



IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN – THE FOUNDATION OF THE THIRD RENAISSANCE

Bozorboyeva Marjona Jumaboyevna

Student of the Programme “Philology and Languages Teaching (English)”

Tashkent University of Humanities

Abstract

In this article, the idea that the most important priority for the development of the new Uzbekistan is to improve the quality of education and to raise a generation with intellectual potential, as well as the importance of the "Foundation of the Third Renaissance" for our country and its development, are discussed. The idea of its creation is directly linked to and illuminated by thoughts on the fundamental reform of the science and education system.

Keywords: Third Renaissance, New Uzbekistan, quality of education, technological development, human capital, innovation, digitization, pedagogical mastery, the direct and close interconnection of education and technology.

Introduction

As we all know, today all spheres of life in the new Uzbekistan have become a field for profound reforms. In this process, it is impossible not to speak with enthusiasm about the changes in the education system, which is the foundation of the social sphere.

The fact that the reforms being implemented are starting with the field of preschool education and care first and foremost reflects the fact that the preschool education system, which is the most fundamental link in children's upbringing during the globalization process, has an unparalleled place and importance in the life of our society.



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy***

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 2, Issue 5, May, 2026

Website: usajournals.org

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.***

Additionally, new, modern kindergartens are being built today, from our major cities to remote districts, villages, and hamlets. The fact that in a short period of four years, the number of kindergartens in our republic has tripled, and the coverage rate for preschool-aged children has risen from 28 percent to 54 percent, is the result of such practical measures.¹

Of course, the main part of the reforms being implemented in the education sector is the reform of the higher education system.

In particular, the Concept for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan's Higher Education System through 2030 serves as a prelude to new reforms in this area.

This document aims to accelerate intellectual development, prepare competitive personnel, tasks such as accelerating intellectual development, preparing competitive personnel, , and developing the integration of science, education, and production for the effective organization of scientific and innovative activities and the strengthening of international cooperation were adopted as the basis. The content of the Concept reflects the priority directions for reforming our country's higher education system. It outlines expanding access to higher education institutions and improving its quality, implementing digital technologies and educational platforms, engaging young people in scientific activities, and forming innovative structures, commercialization of scientific research results, achieving international recognition, and many other specific directions are outlined. All of these serve to elevate the educational process to a new qualitative level.

When discussing the field of education, we must certainly not leave technology out of the picture. Therefore, the close connection between education and technology is one of the main pillars of the modern education system, serving to make the learning process effective, engaging, and accessible to all. This connection takes traditional teaching methods to a new level, ensuring personalized learning.

Key aspects of the close relationship between education and technology:

¹ The indicators are presented based on official statistical data published by the Ministry of Preschool Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation.



Visualization and Clarity in Education: Verbal teaching methods are enriched with live demonstrations and visual aids through technology. This helps students better understand the subject matter and retain information for longer.

Personalized Learning: Modern technologies (adaptive learning systems) analyze a student's level of mastery and provide them with customized content.²

Educational Accessibility: Online learning platforms enable remote education, reducing the gap between urban and rural education.

Interactivity and Engagement: Video lessons, simulations, and gamified learning environments increase students' interest in the subject.

Pedagogical Technologies: The educational process consists of the interdependent act of teaching and learning, where new methods of organizing the learning process are applied.

The subject of technology not only teaches technical tools but also, in close connection with other subjects (mathematics, physics, art), develops practical skills in students.

Overall, the harmony between education and technology is a key factor in nurturing a well-rounded individual and preparing personnel who meet the demands of the modern era.

Today, living in an era of educational development and continuous technological evolution, we must first understand the history of education, that is, the Renaissance. So, what is the concept of the Renaissance, and how did it emerge? The Renaissance (Reawakening) is a period in human history that signifies the revival and elevation of culture, science, and art to a new stage after a period of decline. Its significance lies in the fact that it was during this period that human intellect and individual freedom were elevated to the highest values, which served as a solid foundation for modern civilization and technological progress.³

Three main waves of the Renaissance are distinguished in history:

² Adaptive learning systems are AI-based educational systems that adapt to each student's level of knowledge and needs.

