

Badalov Bahromjon Olimjanovich

Andijan State University

Annotation: *this article touched upon the fact that the principle of "from the strategy of action — towards the strategy of development" is an urgent and most important step for the development of our society, the history of the development of legal culture and legal consciousness of citizens at this stage of development, and the universal recognition in the field of human rights.*

Keywords: *action strategy, Great Timurid Empire, Jadid movement, "Uzbek model" of progress.*

There is one popular saying in the Turkic peoples: "there is no single state, there is a single nation." Uzbekistan has gained the status of an independent state with great difficulty. It is no exaggeration to say that this was a universal event than that brought from the point of view of that era. Historically approaching our national statehood and looking back at our past, ignoring the fact that after the era of the Great Timurid Empire, the khanates made peace for a short period of time, the life of our people is in dependence all our lives, not knowing what peace is, and the battle for peace and justice-it passed in full swing. The conquest of the world, the world wars that condemned peoples to slavery, making the riches of another nation their own, led to terrible crises on Earth. The consequences of these wars were hunger, poverty, injustices that did not fit the human imagination. Our nation lived a little less than a hundred years in dependence on the Soviet Union, in slavery. The Soviet Union for its own benefit desperately tried to turn away from the identity, spirituality, values of one nation, to worship a person who was the ideology of that time. In the dream of building an independent homeland, the dreams of the representatives of the Jadid movement, intellectuals of that time of our nation, on the basis of a unanimous idea, a single opinion, were realized today. Doctor of historical sciences, professor Dilorom Alimova, leading researcher on the history of Uzbek statehood, various aspects of the history of Uzbekistan and Central Asia www.uzanalytics.com in an interview with the correspondent of the site, the following views of the jadids movement were mentioned: "...We know that the famous enlightener Ahmad Donish, poets Muqimi, Furqat, Hamza, Ubaydulla Ziyhi, Muhammad Bayani, Abay Kondonboev and scientist Chukan Valikhanov were Vassos supporters of the reform, who saw the exit from the dead end not only in enlightenment, but also in the unity of Turkic peoples. The jadids, who were far ahead of their predecessors and moved from the Enlightenment to politics, sprouted on this land.".. "...What did the jadids manage to do? People were able to make a kind of change in their minds. It was able to create a concept of community transformation, and the concept covered all issues. The new avant-garde laid the foundation for the literature of the jadids, a new drama. Launched the first theater in Turkestan. Created new forms of Education. They – perhaps in a small way, but-created a completely new culture." I believe that today's generation should not forget the bloody fate of our enlightened ancestors who fought for the freedom of the people, on the way to building a single homeland, a free and prosperous life. In the work of our Reverend President Shavkat Mirziyoyev entitled "We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people", we will continue reforms in the social sphere, the path of improving the level and quality of life of our people, based on the principle "not for reform, but primarily for Man", which fully justifies itself in life. That is, we strictly adhere to the principle of strong social policy, which is one of the five popular principles in the structure of the "Uzbek model" of progress"¹ – the words he stressed find confirmation of kunma kun, Ayma Kun, year . In our

¹ "We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people" 21-b Tashkent - 2017.

60	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 10 in October-2022 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

country today, fundamental changes in the development of all spheres, including the economy, the living conditions of citizens and the political and social life of our people are visible.

On the basis of the principle of "the people should serve our people, not government agencies," our state bodies should serve our people "in a solemn ceremony dedicated to the twenty-six anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, our state today encourages socio-economic, spiritual and educational life to serve for the prosperity of our country in every In order to protect the young people of our future from information attacks by the "mass culture", those who have disguised the religion built on the internet, as well as from various spiritual threats, social cooperation of the Youth Affairs Agency, civil society institutions, the media and official organizations is being effectively established today.

Conclusion: it should be noted that the highest goal was the establishment of a new Uzbekistan and the glorification of human dignity in this dear homeland. The implementation of the rapidly developing reforms in our country today is firmly recognized by the international community about the changes that are being carried out thinking about the future and the prosperity of our country. Based on democratic reforms, the new Uzbekistan is aimed at establishing a new Uzbekistan in sync with generally recognized norms in the field of human rights and freedoms.

List of used literature:

1. Буюк келажигимизнинг мард ва олийжаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурамыз”. – Тошкент, 2017 й.
2. Каримов И.А. Она юртимиз бахт-у иқболи ва буюк келажиги йўлида хизмат қилиш – энг олий саодатдир. Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2015 й.
3. Интернет маълумотлари.