

STAGES AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL CENTERS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT:

This article provides information on the early stages of activity and historical development of cultural centers in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The processes of formation of cultural centers, the stages of development and the educational significance of today's activities were also discussed.

Keywords: cultural centers, circles, cultural and educational institutions, fine art, amateur activities, education and upbringing, process.

INTRODUCTION:

The results of the activities and creativity of cultural centers play an important role in the formation of youth as spiritually mature people. Because cultural centers are a high realm of spirituality, celebrating beauty and goodness in the minds of people, reflecting the way of life, the problems of the times and social processes. The field of culture, embodying the universal values of humankind, echoes of the past, has always served as a source of education for humankind.

The emergence of cultural centers in Karakalpakstan dates back to the distant past. Cultural centers have played an important role in the restoration of spiritual values and the preservation, promotion and development of our national mentality, spiritual heritage, national culture, folklore traditions. It is known that the Karakalpak people, like all peoples and nations, possess a rich national cultural heritage, which has been preserved for

centuries and passed down from father to son. All this can be seen in historical sources, folklore, weddings, ceremonies, everyday life and customs, traditions, national patterns on clothing, reviews at parties, jokes, youth games. The study of cultural activity pays attention to the ideological-popular principles of the scientific study of its essence. Also, the activity of cultural centers is an ideological, educational and organizational work based on meeting the spiritual needs of the population to improve the cultural level of education of youth.

There were cultural centers in Karakalpakstan, and the intellectuals of our people did cultural work to develop our culture. Cultural and educational institutions of the time were called "Red House", "Red Fire", "Red cart", "Red caravan", "Red Corner", "Red Boat" [1.10]. They worked in one place or a nomad.

With the opening of the first cultural centers in Karakalpakstan, it became necessary to provide them with professionals with professional knowledge. According to this, in 1937 the first vocal and musical academies was opened in Turtkul. After there were no ready-made students with a seven-year education in the top three, in order to increase the educational base, increase the educated students, since 1939 it has been transformed into a seven-year music school. Teachers-musicians from many parts of the old union were invited to the school. [2.3].

In these institutions there were no special persons for management activities in the organization of propaganda and propaganda activities. Our people have been satisfying the spiritual needs of our people through the

performance or theatrical performances of «Bet ashar», «Hao'jar» bakhshis at weddings of masters of folklore, lapars, reflecting their customs and traditions, national values of Karakalpakstan. Cultural and art institutions passed the history test, unique services came to preserve the ancient roots of our national soul and spirituality, reflecting our national celebrations and holidays, genuine folk, universal values.

By the 20th century, scientists and research specialists collected information about the history of cultural centers and clubs. In Karakalpakstan, cultural institutions and scientists involved in club work and art history have strengthened their activities. In 1919, the first state art institution was opened in Turtkul – a branch of the musical group.

It is task was to unite amateur circles of the Amu Darya branch, direct them, organize paid performances, concerts and evenings in cities, as well as invite specialists from the central regions. In 1920, a theater circle with 25 seats was opened under the Committee on Youth Affairs. Such circles were created in 1920-1921 in Chimboy, Shurokhan, Shabboz. The opening of the city club in 1921 made it possible to form a theater [3.364].

In 1927 alone, 40,000 soums were allocated for this work for the purpose of political enlightenment. There was no special organization to manage the works of culture and art. In 1946, the Department for Cultural and Educational Institutions under the Government of Karakalpakstan began its work. 17 years later, in 1963, the Ministry of Culture of Karakalpakstan was established and J. Jiemuratov was appointed First Minister. Due to the lack of staff for cultural centers, in 1970 the Nukus State Art School was established. After independence, the Days of Culture of Karakalpakstan were held on January 25-29, 1993 in Tashkent.

The holding of the Days and Decades of Karakalpak Culture and Arts in Tashkent will significantly develop the activities of cultural centers. Participation in the Decade of Karakalpak writers and artists together with representatives of art and literature of Uzbekistan will serve to improve their skills.

All cultural brands of the Republic, folk theater, amateur groups and members of the circle took an active part in this great celebration. Cultural centers began to develop. In 1995, there were 218 club establishments under the Ministry of Culture [4.8].

The main purpose of the cultural and educational work in the clubs was to implement the ideological idea as propaganda. According to the clubs, 1137 amateur clubs were organized, which were attended by more than 17,900 amateurs. In the 1970s, seven groups were awarded the titles of «People's Theater» and «People's Ensemble», and in 1995, in Karakalpakstan, 21 amateur folk theaters and ensembles were engaged in creative activities. The real organizers of cultural and educational institutions were the local people, not the Soviet Union. In 2013, 1777 houses of culture and clubs in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent provided cultural services to the people.

The main goal is to organize various events, creative evenings, festivals, competitions, marathons. The content of propaganda and agitation work as a specific spiritual food and the main source for the cultural recreation and meaningful leisure of the population was to support the ideological idea.

In order to develop the national culture and art and provide high-class personnel, the Nukus branch of the Uzbek State Institute of Arts was established on April 28, 2008 by the decision of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov No. 845. The Nukus branch of the Uzbek State Institute of Arts and

Culture was reorganized on the basis of the Presidential Decree No. 1771 on June 4, 2012.

