

Specific Characteristics of Building a Civilized Civil Society in Uzbekistan

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Article Information

Received: May 14, 2023

Accepted: June 14, 2023

Published: July 15, 2023

Keywords: *Civilization, trade, production, agriculture, idea and ideology of independence.*

ABSTRACT

The general signs of civilization are the following: the emergence of cities, the emergence of states, trade, and the development of productive forces, the formation and stratification of class relations, writing, and the formation of money-commodity relations, behavior, morals, and others.

Civilizations can be divided into Eastern and Far Eastern civilizations, Christian and Muslim civilizations, regional and global civilizations. Eastern civilization has the following characteristics:

a) In the East, all secular, religious, and philosophical teachings promote a respectful attitude towards nature and patience; b) there is a strong spirit of tolerance, solidarity and harmony among people; c) national talent and traditions are respected; g) Special attention is given to treating adults and parents with respect.

The civilized approach to social development is based on viewing the development of each nation, country, and region as a unique and unrepeatable process. Uzbekistan developed in the bosom of Eastern civilization. As noted in historical sources, the gradual emergence of cities, the formation of religious and secular knowledge, and the first steps in the educational and spiritual sphere in Movarounnahr indicate the formation of a civilized life. The first cities in ancient Turan BC. It was founded in 2 thousand years and was different from the cities of other civilizations.

For example, cities in Central Asia were intended to function as religious-administrative centers rather than polis, i.e. cities of the city-state type.

One of the important signs of civilization is the emergence of states. Ancient Turanian states differ from Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, Greece, Iran and other slave states. The main reason for this was that the classical system of slavery was never fully established in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. Slaves were used for domestic work, livestock and military work and were never the main productive force. States were formed based on the desire to create large irrigation systems in Central Asia. As the philosopher R. Madirimov noted, "it should be taken into account that the civilizations that appeared in Central Asia were based on irrigated farming, and the establishment of

large irrigation systems was only a slave of the state."

In fact, the emergence of states in Uzbekistan is directly connected with the formation of management culture. The emergence of stratification in society is one of the main signs of civilization. In Uzbekistan, as in other places, there was national inequality and division of people into classes. Mainly seed farming has been preserved here for a long time. This is due to the inability of one family or group to maintain large irrigation systems, which led to the need to concentrate the power of clans or tribes. Also, the desire to feed cattle, pasture and protect oneself from others served as a factor in the consolidation of clan-tribal systems.

The history of civilization is closely related to writing, which is a means of storing and disseminating information. The earliest records appeared in Egypt and Mesopotamia. Also, there is some evidence that the inscriptions appeared in Uzbekistan. For example, S.P. Tolstov in his work "Ancient Khorezm" assumes that there were some records in Uzbekistan even before the rule of the Iranian Akhmenids. BC In the 5th-3rd centuries, Khorezm, Sugd, and Bactrian scripts appeared in Central Asia based on the Aramaic script and existed until the Arab conquests.

The civilizations that arose in Central Asia gained their uniqueness directly under the influence of a unique natural landscape (situation). One stratum was formed as a result of the mixing of the unique cultural values created by the farming Khorezms, Sughds, Bactrians, and powerful cattle-breeding Saks and Massagets. It is from this landscape that the originality of building a house, clothing, food, and customs was formed. The formation and development of such social and cultural life on the territory of Uzbekistan was the first step towards civil society as a result of the creation of the state. Because citizens have the opportunity to participate in the management of the state through their associations and doctrines.

The unity of different peoples and nationalities in Uzbekistan around a common idea and ideology of independence is of great importance and serves as an important factor in Uzbekistan's development towards world civilization. Harmonization and further improvement of the ideas of nationalism and universality preserves the uniqueness of culture belonging to certain peoples.

Universal values express such qualities as respect for man, love of life, duty, loyalty, respect for ancestors, patriotism, justice, enlightenment, peace, harmony, friendship, cooperation. At the same time, the main principles of culture and civilization require that in the process of the development of human society, the observance of laws as a value, and the rise of the literacy of all citizens in the field of knowledge of laws, are considered as factors of spiritual maturity and development of humanity. "From this point of view," says our President I.A. Karimov, "the development of a national action program in the field of human rights is of urgent importance." First of all, this program should include measures aimed at ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms by law enforcement and control bodies, forming a culture of human rights in society, and conducting public monitoring of compliance with laws related to other similar areas.

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