



The Role And Importance Of Foreign Experience In The Establishment Of Cultural Centers

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ABSTRACT

In addition to finding an answer to the question of how to implement Cultural Centers, this article also briefly discusses the activities of cultural centers in different countries. The article analyzes the author's recommendations on how to organize the work of cultural centers of the Russian Federation in our country.

KEYWORDS

Cultural center, interactive, method, originality, activity, agility, heritage, attention, history, youth, future, modern, perfect, remote.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the intensity of the times shows that it is time to make radical changes in every field. Cultural centers are becoming bright symbols of national cultural achievements, demonstrating their special importance for the

development of public consciousness and, in particular, everyone. In the field of international relations, as noted in our concept, is to strengthen and expand cooperation with international cultural and art

organizations, foreign cultural, scientific research and expert institutions.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The task is to take measures to include in the UNESCO lists of tangible and intangible cultural heritage common to other countries of Central Asia, to launch efforts to establish UNESCO “A center to support traditional crafts in the Pacific and Central Asian countries” in Tashkent, based on the great achievements of traditional crafts in Uzbekistan.

On March 9, 2018, at the solemn concert of masters of arts of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan “Evening of Friendship”, as noted by the President, in recent years, the Days of Mutual Culture and Arts, exhibitions and other events laid the foundation for new friendship bridges, Construction of the Silk Road, the introduction of the Year of Uzbekistan in Kazakhstan, the announcement of the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan on the wide study and promotion of the creative heritage of the Kazakh poet Abay Kononbaev in Uzbekistan; The conversion of the Mausoleum of Tolabi, known as the Swallow, into a sacred shrine; mutual closeness of the two peoples, that culture, tradition, and customs serve to be common, opening of the National Industrial Exhibition of Uzbekistan in Ashgabat, the capital of Turkmenistan; later the opening of the National Exhibition of Turkmenistan in Tashkent, Extensive celebration of the 90th anniversary of Chingiz Aitmatov, the ardent organizer of the Assembly of Peoples of Central Asia, established in 1995 in Tashkent; the famous writer's high recognition of Uzbek culture, art, and enlightenment: “In history, the Uzbeks played the same role as the Central Asian countries in the spread of culture among the Byzantine Slavic peoples”, Turkish in

Uzbekistan on the development of cultural and humanitarian ties between Uzbekistan and Turkey, Opening of Uzbek cultural centers in Turkey, joint implementation of research and innovation projects, the issues of creating conditions for the exchange of experience between students and professors of higher education institutions serve as a solid basis for international relations.

It should not be forgotten that the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan traditionally holds republican competitions “Performers of People’s Instruments”, “National dance performers” named after Mukarrama Turgunbaeva and “Young Maqom Performers” named after Yunus Rajabi, “Performers of People’s Instruments” competition every two years, The competition “National Dance Performers” named after Mukarrama Turgunbaeva is held every two years, the competition “Young Maqom Performers” named after Yunus Rajabi is held every two years, one of the winners of these competitions is a bachelor of higher education. Admission to the stage on the basis of a state grant in addition to the admission quota is another aspect of the recognition of the creators.

Among the unique opportunities of cultural centers of the CIS countries are:

- Opportunity to create cultural centers that do not exist in the real world;
- The opportunity to get acquainted with the historical and cultural heritage of the peoples through excursions that combine different exhibits;
- Opportunity to create virtual tours of historical and cultural centers, monuments, regions.

This culture is directly related to the activities of organizations in the system. Cultural centers exist in foreign countries, including Russia, and new ones are being created. There are many cultural centers in Russia, about which we have seen, heard and read a lot in television, radio and online publications.

This begs the natural question. How to introduce cultural centers? In order to introduce cultural centers that connect the interaction of culture and science, first of all, sections will be created that will reveal the full functioning of the cultural center. First, representatives of various fields will be gathered at the cultural center, and then they will be organized to study the activities of the traditional cultural center in the area. By the way, the cultural center can be one or more in one Republic. For example, the Southern Urals “Country of Cities” cultural center of the Russian Federation is connected with twenty-four urban cultural centers. The cultural-historical center is organized in this way.

Visitors to historical and cultural centers can not only look at the buildings of the pyramid period, but also participate in experiments and construction, reconstruction of dwellings. The recognition of independent Uzbekistan by the world community, the broad foreign policy and foreign economic activity of our state have given great strength and confidence to the restoration of the spiritual values and opportunities of the Uzbek people, its self-realization as a full-fledged nation. Large-scale international relations have created a favorable environment for a deeper understanding of world culture and the enjoyment of universal values. Independence has expanded the knowledge of the population of our country. “Particular attention should be paid to restoring the

uniqueness of national culture. At the same time, the restoration of national identity cannot be separated from the ideals of world humanism and universal values, the traditions of our multinational society” - says the President in the book “Uzbekistan's own path to independence and development.”

