

SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE: RESULTS AND ANALYSIS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF SURKHANDARYA REGION)

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Annatotsion: this article examines spiritual and cultural reforms in Uzbekistan during the years of independence: results and analysis (on the example of surkhandarya region). In addition, information has been given about the current state of spiritual, cultural reforms.

Keywords: modernization, Uzbek culture, religious freedom, tolerance, ancient manuscript, music, dance.

After Uzbekistan gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, it began its journey to restore and preserve its rich cultural heritage. The government focused on restoring historical sites, promoting traditional art, preserving ancient manuscripts and artifacts. Efforts were made to promote Uzbek language and education. The government tried to modernize the education system by emphasizing the importance of Uzbek culture, history and literature. In Uzbekistan, a policy was introduced aimed at ensuring religious freedom and tolerance. The government sought to strike a balance between maintaining Islamic traditions and preventing radicalization. There were reforms in mosques and religious schools for a moderate and peaceful interpretation of Islam.

There was a renewed emphasis on Uzbek traditional art, including music, dance, and crafts. Festivals and cultural events were organized in order to demonstrate and glorify Uzbek cultural traditions. The government recognized the potential of tourism in promoting cultural exchange and economic growth. Surkhandarya region has its own historical-cultural significance and has been invested in the development of infrastructure and tourism.

- Surkhandarya region is home to several historical monuments, including ancient cities and architectural wonders. Work has been done to preserve and restore these sites, making them more accessible to tourists and researchers. Uzbekistan engages in cultural diplomacy by hosting international events such as art exhibitions, cultural exchanges and festivals. These events served to promote Uzbek culture globally and promote international cooperation in the cultural sphere.
- These spiritual and cultural reforms carried out in Uzbekistan, including in Surkhandarya region, have produced several positive results:
- Preservation of cultural heritage: efforts to restore and preserve historical monuments and cultural monuments helped preserve the unique cultural identity of Uzbekistan and attract tourists interested in its rich history.
- Promoting tolerance: policies promoting religious freedom and a moderate interpretation of Islam have contributed to religious harmony and stability in the country.

- Economic interests: the development of Tourism and the promotion of culture have had positive economic effects by creating jobs and raising the local economy, especially in areas such as Surkhandarya.
- International recognition: Uzbekistan's cultural diplomacy initiatives have increased its global profile and encouraged international cooperation and exchanges in the field of culture.
- However, the problems still remain, including the need to continue efforts to modernize and preserve culture and eliminate socio-economic imbalances in areas such as Surkhandarya.
- Surkhandarya region, like many regions of Uzbekistan and the world, benefits significantly from reforms in the spiritual and educational sphere. These reforms play a decisive role in shaping the social, cultural and economic development of the region. The main reasons indicating the importance of spiritual and educational reforms in surkhandarya region:
- Maintaining cultural identity: Surkhandarya is rich in cultural heritage, with various influences from Persian, Turkic and Islamic civilizations in history. Spiritual and educational reforms help to preserve and promote this cultural identity, emphasizing the specific history, traditions and languages of the region.
- Promoting tolerance: spiritual reforms can foster religious tolerance and interfaith dialogue. Promoting tolerance and mutual solidarity in the area where the colorful, diverse religious and ethnic groups live next to each other as surkhandarya is important to the community's cohesion and stability.
- Expanding opportunities through education: educational reforms improve the opportunities of Surkhandarya people for quality education. It expands individuals by participating in the modern workforce and arming them with the skills and knowledge necessary to contribute to the economic development of the region.

A well-educated workforce is essential for economic growth. Educational reforms can lead to increased human capital, investment and business involvement in the region, job creation, and an increase in overall living standards.

Poverty alleviation: education and professional education can play an important role in poverty alleviation. When surkhandaryans have access to quality education, they are well equipped to provide stable employment, to get themselves and their families out of poverty.

Health and well-being: education plays an important role in improving health care. Access to education can lead to better health outcomes as people gain knowledge of preventive medical care, nutrition, and family planning.

