

UZBEK CREATIVE INTELLIGENCE - HISTORY AND TODAY

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the second half of the twentieth century and the place of Uzbek creative intellectuals and their activities in the cultural processes, as well as the activities of national intellectuals in the history of their activities and the fate of their intellectuals, the fate of the intellectuals, the history of Uzbekistan It's about the fact that one of the most pressing functions faced in front of.

Keywords: civilization, peace, friendship, culture, cooperation, culture, scientist, national awakens, independence, independence, scientific-analyt, science, industry, technology.

INTRODUCTION

In the history of mankind, cultural cooperation is one of the most important components of the system of international relations and serves to strengthen mutual respect and solidarity between different countries. In today's rapidly changing world, such cultural ties serve as a bridge between nations and peoples, primarily to protect human security, exchange ideas, create new ideas and discoveries, create an atmosphere of religious tolerance, unite the cultures of the peoples of the world and ensure sustainable development of world civilization. serves.

In the history of international cultural relations, the land of Uzbekistan has served as a place of connection of world civilizations, a capital of peace, friendship and culture. The culture of our country has a special place in the world cultural heritage and has played an important role in strengthening effective cooperation with countries in Asia at various stages of historical development. In the second half of the twentieth century, Uzbekistan, involved in international political processes, fulfilled the task of propagating Soviet ideology abroad on the basis of the principle of "Soviet culture". The organization of days of theater, cinema, dance, singing, music, sports, tourism, international exhibitions and culture in this area has played an important role not only in the political, but also in the further development of friendly cooperation and cultural and educational ties.

From the first days of its independence, our country has established equal relations in international relations, taking into account the national interests of our people. In this regard, it is worth noting the activities of the Government of Uzbekistan to further develop cooperation with all countries in the cultural and humanitarian spheres. Of particular importance is the study of the historical experience and contribution of Uzbekistan in these areas. Because such cooperation demonstrates the development and effectiveness of economic, political and cultural relations between the states.

After gaining independence, our country has the opportunity to objectively and truthfully cover the history of national statehood, cultural, socio-economic, political and historical processes that have taken place in Uzbekistan for many centuries. "We have approached this issue on such a scientific basis, trying not to ignore any of its periods or aspects in the study and evaluation of our ancient history. In particular, it should be noted that we have established the honor and memory of our ancestors, victims of oppression and violence during the colonial and Soviet times, who sacrificed their lives for independence, their work for the liberation of the people, the search and study of their legacy".

At the same time, the Presidential Decree "On the establishment of the Center for New History of Uzbekistan" under the Academy of State and Social Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On preparation and publication of the New History of Uzbekistan" has played an important role in the objective study of history. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 27, 1998 "On improving the activities of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" creation of scientific, popular science works, textbooks and preparation of the historical atlas of Uzbekistan on the basis of research results "and many other tasks began to be fulfilled during this period.

When studying history, we must pay special attention to the life of the Uzbek people during the Soviet era, one of such periods. During this period, the Soviet government demonstrated the appearance of the most horrible ways of repression against dependent peoples. During the rule of Tsarist Russia, some "dangerous people" were often oppressed and exiled, while during the Soviet era, entire nations were expelled from their lands. Violations of social injustice also peaked during this period. As a result of the horrific massacre in Uzbekistan, many statesmen, scientists, intellectuals and cultural figures who have served our people have become victims of injustice. The fate of such beloved and respected children of the Uzbek people as Fayzulla Khodjaev and Akmal Ikramov is known to our people.

After the imprisonment of such figures of our country, the arrest and dismissal of those who worked with them accelerated. Our intellectuals, who looked like a terrible storm of repression, swept away the best of them one by one. Abdullah Qodiri, Fitrat, Cholpon, Usman Nasir, Elbek, Shakir Suleiman, Gulam Zafari, Sanjar Siddiq and other famous poets and writers, journalists, scientists and artists were repressed because of this tragedy and horror. The loss of the best national cadres of our spirituality has done great damage to the development of our spiritual life, the growth of our national consciousness and our national pride.

"It simply came to our notice then. On the eve of World War II and in the post-war years, the policy of discrediting the wonderful children of the Uzbek people continued. The names of famous figures of our culture Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Turob Tola have been blackened. Writers such as Mahsud Shaykhzoda, Mirzakalon Ismaili, Shukhrat, Shukrullo, Said Ahmad, Hamid Sulaymon, Muhiddinkori Yakubov, Tokhtasin Jalilov and other scientists and artists spent some years of their lives in prison.

It is known that in 1937-1953 there were terrible mass political repressions in the territory of the former USSR. In order to imagine its negative consequences, about 100,000 people in Uzbekistan alone were persecuted and 13,000 were shot. Among these people, whose lives were violated, there were not only dignitaries and intellectuals, but also hundreds of ordinary people, representatives of almost all nationalities and ethnic groups living in our country. The years of Stalin's cult of personality caused great tragedy for the people of Uzbekistan. In 1937-1939 alone, more than 41,000 people were imprisoned by the "troika" of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR. More than 37,000 of them were convicted. 6,920 people were shot. In total, 61,799 people were imprisoned in 1939-1953. 56,100 of them were shot. Among those illegally prosecuted were scientists, the military, intellectuals, ordinary working peasants, and even artisans.