³ The term "Renaissance" is derived from the French word "renaissance," meaning "rebirth" or "awakening."



1. The First Renaissance (Islamic Golden Age)

Period: 9th–12th centuries.

Region: Central Asia and the Near East (the Islamic world).

Essence: The achievements of Greek science were assimilated and enriched. Mathematics (algorithm), astronomy, medicine, and philosophy developed to an unprecedented degree.

Key Figures: Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Al-Farghani.⁴

2. Second Renaissance (Timurid Renaissance)

Period: Late 14th – early 16th century.

Region: Transoxiana and Khorasan (the state of Amir Timur and the Timurids).

Nature: The traditions of the First Renaissance were continued. Architecture, visual arts (miniature painting), literature, and the exact sciences (astronomy) flourished. Samarkand and Herat became major centers of learning in the world.

Key figures: Mirzo Ulug'bek, Alisher Navoi, Kamoliddin Behzad, Giyosiddin Jamshid Kashi.⁵

3. The Western Renaissance (European Renaissance)

Period: 14th–16th centuries.

Region: Italy (later all of Europe).

Essence: The idea of humanism came to the forefront. Realism emerged in art, and science-based research began. The printing press was invented, and the Great Geographical Discoveries were made⁶.

Key figures: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Nicolaus Copernicus, William Shakespeare.⁷

The Third Renaissance, currently being laid in Uzbekistan, is not just a slogan but a strategic goal aimed at a fundamental renewal of the country's intellectual

⁴ Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (c. 783–850) – the founder of algebra, author of the work "Al-Jabr wa-l-Muqabala".

⁵ Mirzo Ulug'bek (1394–1449) – founder of the Samarkand observatory, a famous astronomer and mathematician.

⁶ Alisher Navoi (1441–1501) – founder of Uzbek classical literature and literary language, a great thinker and poet, and a statesman.

⁷ Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) – painter, inventor, and scientist, a brilliant embodiment of the ideas of Renaissance humanism.



*Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy*

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 2, Issue 5, May, 2026

Website: usajournals.org

*This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.*

and economic potential⁸. Unlike the first two Renaissances, the Modern Foundation of the Third Renaissance is based on digital technologies and human capital. Its main pillars are:

Legal and Political Will: Strategic reforms and the "For Human Dignity" principle.

Intellectual Property: Supporting innovations, startups, and scientific research.

Digitization: The widespread implementation of artificial intelligence and IT technologies in the economy and governance.

Spiritual Revival: Realizing national identity while integrating into world culture.

The main significance of this era is to bring Uzbekistan into the ranks of the world's developed countries. The most important link in building the foundation for the Third Renaissance is quality education. After all, a new era is created not by buildings or techniques, but by people who think in new ways.

Conclusion:

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized, we are setting the Third Renaissance as a strategic task and elevating it to the level of a national idea" [Mirziyoyev S.M. Strategy of the New Uzbekistan, 2021].

Continuous Education Chain: In the system from kindergarten to higher education, it is necessary to develop creative and critical thinking, not memorization. If the quality of education does not improve, the foundation of the Renaissance will remain weak.

The Third Renaissance is the victory of an educated generation of young people. By improving the quality of education, we will not only be worthy of our ancestors, but we will also leave a strong, competitive, and enlightened state for future generations. Therefore, education is the foundation, the goal, and the result of the Third Renaissance.

⁸ Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543) – a Polish astronomer who scientifically established the heliocentric worldview.



***Modern American Journal of Linguistics,
Education, and Pedagogy***

ISSN (E): 3067-7874

Volume 2, Issue 5, May, 2026

Website: usajournals.org

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.***

REFERENCES

1. "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy. Decree PF-158 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023. - Clear target indicators for education reforms.
2. Ibrohimov A., Sultonov X., Jo'rayev N. "Vatan tuyg'usi" (A Sense of Homeland). – Tashkent: "Ma'naviyat", 2020. - Analysis of the concepts of national identity and Renaissance.
3. "Xalq ta'limi" (People's Education) scientific-methodical journal. - Methodological foundations for improving the quality of education.
4. Yo'ldoshev J.G'. "New Pedagogical Technologies: Directions, Problems, Solutions". – Tashkent: "O'qituvchi", 2019.