



The Role Of Youth In Cultural And Educational Development (In The Example Of Surkhandarya Region)

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ABSTRACT

The State programs implemented in New Uzbekistan require the socio-economic and cultural protection of young people, the improvement of their lifestyle, the further improvement of their cultural and ideological outlook, and most importantly, the upbringing of each young person in the spirit of humanity, patriotism, hard work, courage, courage, national customs, values, and traditions in order to positively determine their current and future lives. Therefore, the need for the topic to eliminate existing problems through historical study and scientific analysis, further instilling the spirit of patriotism in young people, and acquiring modern science and professions in line with world standards is determined by the topic.

Keywords:

Surkhandarya region, “Shalola” folk song and dance ensemble, Archaeological Museum, State Prize named after Zulfiya, Information and Library Center named after Sobir Termiziy.

Introduction.

One of the main tasks of education and upbringing is to educate all categories of people in society, especially young people, who make up about 65 percent of the population of Uzbekistan, in the spirit of love for the Motherland. This, in turn, requires the formation of patriotic feelings in young people through modern knowledge.

Consistent work has been carried out to provide young people with advanced education based on modern world standards and to educate them as specialists in line with the requirements of the times. As a result, serious attention was paid to public education, which is the basis of cultural life, the necessary financial resources were mobilized, and important reforms were carried out to equip schools with the necessary materials and equipment and train specialists. After independence, special attention was paid to the field of education and

upbringing, educational reform and its promising principles were determined. The continuity, consistency, scientificity and secularism of the education system were ensured. In education, the priority of universal and national cultural and spiritual values has emerged, and educational opportunities have been created for all citizens, regardless of nationality, faith, or religion.

Results and discussion.

During the years of independence, significant positive changes were also made in the cultural sphere in Surkhandarya region, creating opportunities for the development of our national culture. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 545 dated December 27, 1999 “On preparation and holding of the celebration of the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termez” became an example of recognition of the merits of the ancient city and its inhabitants[1]. The

culture, high spirituality, and creativity of the talented masters, musicians, poets, singers, and dancers of Surkhandarya go back to the historical and cultural heritage of their ancestors who lived during this period.

During the years of independence, the city of Termez became a center for various events. The International Festival of Bakhshis-Poets and Aqins of Central Asia was held here twice a year. The international folklore and ethnographic festival "Boysun Spring" was held in the city of Boysun. In 1999, the 1000th anniversary of the epic "Alpomish" was celebrated in the city of Termez, and in 2002, the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termez was celebrated internationally[2].

In 1997, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 358 on the improvement and further improvement of the activities of cultural and educational institutions in the Surkhandarya region. Based on the resolution, significant positive work was done in the field of culture in the region. For example, in the city of Boysun, there are 14 public and children's libraries, 12 club institutions, 1 house of culture, a 400-seat cinema, the "Alpomish" sports complex, a tennis court built on a modern basis, an art museum[3], the "Shalola" folk song and dance ensemble, the "Boysun" folklore and ethnographic children's ensemble, the "Shirushakar" folklore and ethnographic ensemble, sports facilities and the "Alpomish Park" on an area of twenty-five hectares were built in connection with the 1000th anniversary of the creation of the "Alpomish" epic, the "Boysun Bahori" folklore festival is successfully held every year in May[4].

In connection with the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termez, in 2001-2010, renovation work was carried out on a number of historical monuments and archaeological sites in the cities of Termez, Denov, Sherabad. The monuments in the Surkhandarya region are famous for their antiquity. Termez city has a Termez zoo, a youth complex, a regional methodological center for folk art and cultural and educational work. There are also 4 folk drama theaters, 2 puppet theaters, 10 song and dance groups, 6 folklore and ethnographic folk

groups, a national drum group and other cultural institutions. In particular, the "Shalola" folk song and dance groups in the city of Boysun and the "Kumush Tola" folk song and dance groups in the city of Shorchi participated in international festivals held in Great Britain, Turkey, Afghanistan and India[5]. The Archaeological Museum, which began operating in April 2002 in connection with the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termez, is one of the largest spiritual centers in Central Asia, with 72 thousand monuments and works of art of the Surkhandarya region in its 9 main halls tastefully furnished[6]. Also, the Surkhandarya Museum of Local Lore was relocated to a renovated building in 2000. This museum was founded in 1933. The museum contains 12,252 archaeological, 612 cultural heritage, and 70 rare natural resources[7].

All the conditions for the upbringing of the younger generation can be seen from the results of practical work in the field of social and domestic life, which has been fully implemented in Uzbekistan. All opportunities are being created for the younger generation to study, have cultural leisure, and be physically healthy. Information and resource centers, recreation complexes, the construction and commissioning of which in accordance with world standards are opening the way for young people to realize their potential. Information and resource centers serving the youth of the Surkhan oasis amounted to 413 in the first half of 2005. The Sobir Termiziy Information and Library Center, Information and Resource Centers and Educational Institution, and the Main Book Treasury, as a methodological center, have carried out a number of works in the following main areas, taking into account the modern requirements of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 20, 2006 No. PQ-381 "On the organization of information and library provision of the population in the Republic"[8]: In particular, in order to ensure the implementation of the Presidential Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 20, 2006 No. 381 "On the organization of information and library provision of the population in the Republic", 389 rural libraries were transferred

to the regional Department of Secondary Specialized Vocational Education. The libraries were enlarged, as a result, 67 information and resource centers were established in the system. Libraries in public education departments were merged into 15 information resource centers[9].

