

**REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL
DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF
INDEPENDENCE**

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Abstract: *This article talks about the cultural and educational reforms implemented in our country and the role of the education system in our development.*

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As we all know, there are many cultural and educational facilities and educational institutions in the field of culture and art in our country. The existence of such institutions has a special place in the life of our open-minded, kind and ambitious people. It is known that the spirituality of the society is an important condition and guarantee of the stability and development of the country. A country cannot rise to a high level of development without developing its spiritual capabilities, spiritual and moral values in people's minds, awakening and strengthening the national spirit of the people. That is why raising the morale of the society was defined as the priority direction of Uzbekistan's development. The 2500-year-old wedding of the cities of Khiva and Bukhara, which testifies to the long and rich history and the roots of our culture and spirituality, was also recognized as the beginning of the history of world culture. 1000th anniversary of the epic "Alpomish" in 1999, 2700th anniversary of the creation of "Avesto" in 2001, 2500th anniversary of the city of Termiz in 2002, 2700th anniversary of the city of Shahrisabz in 2002, 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi (Nasaf) in 2006, 1000th anniversary of Khorezm Mamun Academy in 2006. anniversary, the 2750th anniversary of the city of Samarkand in 2007, the 2000th anniversary of the city of Margilon in 2007, and the 2200th anniversary of the city of Tashkent in 2009 were proofs of our country's resilience in the field of spirituality and the strength of urban planning culture. The name, honor and respect of Abdulla Qadiri, Cholpon, Fitrat, Usman Nasir and other people's heroes who died for the freedom of our country were put in their place and their works were published. On the initiative of our first President Islam Karimov, in order to perpetuate the memory of the victims of the colonial era, the memorial complex "Memorial of Martyrs" the museum "Memorial of the Victims of Repression", and the complex "Memorial Square" were established in Tashkent in order to perpetuate the memory of the children of our people who sacrificed their lives in the battles against fascism. These events serve to raise national consciousness in our people,

restore historical memory, and educate young people in the spirit of national independence ideas. Cultural development is considered the main indicator of human spiritual maturity, and the development of the country depends on the consciousness of every citizen, their relationship to the processes of creation, preservation and development of cultural and historical wealth. The head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoev said, "Each sovereign state has its own unique history and culture. The real creator of this history, this culture, and the creator is rightly considered to be the people of this country." It should be noted that cultural-historical development is considered extremely complex, and its inner essence is made up of both material and spiritual cultures. In order to understand their interaction and forms of existence, it is necessary to determine the specific characteristics, laws, development stages and dimensions of cultural development, as well as the interaction of cultural phenomena, the tasks, place and role of culture in social development, culture and some knowledge of the concepts of civilization is required. From the fact that we have a rich cultural heritage in this place, and we have this rich history in ancient history, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. let's take a look", there is a lot of logic and meaning in his thoughts.

However, the Uzbek national culture was severely damaged under the Soviet regime. Like all colonialists, the followers of communist ideology tried to destroy the national culture of our people in order to enslave the Uzbek people! Famous scientist A. Mavrulov said: "Despite the great losses, the Uzbek people managed to preserve their identity and national culture to a certain extent". Long and recent history is witness to this. The task now is to make up for all the losses in spiritual life. The Uzbek people followed this path and were able to show their loyalty to their national historical and cultural heritage. This aroused the desire to restore the cultural heritage that was lost during the colonial period, to realize one's identity. With the honor of independence, religious values and religious beliefs were restored. Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, the ancient national holiday Navruz have been restored, and these days have become a day of rest and celebration by the decree of the President. For the first time in the history of the people of Uzbekistan, Muslims had the opportunity to perform Hajj and Umrah every year directly under the auspices of the government.

"Spirituality and Enlightenment" public center established by Presidential Decree (April 23, 1994 No. PF-842)², "Golden Heritage" international charity fund (Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 338 of 09/27/1996)³ serves the spiritual and educational development of the society. Today, there are 7,476 objects of material cultural heritage in the republic. Of these, 7123 are state property and 353 are private property. Among them, there are 4308 archaeological sites, 2079 architectural objects, 694 magnificent works of art, and 395 places of interest. More than 2.5 million museum objects and more than 100 thousand written works are stored in our national funds. Under the Ministry of Culture, there is an institution responsible for the preservation of this unique heritage of ours, its smooth transmission to future generations, their scientific research and

preservation - the General Directorate for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects. however, it became apparent that there were serious errors and problems in his current activity. To put it bluntly, the management system in the industry was out of whack. It is a pity that only 25% of the existing tangible cultural heritage objects have been marked with protection, and the necessary documentation work has been neglected. Even 5,755 objects do not have cadastral documents. The management has been completely unsatisfactory in the field of archeology. A clear example of the fact that many structures have been built in our country and are serving our compatriots with their incomparable efforts and the unique opportunities that have been created can be a clear example of how the above-mentioned negative thoughts have changed into a positive one.

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