

THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN UZBEKISTAN (AS AN EXAMPLE ISLAM RELIGION)

Noila Obabakirovna Khaitbaeva

Teacher Of The Department Of «Theory Of Civil Society» Of Andizhan State University,
Andizhan Region, Republic Of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the processes of religious ceremonies and the revival of Islamic traditions in Uzbekistan, the growing attention to national values with the help of historical documents and scientific literature. Besides, in the research were described of Uzbek national values include customs, rituals, ceremonies and traditions that are different from other peoples of the world as well.

KEYWORDS:- Republic Of Uzbekistan, Islam, Religious Ceremonies, Spiritual Values, Denomination, Religious Organization, Constitution, Freedom Of Conscience.

INTRODUCTION

National independence was the age-old dream of the Uzbek people. Achieving the independence of Uzbekistan is the greatest victory, it is an important task to appreciate, strengthen and preserve it. The strength of any country, its independence, the inviolability of its borders depends on the fact that the citizens of that country are brought up with love for their country, have such noble qualities as willingness to sacrifice their lives in the

struggle for national independence. In fact that due to the independence of Uzbekistan, the focus on national values is growing. After all, national values are one of the spiritual foundations that strengthen the independence of our country. The national values of our people, inherited from centuries to centuries, have been formed in a long historical process. They were created by a Central Asian civilization whose past spans more than 3,000 years. Our national values are characterized by the peculiarities of this civilization, that is,

respect for the place of birth and the motherland, devotion to the memory of generations, respect for the elderly, courtesy, modesty, and so on. Our national values include customs, rituals, ceremonies and traditions that are different from other peoples of the world. As a result of gaining independence, radical changes have taken place in the socio-economic, spiritual and cultural spheres of the republic. These processes are still ongoing. It is known that our people have lived through the Soviet colonial period for more than 130 years. During this terrible period, many values and traditions of the Uzbek people were crushed and attacked by the Soviet government. In this regard, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov assessed the spiritual values and traditions of the Uzbek people as follows: Even in such times of injustice and violence, our country has produced true patriots who lived with the grief of the nation and the people [1.p.26]".

METHODS

In independent Uzbekistan, mutual

understanding and goodwill have been established between the heads of state bodies and religious organizations. On July 14, 1991, the Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations was adopted for the first time in the legal practice of Uzbekistan. After the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, freedom of conscience, the relationship between the state and religion were regulated on the basis of constitutional principles. On May 1, 1998, a new version of the Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations was adopted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

On March 27, 1992, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On declaring the first days of Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha as a day of rest" was signed. According to the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 1990 "On the Hajj of Muslims to Saudi Arabia", for the first time in the history of the people of Uzbekistan had the opportunity to perform Hajj and Umrah every year under the direct sponsorship of the government. During the years of independence, more than 32,000

Uzbeks have made the Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. Hundreds of mosques were returned to Muslims, and new ones were built. "Islam Nuri" newspaper is published. These events are not only a blessing for the believers, they are in fact a revival of the ancient image of our people - customs and traditions, values, the revival of the spirit of our ancestors.

Thanks to independence, religious values and religious beliefs have been restored in Uzbekistan. Our people value Islam, which has many spiritual advantages. We all know that our homeland has been inhabited by Islamic scholars who have made a huge contribution to the development of Islamic civilization. For example, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari is called "Al-Jami as-Sahih" (also known as "Saheeh Bukhari"), which is the second most important source in Islamic teachings after the Kuran. He enriched the religion of Islam by creating a collection of hadiths consisting of Our ancestors Imam Abu Mansur al-Moturudi, Sheikhulislam Burhaniddin al-Marghinani, Bahauddin Naqshband, Imam at-Termizi, Khoja Ahmad Yassavi are the creators of religious, moral and

legal wisdom that calls man to spiritual maturity.

During the short but glorious years of independence, a number of reforms have been carried out in the judicial sphere of our country. Of course, the laws that exist in every practice are primarily aimed at protecting individual freedoms and all the rights of citizens. During the years of independence, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" have been adopted, guaranteeing freedom of conscience for all citizens residing in the country. As stated in our main encyclopedia, "Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all. Everyone has the right to believe in any religion or not to believe in any religion. Forced assimilation of religious views is not allowed" [2. p.8]. The Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations also states that "citizens of Uzbekistan are equal before the law, regardless of their attitude to religion" [3.p.225]. These laws are in line with modern requirements and guarantee the right of citizens to practice their religion without

hindrance and to perform religious rites.

There are 287 states, more than 150 nations and peoples on earth, and they have different laws, traditions, and, of course, worldviews. Each state has its own basic law - the Constitution, based on the past, aspirations of its people. There are mainly written and unwritten forms of constitutions in the world [4. p.12].

While many states in their state constitutions focus on the basic principles of the state, some states focus on the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. Of course, this is a process that is based on their own worldview. Although the constitutions of other states do not differ from each other mainly in structure, they differ in content. The constitution of each state provides for special attention to economic, social, spiritual, cultural aspects, and the conditions of state structure and organization are in line with international standards. When we focus on the social aspects of the constitutions of the countries of the world, we see that special attention is paid to the issues of religious tolerance. It is true, but

it is no exaggeration to say that the extent to which these states, in their constitutions, treat religious freedom, one of the basic human rights and freedoms, in practice is one of the issues of concern to people today.

