

Science and Culture in Sharof Rashidov's Period

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Abstract: This article examines the socio-cultural reforms implemented in Uzbekistan during Sharof Rashidov's era, focusing on the development of science, education, literature, and the arts, along with their achievements and shortcomings. The establishment of new pedagogical institutes, increased funding for scientific research, and the rise of Uzbek literature and arts under Rashidov's leadership are highlighted. Additionally, the article discusses the challenges in quality and the impact of administrative control on these sectors, providing a balanced view of Rashidov's contributions and the complexities of the period.

Keywords: Literary critic, art, education, cinema, music, qualified specialist, teacher, science.

The period of Uzbekistan's history, when Sharaf Rashidov was the leader, is rich in contradictions and complexities. Therefore, studying Sh.Rashidov's era and objectively assessing it is considered a difficult task for historians, politicians and literary scholars. In this period, Sh.Rashidov's political activity has a significant contribution to the development of agriculture, economy, education, science, culture and art in the country. This is a natural situation, the period of Sh.Rashidov's leadership is, in a general sense, the history of the Uzbek people until independence in the 20th century. This history is actually the history of the struggle between nationalism and Bolshevik internationalism, between Islamic traditions and communist ideology. This struggle was a struggle that continued throughout the 20th century, covering all aspects of literature and art, science and education, national consciousness and belief, daily life and customs, and social life in general. The greatest result of this struggle was the preservation of the Uzbek people and their national pride. There is no doubt that Sh. Rashidov was at the front line of this struggle and "we can say with confidence that Sharaf Rashidov was one of the figures who deserved the foundation of independence." [1, 89. b]

Uzbek leader Sh.Rashidov, who deeply understood this issue, took the issue of providing schools with the new generation of teaching staff as a first-class political issue. At the beginning of 1969-70, new pedagogical institutes were opened in Samarkand, Nukus, Angren, Jizzakh, Navoi and other cities. The admission quotas of students to these pedagogical higher education institutions have also been increased. For example, in 1977, 12,675 students were admitted to pedagogic universities, and by 1980, their number had increased to 14,315. In the pedagogical institutes of the republic, new specialists were formed. In 1983, 78,655 students were educated in Uzbekistan's pedagogical universities. [3, S. 159].

In general, 284 new educational institutions were established in the republic in 1975-1982. During this period, a total of 780,000 skilled workers were trained in the vocational and technical education system. This is 60 thousand people more than in the previous 35 years. [5, S. 32].

Based on the interests of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the development of science. Funds allocated to scientific research from the budget have been increased. If 30.1 million rubles were allocated in 1970, this figure was 50.3 million rubles by 1980, and 54.7 million rubles in 1985. Only in 1960, the number of scientific employees was 10,329 scientists of various sciences, in 1970 their number increased to 25,244, in 1980 to 35,288, and in 1985 to 38,099. That is, the number of scientific employees increased 3.5 times during the quarter century that Sh.Rashidov became the head of the republic. New scientific institutions were established within the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. In 1970, 90 research institutes were operating, and by 1989, their number was 119. [6, S. 159-188].

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Sharof Rashidov paid great attention to the material and spiritual support of writers and poets, artists and scientists of Uzbekistan. On his initiative, in 1964, the State Prizes of the Uzbek SSR named after Khamza were established to recognize the best works in the field of literature, art and architecture, and in 1967, in the field of science and technology, named after Beruni, and many scientists were honored with these prizes. However, since the 1970s, the general crisis in Soviet society did not fail to affect the spiritual spheres as well. For example, the increase in number in education and science did not come without affecting the quality. Moreover, there was little demand for specialists who graduated from higher education institutions in the production-based economy that did not require high qualifications and knowledge. The implemented reforms did not achieve the desired result in the conditions of administrative dominance. Also, since the 1970s, the policy of Russification of the language has intensified in the republic. But at that time it was accepted as a "legitimate process in the formation of a single Soviet nation." [7, 28. b]. The achievements of Uzbek culture during this period made it one of the leading national cultures of the union. Uzbek writers and poets

Mirmukhsin, Askad Mukhtar, Said Akhmad, Shukrullo, Odil Yakubov, Pirimkul K.odirov, Erkin Vokhidov, Abdulla Oripov and others are well-known in the Union, and many of their works have been translated abroad. In 1959, when Sh. Rashidov was elected as the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, a new era began in the development of all Uzbek art. In this period, the films "Maftuningman" directed by Yuldosh Azamov, "Maftuningman" directed by Shukhrat Abbasov, "Mahallada duv-duv gap" (1960), and "You are an orphan" (1963) became very popular. 23 million tickets were sold for the movie "You are not an orphan".

In general, during those years, the fight for the first place among national film studios was between "Uzbekfilm" and "Gurziyafilm". At the end of the 1960s, 29 million 700 thousand people watched the detective film "Durangsiz Uyin" by "Gurziyafilm", "Let the 26th Don't Shoot!" filmed by "Uzbekfilm". 32 million 900 thousand people watched the film. In 1980, film director Latif Fayziev and Indian director Umesh Mekhri made the film "Alibobo and the Kirk Karokchi" in the "Uzbekfilm" film studio. It was the most profitable film in the history of Uzbek cinema, it was watched by 52 million 800 thousand people. [8, 149. b]. From the late 1960s to the early 1980s, Uzbekfilm became the leading film studio in terms of revenue. During this period, the art of puppetry also developed rapidly. In the 1960s, along with the traditional art of puppetry, pop puppetry also developed rapidly. Young performers such as Botir Zokirov, Eson Kandov, Luiza Zokirova, Elmira Urozboeva entered this new direction of Kushikchilik. Botir Zakirov made Uzbek pop art famous to the world. In 1957, at the international festival of students in Moscow, the song "Uzbekistan - my country" performed by Botir Zokirov and his sister Luiza Zokirova was awarded with a high award. [9, 28-29. b]. In 1960, Botir Zakirov was twice welcomed on the stage of the "Olympia" theater in Paris, where the most famous stars of the world are honored to sing. Sharof Rashidov, not only as a political leader, but also as a writer and poet, tried to shed light on the problems of his time. In this regard, the well-known scientist Gaybulla Salomov wrote: "Sharof Rashidov is not just another writer. Whether he likes it or not, he was a politician in literature and a writer in politics. His novels "Goliblar", "Strong from the Storm", the short story "The Command of the Heart" Let's not forget that the works of most Uzbek writers are written in a modern way, "If the times don't work for you, you work for the times." [10, 124].

To sum up, Sh.Rashidov's work had mistakes and shortcomings, but whatever he did as a high statesman, first of all, he married Uzbekistan and its people. Jamal Kamal, who emphasized Sharaf Rashidov as a noble human being, said: "He lived a difficult and honorable life. As a person and a leader, he set a great example for the generations. He cherished science, art, and culture, and kept books and reading as a flag. Sh. Rashidov as a writer and his time, tried to illuminate the problems and joys of this period.



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