

Research Article

THE HISTORY OF NATIONAL AND CULTURAL CENTERS IN THE FERGHANA VALLEY IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the development of national cultural centers in the Ferghana Valley during the years of independence and their contribution to the development of a culture of tolerance and humanity, strengthening interethnic and inter-citizen harmony and harmony, educating the younger generation in the spirit of love and devotion to the motherland.

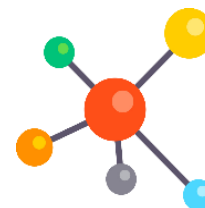
KEYWORDS

Fergana Valley, interethnic relations, national cultural centers, culture, international cultural center, harmony, statehood.

INTRODUCTION

The profound social changes taking place in the conditions of independent development of our country have accelerated the process of establishing a new national statehood in the mentality of the Uzbek people. Not only that, but one of the most important

democratic principles, interethnic harmony, is emerging not only at the state level, but also at the level of individuals and groups. It means treating them, their thoughts, ideas, and religious views with respect. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Sh.M.Mirziyoyev assessed the interethnic relations in the republic as follows: “During the years of independence, a new stage in the development of interethnic relations has begun in our country. The development of a culture of tolerance and humanity, strengthening interethnic and inter-citizen harmony and harmony, educating the younger generation on this basis, in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland has been identified as one of the most important priorities of state policy in Uzbekistan” [1].

RESEARCH METHODS

On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, February 7, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, May 19, 2017 The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 15, 2019 “On measures to approve the Concept of State Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of interethnic relations” requires a scientific study of the activities of the centers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Today, the national and cultural centers of Fergana region include the regional cultural center, Korean cultural center, Kyrgyz cultural center, Uzbek-German cultural center “Vidergerburg”, center of Slavic culture, Tajik cultural center, Tatar cultural center, center of Jewish culture [2].

In his speech at the meeting dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Republican International Cultural Center in 2017, the President presented the building on Babur Street to the Republican International Cultural Center and named it the “Palace of Friendship”.

National-cultural centers are a source of spiritual closeness of peoples. During the years of

independence, the preservation of inter-citizen peace, stability and interethnic relations in our multi-ethnic republic is one of the great achievements of Uzbekistan in its development.

During the years of independence, ethnic and cultural integration has taken place not only among Uzbeks, but also among people of other nationalities living in Uzbekistan. National-cultural centers were established. The Republican Center for International Culture has been established under the Ministry of Culture. It has 12 cultural centers, including Kazakh, Russian, Ukrainian, Korean, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Tajik, Tatar, Georgian, Jewish, and Kyrgyz [3].

The Presidential Council discussed the issue of improving the work of national cultural centers. It was recommended that local councils, ministries and agencies help solve the problems posed by national-cultural centers and consider the work as an important factor in improving inter-ethnic relations, preserving and developing the culture and identity of each people [4]. The Ministries of Higher and Secondary Special Education of Uzbekistan have been instructed to accelerate the completion of the construction of the Navruz Theater, develop a curriculum in the national languages, and establish a department of Uyghur philology at the National University of Uzbekistan.

The activities of the Republican International Cultural Center and national cultural centers are aimed at reviving the national traditions, customs and ceremonies of the peoples living here, the development of spirituality and culture, the harmonization of interethnic relations. The active participation of our citizens of different nationalities in the preparation and holding of major national holidays, the celebration of glorious events in the cultural life of the country creates an atmosphere of sincere generosity and kindness. This environment allows us to



repeatedly feel the feeling of a single family and to understand the deep meaning of the words “Uzbekistan is our common home.”

Speaking about the fact that minority diasporas study their own language, history and culture, it should be noted that a similar opportunity has been created for Jews living in our country. In particular, the fact that Jewish children began to study the Hebrew language, history and culture of the Jewish people in schools in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand is a result of the opportunities provided by independence. In the higher education system, there are special faculties and departments where education is conducted in the national languages. In particular, the fact that a number of educational institutions have Russian, Tajik, Kazakh, Turkmen philological faculties, departments that train specialists in pedagogy and methodology of primary education is proof of our opinion [5]. In general, it should be noted that 30% of the faculties and departments operating in sister languages are independent. The above examples prove that the basic principles of our national policy, aimed at realizing the talent and potential of each nation in our country, preserving and developing its values and traditions, are finding their concrete solution in life.

One of the priorities of state policy in recent years is to ensure interethnic harmony and tolerance in society, strengthen the atmosphere of friendship and multi-ethnic unity, educate young people in the spirit of love and devotion to the motherland, respect for national and universal values, cultural ties with foreign countries. Extensive work has been done to expand it.

To the State Press Committee of Uzbekistan to strengthen the publication and import of educational and literary literature to meet the needs of all nationalities and ethnic groups living in the country, to publish the weekly newspaper “Life of Nations” on the

basis of cooperation of cultural centers It was recommended to consider the possibilities. The newspaper will be an organ of the Republican International Cultural Center.

Nowadays, Uzbekistan has its own national way of life. Currently, there are more than 140 national and cultural centers. In order to coordinate the activities of these centers, the Center for International Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on January 13, 1992 by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan [6]. A public council has been set up at the center, which includes heads of international centers, chairmen of national and cultural centers, representatives of a number of ministries, departments and public organizations, as well as leading scholars in the field of interethnic relations.

These national and cultural centers are one of the important tools for the restoration and development of the rich historical and cultural heritage and traditions of every people living in our country, rapprochement with other nations, strengthening the ideas of friendship and humanity.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution “On the Republican International Cultural Center.” According to the decision, the International Cultural Center under the Ministry of Culture was transformed into the International Cultural Center of the Republic.

The tasks of the center are as follows. First, to provide practical and methodological assistance to national cultural centers;

Second, to promote the development of culture and spiritual values of other nations and peoples living in Uzbekistan, the restoration of national traditions, customs and rituals;



Third, to establish relations with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and national and international cultural centers in foreign countries, to develop relations and cooperation with them;

Fourth, to promote the international integration of nations and peoples, the harmonization of interethnic relations [7].

An important part of the center's activities was the active participation in the preparation and holding of national holidays. In particular, the traditional holiday "Navruz", which is held in the country, is attended not only by representatives of local nationalities, but also representatives of all nationalities living in the country, who treat this holiday with deep respect. In turn, the local population began to take an active part in the Russian national holiday "Maslennitsa Christmas", the Tatar "Sabantui" and a number of other national holidays. At the same time, it should be noted that independence paved the way for the emergence and development of Sunday schools, which were completely new in national life. It is Sunday schools that provide an opportunity for diasporas living in the country to learn their native language, history and culture of the nation [8]. For example, the Sunday school at the Armenian Cultural Center now teaches Armenian language and literature, as well as folk choreography and folklore.

CONCLUSION

In short, the above-mentioned cultural centers play an important role in the socio-economic and spiritual-cultural life of the Ferghana Valley. In particular, educational centers and museums opened at the initiative of cultural centers, as well as festivals held under their leadership, various nights, days of culture (Japanese days, Kazakhstan days, Korean days) play an

invaluable role in improving the cultural life of our people.

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