



COOPERATION IN THE SPIRITUAL SPHERE OF THE KASHKADARYA REGION (DURING INDEPENDENCE)

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Abstract: This article discusses the large-scale reforms being implemented in the spiritual and educational sphere in our country, particularly in the Kashkadarya region, as well as the measures that need to be implemented. Furthermore, it was noted that the development of the spiritual and educational sphere and international cooperation are also important for us in building New Uzbekistan through new reforms.

Keywords: Spirituality, enlightenment, globalization, spiritual development, progress, ideological immunity, efficiency, reforms.

Today, in the era of globalization, when changes are occurring in all spheres, spirituality and education are also undergoing a number of major changes. Over the past period, we have seen spirituality and culture in our country receive attention as a separate sector, and significant investments are being made. No sector can develop in isolation. Today, in Uzbekistan, the development of national culture and spirituality is viewed as an integral and inseparable part of the country's socioeconomic development. Over the years, this sphere experienced enormous influence and was subjected to various pressures, but it was restored only with great difficulty. This is because spirituality suffered the greatest damage, both directly and indirectly, compared to other spheres. It was precisely this sphere that suffered the greatest blow during more than 70 years of dominant Soviet ideology. Culture and spirituality are an extremely important and very sensitive area in the development of a nation. This sphere directly influences the heart of society, creating immunity against various alien ideas. Every person should have free and independent thinking.

Mass uniformity of thinking is destructive. It eludes creativity and development. In this sense, mindless imitation leads to the oblivion of national identity and distinctiveness. Currently, there is a need to study and assimilate progressive ideas in world literature, culture, and art, which have become universal values. In recent years, we have observed changes in both form and content in the cultural sphere. Under the influence of the totalitarian system of the dominant ideology, every opportunity is being created for a radical renewal of this sphere, which is developing in imitation of Western culture. In particular, the decree of the President of our country, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "On measures to improve the activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of May 26, 2020, opened up great opportunities for representatives of this sphere [1].

Indeed, the development of human spirituality and thought cannot occur without culture. Like all spheres in our country, this sphere, for various reasons, has experienced periods of rise and fall. However, in recent years, our government has been implementing fundamental changes to elevate the development of these spheres to a new level. Despite the important reforms being implemented in this area, a number of systemic problems remain in the process of renewing the socio-economic and political spheres, hindering the effectiveness



of spiritual and educational reforms. At a meeting with leaders of the cultural and artistic spheres in 2017, the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, noted: "We must never forget one truth. Without the development of culture and spirituality in our country, society will not develop. The level of development of our people is assessed, first and foremost, by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society. Since we have begun to create a new image for Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture." [2]

The sphere of spirituality, which we view as a common sphere, is needed only by its members. Many of us view shortcomings in this sphere as a shortcoming. In reality, however, these shortcomings arise not only from the mistakes of those who represent it, but also from the failure to fulfill obligations imposed on all members of a given society, or from the manifestation of sluggishness in this sphere. Today, in many countries, this sphere is not considered a separate branch, but it is not outside of state control. This is because the process of defining the true image of the state through this sphere has recently gained momentum. It is precisely through the direct penetration of the spiritual image existing in Western countries into Eastern countries that this sphere, as a whole, leads to the formation of our image in the national spirit in a completely different form. Subsequently, eliminating these shortcomings requires a long time and great difficulties. Because such various vices, contrary to our spirituality, quickly penetrate society and take root. To prevent us from encountering such situations, today in our country special attention is being paid to the systematic organization of spiritual and educational work, increasing the effectiveness of measures taken in this direction, enhancing the intellectual potential, thinking and worldview of the population, especially young people, strengthening their ideological immunity, raising a harmoniously developed generation living with a sense of patriotism, love and devotion to the people. [3]

Culture is the totality of symbolic constructs and works that define human activity and the meaning of that activity. Culture can manifest itself in activities such as music, literature, art, architecture, theater, cinema, and lifestyle.

Cultural heritage is the tangible and intangible legacy of a people or community, bequeathed for preservation and transmission to future generations. It includes beliefs, knowledge, artistic expressions, norms and values, social practices, customs, places, objects, and any other expressions of culture. Cultural heritage objects are objects of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Objects of tangible cultural heritage are ensembles, landmarks, and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic, or other cultural value. Objects of intangible cultural heritage are customs, folk art (words, dance, music, and performing arts), as well as knowledge, skills, implements, artifacts, cultural spaces associated with them, and folk arts and crafts and applied arts that have historical, scientific, artistic, or other cultural value. Landmarks are a joint product of human creativity and nature, as well as territories that have historical, archaeological, urban planning, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological value, including places of folk crafts, historical settlements or historical centers of urban development and structures, monuments, places of memory, natural landscapes associated with historical (including military) events, the lives of outstanding historical figures, as well as cultural layers, the remains of structures of ancient cities, settlements, residences, places of rituals.

In 2022-2023, one traveling circus (big top troupe, tightrope walkers) and one zoo were established in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and its regions. For several years, the private enterprise "ZOOSIRK" and the traveling circus troupe, led by S. Mamadaliev, participated in



festivals and state events held in the districts, regions, the republic, and abroad. They earned popular acclaim and visited many countries, including Africa, Ethiopia, and Indonesia, demonstrating the 2,000-year-old Uzbek art of tightrope walking. Thanks to the attention paid to the troupe, in 1988 it participated in a festival in Moscow and was awarded the title of "People's Artist."

In 2023, there were eight museums in the Kashkadarya region, including five branch museums. The number of museum visitors was 171,100, of which 52.3% were schoolchildren and students.

Currently, the region's museums house a variety of items and exhibits. In 2023, the total number of exhibits in the museums' main collections amounted to 75,500. Of the museum exhibits, 0.2 thousand are paintings, 0.03 thousand are graphic works, 0.09 thousand are sculptures, 1.0 thousand are applied arts, 2.0 thousand are numismatics, 57.6 thousand are archaeological items, 4.5 thousand are photographs, 2.0 thousand are documents, 1.4 thousand are household and ethnographic items, and 6.3 thousand are other exhibits.

In 2023, the total number of theaters in the region was 5, representing an increase of 2 compared to 2010. The number of performances performed in theaters was 293. The number of spectators who attended these performances was 86,600.

In conclusion, we urgently need changes in the spiritual sphere today. In any era, the Uzbek people are a model among all nations for their high spirituality. Our ancestors, who grew up on this land, cemented their place and their name on the global spiritual front thanks to their high spirituality. Therefore, as members of such a nation, we must also be a worthy generation and shape our national spirituality, one that is unique and resonates with us. Because today, mutual contradictions between different views, ideas, and ideologies are intensifying, we must strengthen ideological immunity so that members of society are not subject to various negative influences when various groups take their place in society to establish their own ideologies. To achieve this, I believe we need to carry out more reforms and major events in the spiritual sphere.

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