2013-2014 was an important date in the history of the branch, as a new direction in the institute was the opening of the department «Organization and management of cultural and art institutions. » Karakalpakstan has an opportunity to provide personnel in the field of culture and arts. Graduates of the university carried out their activities in the field of culture of the Republic, and in a historically short period of time raised the work of the centers to a new level. On the basis of the decrees and resolutions of the President, special attention was paid to the development of culture and art. In particular, in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On measures to establish centers of modern culture and recreation in 2013-2018» on June 25, 2013«The resolution takes into account the provision of cultural and public services to the general population by cultural and recreational centers, with special attention paid to the compliance of their material and technical base with the tasks of the newly established cultural and recreation centers, including the availability of a multifunctional hall approval of the scheme of cultural and recreation centers for each city and district. Also, the maintenance and efficient use of vacant buildings as a result of the acceptance of houses of culture and club facilities, and, if necessary, their sale on stock exchanges and over-the-counter trades, as well as the existing cultural and recreational facilities of musical instruments and equipment. To be transferred to the balance of the centers in the prescribed manner» [5.1] the tasks set out in the content of this decision. The role of decisions and orders implemented by our state plays an important role in the development of cultural centers.

A “Road Map” for the implementation of the concept of development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2020 has

been developed. The decision was based on the following tasks:

- Widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies in the field of culture, wider research and promotion of culture, effective use of innovative ideas and technologies;
- Preservation of ethnic and cultural traditions in the minds of young people and instilling our national and universal values and on this basis support folk art;
- Creating and expanding the necessary conditions for the realization of the creative potential of young people[6.1];

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 28, 2018 No PP-4038 «On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan» regulation of relations in the field of culture, improving the quality of cultural services of cultural and art institutions, strengthening the legal and practical work on social protection of specialists in the field. It is also necessary to create a system for educating young artists, training highly experienced personnel and improving their experience, preserving our historical and cultural heritage in accordance with modern requirements and international standards and its widespread use in educating the younger generation, preserving ethnic and cultural traditions and the implementation of measures to support folk art is an important task.

In addition to providing cultural services to the population, cultural centers face the following methodological challenges when conducting large-scale work in the following areas.

1. To turn the rich historical, scientific, artistic, cultural-enlightenment and moral heritage of the people into the spiritual property of every citizen, to realize the goal of national identity as a priority, to inculcate national ideas and

ideology in the minds and hearts of our people.

Turning it into a source of power;

2. to widely promote the exemplary life of our great ancestors;

3. Forming an active civic position in all segments of the population, especially young people, strengthening the sense of self-sacrifice and patriotism, instilling in them a sense of independence and a conscious attitude to political processes in the world and the country;

4. To establish a systematic and continuous promotion of the processes of formation of the ideas of human relations, respect, kindness, interethnic harmony, religious tolerance in the society in accordance with the principles of spirituality;

5. To prevent the negative impact on the minds of our youth of destructive ideas spread in various media and the Internet, contrary to our traditions, national mentality, promoting immorality and immorality;

6. Further improvement of moral and educational work, the formation of high spiritual and cultural qualities in young people, universal values, national identity, pride, a healthy lifestyle, preparation for independent family life based on rich historical and cultural heritage, the ancient traditions of our people and to find a place in society based on traditions, to strengthen the desire to acquire a profession;

7. Ensuring that through the activities of cultural centers, young people can demonstrate leadership skills and develop a wide range of management skills;

8. To increase the activity of young people in the acquisition of modern knowledge, the acquisition of professions, to support them in every way, to help them to be physically strong, to realize their creative aspirations;

9. Increasing the socio-political activity of young people, raising their legal culture by widely promoting the content of reforms in our country;

10. Systematic implementation of high-quality educational work, such as the widespread promotion of the achievements of young people in various fields and the development of modern heroes.

Today, the role of cultural centers in the development of the spiritual world of the people is very important. The first task of enriching the spiritual world of the people is to form their thinking ability in all respects, to achieve the effectiveness of the aspirant in a democratic society, to form patriotism, traditions of work due to the development of each industry in the unity of nations. The peculiarity of the aspirations of the public through the influence on the individual is that everyone can participate in cultural and educational events not only as a spectator or observer, but also as an active participant in events, a person who defines his views. Also, the curiosity of the public creates an opportunity for a person to express themselves socially.

Cultural and educational institutions direct people to creative activities on a voluntary basis, always in the spirit of respect and trust. If in the labor community there are material reasons for human activity, in cultural and educational activities, first of all, there is a curiosity about the content of activities, voluntariness as one of the activities offered by cultural and educational institutions determines the content of cultural activities.

Upbringing is a practical pedagogical process aimed at the formation of certain physical, mental, moral, spiritual qualities in a person, a set of measures taken to ensure that a person has the qualities necessary for life in society. Education is the most ancient and eternal value that ensures the humanity of man.

Education is crucial in the life of any society and state. A country that is not sufficiently engaged in educating the younger generation, and members of society in general, is doomed to stagnation and crisis. For in order

for growth and development to take place in any society, the production of material and spiritual wealth must continue to increase. To do this, the younger generation must be able to cultivate material and spiritual wealth at the level of their great ancestors, better than them [7.19].

The task of cultural centers is to educate the spiritual maturity of young people. Cultural activity not only resents the level of spiritual, moral, aesthetic maturity of the individual, but also helps him to become more active in thinking in accordance with the essential requirements of social society. The expected result of this is the formation of a comprehensively mature spiritual person.

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