

INNOVATIVE PARADIGM - IN PRISM ORIENTAL RENAISSANCE

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Abstract: The article discusses innovative changes in Uzbekistan in the prism of philosophical ideas of the scholars of the Medieval East. The ideas of the scientists, such as Farobi, Temur, Ibn Sino, Mirzo Ulughbek, on the implementation of democratization and the formation of an innovative mind are analysed on a philosophical basis. The author stresses the need to study the works of great thinkers as an effective tool for introducing innovations into social relations.

Keywords: innovation, oriental renaissance, philosophy, social transformation, state and society, innovation, change.

Modernization processes are accelerating due to the global developments in the world that is, the advent of the Internet, the formation of a single economic and cyber space. The acquisition of innovative technologies in all spheres of social and economic life, their application in practice and the creation of new directions is the result of globalization on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is a certain form of aspiration for improvement that emerged in the process of sustainable development. The improvement of a particular system is accomplished through these of its internal resources and capabilities. Relying on the scientific heritage of our great ancestors in the pursuit of innovation in Uzbekistan can have a positive effect

Among the scholars of the medieval East, Abu Nasr Farabi's views on state and society development have been in the focus of attention of the scientific community. The ideas of the philosopher on the introduction of innovations in the governance of state, and thus promoting livelihood, are of great importance. «At times, leaders are the hosts of the city being entrepreneurs in affairs belonging to the life of the dwellers of that city. They learn these instructions from past executives, but at the same time, the leader needs to reformulate the past patterns for the future, adjust the guidelines and, if necessary, change them depending on the circumstances of the life. In addition, the past that represents bad habits, should also be changed. Otherwise, no mitigation, change, or progress in life will be observed if the atmosphere of the past, meeting its requirements in the past, is kept." [1:189-191] Innovations introduced in government and public administration should serve to ensure the effectiveness of existing systems; they are supposed to be well-targeted to the well-being of the people as well. According to the philosopher's believe, it is evident that abandoning the principles that do not serve the development of society and introducing new forms of governance are important factors of social development.

From philosophical point of view, the period of social development of Uzbekistan, from independence up to 2016, was a period for maintenance of social relations, the foundations of the political system and the sustainable development of society. Whereas the essence of the transformation of social life, which began in 2016, has an innovative-paradigmatic feature. Socio-economic changes started being implemented based on world experience.

Abu Ali ibn Sina, whose scientific discoveries were several centuries before his time, is also considered the author of major scientific works in the field of philosophy. The unique ideas of the scientist on the role and significance of knowledge in human life and on applying the knowledge gained in social life are of particular importance. The philosopher thinks that the spiritual and moral world of human is formed gaining knowledge and during practical life ... At the same time, life cannot exist without knowledge, and knowledge is futile without practice. Only due to knowledge, human brings improve and become superior to other creatures. [2:355-356] Human beings cannot be perfect without knowledge, and only those who always seek knowledge are considered to achieve happiness. A careful study of the scientific heritage of Ibn Sino and its application in practice are also a form of innovation. The largest pharmaceutical companies in Asia, studying medicine-related works of physicians such as Ar-Razi and Ibn Sina, are producing biologically active additives basing on them, and thus are now becoming major business empires.

The great ruler Amir Temur's work can be viewed as a result of the implementation of science in public administration and in economic and political life. A completely new approach was required to establish a great kingdom and to release the people who had to endure the cruelty of Moghuls for a long time. The philosopher, Ibrahim Muminov, wrote this based on historical sources: "One of Temur's qualities was that he had consulted with

the learned men, scientists of the field and then made concrete decisions before resolving a matter." [3:22] Consistent implementation of state management, new approaches along with state-of-the-art approach, military art, and traditions existing in economic and social life, is one of the factors that led to the emergence of a great kingdom in the short term. In the socio-political relations, voluntarism and populism are always seen. It is clear that actions to gain only a personal reputation, with no scientific foundation can have a profound damage to society. That is why Amir Temur made every decision, discussing it thoroughly with the experts of the field, taking the views of the opposite side as well. The Legislative Portal of Uzbekistan is an extensive platform for listening to the views of leading specialists in their field.

Mirzo Ulughbek, a great astronomy scientist and Temurid, made a great contribution to the development of science in his time. History has proven that the scientific discoveries of the scholar far surpassed his time. That Mirzo Ulughbek widely used the achievements in science in state administration, and he introduced innovations in this process were mentioned in several works by him. At the same time, in evaluating historical processes, he focused on new approaches to governors` work. In the book "History of the Four Nation", Tuminahan said about the kingdom of Baysungurghur. After sitting on the throne of his father's government and wearing a bloody crown, he replaced the worldwide image and order. The voice and fame of his kingdom, his khanate reached all the countries of the world." [4:46-47]

The prism of the values and traditions in the essence of social consciousness does not require radical transformation of innovation. It is possible to make innovative changes by studying the creative works of great thinkers, emphasizing the importance of materialistic and other mechanisms of interest in young people. In the minds of young people, it is necessary to arouse pride in great ancestors, and seek their scientific heritage in everyday life. For instance, most of

the recipes created by Ibn Sina are important today in maintaining human health. It is a great contribution to the development of civil society institutions using the national experience and a thorough study of ideas on the development of civil society in Forobi's works. Studying the works of Mirzo Ulughbek on astronomy and promoting his scientific heritage can have a positive impact on the development of tourism.

The heritage of the scientists of the Oriental Renaissance is an important part of the social development of humanity. The fact that scientific works created by those encyclopaedic scholars are the focus of attention of the scientific community at the moment, the scientific heritage of our great scholars are addressed to, the creation of scientific centres, complexes, universities, secondary special vocational education institutions and schools related to the name of our ancestors in the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, promotes the historical foundations of innovative development.

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