

Activities Of Creative Communities In Uzbekistan And Modern Approach To Them

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Abstract: *This article provides detailed information about the current activities of creative teams in our country, the attention paid to them. In addition, analytical views were expressed on the process of updating their repertoire and working mechanisms in a new way through a modern approach to the activities of creative teams.*

Key words: creative communities, cultural centers, harmoniously developed generation, modern approach, creative process

INTRODUCTION

Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, our country has achieved historic victories over the centuries of independence. The course of events, the pace of reforms, the pace of renewal have accelerated to such an extent that the history of mankind has never seen such a mass mobilization, such a mass renewal. Economic, political, legal and spiritual reforms in our country have borne fruit and people's worldview has changed radically. The stability of peace in our country, the development of economic production, the creation of a solid foundation of our national statehood show its positive results in all spheres of life of every citizen, especially in the field of culture and art.

Artistic creative teams include the general leadership of several creative groups, coordination of cultural services to the population of the country in various areas of culture and arts, as well as the organization of cultural, educational and creative activities. is understood to be an association of artistic and creative communities [1]. For example, the Creative Union of Art Societies of Uzbekistan employs a total of 395 people. The association has 10 artistic teams. Well-known artists of our people, People's Artists of Uzbekistan Munojot Yulchiyeva, Matluba Dadaboyeva, Gafur and Gulom Eshjanov, Gavhar Matyokubova, Kadyr Muminov, People's Artist of Uzbekistan Soyibjon Niyazov, O. Honored Artists of Uzbekistan Ogabek Sobirov, Sobirjon Muminov, Gulbahor Erkulova, Zarif Azizov, as well as the ensemble of dutar players named after Ganijon Toshmatov, maqom ensemble named after Yunus Rajabiy, children's choir "Bulbulcha", "Lazgi" There are a number of well-known ensembles, such as the Song and Dance Ensemble, the Honored Choir of the Republic, and the Khorezm Maqom Ensemble. The creative association of art groups of Uzbekistan regularly participates in national holidays such as Navruz, Independence Day, Defender of the Fatherland Day, March 8 - International Women's Day, Teacher's Day. Provides cultural services to the population in remote areas of the country.

METHODS

Goals and objectives of the creative association of artistic communities of Uzbekistan:

- Development of classical music, national dance and variety, traditional performing arts in the republic, expansion of creative opportunities of well-known artists, creative art groups and individual performers;
- Preservation and preservation of music, dance, traditional performances in all regions of the country, on this basis to increase the effectiveness of artistic groups, to glorify the spirit of independence and the ideas of independence, to give aesthetic and pleasure to our people. 'further development of the traditional school of performance;
- to solve organizational, financial, material and technical issues of the artistic groups of the association, to provide them with musical instruments, dance costumes, modern equipment and necessary equipment;
- to promote music, dance, traditional performing arts to the people of Uzbekistan and abroad, to organize effective tour-concert activities of art groups based on a wide range of programs, to organize advertising and commercial activities;
- improving cultural services and developing the service sector by art groups, individual performers;
- coordination of touring and concert activities in the field of music, dance, traditional performing arts, study of aesthetic needs and proposals of the population;
- cultural and creative cooperation with foreign and international organizations in accordance with the legislation;
- To develop the tradition of "teacher-student", to effectively coordinate the activities of artistic groups and performers in the Association, to encourage creative cooperation and initiative. In addition to professional art groups, about 70 folklore and ethnographic groups, 128 song and dance ensembles, 66 amateur folk theaters, including amateur art groups, operate in the Culture and Recreation Centers [3].

During the Soviet era, amateur artists worked in various fields of art, in addition to their main work, in the former houses of culture and club establishments. Initially, they were singers, musicians, dancers, masters of artistic expression, and participated in amateur art circles only in large cities: Tashkent, Samarkand, and later in Andijan, Namangan, Kattakurgan, and New Margilan. Due to the rise of the general culture of the Uzbek people, the increase in the number of high and secondary schools, public literacy, the establishment of clubs in cities and villages, and other factors, working-class theaters in the mid-20s, drama and music in the 30s, later pop and circus performances, various singing and dance ensembles, and orchestras appeared.

