

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CREATIVE INTELLECTUALS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE TO THE FIELD OF EDUCATION IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Since ancient times, all fields of science, especially astronomy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, architecture, mineralogy, philosophy, music, linguistics, and literature have been developed in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. Nowadays, scientists of Uzbekistan have enriched the scientific heritage created by their ancestors.

Scientists of Uzbekistan made a worthy contribution to world science and culture with their national works and discoveries. In our republic, branches of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Academy of State and Society Building, Academy of Banking and Finance, FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan were opened in Nukus and Samarkand.

Scientific-research works are carried out in scientific-research institutes, scientific production associations, scientific centers, as well as universities and other higher educational institutions operating in various sectors of the national economy.

Scientific personnel are trained both in the system of the Academy of Sciences, in higher educational institutions, and in the system of public education. More than 600 doctors of science and almost 6,000 candidates of science are engaged in teaching and scientific activities in educational institutions of higher and secondary special education system alone.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to science in the country. Scientific research institutes lagging behind the ever-increasing demands of the national economy and cultural life were abolished. New institutes were opened that required marriage. By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of our Republic on April 3, 1995, the new Statute of the FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 8, 1992 and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding its implementation "On measures to support the development of science by the state and innovation activities" became of great importance in the development of science in the country. Special attention was paid to sending republican scientists to foreign countries for training. In order to promote and distribute scientific solutions in the domestic and foreign markets, the republican scientific development innovation commercial center was established.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the position of the FA increased due to the establishment of the High Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic.

The achievements of Uzbek scientists in the field of science and technology began to be recognized not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world community, and many of our scientists received awards from our state and were elected full and honorary members of academies of foreign countries. The Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan established gold medals named after al-Khorazmi and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. In 1993, academician of

the FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan HF Fazilov became the first owner of the Golden Medal named after al-Khorazmi for his great achievements in the natural and technical sphere.

The Gold Medal named after Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was awarded to UI Karimov, doctor of philology, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for his great achievements in the field of social and humanitarian sciences this year.

In October 1992, IH Hamrobojev, doctor of geology and mineralogy, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, became the first recipient of the Golden Medal named after Habib Abdullayev for his achievements in the field of geology and geophysics. He was elected a member of the editorial board of the international scientific journal "Global tectonics and metallogeny" published in the USA.

"Who is really who in science and technology?", which contains basic information about the lives and scientific activities of the greatest scientists who made a worthy contribution to the development of world science and technology. PQ Habibullayev was introduced. The Uzbek scientist received this honor because he worked out the big problems of thermal physics of hard and soft bodies, physical and technical problems of energy.

In the years of independence (1996), major scientists are actively working in about 40 scientific centers and research laboratories of the FA. Scientists of FA institutes of the Republic of Uzbekistan are expanding scientific relations in cooperation with scientists of foreign countries. As a result, in December 1992, Doctor of Technical Sciences G. G. Umarov became a member of the International Academy of Cosmonautics named after KESiolkovsky. He is the first Uzbek scientist to be a member of this International Academy. Also, Uzbekistan's MS Bulatov, SM Sutyagin, II Notkin became a member of the Jordanian Academy of Islamic Sciences in 1993, MS Salahiddinov became a full member of the UNESCO International Academy of Information, Khudoyor Olloyorov in October 1994, Azamat Shamsiyev in February 1995, New York Honorary Membership of the FA, In October 1997, ZS Salimov, AA Azamkhozhayev became full members of the International Academy of Ecology and Life Safety, U. Tajikhonov and 3. Zaripov became members of the International Academy of Natural and Social Sciences, and Academician E. Yusupov became a full member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences. were elected as members. The Institute of American Biography awarded Omonulla Faizullayev, one of the leading scientists of Uzbekistan, the title "Man of 2001" based on his contribution to the development of world science and culture, and elected him a member of the Council of Advisors of this institute. These are clear examples of international recognition of Uzbek science. Zaripovs were elected members of the International Academy of Natural and Social Sciences, and academician E. Yusupov was elected a full member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences. The Institute of American Biography awarded Omonulla Faizullayev, one of the leading scientists of Uzbekistan, the title "Man of 2001" based on his contribution to the development of world science and culture, and elected him a member of the Council of Advisors of this Institute. These are clear examples of international recognition of Uzbek science. Zaripovs were elected members of the International Academy of Natural and Social Sciences, and academician E. Yusupov was elected a full member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences. The Institute of American Biography awarded Omonulla Faizullayev, one of the leading scientists of Uzbekistan, the title "Man of 2001" based on his contribution to the development of world science and culture, and elected him a member of the Council of Advisors of this institute. These

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As our president said, in the 21st century, not a country with weapons and an army, but a country with strong experts in various fields is a powerful country. Because every nation is great with its famous children who have achieved great achievements in the field of science.

In the years of independence, along with socio-political and economic restructuring, radical changes took place in the field of culture. First of all, this is clearly visible in the fields of theater art, national music, architecture, and literature. The creative activity of cultural specialists, their provision of material and technical equipment, modern buildings was under the direct care of the head of state Islam Karimov. The allocation of 12 billion 703 million soums from the state budget of 2001 for the development of cultural and art institutions (this figure was 9 billion 463 million soums in 2000) is proof of our opinion.

