

Development Of Academic Science Karakalpakstan In the Initial Period of Independence (1991-1997)

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Abstract: In 1991, after gaining independence, paying tribute to the national independence of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR was transformed into the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This event raised the authority of the Karakalpak science one step higher.

The chairman of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, academician S.K. Kamalov, was appointed vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Karakalpakstan, Academy of Sciences, Language and Literature

Introduction.

The acquisition of independence by the Republic of Uzbekistan, and with it Karakalpakstan, opened up a wide scope for real free scientific thought. The ideology of national independence, attention to scientists on the part of a democratic rule-of-law state made it possible to expand scientific research on the threshold of the 21st century.

Uzbekistan was faced with the task - "In a short period, to correct the tragic consequences of a failed historical experiment, to build a truly democratic society with a modern market economy, capable of providing decent living conditions for people, protecting their rights and freedoms." [1]

For the implementation of these most important tasks, the development of science and scientific infrastructure was of paramount importance. Speaking at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, President of the Republic Islam Karimov said: "Today we are building an independent state. Our prospects, our development largely depend on today's research of scientists, on their selflessness and dedication, creativity and sound advice." [2] These words of the President oblige the scientists of the republic to be constantly at the forefront of fighters for scientific and technological progress. The Republic of Karakalpakstan is a part of sovereign Uzbekistan, which has a rich scientific potential.

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The chairman of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, academician S.K. Kamalov, was appointed vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

In 1991, the department included four research institutes: the Institute of History, Language and Literature named after N. Davkaraev, the Comprehensive Institute of Natural Sciences, the Computing Center, the Botanical Garden as an institute. The Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan paid great attention to improving the composition and structure of the Karakalpak branch. So, in 1992, on the basis of the Institute of History, Language and Literature, two institutes were formed: the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography and the Institute of Language and Literature named after V.I. N. Davkaraeva. Separate provisions were also developed, according to which the transition of researchers to the contract system was carried out, which immediately raised the status of scientific institutions.

In 1992, in connection with the reorganization of the department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the research and development coordination center Aral (NIKTs) by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 494 dated October 26, 1992 was transferred to the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as an independent department and began to be called "Department of Ecological Problems of the Aral Sea Region" (OEPP). Thus, in the department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. in 1992 there were 7 subdivisions: the Comprehensive Institute of Natural Sciences; Institute of Language and Literature named after N. Davkaraeva; Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography; Computing Center; Botanical Garden; Department of Ecological Problems of the Aral Sea Region; Fundamental library. [3]

In the same year, changes took place in the structures of a number of institutions. Sectors of modern history, modern history, archeology, ethnography, historiography and source studies, art history were formed at the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography. Sectors of Karakalpak classical literature, Karakalpak folklore, modern Karakalpak literature were formed at the Institute of Language and Literature; Museum of Karakalpak folklore.

In 1994, in the life of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. An important change took place: the department of the Aral Sea problem together with the laboratory for biological directions KIEN was transformed into the Institute of Bioecology. The main goal of the institute was to study the causes of environmental disasters and provide recommendations to neutralize the negative consequences of an environmental disaster, or at least mitigate its impact. Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Biological Sciences A. Bakhiev became the director of the institute.

Previously existing laboratories in the Computing Center of the Kara-Kalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of Ruz. - the physics laboratory became part of the Comprehensive Institute of Natural Sciences, the chemistry and geology laboratories remained part of the Comprehensive Institute.

With the changes that have taken place in modern society, the topics of many studies had to be revised, especially in historical directions. On this occasion, speaking at a solemn meeting dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. in November 1994, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said: "It is known that before gaining independence, that is, until recently, everything in our life, including the scope, scale, branches of science and its development, were measured by the standards of the Center. Otherwise speaking, the truth was treated from the point of view of the well-known dominant ideology, and all scientific achievements were evaluated from this position. " [4]

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 445 of December 16, 1996 "On the preparation and publication of the New History of Uzbekistan" and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan No. 452 of February 24, 1997 "On the preparation and publication of the new history of Karakalpakstan" were published.

Historians were given the task of revising many problems of history, including specifically showing the conquest of Central Asia by Russia. After the collapse of the USSR in 1991, historians of Central Asia got carried away with their own interpretation of historical events, the purpose of which was to prove the fallacy of the entire legacy that had been created by Russian and Soviet historiography over the years. In particular, the question of the annexation of Central Asia to Russia was called nothing other than conquest, colonization, regression, the forcible introduction of Russian culture into another country. On the contrary, Russian and Soviet historiography at one time emphasized the progressive importance of the annexation of Central Asia to Russia, spoke about the enormous role of the "great Russian people" in the formation of the revolutionary consciousness of the people of Uzbekistan, about the "voluntary entry" of the peoples of Central Asia into Russia, etc. ... What was the entry of Central Asia into Russia - a step backward or a movement forward? The answers to these questions were given by the research of scientists of the Department of Modern History, headed by prof. K.S. Sarybaev.

