

CULTURAL LIFE OF THE CITIES OF SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE (1991-2022)

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Annotation: This article describes the cultural life of the cities of southern Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Kashkadarya region is considered one of the southern regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and during the years of independence, cultural and educational reforms accelerated in the cities of the region, folklore and folklore ensembles were organized under the departments of culture, events were held. In order to popularize Uzbek folklore, libraries in the city area worked in a new way, and also in subsequent years, information was cited and analyzed that the introduction of new technical means into the life of society expanded the possibilities for obtaining information by the population.

Basic words: Southern Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, region, city, settlements, house of culture, folklore ensemble, theatrical performance, library, club institutions.

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, cardinal changes have taken place in all areas in a short period of time. The results of significant work can be seen in the cities and villages of the Kashkadarya region, which is one of the southern regions of the republic.

There are 12 cities in the Kashkadarya region, if you turn to the pages of history, the city of Karshi received the status of a city in 1926, the city of Shakhrisabz in 1929. Small and medium-sized cities of the oasis received the status of modern cities in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century.

As mentioned above, a number of settlements in the region received the status of cities in the 70s and 80s of the last century, and over the years of independence, certain changes have occurred in the cultural life of these cities.

Thanks to independence, a new era began in the spiritual life of Uzbekistan. Our people have been freed from moral restrictions, our national identity and values have been restored. During the years of independence, serious reforms were carried out in the sphere, special attention was paid to educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, educating and educating a comprehensively mature, intellectual personality.

Every year the amount of funds allocated to the cultural centers of the city increases. In 2003 only the department of culture in the city of Kitab was allocated 44,483 soums, in 2004 - 47,790 soums, in 2004 the department of culture in the city of Guzor - 58,200 soums, in 2005 - 70,300 soums [1].

Folklore ensembles were organized in the departments of culture, their activities were provided with material support. For example, in 1996, the folklore ensemble "Nozigul" began its activity, newly created in the department of culture of the city of Yakkabog. National clothes worth 86,000 soums were sewn into this knot [2].

Folklore ensembles, singing and dancing groups have achieved a number of successes at the Houses of Culture. In particular, the ensemble "Chiragi lanterns" from Chiragi took part in the competition "Chashma-94" among folklore ensembles, held in the city of Tashkent in 1994, took 1st place and was awarded the status of "People's Ensemble". The vocal and dance group "Humo" performed at the House of Culture in Koson. In 1995, this group was awarded the title of "People's amateur group" [3].

Art lovers of the culture department exhibited their art not only in our country, but also abroad. For example, in September 1998, the group "Kichik makomchilar" of the department of culture of the Kitab district visited 6 cities of Germany and performed oriental classical songs. Video footage of the trip to Germany was shown on television "Uzbekistan". This group was invited to Colombia in April 1999[4].

Communities of the DC took an active part in regional and republican events. The Song and Dance Ensemble "Nargiz" operated in the Guzor District House of Culture. At the celebration of the 6th anniversary of independence, the singer Z. Sherkulova participated through the "Kashkadarya Song". In 1997, the vocal and dance group "Nargiz" took part in the song festival of Uzbekistan and took 1st place in the region and 2nd place in the republic.

A number of competitions, spiritual and educational events were held in the district houses of culture. In 2000, such contests, evenings, face-to-face conversations, various carnival events, such as "Daredevils defend the Motherland", "Do you know the law?" were held only in the House of Culture of the city of Kamashi. , "Initiative-2000", "Proximity, Homeland begins with the family". During the year, 15 lectures, meetings, discussions, theme evenings were held, in which more than 7,000 people took part. In 2003, in the palace of culture "Umid" in the city of Kitab, a big holiday dedicated to "March 8 - International Women's Day" was held[5].

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In the spring of 2005, the traditional competition of folklore and ethnographic groups of the Kashkadarya region was held at the Art College of Karshi. It was attended by the teams of Chirakchi region, "Momogul" of Karshi region (Beshkent), "Egachim" of Kamashinsky region, "Zanjirsaroy" of Mubarak region. Performances, traditions, national folklore houses and stage performances were presented. The Kamashin folklore-ethnographic group "Egachim" was recognized as the "Most skillful team" at the competition. The first place was awarded to the folklore-ethnographic collections "Chirakchi Lanterns" of the Chirakchi region and "Momogul" of the Karshi region [6].

During the years of independence, the Chirakchi Lantari and Golden Hands folk song and dance ensembles operated in Chirokchi. In 1996, the Golden Hands Folk Song and Dance Ensemble became the winner of the regional level Barhayot Symmolar competition and took 2nd place at the same republican level event. In 1996, the folklore-ethnographic troupe "Chirakchi Lantari" took 1st place in the competition of performers "Alla", held in the region, and took part in the traditional republican competition of performers "Alla", held in the city of proud 2nd place. In 1997, the team successfully participated in the celebration of the 2500th anniversary of the city of Khiva [7].