In the first years of independence, new theater groups were established in the republic. In 1991-1994, new theaters were launched in a number of regional centers. "Turkiston" palace, which started working in Tashkent in August 1993, became not only a bright example of architecture, but also a place where stage groups and famous artists perform. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov made a speech at the opening ceremony of the "Turkestan" Palace and said, "We intend to hold traditional conventions and art festivals of our people, as well as the peoples of the world, the peoples of Central Asia, in this palace. Inshoolo, it will become a fortress of friendship and solidarity of nations and peoples.

On March 26, 1998, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov "On the development of the theater art of Uzbekistan" was announced. In accordance with this decree, to study, enrich and promote the centuries-old traditions of the performing arts of Uzbekistan, to develop the theater art in all aspects, to further strengthen its material and technical base, to strengthen the spiritual and "Uzbekteatr" creative-production association was established in order to ensure the active participation of theater personalities in the implementation of political reforms.

In the repertoire of theaters in the second half of the 90s, historical plays took a large place. In 1996, 10 new performances were staged in connection with the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur. In connection with the "Navroz-97" theater festival, 14 plays representing the character of Sohirqiron were presented. In 1998, plays dedicated to the anniversaries of al-Farghani and al-Bukhari were created.

Performances showing the rich history of our country were staged not only in the leading theaters of Tashkent, but also on the theater stages of all regions. In 1995-1997, 313 new plays were staged by republican theaters.

"Uzbeknavo" tour-concert association was established in order to develop the art of music and dance in Uzbekistan. Issues of state support for the development of the art of music and dance were envisaged in it. Training of qualified specialists for all fields of art, cultural and educational institutions has always been in the center of attention of the President of the Republic. Cultural educational institutions of the Soviet era were reorganized and many new educational institutions were established. At the end of the 90s, 27 special educational

institutions were operating in the country. One of them is a higher educational institution, 20 secondary special education institutions, 2 boarding schools.

In the years of independence, new pages were opened in the development of Uzbek literature and literary studies. The works of nationalist writers and enlighteners such as Cholpon, Otajon Hashim, Vadud Mahmud, and Munavvar Qori, whose works were unfairly assessed as nationalistic, were objectively studied, their works were published, and took their place on theater stages. .

The true essence of the activities of enlighteners, their place in literary, cultural and political life began to be shown. The lives and works of great poets and thinkers, who were labeled as representatives of religious and court literature in the past, were studied and their works were returned to the people.

For the honor of independence, the holy Quran and hadiths were published. Literature and many other published works show the great life-giving power of the idea and ideology of national independence.

The whole nation is proud of the creative work of the heroes of the literature of the independence period, Said Ahmad, Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vahidov, the national poets of Uzbekistan Muhammad Yusuf, Habib Sadullayev.

The works of Azod Sharafiddinov, Begali Kasimov, Naim Karimov, Erkin Karimov, Ahmad Aliyev, Najmiddin Komilov occupy a special place in solving the important tasks facing Uzbek literary studies in the period of national independence. T. Malik's novels, O. Matjon, O. Hajiyeva, H. Sultanov, A. Suyun, Y. Eshbek, H. Dostmuhammad, Sh. Artistically perfect, ideologically mature works of poets and writers like Salimova made a great contribution to Uzbek national independence literature.

During the years of independence, there were drastic changes in the work of cultural and educational institutions. In 1997, the number of these institutions was 9,442, of which 60 are museums, 2,657 are clubs, and 6,725 are libraries. During the years of independence, these institutions became centers of cultural and educational education among the population.

Libraries are one of the institutions that organize cultural and educational work among the population, their number was 6723 in 1996. The total number of readers in libraries is 6 million. 211 people, of which 4 mln. 425 thousand were in rural districts. 65 percent of the library staff are professionals with higher and secondary education.

Museums play a special role in realizing the identity of our nation, restoring our national and historical values. From this point of view, the Decree of President IAKarimov of January 12, 1998 "On the radical improvement and improvement of the activities of museums" fulfills the role of a program in the development of museums.

During the years of independence, the attention to museums in our republic is increasing. The State Museum of the History of the Timurids, the "Amir Temur Museum" in Shakhrisabz, the "History Museum" in Termiz, the "State Art Museum" in Nukus, the construction of the "Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan" , the re-equipment of the "Museum of Applied Folk Art" is proof of this. Currently, there are 81 state-owned museums, of which 15 are history museums, 23 local history museums, 10 art museums, 20 memorial institutions, 8 literature museums, and 4 medical museums.

Also, 510 museums in the cities and districts of the country display the rich historical and cultural treasures of our people and contribute to the spiritual and educational education of our people and the young generation.

At the beginning of 2000, a total of 1,350,000 exhibits are stored in the museums under the control of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and they were visited by 1,655,400 people in the past period.

Buildings combining Eastern and Western architecture are rising in the capital and regional centers of our country, adding beauty to our cities.

A clear example of this is the construction of the National Bank, hotel buildings, and cultural and recreational parks. In sculpture, applied decorative arts, visual arts, dance, and film arts, mature works have been created and are being created by combining traditional and modern methods.

In conclusion, during the short years of independence, Uzbekistan, along with its economic and social achievements, has increased its attention to ideological, spiritual and cultural affairs, raising its prestige and reputation among the developed countries of the world. on the network.

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