

REASONS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF NATIONAL CULTURE AND ART ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE**Kurbanov Ravshan Raimjonovich**Teacher of History, 3rd-level Lawyer,
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This article describes the study of the history of culture and independence-the study of the history of mining and art on the eve, and the material and technical base of the art of National Cinema, Theater, Museum, through them, the material and technical base of the art of the Uzbek people is covered the features of seeing, remembering, perceiving, studying the past, history and, therefore, the revival and prosperity of Uzbek folk art

Keywords

Culture, art, dance, status, happiness, decision, decree, document, reform.

During the colonial and authoritarian regime, our culture suffered significant damage. In particular, the proponents of the communist ideology tried hard to destroy the culture of our people. Despite these great losses, the Uzbek people were able to preserve their identity and national culture. A nation whose spiritual culture is high and whose roots are firmly established in the social consciousness of the people cannot have its culture completely eradicated^[1]. Therefore, the possibility of restoring cultural heritage and elevating it to a higher level remained^[2].

The culture of the Soviet authoritarian regime period differs from the cultural development of other periods due to its contradictory aspects and characteristics. The main feature of this period is that all spheres of life, including spiritual culture, were subordinated to the communist ideology^[3]. It is well known that national culture develops based on national beliefs and national feelings^[4]. During the authoritarian regime, national culture was separated from its sources and feelings and was subordinated to the ruling ideology and class interests^[5]. This led to the alienation of national culture from universal cultures and limited artistic creativity^[6]. Although many works, films, plays, and songs were created during this period, most of them do not meet today's standards^[7]. Studying the history of that culture and art, creating books and textbooks, and conducting research by historians and art scholars became an urgent task in the independence era^[8].

¹ Karimov, I.A. *High Spirituality – An Invincible Force*. Tashkent: *Ma'naviyat*, 2008. p. 141.

² Mansurov, U., To'xtaboyev, A. *History of Culture and Art of Uzbekistan: Textbook*. Tashkent: *O'z Kitob Savdo Nashriyoti Matbaa Ijodiy Uyi*, 2021. p. 146.

³ Karimov, I.A. *No Future Without Historical Memory*. Tashkent: *Sarq*, 1998. p. 18.

⁴ Karimov, I.A. *High Spirituality – An Invincible Force*. Tashkent: *Ma'naviyat*, 2008. p. 140.

⁵ Mansurov, U., To'xtaboyev, A. *History of Culture and Art of Uzbekistan: Textbook*. Tashkent: *O'z Kitob Savdo Nashriyoti Matbaa Ijodiy Uyi*, 2021. p. 148.

⁶ *Ziyouz Library*. Available at: www.ziyouz.com

⁷ Qoraboyev, U., Soatov, G. *Culture of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: *Tafakkur-Bo'stoni*, 2011. p. 168.

⁸ Qoraboyev, U., Soatov, G. *Culture of Uzbekistan*. Tashkent: *Tafakkur-Bo'stoni*, 2011. p. 178.

In the years of independence, science, culture, and art in Uzbekistan developed significantly^[9]. The importance of events cleansed from false party, class, and ideological elements in the development of society and the nation increased, especially attention to the study of history intensified^[10]. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, emphasized, “Without historical memory, there is no future”^[11]. During the former authoritarian regime, Uzbek history was distorted, authors of works were punished on charges of nationalism, and the glorious history of our ancestors and their contribution to world civilization was not recognized^[12].

Therefore, in the years of independence, priority was given to the objective study of the national history of Uzbekistan and the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan. The first President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, stated: “We know a people not by its name, but through its culture, art, and spirituality; we examine its history down to the roots”.

Culture and art are, in fact, formed based on the “ideas” created by humanity in the earliest periods, as part of traditional practices. It should be noted that such traditions did not appear simultaneously in one region with a single “stroke” or creation. These traditions, ultimately, manifested in the civilizations of humanity that developed over thousands of years.

Moreover, in today’s world, entering a new era without studying history, culture, and morality is extremely difficult. After all, in Uzbekistan alone, more than 100,000 manuscripts are preserved in library collections. The majority of these are manuscripts of medieval Eastern scholars and thinkers included in UNESCO’S Cultural Heritage List, forming the “Golden Fund” of libraries in Europe and Asia, including the United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, Russia, France, Egypt, India, Iran, and many other countries.

On September 1, 1991, Uzbekistan’s independence gave the people an opportunity to elevate their spiritual and cultural life, appreciate national heritage, foster patriotism, and understand modern culture. During the independence period, many competitions were held in music and theater arts, and the activities of national musical and folklore performers were promoted. In 1995, the song competition “Uzbekistan – My Motherland” was announced, resulting in hundreds of new songs and the emergence of talented artists. Every social system creates a culture suitable for itself.

After Uzbekistan achieved independence, the goal was to build a democratic civil and just society, and culture began to serve the formation of a well-rounded individual. Ancient history was studied in depth, previously banned works were published, and national and religious values restricted during the Soviet era were restored. Popular customs, holidays (Navruz, Ramadan, Eid al-Adha), and new holidays were introduced, religious sites were renovated, religious literature was published, and the Uzbek language was elevated to the status of a state language. Folk arts and crafts revived, and activities to educate youth and preserve heritage were strengthened through republican and international conferences, competitions, folklore, and theater festivals.

Independence led to the emergence of a new cultural system in the country. Among others, the establishment of the Republican “Council of Spirituality and Enlightenment,” “Education Center,” “Uzbekfilm,” “Uzbeknavo,” “Uzbekraqs,” “Uzbekmuseum,” “Uzbekteatr,” the Art Academy, and National Cultural Centers laid the foundation for the development of the main areas of the country’s spirituality.

⁹ Haydarov, A. *Culture – The Foundation of National Advancement*. Tashkent: Oltin Meros Press, 2021. p. 478.

¹⁰ To‘ychiyeva, S. *Milestones in the Development of Our Culture and Art*. // *Yangi O‘zbekiston* Newspaper. Tashkent, 2022. p. 6.

¹¹ Haydarov, A. *National Culture as the Foundation of the Renaissance*. // *Yangi O‘zbekiston* Newspaper. Tashkent, 2020. p. 6.

¹² Mahmudov, N. *A Solid Foundation for Further Elevating the Spiritual World of Our People*. // *Yangi O‘zbekiston* Newspaper. Tashkent, 2022. p. 6.

Competitions held in the years of independence, such as “New Generation,” “Voice of the Future,” “The Homeland is One,” “The Homeland is United,” and “New Names,” each have their own direction, goals, and objectives. On April 7, 2009, the President of Uzbekistan, by Decree PQ-1091, organized the republican competition “Only One, Sacred Homeland,” which became an important event in the development of culture and arts, particularly youth creativity. The purpose of the competition was to instill love and loyalty to the homeland in young hearts, encourage the creation of meaningful songs, and identify talented youth. At the same time, Uzbek culture gained international recognition, with folklore groups performing abroad and participating in international events. Uzbek folk tales, proverbs, and arts are also published abroad through books and articles. Thus, a new strong foundation for independent Uzbekistan’s culture was established.

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