

From the History of the Activities of the Intellectuals of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: In this article, the place and role of the intelligentsia in the life of the country, serving the cause of the formation and strengthening of national statehood in the Republic of Uzbekistan, are the main link in the social class, always enjoy respect and respect, act as a progressive part of society, are revealed with the help of scientific and historical literature.

Key words: Uzbekistan, independence, society, national statehood, intelligentsia, teachers, scientists, lawyers, doctors, enlightened person.

From the first days of independence in Uzbekistan, the intelligentsia, which is the main link in the social class for the formation and strengthening of national statehood, has been treated with respect and attention. Because in the days of the Soviet state, representatives of this category were placed next to the workers and peasants. This, of course, had a negative impact on the development of society.

In the process of establishing an independent state, the development of science and knowledge is one of the highest priority areas, and caring for the level and reputation of people who serve in this area, paying attention to their contribution to our lives, has been identified as a priority task at the level of state policy.

If we consider the situation, then the advanced part of the intelligentsia, who fought for the correct solution of national issues in the Soviet era, was assessed as "counter-revolutionaries" and "enemies of the people", and as a result, real historical processes were distorted and interpreted[1].

The absolute dominance of one party and ideology in the field of science in the Soviet state, an approach to all problems based on the criteria of party membership and classism, did not allow an objective elucidation of the question of the political nature of the intelligentsia. Its role in social and community development. The intelligentsia was interpreted as a social force that promoted only party politics. As a result, "scientists, lawyers, doctors and other representatives of the intelligentsia are the ideological representatives of a certain class... the intelligentsia does not pursue an independent policy[2].

Such a policy of the Soviet government prevented the development of society and the formation of an intelligent class.

In the Soviet era, the contribution of intellectuals to the study and promotion of national-cultural heritage, values, and the influence on the growth of national consciousness and political culture of the nation was not objectively evaluated. The fact that the intellectual is the leader of the socio-political and cultural development of this nation is also denied. Due to the fact that the party and the Soviet government did not treat the nationalist intellectuals with trust and respect, it was not possible to fully and correctly cover the issue of intellectuals in the scientific literature [3].

This does not allow today to highlight some aspects of the intellectual potential of people of the 20th century.

In general, in works written during the Soviet era, workers and peasants were assessed as the main classes of society, their place in life was exaggerated, and the intelligentsia was viewed as a secondary social class between them [4].

Therefore, it is important today to scientifically analyze the work done by the intelligentsia under Soviet rule, summarize some achievements and successes, study the mistakes and shortcomings made, and draw conclusions from them that are necessary for the future. It is very important to realize how important intellectuals are to society.

As a result of gaining independence, fundamental changes began to take place in the social, political and spiritual life of society. It also required an entirely new approach to the social sciences. This caused positive changes in the activity of this category in society.

During the years of independence of our republic, the attitude of the population towards the intelligentsia has changed dramatically. Before studying the position of this stratum in society, it is necessary to dwell a little on the concept of the intelligentsia and the intelligentsia. Intelligentsia means a social class that occupies a certain place in the social system and is mainly engaged in intellectual work [5]. In the explanatory dictionary[6] of the Uzbek language, it is noted that this word means an intellectual - an educated, enlightened person. A knowledgeable, enlightened person is a potential person. Also engaged in mental work; the term is also applied to learned, educated, enlightened people [7].

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In society there is always a need for enlightened people. Intelligentsia, intelligentsia - people engaged in mental work, they are understood as people who can quickly find a solution in non-standard situations, correctly and immediately understand the essence of an object or process, and generally have the ability to use common sense, quickly and draw conclusions[8].

A large number of intelligent people is the leading factor in the country's prosperity.

The term "intelligentsia" corresponds to the worldwide used term "intellect", the root of the term "intellect" is the Latin *Intelligentia*, *intellegentia* - an intelligent, knowing, insightful person. The word intellect was introduced by the Russian writer P. D. Boborikin (1836-1921) introduced it into the Russian language. The Uzbek word "ziyoli" is based on the meaning of light and light. The word "Ziya" is used to express knowledge, enlightenment, the word "smart" means a knowledgeable, enlightened, knowledgeable person [9].

The intelligentsia is a symbol of high morality and democracy, people with good qualities, free from various prejudices. Therefore, intellectuals are not characterized by such negative characteristics as malice, aggressiveness, cruelty, greed.

The term "intelligentsia" was used as a translation of the term "intelligentsia" in Uzbekistan in the late 19th - early 20th century. The intelligentsia arose in history thanks to the division of labor into physical and mental labor. Initially, people made a living mainly by physical labor, but over time, the need for mental labor appeared in society.

