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DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL SPHERE IN THE KASHKADARYA REGION DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE.

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Abstract: This article analyzes the development processes of the cultural sphere in the Kashkadarya region. The article examines the growth and changes in various areas of culture and art in the region, including theater, music, painting and artistic creativity, as well as their impact on the lifestyle and spirituality of the population. Special attention is paid to issues such as the reforms implemented in the post-independence period, the construction of new cultural institutions and the modernization of existing ones, the preservation and development of cultural heritage. The article also discusses the problems encountered in the development of the cultural sphere, ways to solve them, and future prospects.

Keywords: Kashkadarya region, cultural development, culture and art, period of independence, cultural institutions.

Introduction. The years of independence are marked as bright and important pages in the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan, reflecting the creative potential of our country, its free and prosperous life, and the embodiment of our national pride and honor.
From the first days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to pay special attention to the education sector. The adoption of the Law “On Education” and the National Program for Personnel Training served as the basis for the systematic implementation of work on updating schools and improving the educational process. Within the framework of the state nationwide program, a new stage of developing school education and creating favorable learning conditions has begun. At this stage, work is being carried out step by step on the construction, reconstruction and overhaul of schools, the creation of spacious and equal conditions for students, improving the quality of the educational process, providing them with educational materials and textbooks, as well as computer equipment and technologies. These measures are aimed at improving the quality of education in our country and ensuring the competitiveness of the future generation.

Main part. Universities, institutes, lyceums and colleges, as well as schools located in the region, make a significant contribution to the training of qualified personnel in various fields such as the republic's economy, the agricultural sector, science, culture and service provision. Thousands of citizens from the Kashkadarya region, along with residents of other regions and centers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, actively participate in the prosperity and development of our country[1].

On July 9, 2004, on the basis of the resolution “On measures to implement the state nationwide program for the development of school education in 2004-2009”, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, large-scale work was carried out to further improve the infrastructure of educational

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institutions in the region. Within the framework of this program, 114 new schools were built and commissioned, and the engineering infrastructure of more than 210 schools underwent major reconstruction. In addition, many schools were taken out of current repair and provided with new furniture and educational and laboratory equipment. In total, 222 new schools were built during the years of independence, 316 schools were overhauled, and 137 colleges and 7 academic lyceums were newly established[2].

Since the beginning of the implementation of national educational programs, many academic lyceums and vocational colleges, more than 4,680 general education schools have been newly built and large-scale capital repairs have been carried out throughout the Republic of Uzbekistan. These educational institutions have been equipped with modern furniture, educational and laboratory equipment, and the creation of computer classes and language rooms has further improved the quality of education. Most importantly, a process of training new categories of teachers who meet modern requirements has been launched in specialized higher educational institutions for academic lyceums and colleges[3].

In addition, more than $5 billion in budget and extrabudgetary funds have been spent in recent years on the construction and equipment of educational institutions. This financial volume is approximately 12 percent of the country's gross domestic product, which is much higher than the average figure of 3-5 percent in world experience. Such large expenditures are aimed at educating the young generation, who are the future of the country, and increasing their intellectual potential.

In the early years of independence, Kashkadarya region, like other regions, faced various difficulties and problems in the fields of healthcare and public education. Although more than 50 percent of the local budget was allocated to these areas, for various reasons, a certain part of them was not utilized. After 2000, significant positive changes occurred in these areas throughout the country, especially in the southern regions, and these changes are presented in the conclusions of this dissertation.

In order to develop children's sports in Kashkadarya region, significant work has been carried out on the construction of sports facilities. In particular, a sports ground for children was built on the territory of the "Mash'al" citizens' assembly using hashar, and a sports facility was built in the Gulshan neighborhood of Karshi city at the expense of private entrepreneur Otkir Erkaev. Also, various sports facilities were built at the expense of the funds of the "Shortan Neftgaz" UHC in the 7th subdistrict, the Jenov city khokimiyat in the Jenov village of Mirishkor district, the "Uzbekneftgaz" holding company in the Qarashina neighborhood of Dehqonabad district, and the "Muborakneftgaz" UHC in the Chin village of Muborak district. These initiatives are aimed at increasing interest in physical education and sports among children and youth, and promoting a healthy lifestyle[4].

Strengthening the ideas of independence and forming noble feelings such as appreciation of national and universal values in the younger generation is an important task for all layers of society, especially intellectuals. To achieve this goal, a Youth Center has been established in the city of Karshi, where the departments of the Kamolot Youth Organization and the centers being created under them are connected through a corporate system. The information and analytical group at the center has created a database on the problems of young people aged 10

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to 30 at the level of districts and villages. The center deals with all areas of social protection of young people and young families, including employment, business, consumer and housing construction, and obtaining loans for education. In addition, the center focuses on many modern development issues, such as unleashing the potential of talented youth, working in the areas of scientific and technical creativity, art and literature, and the humanities, as well as conducting spiritual, educational, and organizational work with peers.

