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Scientific Study of Our Historical and Cultural Heritage in Surkhan Oasis During the Years of Independence

Рахимов Боходир Саидмусаевич

World History of Termiz State University associate professor of the department, candidate of historical sciences

Abstract:

This article analyzes the history of our historical and spiritual heritage, cultural institutions, folk oral creativity and the activity of poets in the Surkhandarya oasis and their significance in the processes of spiritual education. Also, the role and importance of the spiritual heritage of our ancestors in the education of young generations is also highlighted.

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By analyzing the socio-economic and cultural development of the Surkhandarya region during the years of independence, the great changes that have taken place in our country, the process of wide-ranging reforms and their results, especially the reforms implemented in cultural processes, are of great importance.

During the years of independence, Surkhandarya region has achieved great achievements, and it is an urgent issue of today to illuminate these positive actions from a historical point of view. Surkhandarya has long been known and famous for its natural resources, medicinal herbs, and calm clear waters. During the years of independence, Surkhandarya region has achieved great achievements, and it is an urgent issue of today to illuminate these positive actions from a historical point of view. Surkhandarya has long been known and famous for its natural resources, medicinal herbs, and calm clear waters [1:302].

One of the urgent problems after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan was to educate people worthy of the society, to create ample opportunities to restore the spiritual heritage of the

Uzbek people. Factors such as perfect development of the ideology of national independence in people's thinking, changing people's worldview are important. Of course, in the further development of these factors, the study of spiritual and cultural heritages and the transfer of this heritage to the next generations are important.

For the perfect development of the spiritual outlook of the people, it is important to deeply study, restore and promote the sources of material and spiritual culture created by our ancestors. Enriching our spiritual worldview and deepening our sense of identity through studying the heritage of our ancestors is further developing.

The richness of the spirituality of each nation indicates the strength of its future foundation. The ideology of independence, which is being created on the basis of our noble values and traditions, is also a pillar of our rich spiritual heritage. In the enrichment of ideology and spirituality, the eternal traditions and values of our people, which have been preserved and enriched for centuries, have their own special place.

In the years of independence, a number of works were carried out in order to study the life and heritage of many scholars who lived and worked in Surkhandarya region in the past, to analyze and publish their works. Due to the increased interest in Mozi from a new point of view and the thirst to study the past of our country, the names of dozens of our oases who have passed away in the past have been brought to the public, and the works of their rich heritage have been published. Alauddin Attar is one of those scholars. Bahauddin Naqshband (1318-1389), one of the great exponents of the Naqshbandi movement, was considered the first student of Naqshband and wrote works with a rich spiritual heritage. In 1994, the Alouddin Attar complex and mausoleum were renovated and turned into one of the important places of pilgrims in Denov district by the initiative of Surkhandar regional government. Important work has also been done on the study of the heritage of Adib Sobir Termizi, another famous scholar of the Enlightenment. In particular, the establishment of the "Adib Sobir Termizi" award by the government of Surkhandarya region in order to literaryize the name of the writer and poet Adib Sobir Termizi and to support a number of creators and artists working in the region is a symbol of deep respect for his legacy. This award is given annually to the winners of the competition for the program shown on regional television, articles published in newspapers and theater plays, brochures and books on the history and literature of the region on the eve of the Independence Day [2:92]. In 1993, the great writer of the region Mingziyo Safarov, the artist Tursunpolat Uzokov and the poet Shoberdi Boltaev were awarded as the first winners of the award. In 1994, poet Nizomjon Parda from the oasis, member of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, chief secretary of the newspaper "Surkhan Tongi" Mukhammadjon Azimov, and people's writer of Uzbekistan Shukur Kholmiraevlar became the laureates of the "Sabir Termizi" prize [3:25].

During the years of independence, regional culture and literature, as well as theater art, underwent rapid development. The repertoire of the Mannon Uyghur Musical Drama Theater, one of the art centers of the region, is enriched with a number of dramatic works of various themes and genres. In the process of restructuring its work based on the requirements of the new era, the theater team tried to make the works performed on stage more national. The theater team, which has embraced a great creative power, brought its repertoire and works of oasis creators to the stage. In the regional musical drama theater, works such as "Yulduz so'ndi" by the well-known journalist Norqul Hayitkulov, "Kamashgan kozlar" by Isomiddin Otaqul, "Sadoqatli arvoh" by Khurram Maqsadkulov were staged

and brought to the public's attention. [4:38].

In 1993-1994, the theater's creative team staged a play called Sabir Termizi, a play written by poet and playwright Nizamjon Parda. The hardworking people of the theater were awarded the "Adib Sabir Termizi" award for this work in 1994. [5:18].

On November 5, 1995, the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the regional musical drama theater named after Mannon Uyghur was celebrated. The famous dramatist Mashrab Boboev's work titled "O'chmasin chiroq" was staged in the theater. In 1996, the team of the theater took part in the celebrations of the 660th anniversary of the birth of Sohirqiron Amir Temur and performed the play "Temur va Yildirim Boyazid" on the stage of the theater. Experienced actors such as "Honored Artist of Uzbekistan" Mansur Ravshanov, Gulnora Ravshanova, Mariam Makhmudova, Tashmurov Ergashev, Amrullo Narzullaev, S. Mukimov, R. Mamataliev, Kh. Oripov, M. Sharipov, Z. Boqieva, E. Mirqurbanov are in the theater. the work of the creators was incomparable. [6:335].

