
IF CULTURE AND ART DO NOT DEVELOP, SOCIETY
WILL NOT DEVELOP

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Abstract: The article discusses the recognition of art and culture in New Uzbekistan as the foundation of the Third Renaissance and the fundamental reforms implemented in the field. It was emphasized that culture and art are the spiritual strength of our nation and the factor that ensures its smooth prospects. It is said that society will not progress if culture and art do not develop.

Key words: Renaissance, foundation, development, art, reforms, activity, status, gift, management, culture, institution, information and communication, science, modern, technology, museum studies, art studies, cultural studies.

Prospective projects implemented in all spheres and large-scale creative works implemented in our country at the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev are fundamentally changing not only the lifestyle of our people, but also their worldview. Such a noble process can be seen in the example of the high attention paid to the development of culture and art, to the people of creativity. In the last two years, about 20 decrees and decisions related to this field have been adopted. Efforts are being made to implement them. The decision of the President of November 28 of this year "On approval of the concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan" is of particular importance as an important document aimed at eliminating existing problems and shortcomings in this field.

Therefore, according to the words of the head of our state, society will not develop if culture and art do not develop in our country. In addition, there are many historical examples that the true effect of development is measured not by the level of wealth or power, but by how high the national culture has risen. For example, the British art historian F. R. Martin writes that "there have never been rulers in Central Asia who valued art and culture like the Timurids." In this sense, we would not be mistaken if we say that the initiative of the head of our state to develop the concept of further

development of national culture includes our way of thinking, our attitude to life, the present and future of the nation and the people, the spiritual maturity of the modern generation, and the bright future of our people. .

In particular, the decision of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated May 26, 2020 "On measures to improve the activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" created a great opportunity and conditions to realize the long-awaited dreams and desires of the representatives of this field and a wide range of art lovers. In recent years, we are observing changes in the field of culture, both in form and content. Under the influence of the dominant ideology and authoritarian system, all opportunities have been created for the radical renewal of this industry, which has developed in imitation of Western culture. Every person should have free and independent thinking. Thinking the same way en masse is destructive. There will be no creativity or development. In this sense, thoughtless imitation leads to forgetting the national image and identity. At the same time, it is necessary to study and master the ideas of world literature, culture and art, which are advanced and adapted to universal values. Any field cannot develop alone in isolation from others. Today in Uzbekistan, the development of national culture and art is considered as an integral and integral part of the socio-economic development of the country. After all, culture and art are extremely important and sensitive areas for the development of the nation. Because this field educates feelings that directly affect the heart of the society and move to its wishes.

As the opportunities for radical renewal in the field are expanding, there are also many shortcomings that prevent the development of our national culture. For example, there is no single legal framework aimed at the legal status of culture and art institutions, creative associations and associations, social protection of creators. Or there is no designated system for training young artists and training highly qualified personnel. Without it, it is a difficult task to effectively carry out a single state policy in the field of culture, to meet the cultural needs of the population, and to improve the quality of cultural services. In addition, the material and technical base of most culture and art institutions does not meet the requirements of the time, which does not allow them to fully function. Another big problem is when our national culture does not take its proper place in the modern media space. The incomplete introduction of information and communication technologies does not allow the field to be integrated into international cultural processes. In addition, a more structured system of export of national creative products has not been created,

cooperation with foreign organizations has not been established enough... So, there are enough issues and the concept of developing our national culture has been adopted to solve them systematically. Now we all unite and live together, all areas of national culture - tangible and intangible cultural heritage and museums, theater, cinema, circus, national music, pop music, dance, fine and applied arts, culture and recreation parks and cultural centers, science, we must work tirelessly for results, changes, and development in the fields of education, personnel training, and cultural tourism. Another thing is to say that today the employees of the sector are not fully acquainted with the decrees and decisions of the system, they do not penetrate deeply into them, as well as their content and execution do not reach the lower levels, which hinders the development of the system.

