

NAVRUZ

Navruz is a holiday celebrated in many countries throughout the region from East Asia to Asia Minor. It is celebrated by all Turkic and Persian Muslim nations. Navruz has long been celebrated as a holiday before the appearance of the Muslim religion. Its celebration began everywhere on the same day and lasted for a week or so, depending on the country. The history of Navruz has also been studied by researchers and scholars of our country. The Navruz nomination was included in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2009 by seven countries (Uzbekistan, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, India, Kyrgyzstan), in

view of the fact that some of the countries celebrating Navruz become Parties to the Convention in 2016, the nomination was re-introduced into the list on behalf of 12 state-parties.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 1992, Navruz was proclaimed a national holiday in Uzbekistan. Over the past period, Navruz has become one of the most popular and sacred holidays of our people. It is a widely celebrated holiday in every family, mahalla and guzar, district and city, region and country. Navruz is not so prevalent in any other country. We all know that Navruz







celebrations will turn into celebrations and festivals of real folklore. Traditionally prepared meals are sumalak, halim, green somsa and sweets.

In 2010, the United Nations declared March 21 as the International Day of Navruz. It can now be celebrated in all countries of the world. Most importantly, all peoples of the world know that there is such a holiday.

The most important features of Navruz are:

- Determining the date of the new year by the solar calendar;
- Preparing for the day and carrying out large-scale beautification works;

- Visiting old people and people in need of social protection;
- Forgetting hostility among people;
- Uniting people;
- Making special dishes and sharing the food with the majority;
- Conducting various street festivities with the folk art samples and folklore performances.

The unique miracle of our people Navruz holiday is one of the ancient traditions that is being transmitted from our ancestors.

There are certain natural and scientific basis of celebration of holiday Navruz in spring, in vernal equinox, at the time of changing of seasons and awakening of the nature.



According to Abu Rayhan Beruni, when the entire season comes to its end, from the falling of first drops of spring rain until the blossoming of flower, from the blossoming of trees until the bearing of fruits, from the lusts of animals until appearance of generation and the from the sprouting of the plant until its' perfection. That is why the origin and creation of the Navruz has been proven. " In the Navruz day World has embodied the renewal of nature and society, renewing and improving over the centuries, gaining momentum from every aspect of our nation's worldview and artistic thought.

The petroglyphs of Saymalitosh indicate that in the end of the III millennium BC

there was a "dehkan calendar", which was highly developed in the Fergana valley in the first half of the II millennium, based on the cultivated irrigated agriculture and solar movement. This region served as a sacred place for conducting a number of agrarian rituals, sacrificial rituals, and keeping track of the time for the rich harvest of the Fergana peasantry. Therefore, before the festivities of the festoon and the early spring sowing of seeds for the first time, the peasants came to Saymalitosh and conducted rituals carrying the idea of blessing. The rock paintings, similar to the "riding" described above, were painted at such ceremonies. According to this, holiday of Navruz is appeared three or four thousand years ago on the basis of the spring traditions of our ancestors related to the culture of the cultivation of the land lived at the end of the II century BC and beginning of the I century BC.

Thus, Navruz is a nationwide holiday that appeared three and a half thousand–four thousand years ago, based on spring customs of ancient peasants living in Central Asia on the basis of traditions of worship to water, fire, the earth and the sun worship. This holiday teaches us to love the land, appreciate labor, enjoy the miracles of the sun, believe in the immortality of life. Navruz is a day of happiness that will start in the old year, when the farmer will lay bare seeds with the hope and spread shepherd sheep and lambs to green pastures. On this day the good will be celebrated.