Great efforts have been made to restore our ancient customs and values, folklore-ethnographic art, traditions and customs, enrich them, polish them, and bring them to the attention of the audience. "Olam seniki" by M. Khairullaev, "Qorbobo and Yalmog'iz" by M. Niyozmetov, "Sehirli uzuk" by M. Kadyrov, "Bir qadam yo'l" by U. Azimov, "Qaysar cholning qilig'i", "Kampir topaymi dadajon?" by H. Khursandov, E. Khoshvaktov's "Qalliq o'yini", "Chimildiq", O. Salimov's "Sehirli qop", J. Mahmudov's "Osmondan tanga yoqqan kun", "The Kingdom of Lazy People" were well received by our people. [7:27].

Widespread promotion of the history, culture, literature and art of our people by means of stage works, highlighting the history of our national statehood, and creating the image of our great ancestors was given serious attention. "The Return of Alpomish" by the writer and writer Usman Azim, and "The King and the Poet", created on the initiative of Shafolat Rahmatullaev, were shown on the stage of the theater. [8:35]. Today, with attention paid to spiritual and cultural processes, the construction of a new palace of art and theater buildings based on modern standards is an example of high attention to this field in our region.

The art form of folk art, which has an important place in the cultural life of the Surkhan oasis, is also considered to be of special historical importance. Bakhshi poets such as Khidir Bakhshi from Kashkadarya, Boysari Bakhshi Bakhshi, Rajab Bakhshi and Kholyor Bakhshi from Surkhandarya who met the members of the ethnolinguistic expedition led by the Uzbek folklorist scientist [9:22] Also, Shahrizabz and Sherabad epic schools, which produced dozens of poets in the southern oases for many years, were considered very important. [10:24]

Boysun-Sherabad bakhshi school in Surkhandarya region: Sherabad, Boysun, Djarkurgan and Denov districts, Guzar, Dehkanabad districts of Kashkadarya region, Chorshangi district of Turkmenistan, Qabadion and Shartuz districts of Tajikistan. [11:47]. Bakhshi Shernazar Berdinazar, popularly known as Sherka Bakhshi (1855-1915), was educated by Qasimko'r bakhshi (who lived in the second half of the 11th century), while Qasimko'r bakhshi was a student of the poet Baba bakhshi. Baba Bakhshi lived and created in the first half of the 19th century. Pupils of Shernazar Bakhshini: son of Mardonaqul Avliyaqul, centurion Ahmad, centurion Saodat, centurion Chori, son of Normurod Shernazar, son of Jora Eshmirza, son of Khudoyqul Lakai, son of Eson Shamurod and others. He was born in 1897 in the village of Padang, the son of Khaliyor Abdunazar Karim, a student of the scholar centurion. In 1929, the folklorist scholar Khadi Zarif was in Boysun and recorded the epic "Amir qochdi" and several terms from Abdunazar bakhsh. Umar, one of the founders of Boysun-Sherabad

Bakhshi school, poet Safar son recited about 20 epics and hundreds of terms by heart. The current bakhshies of the Sherabad-Boysun bakhshi School are the successors of Sherka bakhshi, Kholyor bakhshi, and Umur Bakhsh. Among them are Abdunazar Poyonov from the village of Munchak, Shoberdi bakhshi Boltaev from the village of Khomkon, the national bakshi of Uzbekistan. Their students - Shodmon Egamberdi, Ural Rakhimov, Yoldosh Suvanov, Bakhtigul Boboeva are also contributing to the development of the art of giving. [12:63].

We are talking about the history of philanthropy and epic poetry, its spiritual foundations, its place in our national values and its historical significance. [13:24].

In the Surkhandarya oasis, the attention to our national customs and traditions developed even more during the years of independence. Among them, the holding of the "Boysun Spring" international open folklore festival in the Boysun district plays an important role in paying attention to our values and educating our youth in the spirit of patriotism. The participation of art critics, folklorists, and cultural workers from several foreign countries in this festival, which has been held since 2002, shows the attention of the people of the world to our culture and history. This folklore festival was recognized by UNESCO as a masterpiece of oral and spiritual heritage of mankind. It is the nineteenth such prestigious address in the world. Thanks to the independence, the good works that are being carried out to restore our spiritual values are also aimed at improving spirituality and enlightenment in the region. In particular, the large-scale celebration of the 1000-year anniversary of the "Alpomish" epic on November 6, 1999 in cooperation with UNESCO is one of the important events in the cultural life of the region. The first President of the Republic, I.A. Karimov, participated in the celebrations of this holiday and gave a high assessment to the traditions of the Surkhondarya oasis folk art and the art of giving. It was during this period that the title of "Khalq Bakhshi" was established on the direct initiative of our head of state, and Shoberdi Bakhshi Boltaev was the first in Uzbekistan to receive this high title. On the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the "Alpomish" epic, Azamat Ali Qalandarov, a master of sports from Surkhandarya, played the role of Alpomish in the two-part feature film "Alpomish" shot by the state joint-stock company "Uzbekkino". [14:62].

In the development of the material culture of the Uzbek people, there are examples of folk oral creativity, and in this place, the art of bakhshiki has a special place. There are many wise words and priceless historical heritages that embody the ancient values of our people in the epics sung by each bakhshi. In conclusion, it should be recognized that the development of the spiritual outlook of the people is one of the most urgent issues today. One of the important issues is the fact that great attention is being paid to the study of our spiritual heritage in the further development of the consciousness of our youth.

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