By the way, under the leadership of the Head of State, special attention has been paid to the fact that from the first days of independence, our national culture has been one of the priorities in raising the spiritual world of our people and preserving independence. Increasing the number of cultural and art institutions, libraries, museums, theaters and other spiritual places, strengthening their material and technical base, equipping them with modern requirements, providing them with qualified specialists, radically reforming the management of culture and art, was put on the agenda as the most important tasks.

The head of our state said, “We must always support those who create our spirituality: writers, poets, creators of culture and art, people's talents and talented youth. As a result of such attention and high care, about 30 decrees and decisions were adopted in order to further improve the management of culture and arts. Many new governing structures, such as the “Uzbek-Theater”, “Uzbeknavo”, “Uzbekmuzey”, “Uzbekkino”, “Uzbekraks”, “Sharq Taronalari” Directorate, the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the Association of Art Societies of Uzbekistan and the Association of National Symphony, Chamber and Folk Orchestras of Uzbekistan. was established. Such structural innovations serve as a solid foundation for the development of culture and art in our country and the development of its management.

There are many types of cultural centers: libraries, museums, theaters, houses of culture and palaces. Let's get acquainted with the activities of cultural centers of the Russian Federation. Russia's cultural centers are very unevenly located. Most of them are concentrated in big cities. Therefore, there is a disparity in the quantity, quality and diversity of cultural services provided to citizens in the country. On these parameters, the cultural centers of Moscow or St. Petersburg cannot be compared with the services provided to the population of remote small settlements. And everyone, without exception, must create new opportunities for creativity, self-awareness, physical development, spiritual enrichment. Many dozen different nationalities live on the territory of Russia, and cultural centers can facilitate a full-fledged cultural exchange between neighboring nations. With good work that combines multi-functional centers, the quality of life helps to improve the quality of life of the population, regardless of the place of residence. It will also help develop rural or urban infrastructure and even create new jobs. The exit of the population from small towns is prevented.

There are also NCMs in the region where the state is interested in the historical homeland of migration. These organizations include the Lithuanian National Cultural Center "Shvituris" ("Mayak"), the Irkutsk region public organization of Polish cultural autonomy "Ognivo", associations of other European nations. According to statistics, in any region, including national autonomies, this type of organization is numerically superior. The purpose of such institutions is primarily to support the national republics of Buryatia, Yakutia, Tatarstan, Chuvashia, where

language, customs, crafts and cultural crafts play a key role.

A sociological survey was conducted in February 2019 to study the situation around cultural centers. The survey was conducted in the form of a questionnaire; the sample size was 2920 people. Respondents were an equal number of urban and rural residents of the region. The aim of the study is to reveal the attitude of the population towards national centers. The survey contains 50 questions in ten blocks. The first block - information about the respondent, the second block - about the cultural traditions of the peoples living in the region, the respondents find their activities effective. The third block of questions focuses on identifying priorities in understanding the population of a multi-ethnic region, as well as in searching for potential sources of historical enhancement.

The level of access to the "Cultural Centers" of the Russian Federation, not only cultural and educational, but also socially oriented, education, research, publishing, human rights, etc., is 85%. The functions of the cultural centers are fully consistent with the provisions of the concept of state national policy and are designed to "reflect the diversity of interests of the peoples of the Russian Federation."

In short, I talked about how to modernize the methods used in foreign countries to organize "Cultural Centers" within the framework of my own worldview. I tried to acquaint foreign countries mainly with the activities of cultural centers of the Russian Federation. In general, the above information was meant to indicate how the cultural centers would be provided for use and would be regularly enriched with new information. The cultural center reflects the types of cultural treasures (archeological finds,

manuscripts, miniatures, musical instruments, household utensils, clothing, etc.).

Preservation of the rich cultural heritage of the historical and cultural heritage of our country also plays an important role in its preservation. In particular, the study of centuries-old manuscripts, monuments, jewelry, weapons, ceramics and metal objects and other artifacts allows promoting the unique rich heritage of folk history and culture through various exhibitions. It also simplifies the process of using these resources and reduces the level of damage caused to them, i.e. the originals of rare and unique works are protected from external influences.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, there is no doubt that the process of researching and promoting wealth by cultural centers will serve to shape new methods of historical research.

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