Because this is an issue that has been taken seriously by the United Nations, which protects human rights. If we look at the history of religion, we will see that at all times, the existing religions in the world have been subject to mutual contradictions, conflicts, differences. Nevertheless, it was during this period that members of other religions treated other religions, traditions, and values with respect. Today, based on this principle, all countries, along with their own religions, respect the traditions and values of other religions, nations. From the first years of independence, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan established relations with religious organizations, and for this purpose, on March 7, 1992, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. Representation of the interests of religious organizations in public policy is one of the

main tasks of this committee. The religious feelings and beliefs of about 140 nations and peoples living in our country are respected. During the years of independence, special attention has been paid to the development of Islam and other religions and sects. Along with Islam, there are many religions and sects in our country, such as Orthodox, Catholics, Baptists, Buddhists, Lutherans. Initially, there were 15 religious denominations in the country, but now there are 17. In addition, the necessary conditions are being created in the country for the introduction of freedom of conscience, religious ceremonies and traditions. For this purpose, new mosques and madrasas were built, and the old ones were repaired. Thanks to independence, the weekly "Islamic Light" began to be published. Because Islam has always led people to honesty and piety and prevented them from committing evil deeds.

On the basis of the decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic was established in order to make full use of the Islamic factor and its spiritual potential. It has

an International Islamic Research Institute and 10 madrasas. More than 1,000 students study there. In September 1993, the 675th anniversary of the birth of the famous Sheikh Bahauddin Naqshband was celebrated in Bukhara. On the occasion of the anniversary, the historical monuments associated with the name of Naqshband in Bukhara were restored, and a number of pamphlets dedicated to his work were published. On October 23, 1998, Samarkand celebrated the 1225th anniversary of the birth of the great thinker Imam al-Bukhari according to the Hijri-Lunar calendar. On the same day, a memorial complex to Imam al-Bukhari was unveiled in the village of Khartang. June 5, 2002 - An international scientific-theoretical conference on "Islam and the secular-enlightened state" opened at the Imam Bukhari Memorial Complex.

On November 16-17, 2000, the 910th anniversary of the birth of Burhaniddin al-Marghinani, one of the founders of Islamic law, was celebrated in Margilan, and the 1130th anniversary of the birth of Islamic scholar Imam Abu Mansur al-Moturudi was celebrated in Samarkand and memorial complexes were

opened in their memory (2000). Burhaniddin al-Marghinani's book "Hidoya" on Islamic law has been published. The 920th anniversary of Mahmud az-Zamakhshari, the 900th anniversary of Abduhaliq Gijduvani, the 850th anniversary of Najmiddin Kubro, the 600th anniversary of the birth of Khoja Ahrori Wali were also widely celebrated.

Tashkent Islamic University was established on April 7, 1999 with the aim of extensive study of Islamic teachings and philosophy, in-depth scientific study of the religious, historical and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, training of highly qualified theologians, lawyers and economists. 2007 - The Organization of the Islamic Conference on Education, Science and Culture - ISESCO (ISESCO) declares Tashkent the capital of Islamic culture in 2007, along with Tripoli (Libya), Fes (Morocco) and Dakar (Senegal). August 14-15, 2007 - Tashkent and Samarkand hosted an international conference on "Uzbekistan's contribution to the development of Islamic civilization", dedicated to the proclamation of Tashkent as the capital of Islamic culture in 2007, which was attended by

scholars from more than 30 countries.

In 2016, at the opening ceremony of the 43rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev proposed to establish a research center near the Imam Bukhari Memorial Complex. Later, the President got acquainted with the project and construction of this center several times. Its content even determined what color it was.

The center studies the invaluable scientific and spiritual heritage of Imam Bukhari and other thinkers, publishes scientific translations and comparative texts of their works, collects electronic copies of manuscripts stored in libraries and archives of the country and abroad, and delivers them to our people and the world community. Here are all the necessary conditions for the individual study of the rich heritage of our ancestors, the training of mature professionals. There is a museum on the first floor of the center. It reflects the life and scientific travels of Imam Bukhari. In the center of the museum there is an ancient manuscript copy of the book "Sahihi

Bukhari" [6].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev visited the complex after its creation and while getting acquainted with the museum, the President noted that this place will give visitors an idea and knowledge about Imam Bukhari. Another scientific center has appeared on the world map. This center will bring knowledge and prosperity to our country. It gives our youth knowledge and strength. Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that those who study and visit here receive great spirituality and enlightenment [5]. In the past period of 2018, the Center has taken systematic measures to study the heritage of our great scientists, to promote it, to establish cooperation with authoritative international centers.

CONCLUSION

A thorough study of our past heritage, the search for undiscovered aspects, the coverage of the pages of history on the basis of available sources has become a topical issue of our historiography. During the years of independence, the issues of coverage and

study of the history of our Motherland have been freed from partisanship, classism, and service to the ruling communist ideology. A number of scientific works, textbooks and textbooks have been created that cover historical events that have been distorted or unspoken for decades on the basis of the principles of objectivity, historicity and truthfulness. In short we can say, at present time there are more than 170 religious organizations in the country, where representatives of 130 nationalities and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan meet their religious needs. At the same time, more than 1,700 mosques, Christian churches and other religious centers were renovated and rebuilt. The religious feelings, traditions and customs of nations and peoples are respected. It is one of the main purposes of Uzbek people in some years.

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