

**Development of cultural and art institutions during the years of
independence**

Andijan State University

3rd grade student Sadullayeva Shahrabo

Annotation: *Culture is a tool that speaks about the nation's past, present and future, and introduces it to the world. In this article, the attention paid to the field of culture and art in Uzbekistan, the measures being implemented and planned to be implemented in the future, are discussed. spoken.*

Key words: *Culture, art, management, development, potential, formation, realization.*

Our culture suffered a lot during the period of colonialism and colonial rule. Especially the followers of the communist ideology tried to destroy the culture of our people. The Uzbek people managed to preserve their identity and their national culture despite the great losses. This nation has a high spiritual culture and its roots are strong in the social consciousness of the people. culture can never be completely destroyed. So there was an opportunity to restore the cultural heritage and raise it to a higher level. During the period of independence, national literature, art, and theater flourished, cultural relations expanded, the activities of cultural and educational institutions improved, and the socio-educational importance of museums increased. After all, building a highly spiritual society and entering the world community largely depends on strengthening the development of spiritual culture.[1]

The culture of the era of the Soviet autocracy is different from the cultural development of other periods with its opposite sides and characteristics. The main characteristics of this period are characterized by the subordination of all spheres of life, including the sphere of spiritual culture, to the communist ideology. It is known that national culture is national It develops on the basis of beliefs and

national feelings. During the Mustabid regime, this feature turned the core of national cultural development towards a foreign cultural flow. As a result, national culture was separated from its life-giving source, national beliefs and feelings. The spiritual-historical event was idealized, subordinated to the interests of the ruling class and the ruling class, and the natural connection between the cultural life of foreign countries that do not belong to the socialist camp and national cultures was violated. This led to the disconnection and alienation of national cultures from universal cultures. The negative side of this period was characterized by a certain limitation of the artistic creative process. Creative freedom is built on the basis of the dominant ideology. It is necessary for artistic creativity to be in a socialist style in terms of form and national content. This led to the disruption of the whole process, which is legally transmitted from generation to generation. [3]

During the Soviet period, many works were created on these issues. Dissertations were defended. But all of them do not meet today's requirements at all. One example can be given: In the 80s of the last century, there were about 700 members of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. All of them created works, received state awards, and what percentage of these prose works met today's requirements. How many movies, plays, songs, etc., have not been created in this context? In this sense, studying the "theory" of the history of culture and art of that time based on the demands of independence is considered one of the most urgent tasks. But we need more books and textbooks for our youth to know that time. Therefore, one of the most important tasks facing historians, art historians, and cultural scientists is to study the theory and history of the culture and art of the period of independence. During the years of independence, science, culture, and art developed in Uzbekistan at an unprecedented level. As a result of the elimination of such phenomena as partisanship, classism, and ideological elements, their role and social significance in the development of society and the nation became serious. increased.[2]

Since independence, many cultural projects have been implemented in Uzbekistan, and experts have rightly assessed the importance of a project approach

to the perspective of development in the field of culture and the realization of its potential. application remains the need of the hour. Currently, the project base in the field of culture is weak, because it is not sufficiently studied and is represented by a small number of scientific studies for the training of project managers.

At the same time, it will be necessary for us to take foreign experiences in the field of project management, then to form a certain management structure and to implement works with significant economic potential based on projects based on the experience of foreign colleagues. Uzbekistan has all the conditions for mastering the field of project management on the basis of mutual cooperation with state, commercial and non-commercial organizations, which ensure the attraction of additional resources in the field of cultural management. in turn, it has a positive effect on the creation of a civilized market of cultural goods and services for the population in Uzbekistan[4]

Since the years of independence, developing national culture, creating a new history of the new Uzbekistan, preserving and promoting tangible and intangible cultural heritage masterpieces, popularizing folk art and amateur art, and ensuring active integration of our country into the world cultural space. Systematic measures aimed at the innovative development of culture and art are being implemented. To raise the cultural level of the population, especially the youth, to allow them to enjoy the best examples of national and universal culture, to raise spiritually mature and well-rounded individuals, and to realize the abilities and potential of young talents. At the same time, the old ways of managing the culture and art sphere are preserved, the lack of a comprehensive approach to solving existing problems, the organization of the activities of cultural institutions and the provision of cultural services to the population are allowed to be lax, in most places it should be noted that the material and technical base of cultural and art centers does not meet today's requirements. In order to increase the role and importance of culture and art in our life, to raise our young generation in the spirit of national and universal values, love and loyalty to the motherland, to further develop and improve the sphere of culture and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan. the program

of measures for 2017-2021 is approved. Among them, comprehensive measures aimed at improving the activities of museums and theaters and strengthening the material and technical base are being developed. The mechanisms of protection of material and cultural heritage and archaeological objects and their effective use are being further improved. [4]

Fundamental reforms are being implemented in the cultural sector of the new Uzbekistan. In fact, PQ-3920 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 26, 2018 "On measures for the innovative development of culture and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan" -signing the decision is a clear proof of this. The implementation of this decision was intended to ensure the innovative development of the culture and art sphere, to improve the material and technical base of culture and art institutions, to stimulate the interest of the population in cultural institutions, and to ensure the integration of our country into the world cultural space. 4]

Also, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 26, 2020 "On measures to further increase the role and influence of culture and art in the life of society" shows its relevance. According to the decree, 500 billion soums will be allocated for the restoration of immovable property objects of material and cultural heritage in the development programs of the social and production infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In any field, it 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. Because culture and art is an extremely important and very sensitive area for the development of the nation. Because this area is at the heart of the society. educates feelings that directly affect, move to desire.[2]

As we said, as the opportunities for the radical renewal of the industry expand, the shortcomings that prevent the development of our national culture are numerous. 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 a proper place in the modern media space. Incomplete implementation of information and communication technologies does not allow integration of the industry into international cultural processes. In addition, a more structured system of exporting national creative products has not been created, and cooperation with foreign organizations has not been established sufficiently.

So, there are enough issues and the concept of developing our national culture was adopted to systematically solve them. Now we are all united and passionate about all areas of national culture - tangible and intangible cultural heritage and museums, theater, cinema, circus, national music, pop, dance, fine and applied arts, cultural and recreational parks and culture. centers, we must work tirelessly for results, changes, and development in the fields of science, education, personnel training, and cultural development.

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