

## CHANGES IN SHAROF RASHIDOV AND EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** In this article, the Uzbek and public figure Sharof Rashidov made some of the activities of Public Education for the development of public education in Uzbekistan and their role in the development of the republic.

**Keywords:** Science, USSR, Uzbekistan, Soviet Schools, secondary schools, Comparaters of Uzbekistan, the Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, the Uzbek Academy of Physics of the Uzbek Academy.

In the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 27, 2017, the Republic of Uzbekistan was ruled in very complex and difficult years, made a significant contribution to the development of our country, served by our social and creative activities and the development of our culture. The fact that the events set out to celebrate the bright memory and celebrate the 100th anniversary of the famous memory of famous writer, well-known anniversary of the famous writer was welcomed by the public.

SharofRashidov was the head of his time a state of state that understands the achievements and understanding of the field of science and culture. During the republican leadership, it was not accidental to make significant changes in education, science and culture. Because the constant reading, well-known, well-known and historical literature, including many poems, including AlisherNavoi and 'Umar imagining. Unlock the poems of the world classical poets from Pushkin, I am memorized. Rashidov made a great opportunity for Rashidov to implement important events for the cultural development of the republic.

SharofRashidov, as the Chairman of the Sovid Presidium of the Uzbek SSR, made significant decisions in the field of education. In particular, the adoption of the Law on the October 1st soviet of the Uzbek SSR on October 1, 1957 was the first step towards the full implementation of seven-year education in the SISr. According to the new law, the secondary school was not mandatory for all. In 1958, ten years general compulsory education was introduced instead of forced to seven years. In 1959, 39% workers and 21% of the collective farmers had secondary education. In the 1950s - 1960s, education also developed rapidly, the number of specialists increased. In 7044 secondary schools in Uzbekistan, 1399,000 children studied. 143.5 thousand young men and girls were trained in 31 higher and 85 secondary special schools. 108 students were right for every 10,000 people of the republic (this period - in the U.S. in 92, in Japan - 39 people in France - 31 in Italy. In Uzbekistan, every four people learned at any school, the number of specialists with higher and secondary special education were about 190,000 people, which was much more than 1913 from the number of such experts in the year. That is, in 40, Uzbekistan has become one of the most educated countries in the East. Of course, the ancient traditions of the Uzbek people were also caused by the advanced and efficient Soviet system for its time.

In 1953-1964, there was a great deal of unconditional changes in the spiritual life of society. They played a major role in the spiritual renewal of the USSR, including Uzbeks, to get rid of stalinism. This period is also characterized by the rapid development of science and culture. Great attention is paid to the development of secondary and higher education. In 1959, the reconstruction of all the education began. This year, elected President of Uzbekistan Rashidov also approached teachers as a major political issue of training and retraining. He said in 1960: "Comprehensive assistance in training and retraining of teachers to train and improve their pedagogical skills should be in the constant attention of party organizations. In two or three years, all schools should be provided with special teachers. From this period, the work of strengthening the material and technical and maintenance of secondary schools has begun.

With the increase in demand for learning specific subjects, teaching Russian in national schools of the republic was also improved these years. Meanwhile, dozens of schools in the Comparaters of Uzbekistan and dozens of schools of the Ministries of the Uzbek Soviet of 8th school were opened in foreign languages, in a number of schools in a number of school languages - Arabic, Persian, Hindu and others introduced .

Sh. The republican leadership of Rashidov paid special attention to the development of vocational and technical education. Thanks to this attention is a wide network of professional and technical schools.

New scientific and technical development and production, the forms of science have taken high demands on the employee since the 1970s. Based on these requirements, a number of measures have been taken to further develop vocational and technical education, strengthen its material and technical base. These measures were able to provide industry with qualified workers, and in Uzbekistan were qualified workers, and most of which were representatives of local nations.

Sharof Rashidov began his career from teaching in school in 1935 and therefore very well aware of the problems of school education. At his initiative, along with the regular secondary schools, many special schools and boarding

schools were opened. For example, in order to develop artistic skills of students, 109 music and other art schools, including the famous glier, and national music and sports boarding schools were opened.

In the 1960s and 70s, the rapid development of the economy in Uzbekistan also led to a major positive change in education. Sustainable population growth demanded that the increase in the number of schools and the increase in quality of education demanded the training of new generation teachers. The leadership of Uzbekistan, personally Sh. Rashidov took the surrounding schools of the republic as a priority political issue to the provision of a new generation teacher. In the 1960s, new pedagogical institutes were opened in Samarkand, Nukus, Angren, Jizzakh, Navoi and other cities. Admission quotas for pedagogy universities were also increased.

Given the importance of the role of highly qualified technical personnel in complex mechanization of agriculture, which began in the 1970s, paid special attention to the training of engineers with higher and secondary special education in the country.

First of all, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Ministers of the Soviet of November 9, 1976 adopted the network of higher and secondary special agricultural institutions to expand the network of higher and secondary special agriculture. In particular, in 1976, branches of agricultural universities were opened in Fergana and Yangier. Subsequent years, they became major centers for human training.

In addition, 6 state-technical reports, Syrdarya and Andijan region - in the Republican regions, Syrdarya and Andijan region - in mechanical colleges, Namangan, Bukhara and Jizzakh region - were organized. New educational institutions were replenished with qualified personnel.

Based on the interests of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the development of science. The funds allocated from the budget were increased to scientific research. The same goals were allocated for 30.1 million rubles in 1970, in 1980 to 50.3 million rubles and 54.7 million rubles in 1985. The number of researchers also increased. In 1960, 1,029 scientists worked in various fields of science, while in 1970 they reached 25244 people, in 1980, in 1985 - 3,8099. That is, Sh. Rashidov for centuries a century has increased 3.5 times the number of researchers. In 1956, the Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was established in 1959, and Radiation and radio learning research began. 1972 йилга келиб, Ўзбекистон Фанлар академияси ва олий таълим таркибида 148 та илмий ва илмий-педагогик муассасалар мавжуд бўлиб, уларда 26 минг илмий-педагогик ходимлар, 100 дан зиёд академиклар ва мухбир-аъзолар, 600 га яқин фан докторлари, 7660 нафар фан номзодлари фаолият не used to go. They made a significant contribution to the development of science in Uzbekistan, training of scientific personnel, improving the scientific potential of the republic. New scientific institutions were established within the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Their numbers increased year by year.

Sharof Rashidov paid great attention to the material and spiritual support of Uzbek writers and poets, artists and scientists. At his initiative, in 1964, in 1964, Uzbekistan's Beruni State Prizes in Science and Technology was established in 1967, and many scientists, artists were awarded these prizes.

Sh. Activities of Rashidov and enlightenment are visible not only in the republic, but also the entire level. He was one of the initiators of the call of the international conference of the writers of Asia and Africa, as it is a writer. The conference was held in Tashkent.

In conclusion, since the 1970s and 1980s, the total crisis in the former Soviet society did not even interfere in the spiritual sphere. For example, the growth of the number of the number of education and science did not lead to such changes in quality indicators. Moreover, experts who graduated from higher educational institutions were less needed in a professional economy in an ectural economy that needed knowledge. The reforms, which began to bring the science closer to production, did not yield the result in the administrative-command environment. The increase in the number of university organizations was also not led to the increase in the quality of education.

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