Today, we set the Third Renaissance as a big goal. Culture and art workers should be at the forefront of reforms in this regard. Rather, first of all, we ourselves should deeply understand the essence of this goal. If we can form the opinion of our citizens that I should also have a share in the development of society, in the period of renaissance, then our plans and aspirations will begin to bear more rapid and higher results. In the well-founded sentence that the culture of Uzbekistan belongs to eternity, we understand the greatness of cultural values and objects of cultural heritage, which are the main source of reminders of the history of our generations. These values of ours and objects of cultural heritage serve as the main source for the perfect development of youth education, for them to change their worldview and not fall into the abyss in the era of globalization. The President of our country is concerned about the need to create all conditions for the formation of the foundation of the new Renaissance - the third Renaissance based on large-scale democratic reforms, turning into a new national ideology, in particular, what experts in the field should do to ensure that our cultural heritage is preserved in accordance with international standards. . At first glance, it seems that all the conditions are there, there are laws, there are officials, and there are no problems. We have about 8,000 material cultural heritages in our country, and our youth are a great force in preserving them and ensuring their transmission from generation to generation. With the honor of our independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of the United Nations (UN) and the international organization UNESCO. In 1996, it ratified the Convention "On the Protection of the Universal Natural and Cultural Heritage". In 1991, the "Ichan Castle" in Khiva, in 1993, the historical center of Bukhara, in 2000, the historical center of Shahrisabz, and in 2001, Samarkand was included in the list of World Cultural Heritage under the name

"Samarkand - the crossroads of cultures". This in itself requires us to ensure that our above heritages are maintained in accordance with international standards. The answer to the question of what we should do in this regard is that, first of all, fill the field with knowledgeable specialists. At the same time, retraining of the existing industry specialists to ensure the preservation of our heritage in accordance with international standards, working in accordance with modern science, technical achievements and international standards, as well as studying international experiences and applying them to the industry are among the current issues. It should be noted that recently the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers was adopted "On the establishment of the Cultural Heritage Research Institute under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan". According to the decision, the institute will be placed in the building of the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture on the basis of the right of free use. I think that with this, our work on preserving our cultural heritage and passing it on to the next generation will rise to a new level.

Today, 826 cultural centers operate in our republic, and they serve as the main foundation for the development of amateur art. There are a total of 4,522 clubs in these cultural centers and 52,970 amateurs are working in them. 37,340 of them are young people. Also, there are 482 teams with national amateur titles in cultural centers, and more than 5,000 amateurs are participating in these teams. In this sense, it is important to improve the activities of cultural centers and create the necessary conditions for them. To date, 367 cultural centers have been repaired and put into use. In paragraph 25 of the program of measures approved by the Decree of the President of May 26, 2020, the Ministry of Culture is assigned the task of constructing, reconstructing, overhauling and equipping new buildings for cultural centers. In order to ensure the implementation of this task, the ministry has developed a draft decision "On organizational measures for the construction and equipment of cultural center buildings in 2021-2024". The project plans to rebuild, reconstruct and repair 459 cultural centers.

One of the most joyful events related to the industry is that based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on May 14, 2019 "On measures to further develop the art of philanthropy", the Republican Art Center of philanthropy and the Fund for the Development of the Art of philanthropy were established in the city of Termiz. In order to widely promote the art of bakshiki, which is a masterpiece of folk art, 2042 young people were involved in classes and clubs in the direction of bakshiki in 233 existing cultural institutions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

and regions. 1000 copies of selected epics from the Gorogli series, "Golden Qoboq", "Chambil Qamali" and "Olamon bilan Karamon" were published.

A creative meeting was organized with People's Bakhshi of the Republic of Uzbekistan, winner of the "El-Yurt Hurmat" Order, winner of the 1st International Bakhshi Art Festival, Abdunazar Poyonov, People's Bakhshi of Uzbekistan Qalandar (Rozimboy) Normatov, Kahhor Rakhimov, Mahmatmurad Rajabov, Tenel Qalliyev, Bakhshi Gulsara Zoldasbayeva. It was shown on the central and regional TV channels of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan. A register containing the art of bakhshi, history, information about bakhshis, works performed by them was created, and the website "bakhshi.uz" was launched under the Ministry of Culture. At the root of such works, of course, is the goal of increasing the feeling of love for our nation among young people. There is no doubt that the fact that 3 performers of the art of bakshi were given houses on the basis of preferential mortgage loans in the city of Termiz will give more strength to our young people who want to develop the art of bakshi. Of course, there are also problems in this regard. In particular, the level of provision of musical instruments and other equipment in cultural centers is 60 percent. It will be necessary to strengthen the musical instruments, sound amplifier equipment, stage costumes, and material equipment base (furniture equipment).

Another drawback is that the schedule of financing and model status of cultural centers does not meet the requirements of today's times, and the fact that the land areas in the building and territory of cultural centers are reserved and privatized by local governments without agreement with the Ministry of Culture is another serious problem. In addition, even teams with prestigious titles do not have enough uniforms. One of the problems waiting to be solved is the issue of transportation for organizing concerts by teams in remote areas of the region. The relocation of the Republican Bakhshi Art Center and the Bakhshi Art Development Fund, which has the status of a legal entity under it, to the city of Tashkent and the establishment of its branches in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm regions will be an important factor in the wide promotion of Bakhshi art on a global scale.