Our historians and historians have a clear and vivid description of the realities of this period of our history, thus creating a true picture of our people in this period of history, the study of the negative features of colonial policy, repressions, especially the massacre and slander against the intelligentsia is one of the current tasks ahead.

It is known that intellectuals are a social class that has a certain place in the social system, mainly engaged in mental labor. Sociologists in the study of social strata in society describe intellectuals as a social class with a complex structure and divide them into several groups. In particular, 1) intellectuals in the field of public services (teachers, doctors, etc.); 2) engineers and technicians; 3) priests; 4) cultural workers; 5) state that it is possible to divide the society into governing officials. The formation, development, internal structure, and special role of intellectuals in society have been thoroughly studied by historians, philosophers, and sociologists as objects of scientific research.

It is expedient to conditionally divide the works devoted to the question of intellectuals into three groups.

LITERATURE OF THE SOVIET PERIOD INDEPENDENCE PERIOD RESEARCH FOREIGN LITERATURE.

In turn, the literature and research belonging to these groups differ to some extent from the theoretical-ideological and methodological point of view.

Also, the study of the activities of Uzbek creative intellectuals in the second half of the twentieth century can be based on a number of factors:

- First, in studying the situation of intellectuals in the second half of the twentieth century, it is impossible to objectively assess their activities without studying their views on the socio-economic situation in the country at that time, because one of the main reasons for this injustice is colonialism. was the mood to look. As a

result of such a policy, the persecution of materially and spiritually mature people, especially national intellectuals, began among the people;

- Secondly, the study of the ideas and ideas of the national awakening, the uplifting of the nation, the desire to get rid of the imperial complications of the USSR, the restoration of the national language, national identity, national history and the large-scale practical work done by them in this direction. it is important to give an objective account of this period from a new perspective;

- Thirdly, it is known that during the Soviet era, historians used many archival documents, reports of military authorities, memoirs of scientists and intellectuals, many other sources of the second half of the twentieth century, which allows us to reflect on the cultural and spiritual life of that time. . However, the personal observations of the repressed intellectuals, which were not allowed to be published during this period, and the neglect of many memoirs and memoirs on the subject, prevented the study of the true picture of the history of this problem.

The value, value and significance of this information is that it reflects the views of intellectuals who were direct participants and witnesses of the events of that period;

- Fourth, by covering the socio-political, cultural and enlightenment ideas of national intellectuals, their actions on the path of reforming society, we can conclude that this process is a unique historical phenomenon. Because behind this aspiration are the most mature and talented scientists of the nation, scientists and public figures, the ideas put forward between their scientific and artistic, the praises that are compulsorily added by the demands of the policy of the time, must be objectively understood, are still very important today.

The events of the second half of the twentieth century, socio-political, cultural and spiritual life are among the unexplored periods in the history of Uzbekistan. In particular, large historical monographs devoted to a clear and truthful description of the cultural life of this period are still in short supply. Also, despite the fact that the issue of children of mature potential of our people, especially national intellectuals, their views on independence, freedom, the fate of the nation, which were repressed during this period, has its own characteristics, this topic has not been studied as a separate object. Research on this topic includes Soviet-era literature, works from the independence period, and foreign research.

At the same time, it should be noted that at the beginning of our independence, the Uzbek creative intelligentsia was literally justified, the state's attention to this area, the views of intellectuals on socio-political, artistic and scientific development have not been the subject of special research. Although some data in this area have been included in scientific consumption, their historical analysis has not been performed. Based on the above, it should be noted once again that the fate of the national intellectuals of this period, the study of their ideas is one of the most pressing tasks facing the history of Uzbekistan.

In the process of studying the fate of national intellectuals, their artistic, scientific, historical ideas, the fate of the nation, the pursuit of independence as an object of special research, the following scientific innovations and conclusions can be considered on the basis of historical analysis, comparison and generalization.

- The second half of the twentieth century can be described as a cultural and enlightenment life, the beginning of the second wave of repressions, the social consequences of cult of personality, changing attitudes to the intelligentsia, the invention of various excuses and arguments, the real purpose of political "games";

- The difficult living conditions of the national intelligentsia of the time, the colonial mood, the attitude to social injustice, a critical view of the current situation, the desire to express them in their works through artistic, scientific observations can be described on the basis of various sources;

- To study and promote the activities of creative intellectuals aimed at preserving national wealth, development of science, industry, technology, production, development of the republic's own path of development, its promotion and implementation of measures necessary to address the challenges;

- In general, it is possible to try to evaluate the fate, repression and justification of national intellectuals, their desire for independence, artistic and scientific ideas aimed at understanding the national identity from the point of view of historiography.

They have played an invaluable role in the study of the cultural history of Uzbekistan in the second half of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century, as well as the history of our national intellectuals,

national literature and science. Uzbek intellectuals also play a special role in the study and promotion of the historical heritage of our people, the formation of national ideas and ideology.

In his speech at the meeting with representatives of the creative intelligentsia of Uzbekistan, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "We know and are always proud of our creative intelligentsia, what a great and glorious past, what great ancestors we have." we can see how much attention is paid to intellectuals.

In short, the hard work, responsibility and honor of the people of creation, who consider the human heart, its worries, the dreams and aspirations of the people, the love and devotion to the Motherland in unique words, melodies and colors as the meaning of their lives, is true today.

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