

ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO THE ACTIVITIES OF CULTURAL CENTERS

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Abstract

This article analyzes the role of cultural centers in the socio-spiritual life of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the reforms implemented to improve their activities. The practical work carried out through the activities of cultural centers to form the spiritual and aesthetic education of the population, preserve and develop national culture, and meaningfully organize the leisure time of young people is highlighted. The number of employees and creative work in cultural centers is reflected in figures. Existing problems and proposals and recommendations for their elimination are also outlined.

Key words: cultural centers, socio-spiritual life, creative workers, reforms, innovative approaches.

Today, every day we spend is full of great and unprecedented changes. It is a pleasure to see the practical results of innovations, changes and consistent reforms as historical realities, leaving a bright mark on the pages of our lives. Today, promising projects implemented in all spheres in New Uzbekistan, large-scale creative work in places, not only change the lifestyle of our people, but also their meaningful views on life can be seen on their faces.

Such progressive steps towards ensuring the development of society are also causing great spiritual upsurge in the field of culture and art.

In our country, about 50 decrees and resolutions, as well as more than 100 resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, have been adopted aimed at improving the spiritual environment, further developing the culture and art sector, improving the management system in the sector, encouraging the work of creative people, and providing them with material and moral support. The question arises as to what extent these decrees, resolutions and orders are implementing measures to further develop 837 cultural centers under the Ministry of Culture? Does each regulatory and legal document adopted for the further development of the culture and art sector pay special attention to the development of the activities of cultural centers in accordance with the requirements of the times? We are now

trying to find solutions to these questions. We will present the sequence of practical work included in the action plans of several decrees and resolutions adopted for the development of the sector, including the development of cultural centers.

Today, 837 cultural centers operate within the system of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.[1]

In order to preserve existing cultural centers in the republic, radically revitalize their activities, and organize their full-fledged service to the population, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 28, 2018 No. PQ - 4038 and 4 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers (No. 178 dated June 25, 2013, No. 263 dated March 30, 2019, No. 264 dated March 30, 2019, and No. 30 dated January 20, 2021) were adopted.

Currently, a total of 7,143 creative employees work in these centers, including 3,942 club leaders, 210 artistic directors, 210 directors, 840 sound directors, 210 specialists in supervising the activities of clubs, and 210 specialists in working with youth.

Of the total number of employees working in cultural centers, 1,855 are young people under the age of 30.

During 2023, a total of 31,340 cultural and educational events and 20,580 concert-performance programs were presented.

Also, a total of 3,873 clubs were organized in 837 cultural centers, covering a total of 50,197 residents, including 43,919 youth.

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan delivered a total of 5,000 national musical instruments of 7 types, a total of 10,664 educational and methodological manuals and recommendations of 5 titles, and 5 video manuals to cultural centers in 2023. Libraries and reading rooms were established in 112 cultural centers, and book funds worth 674 million soums were created.

Also, in order to improve the skills of directors of cultural centers, training courses were organized at the Advanced Training Center under the Uzbek State Institute of Arts and Culture, and certificates were issued to each director of the center.

In addition, mobile practical seminars were organized on-site for about 4 thousand creative employees of all cultural centers in the regions.

In turn, the Ministry of Culture has developed and implemented all regulatory and legal documents to support the activities of cultural centers.

Qualifications for the recruitment of employees of cultural centers have been developed and submitted to all institutions in the regions in agreement with the Ministry of Poverty

Reduction and Employment.

New magazines regulating the activities of cultural centers and conducting club classes have been developed and submitted to all institutions.

Also, programs and annual work plans for the training of amateur performers on these national musical instruments have been developed and submitted to the regions.

A new procedure for organizing folklore and ethnographic groups in cultural centers and organizing repertoires has been introduced.

As a result of the adopted resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers, in recent years, a total of 400 cultural centers have been renovated and put into operation.

In particular, in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 178 dated June 25, 2013, 266 cultural centers were renovated in 2013-2018 at the expense of local budget funds for 160 billion soums.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 28, 2018

PQ-4038, in 2019-2022, 61 cultural centers were renovated for 183 billion soums at the expense of state budget funds, as well as within the framework of the programs for the socio-economic development of districts (cities) "Obod qishloq", "Obod mahalla", "Obod markaz", 73 cultural centers were completely renovated for about 292 billion soums in 2018-2023, their material and technical base was strengthened, and their creative activities were enriched in content.[2]

In 2023, a total of 12 cultural centers were renovated, and 32 new creative circles were established in these cultural centers, whose activities were resumed, and a total of 576 students and young people were permanently covered, and 5 folklore and ethnographic groups were established.