Gender equality: educational reforms can promote gender equality by ensuring that girls and boys have equal access to schooling. Expanding women's educational opportunities can give the Surkhandarya region the influence of radical changes, ensuring a more complete participation of women in social, economic and political life.

Cultural tourism: reforms in education and culture can make Surkhandarya region an attractive destination for cultural tourism. Tourists are attracted to regions with rich cultural traditions, historical places and the opportunity to get acquainted with local traditions.

Social cohesion: educational and spiritual values can contribute to social cohesion by instilling a common sense of identity and values among the population of the region. This can lead to more active community participation and cooperation.

Global Communication: Education, including language training and access to information, can strengthen the region's connection to the global community. This can open up opportunities for trade, cultural exchange and international cooperation.

In conclusion, spiritual and educational reforms are important in improving the quality of life in Surkhandarya region, preserving cultural heritage, promoting economic and social development. These reforms are not only important to the people of the region, but also contribute to the broader goals of national development and global cooperation.

The reforms carried out in the spiritual and educational sphere in Surkhandarya region, as in many regions of Uzbekistan, set specific goals and objectives aimed at improving the quality of Education, preserving cultural heritage, ensuring religious tolerance, promoting socio-economic development.

The main goals and objectives of these reforms are as follows:

Goals:

1. Quality education: to provide the people of Surkhandarya with the knowledge and skills necessary for their personal and professional development, the opportunity to use quality education at all levels, from primary education to higher education.
2. Preservation of cultural heritage: preserving and promoting the rich cultural heritage of Surkhandarya, including its historical places, traditional art and languages, preserving the uniqueness of the region.
3. Religious tolerance: encourage religious tolerance and interreligious dialogue to ensure a peaceful and harmonious coexistence between the different religious communities in the region.
4. Economic development: increase the economic prospects of the region by providing educational opportunities that lead to human capital, job creation and economic growth.
5. Poverty reduction: use education and vocational training as tools to reduce poverty, allowing people and families to improve their socioeconomic status and quality of life.
6. Health and wellbeing: improve health outcomes by incorporating health education into the curriculum, thereby increasing awareness of preventive health practices and increasing overall well-being.
7. Gender equality: promoting gender equality in education by providing equal opportunities and opportunities for girls and boys, expanding women's empowerment through education, and eliminating gender-based imbalances.
8. Cultural tourism: the development of the region as a cultural tourism destination by displaying its historical and cultural assets, attracting visitors and developing the local tourism industry.
9. Social cohesion: strengthening social cohesion among the people of the region by promoting shared values, cultural awareness and public participation.
10. Global connectivity: strengthen global engagement by teaching language and providing access to information, allowing the region to participate in international exchange, trade and cooperation.

Goals:

1. Improvement of educational programs: development and updating of educational programs, their compliance with modern standards and meeting the specific needs of students of Surkhandarya.
2. Infrastructure development: investing in the construction and renovation of educational institutions, including schools, colleges and universities, to create a comfortable educational environment.

3. Teacher training: providing skills development opportunities for teachers to improve their teaching skills and pedagogical techniques.
4. Preservation of cultural sites: restoration and preservation of historical and cultural sites in the region for the development of Tourism and preservation of local heritage.
5. Religious education: the development of religious education, which emphasizes the moderate and tolerant interpretation of Islam, prevents radicalization and promotes peaceful coexistence.
6. Professional education: offer professional and technical education programs to equip individuals with practical skills that meet the requirements of the labor market.
7. Gender sensitive education: the implementation of policies and programs that ensure equal use of education for all, regardless of gender, and the active elimination of gender-based imbalances.
8. Health education: incorporating health education into the curriculum to raise awareness of Health and wellbeing among students and their families.
9. Cultural festivals and events: Organization of cultural festivals, exhibitions and events in order to celebrate the cultural diversity of Surkhandarya and promote tourism.
10. International cooperation: establishing cooperative relations with international educational institutions and organizations in order to raise educational standards and promote cultural exchange.

These goals and objectives embody a comprehensive approach to spiritual and educational reforms aimed at promoting socio-cultural development, economic rise, World integration while maintaining the unique cultural identity of Surkhandarya region.

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