Based on the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 381 dated June 20, 2006 "On the organization of information and library provision of the population in the republic", a large-scale organization of the information and library system was carried out in the Kashkadarya region. Within the framework of this resolution, 389 village libraries in the region were transferred to the regional department of secondary specialized vocational education, the libraries were enlarged, and as a result, 67 information and resource centers were established. Libraries in public education departments were merged into 15 information and resource centers.

The number of educational institutions in Kashkadarya region has also expanded, with 1,118 secondary schools, 136 vocational colleges, 7 academic lyceums, and 7 higher education institutions. Karshi State University offers bachelor's and master's degrees in various fields[5].

Special attention is paid to the acquisition of modern knowledge by the younger generation, their spiritual and physical health. After the establishment of the Fund for the Development of Children's Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of sports facilities across the country has significantly increased. In particular, in 2003-2013, 154 modern sports facilities and 14 children's music and art schools were built in Kashkadarya region with the funds of this fund, a total of 168 facilities were renovated as a result of major reconstruction and major repairs. These activities serve to improve the physical education and cultural level of the younger generation.

Sports play a special role in the spiritual and harmonious growth of our children. Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is constantly paying attention to attracting young people to sports and building modern sports complexes in remote areas. With the funds of the Children's Sports Development Fund, modern sports complexes and sports facilities have been built and put at the disposal of the younger generation in the villages of Chorshanbe, Chanak, Chim, Guvalak, Avazchul and Eski Yakkabog in the Shahrisabz, Fuzor, Kamashi, Koson, Mirishkor and Yakkabog districts. These works not only encourage young people to engage in physical education, but also serve to increase their social activity.

Such active approaches will continue this year, and in accordance with the investment program, construction, repair and reconstruction work is being carried out at more than 120 sports facilities across the region under the order of the engineering company of the regional khokimiyat's single customer service. These sports facilities make a significant contribution to the physical and spiritual development of young people, preparing them to adequately defend the honor of our country in international arenas.

The youth of Karshi are showing themselves in various sports on Asian and world sports arenas, worthy of defending the honor of our country. In particular, the Republican final stage

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of the "Umid nihollari" sports competition for schoolchildren held in Karshi in 2006, the Second Republican Women's Spartakiad, and republican competitions in about a dozen sports demonstrate the effectiveness of these efforts[6].

The extensive work in the field of sports in Kashkadarya region shows that significant steps have been taken in the development of this area. In particular, in 1991, out of 437,580 children aged 6 to 15 in the region, only 13,643 (3.1%) were regularly involved in sports. However, in 2015, these figures increased significantly, with the share of those involved in sports reaching 42.1 percent, and those who achieved the status of athletes reaching 14.9 percent. These increases indicate an improvement in the sports infrastructure and attention paid to sports in the region.

Young people determine the future of the country. Along with the family, schools also play an important role in educating them in the spirit of love for the Motherland, loyalty to great and noble goals such as protecting national interests, courage and selflessness. The conditions created in educational institutions are a necessary factor for the implementation of these tasks.

In recent years, on the basis of a number of programs, including investment programs, large-scale construction and reconstruction work is being carried out in schools every year. These programs serve to further improve the regional education system and the physical and spiritual development of students. These processes create the basis for young people to grow up as fully developed people.

Large-scale work is being carried out to modernize educational institutions in Kashkadarya region. In 2015, reconstruction work was completed in 36 schools across the region, and major repairs were completed in 14 schools. A total of more than 33 billion 500 million soums were allocated for these projects, and work worth 30 billion soums has been completed, and 8 schools under reconstruction and 12 schools under major repairs have been brought into operation. In particular, a number of schools in Guzar, Dehqanabad, Karshi, Kasbi, Shahrisabz, and Yakkabag districts have been completed with reconstruction work[7].

The concept of capital repairs has changed radically during the years of independence. Now capital repairs include not only the repair of worn-out parts of the building, but also the adaptation of buildings to modern requirements. This year, about 7 billion 640 million soums have been allocated for capital repairs of 14 schools, which means that an average of more than 500 million soums has been allocated for each school.

Conclusion. Also, this year, work is underway to build and reconstruct 4 children's music and art schools in the region. Music and art schools in Shahrisabz and Kamashi districts are being built, and the music and art school in Nishon district is being reconstructed. It is planned to spend more than 10 billion 250 million soums on these projects. Such investments are aimed at the future and are of great importance in ensuring the spiritually and physically healthy, comprehensively developed adulthood of our youth.

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