



THE PEARL OF THE CENTRAL ASIA.UZBEKISTAN-THEN AND NOW

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Abstract: This essay will discuss about one of the most historical places in the Central Asia which is called Uzbekistan. It will also give some useful information about the great heritage of the country and its developing way and strategy since the past.

Keywords: heritage, density, residents, inhabitants, architectural monuments, craft workshops, currency, colonized, independent, impose, development.

Introductione

Have you heard about Uzbekistan, which is located in the heart of Central Asia? If you have not heard yet, It is high time you were informed about It. Uzbekistan is the country which owns the ancient history. If we would like to give some general information about it that it includes more than 32 million residents and the average population density is 59.4 people for 1sq.km. The total area of this country is 447,4 square kilometers. The currency unit is sum and and its state language is uzbek. Tashkent, which is recognized as "the city of breads", is the capital of the country.

Uzbekistan famous for architectural Today is its numerous monuments, spectacular panoramic views, incredible natural landscapes, magnificient palaces, outstanding cultural events, gastronomic delights, famous craft workshops, and great heritage recognized by the world. From the first visit, our country evokes extraordinary feelings that prompt us to come here repeatedly. Beyond with, many steps have being taken so as to ameliorate the country in every sphere such as in the field of education, sport, art, and medicine. Now the inhabitants of Uzbekistan can also competite with others. So what has leaded to these impacts and how has this country developed quickly?

There is a vivid perspective that Uzbekistan was colonized by the Sovet Union and It was one of the greatest obstacles for people to become independent and let their wings clap. Not all residents were able to study, even though they craved. Majority of people whose purpose was teaching and doing some good deeds were killed deliberately. For example, Abdulla Qodiriy, Cholpon, Usmon Nosir whose names were inscribed in the history. However, their efforts were not just wasted, in the year of 1991, The Republic of Uzbekistan gained its own independence and that day was the main key of a lot of opportunities for starting to develop. Since then, improvement in







education and social fields, not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. A brief look at what has changed over the past 32 years.

Education.From the initial day of independence, a new system on improving education was established so that many well-featured schools and universities were built.State commenced taking the age of youth into account and dividing them into right class forms step-by-step.Majority of Institutions that had existed during the Sovet Union era, which did not allow even a slight change in this field, were transferred into special universities and their programs altered to the needs of the students and the country. As a consequence of this more and more people have appeared to have a craving for studying a lot and distributing their contributions for the improvement of the country.

Additionally, after the Independence day of Uzbekistan, the State imposed the country's new development way and for many years It has been rising day by day through following this. And today It is very well-known for the whole world as "The new Uzbek model of the development".

It is fair to say that Uzbekistan is the motherland of successful and great scientists and involves cultural heritage. Realising that maintaining these precious works is our complete duty so the Independence has also created a unique chance in order to give more attention to our great heritage. All of historical monuments were refurbished, numerous mosques were built and the most crucial thing is that Islam religion started to be respected more and more. Today, any tourist cannot come back without visiting Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva. It is also the main sign of the surge in the field of tourism.

Conclusion

We, the young generations of Uzbekistan, are really proud of being a descendant of successful and great ancestors like Amir Temur, Ibn Sina, Navoiy, and Babur. In this developed country, there are enough chances to live better and being a well-known person in each sphere. No matter to what nationality we belong, we ought to pay our duties for our country.

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