A social stratum was formed and developed, consisting of teachers teaching people knowledge, doctors treating people, priests promoting religion, comforting the needy, writers, musicians and artists who educate people spiritually and aesthetically. Thus, with the change in the working conditions of people, the status of intellectual labor has increased and its scope has expanded. This leads to an increase in the number of intellectuals. As the number of intelligentsia in society increases, a moral upsurge occurs. Intelligent is considered the spiritual leader of the people. This layer consists of free-thinking people who have their own independent views.

Not always every opinion corresponded to the interests of the leaders of the society. This can be seen in the politics of communist ideology. At that time, this layer was ranked among the workers and peasants. Sociologists, when studying social strata in society, describe intellectuals as a complex social class that is divided into several groups. They are: 1) 3. In the direction of providing services to the population (teacher, doctor, etc.); 2) engineering and technical personnel; 3) priests; 4) cultural workers; 5) believe that it is possible to divide society into managing officials [10].

In addition, the intelligentsia is divided into rural and urban intelligentsia, depending on the place of residence; according to the age; by gender; by region, country of residence; according to the content of the profession; according to the degree of ownership of real estate; can be divided into groups depending on the caste of their ancestors. Social development has recently dramatically changed the meaning of work. New areas of labor have appeared that require mental labor. Advances in advanced technology are increasing the need for such a workforce more than ever. Only intellectually highly developed countries occupy leading positions in the world. This situation requires a new approach to the essence of the intelligentsia and the intelligentsia, a deeper study of the role of the intelligentsia in the life of society [11].

The head of our state said: "I consider teachers, professors and creative intelligentsia the greatest force, support in building New Uzbekistan - a prosperous and democratic country, the Third Renaissance"[12], His statement that he considers it his duty as President to support their most important activities, to create decent work and living conditions for them, raised the activity of the intelligentsia to a new level.

From the first years of independence, he served in the field of state programs, the development of the system of higher and secondary specialized education, served the development of the younger generation with participation in scientific, pedagogical, socio-political activities, education of the morale of the population of our country, peace and harmony in our society, adopted important decisions to create additional conditions to encourage the work of many intellectuals who make a worthy contribution to strengthening the atmosphere of kindness.

During the period of independence, significant progress has been made in all spheres of our country. It was stated that spirituality and enlightenment are a priority direction of state policy. However, the scientific conclusions drawn as a result of studying the activities of the intelligentsia in terms of increasing spirituality, democratization and liberation of society serve to identify and eliminate errors and shortcomings. At the same time, their place and role in the development of society and their activities are of certain importance in a scientific objective assessment. In the process of gaining independence of Uzbekistan and its strengthening, it is extremely important to identify the activities of the intelligentsia of the republic, its place and role in the life of society.

One of the main achievements of independence was the legal protection of individual freedom, the protection and guarantee of human rights, the right to freedom of religion, labor and profession, education, social protection and other opportunities in our republic. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 8, 1992 "On State Support for Science and Innovative Development[13]" and Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 21, 1992 "On Measures for State Support of Science" and Innovation Decision No. 337[14]" has become an important factor in the development of science and innovation in our country.

In the first periods of independence, the houses that belonged to the teaching staff of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions were transferred to free private ownership, benefits were established for paying utility bills [15].

Taking into account the merits and position of teachers, in order to materially reward the activities of the intelligentsia in the education system, as well as their use from the spiritual side, since 1993, the first Sunday in October, (Presidential Decree No PF-670).

By the decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in December 1996, October 1 was clearly defined as the "Day of the teacher and instructor [16]" and this day was declared non-working and celebrated as a day off. In subsequent years, changes in the education system, in the field of medicine and culture gave impetus to the improvement of the activities of the intelligentsia.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of the system of training and certification of highly qualified scientific and scientific teachers" dated August 7, 2006 "On measures to improve the coordination and management of the development of science and technology" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of July 24, 2012 Resolution of December 28 2012 "On measures to improve the system of postgraduate education and certification of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel[17]" and other regulatory legal documents provided ample opportunities for the effective activities of the intelligentsia, contributing to the science of Uzbekistan.

In the modern world, it is impossible to imagine the development of any field without innovative ideas and scientific achievements. The greatest wealth of Uzbekistan is the huge intellectual and spiritual potential of the people. At the initiative of the head of our state, large-scale work to improve the system of education and science in the republic has become one of the priority tasks of the socio-political life of our country [18].

Thus, the intelligentsia acts as a progressive part of society in any era. In the state, this category takes its place in the development of the political, social and cultural spheres. Spiritual and material support of the intelligentsia serves to increase the efficiency of its activities.

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