

# THE PLACE OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF IMAM ISMAIL AL-BUKHARI IN CREATING THE THIRD RENAISSANCE OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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## **Abstract:**

This article analyzes the idea of the Third Renaissance, which occupies an important place in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan, and the importance of the scientific heritage of the great scholar Imam Ismail al-Bukhari in the process of its formation. The study scientifically highlights the scholar's contribution to the development of science, his role in the development of hadith science, and his influence on the formation of moral and spiritual values. It also substantiates the relevance of using Imam Bukhari's heritage in the process of educating the younger generation, developing scientific thinking, and strengthening national values in the conditions of New Uzbekistan. The article shows the need to rely on science, enlightenment, spirituality, and historical heritage in building the Third Renaissance.

**Keywords:** Renaissance, New Uzbekistan, Imam Bukhari, hadith science, scientific heritage, spiritual values, youth education, enlightenment, science.

## **Introduction**

Today, Uzbekistan is entering a new stage of development. The large-scale reforms being implemented in the country are aimed at modernizing all spheres of society, developing science and education, restoring national values, and improving human capital. In particular, the idea of the Third Renaissance, which has been put forward in recent years, is recognized as one of the important strategic directions of the country's development.

Looking back at history, the Central Asian region has experienced two major scientific and cultural renaissances. The First Renaissance fell on the 9th-12th centuries, during which great scientists such as Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino made a great contribution to the development of science. The Second Renaissance occurred during the Timurid period, and scientists such as Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, and Kamoliddin Behzod made a great contribution to scientific and cultural development.

Today, in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, the idea of building a Third Renaissance based on this historical heritage is being put forward. The scientific heritage of our great ancestors plays an important role in this process. In particular, the scientific heritage of the great hadith scholar Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, known as the sultan of the science of hadith, is an important source not only for religious, but also for spiritual, moral and scientific development.

Hadith science occupies a special place in the history of Islamic civilization. Hadiths are one of the main sources regulating the lives of Muslims and are the second most important source after the Quran. Therefore, the process of collecting, verifying and organizing hadiths required a scientific approach.

The services of the great hadith scholar Imam Ismail al-Bukhari in the development of the science of hadith are incomparable. He was born in 810 AD in the city of Bukhara and from a young age showed great interest in science. He traveled to many scientific centers of that time in order to study the science of hadith in depth. For example, he lived in Mecca, Medina, Baghdad, Damascus, Egypt and other cities and learned from hundreds of scholars. Imam Bukhari followed very strict scientific criteria in the process of collecting hadiths. When accepting hadiths, he carefully checked the reliability of the narrators, the continuity of the chain of hadith, and the reliability of the text. In this way, he developed the science of hadith based on scientific methodology [1].

The scholar's most famous work is Al-Jame' as-Sahih, which is recognized as one of the most reliable collections in the science of hadith. This work is considered one of the most important books in the Muslim world after the Quran. Imam Bukhari not only collected hadiths, but also scientifically analyzed, classified and organized them. This made a great contribution to the formation of the science of hadith as an independent scientific direction.

One of the most important aspects of Imam Bukhari's legacy is his ideas on human education. Hadiths serve the moral perfection of a person, his place in society and the development of human qualities. The scholar's works widely promote values such as honesty, justice, patience, the pursuit of knowledge, respect for parents, and humanity. These values are also relevant for today's society.

In the conditions of new Uzbekistan, one of the important tasks is to educate the younger generation in a spiritually sound manner. From this point of view, the legacy of Imam Bukhari serves as an important source in the education of youth. The hadiths attach great importance to acquiring knowledge. For example, there are many hadiths that acquiring knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim. This idea encourages young people to strive for science.

Today, studying national and religious heritage in the education system serves to strengthen the spiritual immunity of young people. Therefore, studying the legacy of Imam Bukhari is of great importance in the minds of young people in understanding national identity and strengthening spiritual values.

The idea of the Third Renaissance involves the development of society on the basis of science, innovation and enlightenment. This idea is based on historical experience and the legacy of our great ancestors.

History shows that any renaissance was associated with the development of science and enlightenment. During the First and Second Renaissance, the development of science was a key factor in the development of society.

Today, a new era of renaissance can be established through the development of science, innovation, and the education system. The scientific heritage of our great ancestors plays an important role in this process.

The legacy of Imam Bukhari promotes such qualities as scientific research, honesty, responsibility, and discipline. These qualities are the basic principles necessary for the development of science.

Today, great attention is paid to the study and promotion of the legacy of great scholars in Uzbekistan. In particular, scientific centers, research institutes, and educational institutions associated with the name of Imam Bukhari operate. International scientific conferences, research, and scientific projects are also being implemented to study the legacy of Imam Bukhari. This allows for a deeper study of the scholar's scientific heritage. By promoting the legacy of Imam Bukhari among young people, it is possible to interest them in science and educate them as spiritually mature individuals. This is of great importance in the process of establishing the Third Renaissance [5].

In conclusion, the scientific legacy of Imam Ismail al-Bukhari is of great importance not only in religious terms, but also in scientific, spiritual and moral terms. The scholar's contribution to the development of the science of hadith, his scientific methodology and spiritual ideas remain relevant today.

In the context of new Uzbekistan, it is important to rely on the scientific heritage of our great ancestors in the process of establishing the Third Renaissance. The legacy of Imam Bukhari encourages the younger generation to strive for science, contribute to spiritual perfection and the development of society.

Therefore, studying the scientific heritage of Imam Bukhari, widely introducing it into the educational system, and promoting it among young people is an important factor in building the Third Renaissance.

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