Computers installed in library centers were connected to the Internet. As a result, in recent years, it has become possible to provide various information to libraries. Until 2006, 2047 books worth 3 million soums and 499 new books worth 568 thousand 452 soums were received for regional libraries[10].

When we studied the activities of cultural and educational centers in Surkhandarya region in 2002-2005, we came across such facts. In 2003, students from the region who won the "Excellence of the Curriculum" competition of the international organization "AKSELS" continue their studies abroad. In 2004, students from Termez region won the republican competition "The whole world is in your class" of the international organization "IREX"[11].

During the years of independence, excellent practical work was carried out in Surkhandarya region to improve the cultural and living standards of the population. In 2002, the "Garden of Courage" was established in Termez. Thousands of our compatriots participated in the international photo exhibition "People and Wars". A two-story building that was once under construction and then abandoned was erected. Now there is a cinema hall and a library with a collection of more than 6,000 books. 9 newspapers and magazines are regularly brought to the library. Also, advanced training courses for seamstresses, accountants and computer operators have been organized. A historical museum has also been established. Archive documents and photographs of honored scientists and war participants of Surkhandarya region have been collected[12].

Many active and leading young people who make a worthy contribution to the prosperity of our country in various spheres of public life, increasing its international reputation, and serving as role models and role models for their peers, have been awarded high

state awards by the decree of our President. We can also cite a number of young people from Surkhandarya who have been recognized as deserving of such awards. For example, in 2016, Ahror Bozorov (athlete, Olympic Games medalist) was awarded the "Jazorat" medal. Bakhodir Jalolov (athlete, Olympic Games winner) was awarded the title "Pride of Uzbekistan" in 2019, and the order "For Selfless Services" in 2021.

Also, in 2019, Azizov Shahzod Abdugani oglu (senior specialist-gunner of the mobile detachment performing operational tasks of the Surkhandarya regional Department of Internal Affairs) and Sherboyev Alisher Safar oglu (specialist of the military unit of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan), and in 2020, Saparov Olim Nasimovich (head of the Surkhandarya regional branch of the "Youth - Our Future" foundation) were awarded the "Mard oglu" state award. In 2021, we can mention Abdunazarov Abdurakhmon Zokirjon oglu (specialist of the department of culture of the Kyzylryk district, bakhshi) with the medal "Kelajak bunyodkori", Boronov Otabek Ibragimovich (combine operator of "Angor Surkhon ghururi" LLC in Angor district) with the medal "Shuhrat", Jumayev Ramazon Hasanovich (head of the "Hasan ota asallari" farm in Shorchi district) and others.

The Zulfiya State Prize is awarded to talented girls aged 14 to 30 who are studying at school, lyceum, college and higher educational institutions, demonstrating their special talent with excellent behavior, intelligence, wisdom, initiative, and academic success, and who are working diligently to implement the ideas of independence. Our oasis girls were also recognized as worthy of such a high state award. In particular, in 2010, Veronika Volodina, a pupil of the 12th Mehribonlik House in the Boysun district, in 2019, Sahiyeva Matluba Toshpolat kizi, the chief specialist of the Department of Sports, Health and Work with Young Families of the Regional Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, in 2020, Abdurazzakova Rukhshona, the captain of the Regional Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, and many other girls were awarded the Zulfiya State Prize. Such young people, who

are considered the future of our country, certainly arouse a sense of pride in each of us.

However, there is another side to the issue. When analyzing the subsequent activities of the Surkhandarya girls awarded the "Zulfiya" State Prize, a slowdown in the activities of most girls is observed. The main reasons for this are the following:

firstly, acquaintances were allowed in determining the winners at the regional stages of the competition;

secondly, corruption cases were observed;

Thirdly, most of the winners were evaluated biasedly.

Naturally, it was stipulated that young people who won this state award would be admitted to a higher educational institution in their chosen field of study on a preferential basis without exams. The main goal of becoming a winner was to enter higher educational institutions on a state grant basis without entrance exams.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it should be noted that as a result of the reforms carried out in the Surkhandarya region in the first years of independence, cultural and scientific centers were established in accordance with world standards, and the education system laid the foundation for the excellent development of urban infrastructure. Secondary schools in cities were reorganized on the basis of the world education system, existing schools were modernly renovated and re-equipped, or new schools were built and commissioned. Most importantly, an education system based on the traditions of national, spiritual, and interethnic friendship was formed in the cities, and significant work was carried out in the provision of schools in a modern educational, methodological, spiritual, and educational direction. During the years of independence, the modern architecture of the Surkhandarya region was formed, they became very beautiful, cozy, and neat, and they had all the amenities for the population. The fact that dozens of art palaces, parks, sports facilities, and playgrounds are operating in cities means that this activity is effective and that cities are taking on a modern look.

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