

OF RECONSTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUES IN THE EARLY YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Shodjonov Ma'ruf

Master of National University of Uzbekistan

Abstract: The spirituality of the society is an important condition and guarantee of the country's development. It is true that no country can rise to a high level of development without relying on its spiritual potential, without developing historical and cultural values in the minds of the people, without awakening the national spirit of the people.

Keywords: National independence, heritage, values, revival, history, beliefs, customs.

Spirituality is a powerful force that calls a person to spiritual purification and ascension, enriches his inner world, strengthens the will of faith, faith, awakens the conscience. It is known from history that our country has been repeatedly attacked by foreign invaders, dependent and oppressed. As a result, the rich spiritual heritage and traditions of our people are doomed. Especially during the Tsarist colonialism and the Soviet regime, our national values and traditions were trampled underfoot. Our native language and rich spiritual heritage have been devalued, many mosques and madrasas, national schools and historical monuments have been destroyed and neglected. Since the day of gaining independence of Uzbekistan, the restoration and development of our rich spiritual heritage in our country, raising the morale of society has risen to the level of state policy. The directions of spiritual and enlightenment reforms have been identified, which will ensure the restoration and enhancement of the spirituality of the society. From the first days of independence, the restoration of the historical and cultural heritage of our ancestors began. Thanks to independence, our national culture, the spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of world civilization, has been re-examined and restored. Our people began to enjoy them.

During the years of independence, the dates of birth of our great gods, the stars of the spirituality of our people, cooperation with UNESCO, have been widely celebrated in our country and internationally. It should be noted that on March 25, 2004 the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Resolution No. 143 "On the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the birth of Khoja Ahror Vali." July 16, 2004 - Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 337 "On the restoration and beautification of the Shahi Zinda memorial complex." 2006 - The 2700th anniversary of the Karshi desert and the 1000th anniversary of the Khorezm Mamun Academy. 2007 - The 2750th anniversary of the Samarkand desert is celebrated.

On the occasion of the anniversaries of our great scholars, dozens of their unique works have been published in different languages, statues have been erected in their honor, shrines and gardens have been created. The role and importance of historical memory, knowledge of ancestral history, national moral values and traditions and our sacred religion is great in raising the spirituality of society. No nation can imagine its future without knowing its history, without relying on and developing the spiritual heritage created over the centuries. Therefore, during the dictatorial regime, important measures have been taken to objectively and truthfully cover the history of our people, which is falsified, and to teach the history of the Motherland in all educational institutions.

In 1996, the Center for New History of Uzbekistan was established at the Academy of State and Social Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The tasks of covering the history of the Uzbek people and the Uzbek statehood, as well as other pages of our history on an objective scientific basis have been set. During the years of independence,

the issues of coverage and study of the history of our country have been freed from the influence of the ruling communist ideology from partisan and class approaches. A number of scientific works, textbooks and textbooks have been created on the basis of the principles of objectivity, historicity, truthfulness of historical events that have been distorted or unspoken for decades. On the occasion of the jubilee of Amir Temur, dozens of historical monuments were repaired and restored in Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, new buildings were built and parks were built. In the center of Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, beautiful squares of Amir Temur were erected and magnificent statues were erected. These cities were also awarded the Order of Amir Temur. In 1997, the 2,500th anniversary of the cities of Bukhara and Khiva was celebrated, in 1999, the 800th anniversary of the birth of the great patriotic figure Jaloliddin Manguberdi, and in 2002, the 2,500th anniversary of the city of Termez. The names and honors of Abdullah Qodiri, Cholpon, Fitrat, Usman Nasir and other people's intellectuals, who were martyred in the struggle for the freedom of our homeland, have been restored and their works have been published.

At the initiative of President Islam Karimov, a memorial complex "Martyrs' Memory" was built in Tashkent to immortalize the memory of the victims of the colonial era. A museum "Memory of Victims of Repression" was built at the complex and opened on August 27, 2002. These monuments serve to raise the morale of the society, to raise the national consciousness and national pride, and to form the ideas of national independence in the minds of our people, especially the youth. Restoration of national values. The Uzbek people have their own national values. The longer the formation of the Uzbek people took place in the historical process, the longer its national values were formed. Values were originally formed in the local context, ie in the form of customs, rituals, ceremonies specific to the peoples living in Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana and other regions. Then the best of them were selected over the centuries and raised to the level of national values. The best values of different countries are selected and turned into universal values.