Currently, 437 cultural centers are in need of repair, of which 160 are cultural centers that do not have their own building or operate in unsuitable (disaster) buildings, and 277 are in need of reconstruction and major repairs.

Currently, the need for musical instruments in cultural centers is 7,764, and the need for computer (office equipment) is 2,374.

There is also a need for 11,400 stage costumes and 455 musical instruments of 14 types for 599 creative teams with the title of "People's Team" operating in cultural centers.

Proposal: In cooperation with higher education institutions of culture and art, to conduct modern projects "Artist", "Aktyor", "The cover", "Ovoz" in the Cultural Centers operating in

Tashkent in order to provide youth with meaningful leisure time and interest in art.

Implementation mechanism: To identify cultural centers operating in Tashkent to determine the location of the “Artist”, “Aktyor”, “The cover”, “Ovoz” projects. To develop a regulation for conducting the “Artist”, “Aktyor”, “The cover”, “Ovoz” projects in cultural centers. To develop the costs of conducting the “Artist”, “Aktyor”, “The cover”, “Ovoz” projects in cultural centers.

Clubs organized in cultural centers are considered financially convenient and affordable for everyone. Currently, the Ministry of Culture has established that the minimum monthly payment for participants in paid clubs, studios and teams in cultural centers is 15% of the base calculation amount in regional centers, 10% in regional centers, Nukus and Tashkent, and 8% in other districts (cities) of the Republic. If we calculate this in specific amounts, then in regional centers it is 56,250 soums, in regional centers it is 37,500 soums, in Nukus and Tashkent it is 30,000 soums, in other districts (cities) of the Republic.

The above amounts may change, in this case, the amount of payment for paid clubs, studios and teams - in the centers, in agreement with the parents' council of club participants (by stating it) may be increased by the appropriate order of the center's head. Although the cost of the clubs is very low, we can see that young people are not very interested in clubs organized in cultural centers. There are a number of factors that today prevent the younger generation from attending those clubs. These are based on some ideas that have become entrenched in the minds of our people, or are now taking root. The Uzbek people have long had very rude statements such as “Shall I make my child an artist?”, “You should be a little more of a shooter”, “My daughter will not be a player”, and incorrect assessments of cultural and art workers since the time of our grandparents. The accelerated modern life, And when we say that we have moved into new technologies and a new era, it is no secret that the spread of obscene videos by unruly bloggers, various videos and unpleasant incidents of famous TV stars and artists on social networks has worsened the attitude towards art and cultural workers not only among ordinary people, but also among the intelligentsia.

But art is a virtue, and culture is a wealth that determines a country's place in the world. And depriving the younger generation of it can be considered equivalent to the crisis of a nation's culture. Even US President George Washington noted in 1788 that “Art and science are essential to the prosperity of a state, the decoration and happiness of human life.” We have already mentioned the factors that cause parents not to want their children to be involved in the arts. Now the main task of cultural workers is to explain to parents about their well-known advantages. [3]

For example, if we take only dance clubs, then regularly attending them, even if they do not

continue to do so in the future, is very beneficial for the human body during the development of the organism. This helps girls develop a beautiful figure, improves blood circulation in the body, and forms the features of elegance and attractiveness in girls. Medicine has also proven that music and graceful movements are very important for mental health. This should be explained to parents who do not take their children to clubs, even if they are interested in dancing, and if necessary, they should be invited to the same process. It is necessary to prepare advertising videos on how important each type of club organized in cultural centers is for the child and constantly broadcast them on the UzMTRK channels.

In conclusion, taking into account the relevance of the above proposals, we recommend their early implementation. On the one hand, such reforms impose new responsibilities on the shoulders of industry workers. As the grateful teacher Azamat Haydarov said, "Each task embodies great goodness and great goals." [4]

Our pursuit of new goals will create an opportunity to create the foundation for high-potential cultural centers that will serve the development of the culture of New Uzbekistan, the progress of society, and meet the cultural needs of the population.

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