as bright and heartwarming as sun, all of these can one experience of visiting tourism villages of Uzbekistan.





Beruni and History

It has long been a tradition that the date of birth of a great thinker is usually accompanied by the words: he wrote many books and treatises on various fields of science, lived modestly, was an encyclopedist ...

A historical figure truly becomes a large-scale personality only when her scientific and artistic heritage becomes an integral part of modern life, when her work is perceived as a living component of the spiritual and creative activity of modern man. Such, undoubtedly, is Beruni - a scientist, a thinker of a universal scale of the era of the Eastern Middle Ages. This year the public celebrates the 1050th anniversary of the thinker's birth.

He laid the foundation for many modern sciences - geology, ethnography, mineralogy, ecology, history, linguistics and more. It is fair to add aesthetics to this series, because the treatise "Mineralogy" is permeated from beginning to end with a subtle aesthetic sense in the process of characterizing and classifying precious stones and minerals, which was noted by the researchers of his scientific work.

However, in the era of digital civilization and information technology, the question arises: how to make invaluable scientific creativity a stimulating factor in the intellectual activity of today's youth?

It is known that for another three decades in philosophical and historical science, all thinkers of the past were considered limited

in their worldview, conservative in their understanding of history, divided them into materialists and idealists. In our time, this "stigma" should be removed from the good name of the great thinkers of the past.



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Our ancestor, thanks to his natural talent and penchant for scientific creativity, the ability to a new, rational vision of the world around him, left his contemporaries far behind. Beruni, according to Nizami Aruzi Samarkandi (XI century), was an outstanding personality, had a phenomenal the ability to guess and read not only other people's intentions, but also deeply understood various sciences.

Modern researchers, studying the multifaceted heritage of the thinker, call him an encyclopedist of his time. Meanwhile, the concept of "encyclopedist" in Arabic means "zufunun", which in the time of Beruni and in general in the Iranian-Turkic cultural space has a disapproving meaning (one who has a shallow, superficial knowledge of various sciences). So, Nizami Ganjavi reads: "Zifan bar zufunun dar chahon beh", that is, deep knowledge in one science is better than superficial knowledge about many.

It seems that the tracing of the concept of "encyclopedist" does not adequately characterize the significance of the scientific activity of such thinkers of the Iranian-Turkic world as Beruni, as well as Al-Farabi, Abu Bakr ar-Razi, Ibn Sino, Omar Khayyam, and others.

In relation to Beruni, it would be legitimate to say: "Khuchchat ul-hak" ("Proof of Truth"), as was customary in his time and up to the 19th century. Similar titles are "Sheikh ul-rai" ("Head of all sheikhs"), "Hakim" ("Sage"), "Khuchchat ul-Islom" ("Proof of Islam"), "Rais ul-shuaro" ("Head of all poets") and so on - were appropriated only to those who had natural talent. Such titles gave great motivation, and the person who possessed them was perceived as unique, a genius and was a respected person in society.

If we consider Beruni's views on history, we can formulate their general outline: it is not permissible to fragment and tear it into separate, unrelated parts. Thus, the scientist,

pointing to the ancient Persian and Jewish tradition, according to which the milestones of history begin with the enthronement of one or another shah (king) or the emergence of a new historical and religious event, noted that previous historical phenomena should not be forgotten.

History as integrity follows from the commonality of the existence of mankind itself. It cannot be derived from the history of one people, tribe or doctrine. It is necessary to investigate the past of the entire human race.

If in the 19th century some historians and philosophers believed that history does not teach anything, because, firstly, it is saturated with fiction, secondly, in one or another historical period it was distorted in the name of glorifying and asserting those in power, then Beruni put forward the idea of the cognitive and educational possibilities of history back in the 10th century (unless, of course, it was distorted and falsified for the sake of someone's interests).

Beruni did not seek to interpret history as a process of movement and change of productive forces and production relations, but he deeply understood this science as a continuous process of being in both spatial and temporal dimensions.

According to his theory, historical memory is an internal need of each community to determine its identity and place among other groups. Hence, Beruni has his own hypotheses about the origin of different peoples, which he builds not on mythological images, but on concrete, reliable facts. In his discussions about the events and personalities of the past, he constantly refers to the works of

authoritative authors, predecessors, in order to make them more convincing.

In this context, such historical works as "India", "Monuments of Past Generations" and "History of Khorezm", which has come down to us in fragments, require a new reading and understanding in our time. For they contain many ideas regarding the specifics of history and historical science, as an objective presentation and description of facts and events.

For example, the unique work "India" was written in the spirit of mutual understanding and communication between different cultures. It is known that Beruni accompanied Mahmud Gaznevi (XI century) - the conqueror and conqueror of India - and looked at India and its peoples as a learned humanist.

Jawaharlal Nehru, in his book The Discovery of India, quotes the words of Beruni: "There is no country like their country, there is no people like their people, there are no sovereigns like their sovereigns, there is no science like their science." Indeed, he saw in India a unique phenomenon of the spiritual culture of mankind, the cradle of civilization and the subject of deep study.

This can explain the fact that later many Orientalists and Indologists of the West and East highly appreciated the "India" of Beruni, the contribution of labor to the study of the ancient culture of this country and its identity.

It can be said without exaggeration that Beruni was the first to "discover" India to all mankind.

In the treatise "Monuments of Past Generations", the researcher creates

historical portraits of a number of famous personalities (among them are Zoroaster, Mani, Alexander the Great, Muqanna, Mansur al-Hallaj, Mazdak). It should be noted that he does this not in a descriptive or chronological way (as is customary in Muslim historical science), but focuses on the social and moral significance of their activities. The narrative is based on real facts, not on the stories of ordinary people that have been passed down from generation to generation.

It is known that in the medieval eastern squares, bazaars, mosques (especially Khorasan and Maverannakhr), stories about the events of the past years were one of the favorite entertainments, and historical awareness and education were considered an integral element of the spiritual wealth of folk storytellers. Naturally, the idea of entertaining and instructive historical events is firmly rooted not only in the minds of the masses, but also the creators of historical works.

Today, an unbiased study and understanding of the problems of the past, described in the vast heritage of Beruni, allow us to avoid idealization and falsification when covering the issues of the history of the spiritual culture of the peoples of Central Asia and at the same time contribute to understanding the unity of temporal and spatial connections, as well as the identity of the historical processes that took place in our region. in the distant past.

In conclusion, I would like to quote the wise words of Beruni: "Every new vision brings great joy to the mind and heart."



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