Therefore, it is both an obligation and a duty for everyone to know their national values, as well as universal values. During the years of independence, a number of good deeds have been done to restore the national values of our people, to enrich them with new meaning. The Republican Public Center "Manaviyat va Marifat", established on the basis of Presidential Decrees of April 23, 1994, restores the spiritual and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, reveals the ideas that determine the future of the nation, high talent and thinking. Important events aimed at directing the intellectual and creative potential of the owners to the development of the Motherland have led to the organization of exhibitions. Sociological research, surveys conducted by the Center, surveys and recommendations developed on this basis have played an important role in improving the level of spiritual and educational activities of public associations, scientific and creative institutions and organizations, the media. In 1996-2002, as a result of the efforts of the Golden Heritage Foundation, many examples of cultural and spiritual heritage of our great scholars were sought, collected and placed in libraries and museums in our country and abroad. He also makes a great contribution to the study and restoration of paintings, traditions and ceremonies of our people, their return to our people, to explain to the general public their meaning and significance today.

Museums play an important role in the cultural and educational life of society, in the restoration and strengthening of special historical memory. Therefore, during the years of independence, special attention was paid to the repair of existing museums, enrichment with new exhibits, the creation of new museums. The museum of the great Uzbek poet Boborahim Mashrab in Namangan, the museum of maqamists named after Hafiz Hojikhon Boltaboev in Khorezm, the Museum of Applied Arts and History of Khorezm in Urgench, the Museum of Blacksmithing in Bukhara, the house-museum of the Islamic poet Nazar oglu in Aktash, Samarkand region, Tashkent has established museums such as the Museum of Hadicha Suleymanova, the first

Uzbek woman lawyer, and the Museum of Uzbek Dancer Mukarram Turgunbaeva. Many museums have also been opened in higher education institutions. On September 1, 1996, the Museum of Olympic Glory, the only one in Asia, opened in Tashkent.

This museum has become a center for the development of sports in our country, showcasing the achievements of Uzbek athletes in international competitions. On October 18, 1996, the State Museum of the History of the Timurids was opened in Tashkent. The museum reflects the spirit of the Timurid period, historical equipment, weapons, military and civilian clothing, gold jewelry, musical instruments, manuscripts of Amir Temur, Babur, astronomical and other works of Ulugbek. Equipped with more than 2,000 historical and cultural monuments. The State Museum of the History of the Timurids has become a center of cultural, spiritual, enlightenment and scientific thinking in Uzbekistan. In 2002, the Archaeological Museum was established in Termez.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 12, 1998 "On radical improvement and enhancement of the activities of museums" and the Decree of the Government of the Republic of December 5, 1998 "On issues of supporting museums" The resolution "On" In cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the Golden Heritage Foundation, the Academy of Arts, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Labor, a program for the development and financing of museums has been developed. Museums are under state protection, their repair and enrichment of museum exhibits are financially supported by the state budget. In order to coordinate the activities of museums, provide scientific and methodological assistance, financial support, in 1998 the Republican Fund "Uzbekmuseum" was established.

The magazine "Maziydan sado" was established to promote the museum culture of the population, and since 1999 it has been published in Uzbek, Russian and English. In 1999 alone, the main fund of museums was enriched with 7,544 historical and cultural monuments. There are 510 museums with a total area of 137,150 square meters in Uzbekistan. They contain more than 1.3 million pieces of artifacts reflecting the history and unique culture of our ancestors and are displayed to the public. 10 cities of the country rich in architectural monuments are included in the list of historical cities.

2005 architectural monuments, 2700 archeological monuments, 1800 monumental works of art are under the state protection. The 3 museum-reserves in Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva are recognized as the most unique historical monuments, architectural monuments, monumental works of art in the world, as well as new museums under state protection. Museums of Uzbekistan serve the spiritual development of our society by displaying ethnographic exhibitions of the history of our country, works of folk art. Thousands of foreign tourists visit the museums and reserves of the republic and bow before the historical monuments, monuments and monumental works of art left by our ancestors. In conclusion, independence has given us not only freedom, but also our cultural and historical values, as well as our rich spiritual heritage.

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