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# The Development of Culture and Art in Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** This study analyzes state policies and practical measures implemented in Uzbekistan to foster the development of culture and art in the context of national renewal. The research focuses on socio-cultural activities, spiritual and educational work, and the organization of cultural events as key mechanisms for satisfying the population's spiritual and aesthetic needs. Using qualitative analysis of policy documents and scholarly literature, the study identifies major achievements, challenges, and trends in the cultural sphere. The findings demonstrate that culture and art have been elevated to the level of state policy and play a crucial role in youth education, social cohesion, and sustainable development.

**Keywords:** socio-cultural activity, spiritual and educational work, cultural events, event organization, mass cultural activities, spiritual and aesthetic needs



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## 1. Introduction

Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has pursued a strategic course aimed at securing a worthy place in the global community. Central to this process is the development of culture and art, which are viewed not merely as creative fields but as essential components of social progress and human development. Numerous presidential decrees and government resolutions have been adopted to improve living standards, strengthen spiritual values, and satisfy the material, moral, and aesthetic needs of the population [1].

More than forty regulatory and policy documents have been introduced to support the cultural and artistic sphere, with particular emphasis on improving institutional effectiveness and strengthening the material and technical base of cultural organizations. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3022 (May 31, 2017), "On Measures to Further Develop the Sphere of Culture and Art", highlights priorities such as raising cultural awareness - especially among youth - introducing the population to national and universal cultural heritage, and supporting creative talent [2].

Despite significant progress, challenges remain in ensuring the effectiveness, quality, and sustainability of cultural initiatives. Therefore, a systematic analysis of socio-cultural and spiritual-educational activities is necessary [3], [4], [5], [6], [7].

## 2. Materials and Methods

This study employs a qualitative research approach based on document analysis and theoretical synthesis. The materials analyzed include:

1. Presidential decrees and government resolutions related to culture, art, and youth policy;

2. Official reports and statements from state institutions;
3. Scholarly works on socio-cultural activity, cultural event organization, and spiritual-educational theory.

Analytical methods include comparative analysis, content analysis, and descriptive interpretation. These methods allow for identifying key trends, challenges, and functional mechanisms within the cultural and artistic development framework of Uzbekistan.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Institutionalization of Spiritual and Educational Activities

The findings indicate that spiritual and educational activities in Uzbekistan are organized as a continuous and systemic process coordinated by both state and non-state institutions under the Republican Council for Spirituality and Enlightenment. These activities integrate socio-political, legal, ideological, educational, and cultural dimensions, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to human development [8], [9].

#### 3.2. Role of Socio-Cultural Activities and Cultural Events

Socio-cultural activities and cultural events function as primary instruments for promoting reforms, educating youth, and shaping public consciousness. Effective event organization requires clear goal-setting, pedagogical planning, ideological coherence, and creative dramaturgy. While socio-cultural and spiritual-educational activities share common objectives - such as meaningful leisure and satisfaction of spiritual and aesthetic needs - they differ in form and implementation [10], [11], [12].

#### 3.3. Youth-Oriented Cultural Policy

Presidential initiatives and resolutions (PQ-3160, PQ-3907) emphasize youth engagement through culture, arts, and education. Special attention is given to developing artistic interests, digital literacy, ideological resilience, and meaningful leisure among young people. Cultural institutions and educational organizations play a key role in implementing these initiatives [13], [14], [15].

#### 3.4. International Cultural Recognition

Uzbekistan's cultural policy has also resulted in successful international engagement. Major festivals such as Sharq Taronalari, the International Maqom Festival, the International Bakhshi Festival, and the Lazgi Dance Festival contribute to preserving intangible cultural heritage and strengthening Uzbekistan's cultural image globally [16], [17], [18].

### 4. Discussion

Despite notable achievements, the study reveals persistent challenges in organizing cultural events. Many events are conducted formally for reporting purposes and suffer from repetitive formats, weak dramaturgy, limited audience engagement, and insufficient artistic quality. These shortcomings are often linked to a lack of professional training among event organizers and inadequate integration of creative and organizational components.

The findings support the argument that socio-cultural activity has a fundamentally pedagogical nature. Cultural events serve as practical platforms where educational values - such as ethics, spirituality, respect, and creative thinking - are demonstrated in action. Strengthening methodological approaches and professional competencies is therefore essential for increasing effectiveness.

### 5. Conclusion

The study concludes that in Uzbekistan, culture and art have been elevated to the level of strategic state policy and play a decisive role in social development, youth education, and public welfare. Socio-cultural and spiritual-educational activities function as key mechanisms for nurturing a harmoniously developed generation and fostering social cohesion.

The development model of New Uzbekistan places human interests at the center of reforms, guided by principles such as "The state serves the people" and "Human interests are paramount."

In this context, culture and art serve not only as expressions of creativity but also as powerful tools for social transformation and sustainable national development.

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