



SCIENCE IN THE SOUTH OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation

This article focuses on the reform of education in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, strengthening the national base of education, improving education systems, adapting its material and technical base to modern requirements, raising the educational process to the level of world standards. During the years of independence, a single system of continuous education has been created in our country. In addition to general education, preschool education includes vocational education, secondary special education and higher education, training of scientific and pedagogical staff, professional development.

Keywords: Enlightenment, culture, reconstruction, spirituality, exposition, ecotourism, concept, ethnology.

Introduction

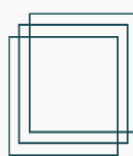
The Republic of Independence opened the door to new traditions for public education. Independence has given us free thinking and increased our responsibility for education[1]. Implementation of research results Theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations obtained in the research work were used in the following innovative projects: From the ethnological theoretical concepts of material culture of the region "Historical and ethnological analysis of material and ethnocultural processes in the southern regions of Uzbekistan" (Certificate No. №-I-2010-33 of February 25, 2010), "History of material culture in the Surkhandarya oasis" (February 23, 2012 I-2012 Certificate No. 40), "History of cultural and applied art monuments in the southern regions of Uzbekistan" (project No. I-2015-1-26 of January 5, 2015) and No. IZ2070927504 of January 4, 2018 - "Historical ecotourism potential of Surkhandarya region" - There is an opportunity to present to the public the results, scientific conclusions and proposals used in the practical project and obtained on research; According to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 9, 2014 "On measures to reconstruct the Museum of History of Uzbekistan in accordance with modern requirements and the principles of independence", the museum's section Used to enrich the exposition of the section "Uzbekistan in the XIX-XX centuries" with new ethnographic material (Handbook of the Academy[3] of Sciences No. 3 / 12552152 of October 7, 2020). Presented to the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan are historical and ethnographic items reflecting the material



and cultural life of the people of Southern Uzbekistan, in particular, suzana, scarves, sheets, zardevor, bridal sheets, men's and women's hats used in everyday life of the people of Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions. served as a basis for improving the conclusions on the preservation of cultural heritage and the reshaping of museum expositions[17]; The solution to the problems related to changes in the material culture of the population in the region was communicated to the general public through the media (used in the preparation of the program "Presentation" of the History of Uzbekistan "Reference No. 02-40-1179 of March 20, 2020). Information on the history of the state, preservation, restoration and development of our material culture on the basis of the provided sources serves to enrich the imagination of our people[4]; Chapter VII, paragraph 27 of the Program of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 3, 2019 "On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work" "We are the children of great scholars", paragraph 29 The information was used in the action plan for the implementation of projects such as "Ten days of travel around the country" (Directory of the Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment of the Republican Council of Spirituality and Enlightenment, June 22, 2020, No. 02 / 07-579)[18]. This served as a basis for new materials in the promotion of spiritual and enlightenment knowledge of the material culture of our people; The results of the study were widely used in the celebration of Navruz in March 2017, 2018, 2019 in cooperation with the Tajik and Turkmen national-cultural centers of Surkhandarya region, the study of family values and the history of mahallas in our country (interethnic relations and friendship with foreign countries). Committee Reference No. №01-07-842 dated June 30, 2020); In the process of research, the creation of improved textbooks for national centers served to enrich them scientifically[5]; "Housing in the region as an important component of material culture: Traditions and Transformation Processes" was used in practice to implement the urgent tasks of transforming mahallas, streets and houses into prosperous and beautiful places on the basis of the principle of "Prosperous neighborhood " Act No. 06/153). As a result, it will serve as an important sciencebased theoretical and practical resource in exploring the positive aspects of disappearing traditional housing, teaching its traditional views to future generations, and promoting the material culture of the region among domestic and foreign tourists[19]. The development of new textbooks was the only criterion for improving the quality of education. In 1991, the number of schools with in-depth study of various subjects was 790 tons, and in 1998 it reached 9,143. New types of educational institutions have emerged. For example, there are currently 185 gypsies and 292 lyceums under the Ministry of Public Education[6]. Academic lyceums and vocational colleges have been established since the 1998-1999 academic year[28]. It is a novelty that educational institutions have the freedom to develop the forms and methods of education.



