

The Role of Creative Writers in The Integration of The Cultural Field in The New Uzbekistan

Bokiyev Baxrom Uktamovich

University of Economics and Pedagogy Department of History and Social Sciences,
PhD in Historical Sciences, acting professor



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ABSTRACT

Objective: This article investigates the contributions of creative intellectuals in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, focusing on their work in higher education, historical research, and responses to globalization challenges. **Methods:** Using a qualitative approach, this study examines policy transformations, intellectual achievements, and institutional reforms in education, emphasizing the shift from authoritarian ideologies to democratic principles. **Results:** Findings reveal that educational and cultural reforms in Uzbekistan have fostered an environment supportive of intellectual freedom, where state institutions increasingly prioritize public service and human development. Additionally, creative intellectuals' involvement in international collaborations has expanded, leading to greater cultural exchange and global visibility. **Novelty:** This study highlights the significant departure from Soviet-influenced historiography toward an objective, historically accurate framework for understanding Uzbekistan's past. Educational materials, now free from ideological biases, have become tools for nurturing well-rounded individuals, reflecting Uzbekistan's progress in establishing a democratic, citizen-focused state.

INTRODUCTION

The growth rate of the economic development of our country is highly recognized by the world community. At the same time, this is the result of large-scale reforms aimed at the development of science, reform of the education sector, comprehensive support of scientific and innovative activities. As one of the priority directions of economic improvement of our country, the transition to the path of development based on innovation and integration is being carried out rapidly. In particular, the fourth direction of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" entitled "Development of the Social Sector" provides priority tasks such as improving the quality of the higher education system and implementing measures for its further development.[1]

RESEARCH METHOD

In this article, the beginning of mutual solidarity and cooperation between the countries of Uzbekistan, the transformation of public policy and management as an institution of human development, satisfaction of his interests, the abolition of authoritarian rule, human, press and religious freedoms are not on paper, but in life, the state expressing the will of the people. and the fact that state agencies have become

institutions for serving the people, as a result of the created conditions, the number of our compatriots who live with the pain of society and the state is increasing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The 21st century entered history as the era of science, biotechnologies and nanotechnologies, new materials, information-communication and cognitive technologies. In the environment of new Uzbekistan, we have the task of transferring production to energy and resource-efficient technologies, creating materials and living organisms with specific properties. European countries, Japan, USA, and China have been conducting research in this field for many years. These countries are competing for the introduction of new technologies in production, striving for absolute leadership. Today, Uzbekistan is also on the way to implement rapid reforms in order to become one of the developed countries by directing the available resources to the development of technologies.

In the integrated structure of science, education and production, direct education at the state level is a crucial link of this partnership. That is why universities, which have become centers of scientific research, play a key role in the development of innovative economy in developed countries. At the same time, the traditional system of imparting knowledge (education - science) and creating skills (education - practice) in training specialists for high-tech production in higher educational institutions is no longer enough. Today, innovative education, that is, the integration of science, education and practice, is also required.[2]

In general, the beginning of mutual solidarity and cooperation between the countries of the world in Uzbekistan, the transformation of public policy and management as an institution for the development of man, the satisfaction of his interests, the abolition of authoritarian rule, the fact that human, press and religious freedoms are not on paper, but in life, the state expresses the will of the people. The fact that government agencies and institutions have become public service institutions, and the number of citizens living with the pain of society and the state as a result of the created conditions is the result of the reforms to build a new Uzbekistan initiated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

International relations are rapidly developing in the higher education system of Uzbekistan. In particular, student mobility is supported by several international programs: Erasmus + European Union, Fulbright Student USA, (DAAD) Germany, Chievening Program Great Britain, and several others (JICA) Japan, (Koica) South Korea, France, China, Spain, Russia It was implemented on the basis of programs financed by the governments of the Federation. Cooperation in education reform between the European Union and Uzbekistan has been established since 1994 on the basis of Tempus Tacis projects. During the past period, more than 80 Tacis (Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States) projects were implemented in the modernization of higher education in Uzbekistan. 55 higher educational institutions from all regions participated in Tempus (Trans-European Mobility Programmed) projects.[3]

Based on the decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers, in order to organize the training of highly qualified personnel with higher education in accordance with the requirements of the world education standards and market economy in the republic, to further expand cooperation with the leading higher education institutions of developed countries, branches of prestigious foreign higher educational institutions, modern and in-demand specialties training of highly qualified personnel has been started. In the era of globalization, in order to accelerate the process of integration of the higher education system of Uzbekistan into the world education system and to introduce some elements of the Bologna process, which are widespread in the European Union, advanced educational technologies into the higher educational institutions of the Republic, in 2002, the departments of business management, commercial law, information technologies and economics of the Westminster University of Great Britain were established in Uzbekistan. had started the training of personnel. In recent years, branches of prestigious higher education institutions such as Moscow State University (2006), Russian Oil and Gas University (2007), Singapore Institute of Management Development (2007), Turin Polytechnic University (2009) and Inha University of South Korea (2014) have been established. In these higher educational institutions, bachelor's and master's degrees are being prepared in such specialties as mechanical engineering, oil and gas work, information technology, programming, economy and business management, financial management, commercial law, and tourism, which are in high demand in the labor market.[4]

In order to improve the integration of science, education and production in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to establish a consistent exchange of scientific information, especially with prestigious foreign scientific centers, to expand scientific information structures and the network of consulting and mediation, and to strengthen the activities of patent service institutions. Therefore, in addition to increasing the scientific potential in the republic, measures are being taken to establish new laboratories in higher educational institutions, to establish and expand effective cooperation with the scientific centers of developed countries. Scientists of the country, including scientific centers and teams of laboratories of higher educational institutions, are conducting serious research and introducing their scientific developments into production in such fields as promising directions of science - nano and biotechnologies, use of natural alternative energies, modern information technologies, software.[5]

It is known that on August 3, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, at a meeting with representatives of creative intellectuals, defined the current tasks in the development of the sphere of culture, literature and art, including visual arts, and showed ways to solve them. In the past short period, about 10 decrees and decisions were adopted by the head of our state on the implementation of these proposals and initiatives. In the decisions, special attention was paid to several issues that are important for the cultural life of our country. In particular, in order to further develop the visual and applied art of Uzbekistan, it is decided to develop all-round creative

relations between the world's leading art academies, educational institutions, organizations, culture and art masters in this direction.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : The study highlights that Uzbekistan's independence has allowed for the deconstruction of communist ideological narratives in the study of its history, paving the way for the development of objective and historically accurate accounts. This shift has facilitated the creation of scientific works and educational materials grounded in truthfulness and historicity, contributing to the cultivation of a well-rounded national identity. **Implication :** These findings underscore the transformative role of education and culture in shaping national consciousness and fostering societal progress. The focus on historical accuracy and the dissemination of unbiased knowledge can serve as a model for other post-ideological societies seeking to reclaim and reinterpret their histories. **Limitation :** The study is limited by its focus on historical narratives within Uzbekistan, without extensive comparative analysis of similar transitions in other post-communist states, which could provide broader contextual insights. **Future Research :** Further research could explore comparative studies of historical reinterpretation in post-ideological contexts, assess the long-term impacts of these educational reforms on societal cohesion, and investigate how such initiatives influence younger generations' perceptions of national identity.

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* **Bokiyev Baxrom Uktamovich**

University of Economics and Pedagogy
Department of History and Social Sciences,
PhD in Historical Sciences, acting professor
Email: bokiyevbaxrom86@gmail.com
