



Cultural Development in Samarkand During the Years of Independence

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Abstract

In the history of statehood and civilization of the Eastern peoples, cities, which are the centers of the economic and political life of the society, were important at all stages of their development. All the potential of the state military-administrative and cultural life was concentrated in the cities. On the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, an international congress is held in Uzbekistan every year with the participation of more than 300 foreign scientists. As you know, in recent years, our President has been supporting many projects to study, preserve and popularize the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan.

Keyword: Museum, Open-Air Museums, Historical Monuments.

Introduction

As one of the major industrial centers of Uzbekistan, the economy of Samarkand flourished during the years of independence. More than a hundred modern industrial enterprises in the city determine its economic potential. During the years of independence, Samarkand, like all cities of the republic, paid great attention to the development of the social sphere. The historical and traditional center where the population gathers - the neighborhood is strengthened, and the state implements social assistance through the neighborhood. At present, 192 community assemblies and city councils are operating in Samarkand. The importance of the neighborhood is especially important in strengthening a healthy environment in families, educating the young generation in the spirit of loyalty to the ideas of national independence, and the spirit of living in harmony with the representatives of different nationalities and peoples living in the neighborhood. Currently, representatives of more than 90 nationalities and peoples live in Samarkand, education is conducted in Uzbek, Russian and Tajik languages. Neighborhoods have been established in areas where multi-storey buildings are built, and their activities in this direction are gaining importance. Samarkand is distinguished among other cities of Uzbekistan by its scientific and educational potential. In addition to preschool and school education networks, BTA higher education institution, 26 colleges and 11 academic lyceums are operating in the city. According to this indicator, Samarkand is second only to the capital of the republic. Large educational institutions such as Samarkand State University, Agricultural Institute, Medical Institute, Institute of Economics and Service, Institute of Architecture and Construction, Institute of Foreign Languages, Samarkand Regional Branch of Tashkent University of Information Technologies make a worthy contribution to solving the problem of training qualified personnel.

On July 16, 2004, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the organization of repair and beautification works in the Shahizinda memorial complex" was adopted. On the basis of this decision, appropriate repair works were carried out for two years. In this regard, archeological excavations were carried out on a large scale by scientists of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result, new remains of medieval mausoleums and mosques were found here, which filled and enriched the history of the ancient Shahizinda complex. Bibikhanim, Tillakori monuments, Ulugbek observatory, Gori Amir, Nadir Devonbegi, Khoja Ahror Vali, Khoja Daniyor, Makhdumi Azam and other monuments are being repaired on a large scale. According to the special plan, Shahizinda, Registon complexes and Ruhabad mausoleum were expanded and beautified. Modern squares embodying beautiful and unique historical landscapes have been built in harmony with the ancient monuments. Central recreation park, "Siob" market, Hazrat Khizr mosque were beautified. The main streets in the city were widened, new bridges were built, parks and avenues were created. During the years of independence, large hotels "Afrosiyob Palace" and "President Palace" meeting modern and international standards were built and commissioned in the city. Old hotels were completely renovated, more than 50 private hotels with original and unique architectural solutions were built. Samarkand airport, its terminals and airstrips were completely renovated, as a result, the airport gained international status. The city's "Miracle" amphitheater and "Youth Center" were built in a unique architectural style, and they were among the modern, beautiful buildings.

Samarkand is a city of museums. Here, the Samarkand State Museum-Reservoir includes the Museum of the History of Culture and Art of Uzbekistan, the Samarkand Regional Museum of Local History, the Museum of the History of the City of Samarkand (Afrosiyob), the Ulugbek Observatory Memorial History Museum, and the Sadriddin Ainy Memorial House-Museum. Upar contains unique information about the rich history of our country from the Stone Age to the present day. In the history museum of the city of Samarkand (Afrosiyob) there are original copies of the magnificent decorations made on the walls of the palaces of the rulers of Samarkand in the 7th century AD, which are considered to be one of the most unique exhibits in world history. In addition, the city has dozens of architectural monuments worthy of being called open-air museums. The Registan complex is a unique wonder on Earth. In 2004, historical monuments of Samarkand were included in UNESCO's list of "Monuments of World Importance". Samarkand is a real tourist city. Thousands of tourists come to the city every year. Today, a modern infrastructure has been created in the city for their living and sightseeing. Dozens of tourist companies have been established in the city. Extensive work is being done to turn tourism into a major industry.

The unique historical monuments of Samarkand leave an unforgettable impression on the guests. For example, Jean-Luc Danae, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, was surprised by Samarkand and said: "It really has a legendary rich ancient culture." According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a master plan for the development of Samarkand until 2025 was developed, which provides for the appropriate development of the ancient and modern image of the city, and the increase of its economic and cultural potential. All programs defined in the long-term development plan of the city of Samarkand are successfully implemented.

A lot can be said about how the "Sharq Taronalari" festival has come a long way since 1997, about its unique history of formation and development. But I want to draw your attention to only one number. If in 1997, 56 artists from 31 countries of the world took part in the first music festival, this year 241 talented singers and musicians from 58 countries took part. The fact that "Sharq Taronalari" festival is today recognized by UNESCO as a major international forum of the world of music, and the fact that this phrase is resounding all over the world, no doubt indicates that its prestige and importance are increasing.

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