First of all, let me touch on the subject of museums. In recent years, especially in the last 3-4 years, a lot can be said about the attention paid to the field of museums, the works and achievements. In addition, the decree of the President "On measures to further increase the role and influence of culture and art in the life of society" and the decision "On measures to improve the activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" pay special attention to the

field of museums, important tasks and tasks have been set. In particular, more than 10 new museums were established during the past 3-4 years. In particular, Moynaq Ecology Museum, Maqom Museum in Shahrisabz, Erkin Vahidov House-Museum and Memorial Museum in Fergana Region, Khazini House-Museum, Museum of Great Scholars in Kokan, Mutal Burkhanov House Museum in Bukhara Region, Ergash Jumanbulbul Memorial Museum in Samarkand Region, Namangan Region. Among them are Ishakkhan Ibrat, Hamid Olimjon and Zulfiya, Sharaf Rashidov memorial museums in Jizzakh region, Abdulla Qadiri house-museum and Abdulla Qadiri memorial museums in Tashkent.

During this period, about 15 more museum buildings were consistently reconstructed, repaired and restored. As a clear example of this, the reconstruction of the Surkhondarya Regional State Museum of History and Culture, the Sadriddin Ainy Memorial House-Museum in Samarkand, and the excellent renovation works of the Chirchik city history museums can be shown.

In particular, during the years 2020-2025, it was decided to gradually establish local history museums in the form of branches of state museums of history and culture in each district and city. In the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan and the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, it was decided to establish specialized scientific councils and scientific-methodological councils in the fields of museology, art history, cultural studies, and now the activities of specialized scientific councils have been established in the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan and the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan. Starting from September 2020, the first Sunday of every month in state museums was announced as an "open door day", and on this "open door day", citizens were supposed to be admitted to state museums free of charge to see museum objects and museum collections. Construction of a new complex of buildings for the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan has been decided in Tashkent. Also, it is no exaggeration to say that theater art has correctly defined its task before the society and the path of development.

For centuries, theater art has been considered a powerful tool that educates people and shapes their spirituality. It is probably for this reason that our country and government are doing a lot of work to further increase the status of stage art, improve its material and technical base to the level of modern requirements, put its modern buildings into use, and most importantly, establish new theaters.

In recent years, attention has been paid to theater art and artists. Just one example, in 2020, 15 out of 39 theaters were awarded a state order at the cost of 2 billion 400 million soums to stage a

play. In order to support the creators, republican puppet theaters, "Debut" preview festival of young directors, scientific-practical conference and seminars were held. Competitions of plays were held and the winning authors were awarded. The arrears of several years' pen fees of playwrights were eliminated, and 41 authors were paid pen fees. Despite a relatively difficult year due to the pandemic, our theaters are also diligently performing their duties, and for a certain period have switched to the remote work system. During the year, almost 95 percent of the performances included in the repertoire plan were staged. Memorial evenings of great figures, creative evenings and benefits of our famous artists were held. Despite the quarantine, theaters and the creative staff of the Uzbek State Circus performed 2 of the 22 tours planned for 2020 live, and the remaining 20 online throughout the republic.

The Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of the World Association of Children's and Youth Theaters. We are also witnessing radical changes in the field of fine arts and cinema. The tasks defined in the President's decision of April 21, 2020 "On measures to further increase the efficiency of the field of fine and applied arts" are proof of our opinion. I think that the number of tasks set for the future of the industry by the head of state at the meeting with filmmakers on November 20 of last year will serve the bright future of Uzbek cinema. If there is no consumer of status art, the serious question of whether this art will survive in 50 years will be a cross. We need young people who will preserve it as well as preserve it, and appreciate that it is my national wealth and pride, the heritage left by my ancestors. To reach this level, to be able to hear the status, you need knowledge. A person who is not familiar with books, literature, poetry cannot understand it. In this sense, this newly established institute is primarily intended to educate young people in the national spirit and respect for it. In addition, the establishment of this institute was caused by specific needs of the cultural sector. In particular, a wide range of tasks, such as the training of highly qualified specialists and scientific-pedagogical personnel in the field of performance and the art of giving, establishing international cooperation with foreign educational institutions and centers in the fields of national music and folk art, and organizing student internships with cultural institutions and artistic teams. and plans are entrusted to the institute. Naturally, we started working together with the whole team on the implementation of these tasks, which were defined as the main directions of activity of the newly established institute. We believe that the new university will serve to educate the most professional, all-round mature and well-rounded workers in the field of culture and art. This serves to further accelerate cultural and spiritual evolution,

which is the main criterion of our development.

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