Attention to Islam in Uzbekistan

Murtozayev Matlubxon
Student of Samarkand State University

Abstract

This article discusses the reforms that have taken place in the religious sphere, as well as in many other areas, since the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Religion, arab, tolerance, scholar, academy, mosques, islam, Qur'an, Hadid, hajj, Bukhari.

Introduction

Religion is by its very nature a complex social phenomenon, a product of belief in the existence of supernatural forces. The term "religion" is derived from Arabic and means "belief" and Islam is one of them. Islam was formed in the Arabian peninsula in the 7th century. It began to enter our region in the 8th century. Islam entered Central Asia and became a major impetus for the development of science and culture. After the independence of Uzbekistan, religious harmony was ensured in the country. Religion is separated in the country. As the first President said "As long as the state respects the religious beliefs and rights of religious citizens, believers must have the same respect for the laws and policies of the state". Islam educational institutions are operating. From them:

- International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan (former Tashkent Islamic University),
- Tashkent Islamic Institute named after Imam Bukhari,
- Mir Arab High school,
- Kokaldash Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Tashkent
- Khoja Bukhari Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Kitab city
- Sayyid Muhyiddin Mahdum Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Andijan city
- "Hidoya" Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Namangan
- "Mir Arab" Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Bukhara
- Fakhriddin ar-Razi Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Urgench
- Muhammad al-Beruni Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Nukus
- Khadija Kubro Women's Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Tashkent
1. "Joybori Kalon" Women's Secondary Special Islamic Educational Institution, Bukhara

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan SH. M. Mirritated dated April 16, 2018 "One measures to radically improve the activities of religious enlighten ment" PF-5416, the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of Tashkent Islamic University and the Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan. Center of Islamic Civilization in Tashkent, School of Hadis Studies in Samarkand named after Imam Bukhari. In general, many reforms have been carried out in the religious sphere since Shavkat Mirziyoyev came to the presidency. In a short period of time, the Imam Bukhari International Research Center has fully established itself as an achievement of the reforms being...
implemented in the new Uzbekistan. The Center cooperates with 26 leading Islamic research centers and prestigious universities in Egypt, Turkey, Malaysia, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the United States, India, Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Imam Bukhari Center has organized 9 international conferences and more than 10 scientific seminars. More than 100 leading scholars, Islamic scholars, theologians and well known experts of the world were involved in these events, the issue of studying ancient manuscripts preserved in Uzbekistan, training of specialists, research on topical issues were discussed. In turn, the scientist of the Center have presented at 146 national and international conferences and seminars on is being translated into Uzbek. In a short time, a catalog of 535 works stored at the Center was prepared and published. Scientific and popular information is published in the media, including the Internet. The program "Lessons of Imam Bukhari" will be broadcast on the TV and radio channel "Uzbekistan " in cooperation with the media center "Ziyo". It highlights the essence of the hadis collected by Imam Bukhari, the importance of educating today's youth in morality and faith. So far, 121 such shows have been aired. We are pleased to note that the Imam Bukhari International Research Center and adjacent School of Hadis Studies, established in Samarkand today, have become a palace of pilgrimage for visitors to Uzbekistan, a new and blessed symbol of New Uzbekistan. The President of Bangladesh Muhammad Abdul Hamid said "The President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays special attention to the study and promotion of the scientific heritage of hadis scholars and great scholars who have made an invaluable contribution to the development of the holy religion of Islam ". Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Marzuki Yahya expressed his impressions: "I'm amazed by the changes that have taken place in your country, the creative work. You praise the Imam Bukhari International Research Center. We are also a similar center in Malaysia. We invited to establish". Muhammad Taqi Osmani of Pakistan, one of the leading scholars of the Hanafi school, said: "It is known that the President of Uzbekistan, who founded the Imam Bukhari International Research Center, loves science, scientists and the clergy. Samarkand will return its ancient intellectual light, Insha'Allah". In short, Uzbekistan has all the opportunities for believers. To perform the 5 daily prayers every day, believers can easily go to mosques and perform their prayers. It is also sacred to Muslims "Eid al-Adha and Ramadan" is widely celebrated in our country". The Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of June 2, 1990 " On the Hajj of Muslims to Saudi Arabia" opened a wide way for Muslims to perform Hajj and Umrah. During the years of independence, more than 32,000 people performed the holy Hajj. The Qur'an has been published 8 times in 1 million copies. Article 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" of April 30,1998 legally defined.

Today, more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups representatives of 16 religious denominations live in our country on an equal footing and in harmony. All necessary conditions have been created for them to be guaranteed their rights and freedoms, to receive an education, to acquire a profession and to adhere to their national and religious traditions and values.

In addition, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 provides for interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, development of security, stability and good neighbourliness around us, the international prestige of our country. This marked a new stage in the development of interethnic relations.

In accordance with the decision of the UN General Assembly, since 1997 November 16 has been celebrated annually around the world as "International Day for Tolerance". On this
occasion, the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan hosted an international online conference on "Issues of studying and promoting the historical values of Central Asian countries in ensuring religious tolerance.

History of "Mushafi Usman" in Tashkent and translations of the Qur'an. Mushaf was taken from Samarkand to St. Petersburg in 1865, returned to the Muslims in 1920 and brought to Tashkent in 1923.

Among the information related to the bringing of the Mushaf to Central Asia is the historical more reliable and credible information that Amir Temur sent an ancient copy of the Qur'an from Basra to Samarkand.

The Mushaf is the original copy of the Qur'an, which later spread throughout the Muslim world and was published thousand of times. Wherever the Qur'an published it is written on the first page that it corresponds to the text of the Usman Mushafi.

We now turn our attention to the exact details of the translations of the Qur'an. At present, it has been published twice in Uzbek (Alouddin Mansur's translations, T.:1992, Abdullaziz Mansur's translation, T.:2001) at the initiative of the Religious Board of Muslims of Uzbekistan, taking into account the views of the majority of readers.

The Qur'an has been translated into many languages around the world. Translate it into or European languages from the 11th century onwards, the translation into Russian began at the initiative of Peter I in the 18th century. 1790 the translation of M. N. Verovkin published in according to prominent Russian scholars. He was the source of A. S. Pushkin's famous work "Podrajaniya Koranu" (taboos on the Qur'an). The first Russian translation from Arabic by G. S. Sablukova L. You. Krachkovski translation into Russian a copy of which was published after his death(1963, 1986). There are also many manuscripts of Turkish translations of the Qur'an.

Conclusion

In short, religion is legally protected in Uzbekistan. Mosques are always open for Muslims to perform the 5 daily prayers flawlessly. There is no impediment to fasting in the month of Ramadan and performing Hajj. Citizens may or may not voluntarily believe in a religion. Education in religious educational institutions is voluntary.

References

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