Studied the October Revolution, the struggle for independence in 1917-1990, the problem of collectivization and many other problems by the department of modern history, headed by B.A. Koschanov.

The history of Karakalpakstan was enriched by archeologists, thanks to research, volumes of "Archeology of the Southern Aral Sea region" were published, in which the most ancient, medieval Khorezm and its nomadic periphery are considered. The Department of Archeology, headed by V.N. Yagodin, received materials that allow us to say that at the turn of the U-1U centuries. BC. the process of mass urbanization began, and at the end of the 3rd century there was a massive settling of nomads in the Khorezm oasis.

The department of ethnography, headed by H. Esbergenov, studied the formation of ethnic groups in the Kungrad region - the Karakalpaks, Uzbeks (Arally), the commonality and specificity of their traditional everyday culture, new factors were identified that determined the specificity of ethnocultural, socio-economic, administrative processes in everyday life Karakal-pakistan. The periods of resettlement of certain groups of Karakalpaks outside the Khorezm oasis have been clarified. The art criticism sector, headed by A. Allamuratov, developed the issues of mise-en-scène on the materials of the Karakalpak theaters. New options for the artistic solution of the Karakalpak carpets were introduced into the scientific circulation. [5]

Institute of Language and Literature named after Davkaraev in these years, 8 topics were performed, of which 3 were exploratory, 5 were fundamental. In 1992, employees of the institute worked on the following topics: "The manuscript heritage of Berdakh" Shezhire ", headed by Kh. Khamidov, where the ways of development and formation of the Karakalpak language were considered; Zhrau, Gulmurada, Kunkhodzhi S. Bakhadyrova N. Nizamatdinov, T. Mambetnazarov, T. Nietullaev based on collected materials on folk songs, proverbs and sayings were prepared for publication "Sketches of Karakalpak folklore", where the peculiarities of their origin and artistic features were studied; "Grammar of the modern Karakalpak literary language" (developers M. Davletov, E. Dauenov, Zh.Eshbaev); D. Saidov, S. Nietullaev, K. Bainiyazov, T. Mambetniyazov studied the works of poets and writers of the Karakalpak people from 1957 to 1977. [6]

In 1991, the Complex Institute of Natural Sciences carried out scientific research in the field of chemistry - the influence of nitrate substitutes (calcite, quartz, kaolin), in the field of biology, a method was developed for selecting drought-resistant forms of cotton.

In the Computing Center, the topic "Development of a mathematical model for predicting changes in climatic characteristics depending on the degree and rate of reduction of the water surface of the Aral Sea" was developed, which met the requirements of the time.

The Botanical Garden conducted research on the generic complex of gledetia, tomari, apricot amphora, studied their biological and ecological characteristics and identified adaptations of the named genera introduced in Karakalpakia. [7]

The long-awaited event in the life of the Karakalpak branch of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences was the opening in 1994 of the Specialized Council for the defense of candidate dissertations on national history, which made it possible to increase the number of highly qualified scientific personnel in a relatively short period of time. As a result, in 1995-2012. 54 people became candidates of science. [eight]

In order to train doctors of sciences in relevant and priority branches of science, a whole group of young gifted candidates of sciences were sent to the central cities of the CIS - Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, etc. to study in doctoral studies, creating favorable conditions for them on the ground ... As a result, we can assess the fact that the science of Kara-kalpakstan in the 90s. was replenished with new doctors of sciences. These are B. Zhollybekov, B. Koschanov, A. Aitmambetov, I. Zaitov and others.

In 1995 T.B.Eshchanov and A.Dauletov were elected academicians of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, S.K.Kamalov, V.N. Yagodin, A.Aitmambetov became members of the New York Academy of Sciences. [9]

With the acquisition of sovereignty, the employees of the QC department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. got the opportunity to participate in international

meetings and symposiums, to cooperate with foreign scientists, various foundations and organizations that finance scientific developments.

The Department of Archeology of the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography under the leadership of V.N. Yagodin conducted an international archaeological expedition on the territory of Karakalpakstan, in which archaeologists from Australia and other foreign countries participated.

During these years, the international support of Karakalpak science from various international public funds supporting science has increased, and joint projects have appeared. This partnership has undoubtedly strengthened the authority of the Karakalpak historical science and has become a powerful lever moving our science towards European standards.

In 1993-1996. The Institute of Bioecology carried out a study on the project "Ecological monitoring of the deltaic ecosystems of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers with a view to their restoration", sponsored by the Ministry of Research and Technology of Germany and UNESCO. The main goal of the project is to develop models for managing ecosystems in the context of the Aral Sea ecological crisis. The total amount of the project is USD 15,000.

In 1997, partnerships with various foundations and institutes continued – KKASRU \$ 10,000 in grants were awarded. [ten]

Conclusion.

Thus, the acquisition of independence by the Republic of Uzbekistan, and with it Karakalpakstan, opened up a wide scope for real free scientific thought. Employees of the QC department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. got the opportunity to participate in international meetings and symposiums, to cooperate with foreign scientists, various foundations and organizations that finance scientific developments.

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