In January 2015, together with the Scientific and Methodological Center of Folk Art and Cultural and Educational Work of the Ministry of Culture and Sports and the TV channel "Culture and Education", a republican TV festival "Express your individuality" was held. The folklore ensemble "Chirakchi Lantari" took part in the festival. A group of 20 people aged from eighteen to ninety successfully performed such numbers as "Momo Chirakchi", "We came from Chirakchi", "Wedding Ceremony" in forty minutes allotted to them. The ensemble "Lights of Chirakchi" collected more than a thousand samples of folk songs and actively participated in the festive events that took place in almost all regions of the republic, performing many songs[8].

During the years of independence, a number of works were written by the creative intelligentsia, they were seen by the world and they found their fans. For example, Zh., who worked

as a teacher of her native language and literature in the 4th comprehensive school of Talimarjon. Goyibov's poetry collections "Pearl of the Heart", "I Sing to You", "Talimarjon Boychechagy", "Glow of Emotions", "Armanly Dunya", "Yurak Chashmasi", "Khayal Daryosi", "The Man Who Resurrected from the Dead"., "People who returned from the other world", "stories" and stories "What I saw and experienced"[9].

Also, M. Elmurodova, who worked as a teacher at the Gafur Gulyam school in Kamashi, wrote "Swallow", "Women's love", "Long way of dreams", "Needles pricked in the heart", "Letters not sent to My mother", "I went to guests to your heart", "The most beautiful" Poetry books like "Perhaps". The poetess was awarded the titles of "Outstanding Worker of Public Education of Uzbekistan", "Honored Worker of Public Education of Uzbekistan" and became a member of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan. Dilrabo Bobokulova from Kamashi published collections of poems and prose entitled "Dilga sikmas dardym bayani", "Khasratli died", "Not one, a thousand kam dunya", "Dilnaboga dilmomat". In 2005, D. Bobokulova was accepted as a member of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan. His book "The Song of Faith" was named the "Best Work of the Year" in 2011[10].

During the years of independence, libraries at the houses of culture functioned and provided spiritual food to the population. In particular, exemplary work was carried out in the central libraries of the cities of Kamashi, Guzor, Koson and Yakkabog. As a result of interviews with readers in the local libraries, reading descriptions were created, and with the help of these methods, their interest in books increased even more.

In 1996 there were 498 libraries in the Kashkadarya region. In the same year, one central library, two children's libraries, one special library for the blind and 36 network libraries belonging to the Koson House of Culture were established. There were a total of 355,923 books in the libraries. In order to replenish the book fund in 1996, 6,007 new books were brought to the amount of 266,232 soums.

In 1996, there were 41 libraries in Guzor, 55 in Kamashi, and 40 in Chirokchi. This year, 8377 units of new literature were brought to the libraries of Guzor, 8917 units to the libraries of Kamashi, 6652 units to the libraries of Chirakchi, respectively, there were 366877. 430912 and 272087 book collections [11].

There are children's libraries in regional cities, exemplary work is being carried out. For example, in 2004, in the children's library of the city of Chirakchi, on the occasion of the Defender of the Fatherland Day, a literary evening "My army is my guard" was held. A book exhibition titled "My Brave and Courageous Army" was released and reviewed. In the children's library of the city of Guzor, local history work is in full swing, book exhibitions entitled "Kashkadarya is my country", "Uzbekistan facing the world", stories about the history of Guzor on the topic "Legends of the Past" are constantly operating. ", "Guzor is an ancient, historical land" [12].

However, due to the financial difficulties of the transition period, the number of libraries in the cities of Uzbekistan has decreased, and the number of books and magazines in them has decreased. If in 1995 there were 5284.2 million books in the regional libraries, then in 1996 it decreased to 5077.0 million books. Also in 1997, there were 1,152 libraries in the cities of the republic, and in 2005 their number decreased to 984. In 1997, they had 33.5 million copies of books and magazines, and in 2005 they decreased to 29.3 million copies. . The number of book readers also fell from 2.0 million to 1.8 million.

In the cities of Uzbekistan, the number of clubs has decreased. In 1997, there were 626 clubs in the cities of the republic, and in 2007 their number decreased to 308 [13].

A number of factors led to the occurrence of such cases. The 21st century is the century of technology, the standard of living of the population has risen, computers, various means of video and mobile communication have become widespread, and through them a lot of information has entered

the consciousness of the population. This situation is typical not only for Uzbekistan, but also for the whole world.

In conclusion, it can be noted that although there are works devoted to the history of the cities of Uzbekistan, especially the cities of the Kashkadarya oasis [14], the topic of the cultural life of the cities of southern Uzbekistan during the years of independence was not studied as a separate object of study. While covering this topic mainly on the basis of primary sources, scientific literature and periodicals, reforms in the cultural and educational sphere have accelerated over the years of independence in the cities of southern Uzbekistan. At the departments of culture, folklore and folklore ensembles were organized, events were held to popularize Uzbek folk art. Works of the creative intelligentsia were published. Libraries in the city area worked in a new way. Also, in the second decade of independence, the introduction of new technical means into the life of society raised the possibility of obtaining information by the population to a new level.

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