In 1959, the best of them were awarded titles such as "People's Theater". In 1968, the best amateur teams of Uzbekistan began touring abroad. Thanks to the independence of Uzbekistan, a new era in amateur art has begun. The growing interest in history, spiritual heritage and folk art, in turn, has led to the development of amateur art. In particular, as a result of the national holiday, the revival of Navruz and its nationwide celebration, Navruz-related games, performances and ceremonies have been revived. Along with skilled artists, amateur art groups and folk artists have played an important role in this. If the world-famous Uzbek cradle and tandoor are nominated for the representative list, we think that our unique heritage will be included in this list. In order to carry out these tasks in practice, it is necessary to strengthen relations with relevant organizations and institutions, establish close cooperation with them, clarify plans and expected results, and direct efforts [4].

Patriotism is a powerful tool for young people to develop civic duty, a sense of personal responsibility, a sense of belonging to the Motherland, an active life position and strong faith, professionalism. Taking advantage of this, we need to take concrete measures to form ideological immunity of our youth against foreign ideas, to strengthen the sense of responsibility for the fate of the motherland, to educate them to be loyal to their profession and mature in all respects requires.

RESULTS

In this regard, it is necessary to systematically organize, intensify and raise the level of patriotic events organized and unorganized youth in educational institutions, labor unions and neighborhoods. The importance of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism can be seen in the following:

- First, the lack of measures at the national level to coordinate the work of patriotic education of young people, to integrate them, to achieve the scale and effectiveness of this work;
- Second, the lack of participation of governmental and non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the general public in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism;
- Third, the lack of effective cooperation between public authorities, public associations and educational institutions in the field of patriotic education of youth;

Extracurricular activities play an important role in identifying and motivating students' talents from an early age, as well as in their holistic development as individuals. Between 1990 and 1991, only 4.8 percent of secondary school students were enrolled in the out-of-school system. Extracurricular education in Uzbekistan gives every boy and girl the opportunity to show and develop their talents and abilities after school.

At Barkamol Avlod Children's Centers, students acquire basic professional skills and develop positive qualities and life skills.

New textbooks have been developed for 36 clubs organized at the Barkamol Avlod children's centers, and the clubs are currently conducting classes based on them.

Young talent among the participants of the Barkamol Avlod children's centers through traditional competitions such as "The youngest creative inventor of the year", "Young craftsmen", "Young creator", "My homeland around you" owners are supported.

Specialists of the Ministry of Public Education organized sewing, knitting, beadwork and fine arts, computer graphics, young programmers, aircraft models and radio engineering and electronics among the students' clubs organized at the Barkamol Avlod children's centers. It was found that their interest in garaks was particularly large:

- The wishes and desires of the population in terms of how to organize clubs, studios and amateur art groups in cultural and recreational centers are not studied on the basis of surveys;
- Due to modern requirements, such clubs as sewing, cooking, beauty salon, foreign language learning, health gymnastics are not established;
- There are no annual plans for paid services by amateur communities in cultural and recreational centers;
- The material and technical base of clubs, studios and amateur art groups is unsatisfactory;

Suggestions for the organization and development of clubs, studios and amateur art groups in cultural and recreational centers:

Short-term completion of certification of cultural and recreation centers; "To 'garak, studiya va badiiy havaskorlik jamoalari faoliyatini hisobga olish jurnal'"lari olish hamda ularni to'ldirish yuzasidan viloyat markazlari tomonidan seminarlar tashkil etish;

Develop the necessary measures for the use of modern advertising tools for clubs, studios and amateur art groups organized in cultural and recreational centers [7];

In order to effectively use the existing rooms in the cultural centers, based on modern requirements, sewing, cooking, beauty salon, learning foreign languages, gymnastics, askiya, boxing, aqin, zhyrov, trumpet, khalfachilik, o organization of clubs such as lan, lapar, big song, maqom, folklore-ethnographic, dorbozlik;

There will also be quarterly report concerts by existing clubs, studios and amateur art groups at cultural centers.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as a result of the effective work done by our government in recent years on the intangible cultural heritage, this heritage, which has been passed down from ancestors to generations, will be restored and applied to our daily lives. In our opinion, it would be expedient to use the existing schools of modern music and art in the education system.

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