

The Impact of Uzbek Creative Intellectuals on Cultural Life in the Second Half of the XX Century

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ANNOTATION

This article is about the influence of Uzbek creative intellectuals on the spiritual and cultural life of the country in the second half of the twentieth century and the great changes in science, art and literature, as well as many other areas of life in the years of independence.

During the years of independence in our country, along with many other spheres of life of the republic, great changes have taken place in the fields of science, art and literature. The study of historical events and processes in the recent past, the understanding of their essence and the ability to draw conclusions with an objective assessment play a special role in the process of self-awareness.

It is well known that in works written during the Soviet era, workers and peasants were seen as the main classes in society, their place in life was highlighted, and the intelligentsia was seen as a secondary social class among them. Mustaqillikning qo'lga kiritilishi natijasida jamiyat ijtimoiy, siyosiy va ma'naviy hayotida tub o'zgarishlar ro'y bera boshladi. Bu ijtimoiy fanlar sohasiga ham butunlay yangicha yondashuvni talab qiladi.

Adoption of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev PF-4947 on February 7, 2017, in the field of art and culture The development of the concept «Further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan» on November 28, 2018 has played an important role in the development of the social sphere, as well as in the activities of Uzbek creative intellectuals.

Thanks to the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and the efforts of creative intellectuals, Uzbek literature is also developing. In particular, at a meeting with creative intellectuals of the country on August 3, 2017, the President said, "Of course, we always acknowledge with gratitude the great contribution of cultural figures in the spiritual development of our people. We all know and appreciate that living in the way of high ideals, self-awareness, pride and pride in defending our national interests is a virtue of the creative people. « he pointed out.

Of course, there are a number of factors that determine the current level of development of our literature, in which creative intellectuals work. One of these factors is the ancient and modern history and literary heritage of our people. It is known that the famous monuments of Uzbek literature have a history of many thousands of years. During this period, our people have brought to the treasury of world culture a number of artists, writers, creators, poets and encyclopedic scholars. The works of these scientists and artists reflected the aspirations, sufferings, living standards and hardships of the working people. During the former Soviet era, the creative people of our country, although difficult, praised the great scholars, writers and poets of our country. Alisher Navoi, the great poet and sultan of poetry, is one of them. Indeed, the creative heritage of Alisher Navoi is a very honorable and sacred gift to us, to all Turkic peoples, given by nature and history. Its spiritual value is incomparable and boundless.

During the former Soviet era, some work was done to introduce the image of Hussein Boykaro and Alisher Navoi to the public. In particular, in 1968, thanks to the efforts of literary critics S. Ganiyeva and Sh. Abdullayeva, Hussein Boykaro's office and pamphlet were published in booklet form. Shortly afterwards, however, one of the leaders spoke ill of Hussein Boykaro and Alisher Navoi at a rally and made illogical remarks. No one dared to study the works of these two writers.

Yevgeny Eduardovich Bertels (1890), a righteous scholar of Oriental literature, a member of the Arab Academies of Sciences in Iran and Damascus, and a distinguished scientist in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, was one of the scholars who made a great contribution to the study of Alisher Navoi's work. (1957) was not indifferent to the activities of our great ancestor, proving that Navoi's work is one of the rare events in world literature. He worked hard to preserve Hamsa's authentic manuscript for science.

It is also known that no matter how ancient and rich the spiritual and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, it is one thing that in the Middle Ages it was very difficult to use this cultural heritage in times of low literacy. However, the lack of printing presses did not ensure the distribution of literature among the people.

It is no secret that the establishment of the former Soviet government in the 1920s and the influx of communist ideology, as well as the repressive policies of the time, hindered the popularization of the spiritual heritage of our people.

At the turn of the century, Uzbek literature underwent a radical renewal. Despite the persecution of the literary and artistic policy of the dictatorial regime, our country has created great works, measured by the scale of world literature. It is unfortunate that such a unique work, a new effective process in our national literature, has not been formed, a literary critique capable of understanding and scientific discovery.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the leading intelligentsia was subjected to repression. Many writers, poets and other cultural figures in Uzbekistan have had dark days. As soon as the Second World War was over, the aim of the repressions against the workers of science, enlightenment and culture was to keep the intellectuals, who would open the eyes of the people to fear and obedience, to the difficulties of socio-economic life in the war-torn country. markchalenincha the right way ". Therefore, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) in 1946 «On the magazines» Zvezda and Leningrad On the repertoire of dramatic theaters and measures to improve it On the film «Big Life» in 1948 V. Muradeli's "Great Do" On the opera and a number of other decisions were announced. These decisions, as well as the official articles published after them, are accompanied by a number of achievements, serious shortcomings, artistically low and even hopeless, ideologically harmful works, imbued with a spirit of uncertainty about the future. is shown to have tarnished the reputation of prominent figures in the culture. Their work has been criticized for being ideologically ignorant, political blind, distorting the realities of life, worshiping Western bourgeois culture and so on.

By the mid-1950s, a new wave of revival in national literature was emerging, with the exposure of the crimes of the totalitarian regime justifying the victims of repression and massacres, albeit in part, to allowing free creative thinking. 'Idi. Talented critics such as Matyokub Kushjanov and Ozod Sharofiddinov, as well as representatives of high-level Uzbek creative intellectuals such as Askad Mukhtor, Hamid Gulom, Pirimqul Kadyrov, Odil Yakubov, Ramz Bobojonov, Shuhrat, Said Ahmad and Oybek, have emerged. . These two scholars, it is safe to say, laid the foundation for our national criticism, both of which, during their half-century creative work, had a strong influence on the development of our national literature, our national literary-critical thinking in the second half of the twentieth century.

Thanks to independence, the study of literary heritage and its dissemination among the people has intensified under the movement of creative intellectuals.

At a time when scientific opportunities are being created in our country, scientific research is being carried out in various fields of science. Every year, new names, unknown to scientists, are formed and contribute to the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people.

Today, a number of decisions and decrees of the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev, which surprised all visiting writers from abroad, are published in the media.

In Uzbekistan, creative houses, kindergartens, schools and clinics equipped with modern equipment are being built and put into operation in a short period of time. The families of the members of the Writers' Union are provided with housing, serious attention is paid to the publication of books and, most importantly, their distribution, in short, all the opportunities for creative work are created.

The writers' creative house in Dormon has been completely renovated and unique conditions have been created for the people of the pen. Previously, the Writers' Union's Literature Course was held at the National University of Uzbekistan, but in 2018, the course was revived and launched at the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature. In short, a new approach to the work of creative intellectuals has emerged.

In the words of the poet Erkin Vahidov, if the writer, the poet does not speak the word of conscience, the truth, there is a tragedy: «There were times when it was courageous to speak the truth ...» And we live in a society where there is no conflict between the interests of the state, the country and the people. The purpose of the writers, who represent the aspirations of the whole society and the aspirations of this society, is one: to serve the people. Therefore, it is not a matter of courage to tell the truth at such a time. For example, one of the main problems facing intellectuals is to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of social change in this period and to draw logical conclusions about its consequences.

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