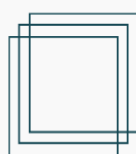
Such subjects as "Alphabet of Economics", "Fundamentals of Economics", "Human Rights", "Fundamentals of Management and Marketing", "Fundamentals of Spirituality and Enlightenment" were taught. For the 1998-1999 academic year alone, more than 22 million textbooks in 77 titles were published. From ancient times, all branches of science, especially astronomy, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, architecture and literature, have been developed in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. In-depth study of the scientific heritage created by the ancestors of scientists or cadres who grew up in Uzbekistan is trying to further enrich it[20]. Today, young scientists of Uzbekistan make a small but worthy contribution to world science and culture. Such work is carried out in research institutes, research centers, as well as universities and other higher education institutions operating in various sectors of the economy[27]. In higher and secondary special education institutions alone, more than 600 doctors of sciences and almost 6,000 candidates of sciences are engaged in teaching and research activities. 2 Education is a priority in the development of Uzbekistan[7]. The Education Act of 27 August 1997 provided an opportunity to reform and develop all areas of education. The following aspects were taken into account in defining the education reform and its prospects: - The humanity and democracy of education - Continuity, coherence, scientific, and secular nature of the education system - The priority of universal and national cultural and spiritual values in education - All citizens, regardless of nationality or religion, have the opportunity to receive education - The independence of educational institutions from the influence of political parties and movements The main focus of the education reform was to strengthen the national base of education, to improve the system of education, to bring the material and technical base of the product in line with modern requirements, to raise the educational process to the level of world standards[26]. During the years of independence, a single system of continuous education has been created in our country. In addition to pre-school education, he is involved in vocational education, secondary special education and higher education, training of scientific and pedagogical staff, professional development. First of all, radical changes were made in the school education system[21]. The "Concept of Preschool Education" and "For a Healthy Generation" programs have improved the work of preschool education. A new type of preschool has emerged. The development of new curricula and textbooks has become the only criterion in improving the quality of education. The Soviet government pursued a hypocritical policy in the training of national cadres. Most of the world's most prestigious educational institutions are located in Central Russia, and only a handful of representatives from the former Soviet republics, especially from the Central Asian region, were admitted to these institutions[22]. As a result, the problem of lack of specialists with unique specialties in the national republics was artificially created, and thousands were sent to these countries.



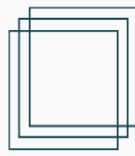
Strengthening and developing the spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people is based on the preparation of humanity, which is the basis of the Uzbek national spirit, fostering a sense of loyalty to human values, citizenship and patriotism. An important practical step in this direction was the establishment of departments of history of the peoples of Uzbekistan in higher education. The history of Uzbekistan was taught at the school. Knowledge of history encourages young people to look at many things consciously. In each of their hearts, a sense of patriotism began to take shape. In order to educate young people in morality, a special course "Odobnoma" was introduced in preschools, schools and educational institutions[23]. 1 The space programs of a number of educational institutions will be completely changed in the style of education[25]. There are separate universities in the most modern and important specialties, including the Military Academy under the Ministry of Defense, the Academy of Internal Affairs under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Academy of Finance, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy. Tashkent University of Justice and 10 other educational institutions were established. 2 Every year, more than 50 students of general education schools in the country who have passed the test will be sent to study in the United States with ANSELS vacancies. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan opened the values "traditions, wide folds for the study and promotion of the pamphlets left to us by our great ancestors." Measures in this direction have been taken since the early days of our independence[24]. To confirm this opinion, I would like to quote the following views of our President IA Karimov. "The ultimate goal of all our economic and political reforms is to create decent living conditions for all citizens working in our country.

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