

Independence Period Holidays in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the event that started a new era in the history of Uzbek culture - Independence and the opportunities it gave. In other words, the opening of new doors due to independence became the foundation for restoring our thousand-year-old values in every field. The emergence of a new era, a new content and a new form, traditions require the creation of new events-holidays that allow celebrating the joyful moments of independent life. In particular, "Independence Day", which honors independence, and "Constitution Day", which promotes the main law of our life, were celebrated as official holidays. The celebration of international events dedicated to our ancient cities, which have taken a worthy place in world culture with their great architectural monuments, as a solemn holiday is also a great joy of our people.

INTRODUCTION

Independence started a new era in the history of Uzbek culture. Thanks to independence, our national spirituality, which was banned during the Shura era, was restored. After gaining independence, the leadership of Uzbekistan, first of all, taking into account the needs, dreams and wishes of our people, began to pay great attention to the restoration of the ancient holidays and the formation of the holidays of the independence period in accordance with the ancient traditions of our people. In particular, on the basis of the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Navroz", "Eid of Ramadan", "Eid of the Sacrifice" were officially restored and widely celebrated in our country. Uzbeks have had many weddings since time immemorial. Weddings continue to be a time when dreams come true. At the beginning of the last 10 years of the 21st century, another joyous event - the independence day of our republic - was added to the list of Uzbek weddings. Since 1991, September 1 has become the dearest and greatest national holiday. Independence created a perfect foundation for the Uzbek people to restore their dignity, pride, culture and traditions, religious beliefs, language and spirituality, to perfect their feelings of national pride and love for the Motherland. Independence has opened new doors and opportunities for us. Most importantly, he gave us our free will, which is the greatest achievement. A people, a nation with free will, can reach the desired heights. It all starts with this step.

Materials and methods

In the early days of independence, great efforts were made to restore public holidays, and they attracted a lot of public attention. As a result, a working group on "problems of restoration of public holidays" was formed. This group was composed of active intellectuals. This group recommended that the period from March 21 to April 21 should be designated as the "Month of

Honoring Humanity and Nature", and during this time, "Navroz", "Memorial Day", "Boychechak holiday" and other holiday ceremonies should be held for children. This was a prelude to good things. During the time of the Soviets, none of the national holidays were listed as official holidays in the annual calendar (calendar). Even on the eve of independence, there was a lot of talk about the restoration of national holidays, but there was no official legal document on their celebration. Such a document appeared only after I. A. Karimov became the head of the Republic. On February 28, 1989, on his initiative, a decision was made to celebrate Nowruz in Uzbekistan. In 1990, March 21 and the national "Navroz" holiday were declared a holiday. The entire population of our country welcomed this event with deep satisfaction and high spirits. On the eve of independence and its first years, the process of restoration of national ceremonies and holidays began. On the basis of historical sources, the study of ancient traditions and holidays of our people was started. People's opinions on which of the national-traditional holidays to restore and how to organize them were studied, and scientific and practical manuals on holidays were created based on them. It is important that the good traditions of our ancestors, which have been carefully and respectfully passed down from generation to generation for centuries, will be polished, enriched and developed. In the years of independence in our country, new cultural activities have increased, "Uzbekistan is my country!", which has taken a special place in the development of music. Conferences such as the republican review contest, the "Ofarin" contest, which serves to determine the best artist of the year, and the "Nihol" contest, which encourages young talents, gained more popularity. In our country, new sports holidays, including "Seeds of Hope" for schoolchildren, "Barkamol Avlod" for lyceum and college students, and "Universiade" for university students are gaining wide popularity.

All nations of the world consider Independence Day as their main holiday. For example, in many countries, such as the USA, Finland, Greece, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cyprus, Independence Day is considered the main holiday of the state. In some countries, several dates related to the independence of the republic are celebrated. For example, Kazakhstan celebrates October 25 as Republic Day and December 16 as Independence Day. In countries such as the Republic of South Africa and Macedonia, the national holiday is called Republic Day. Turkmenistan celebrates its independence on December 12 under the name Neutrality Day. Kyrgyzstan celebrates its independence on August 31, and Tajikistan on September 9. In 2001, the republics of Ukraine and Georgia will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their independence. In Azerbaijan, May 28 is celebrated as the restoration day of the Republic of Azerbaijan (1918), and October 18 is considered the independence day. May 28 is the Independence Day in Armenia, and September 21 is the anniversary of the referendum on the independence of the Republic of Armenia. The independence holidays of many countries are called by their own names. It is called Australia Day in Australia, Waitang Day in New Zealand, Liberation Day from the Ottoman Empire in Bulgaria, Throne Day in Morocco, Evacuation Day in the Syrian Arab Republic, May Revolution Anniversary in Argentina, Bastille Day in France, National Day in the Republic of Singapore, German Unity Day in Germany. Of course, these days are related to the history of this country.

RESULTS

Since the first years of independence, restoration of national traditions has risen to the level of state policy. The leadership of Uzbekistan, based on the needs and wishes of our people, began to pay great attention to the restoration of ancient holidays. Based on the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in addition to Nowruz, which is the historical heritage of our people, religious holidays - Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha were officially restored.

Holidays honoring independence: Independence Day, Constitution Day, Teachers' and Coaches' Day, Remembrance and Appreciation Day were introduced. The day of adoption of the law on the state language (October 21) was celebrated as the Language Day. The day of ancient cities, including the day of Samarkand (October 18), is appearing in the calendar of Uzbekistan.

"New Year's Day" and "Women's Day" that promote universal values continued to be celebrated as official holidays even after independence.

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1993), Bahauddin Naqshbandi (1993), Abduholiq Ghijduvani (1993), Mirzo Ulugbek (1994), Feruz (1995), Najmiddin Kubro (1995), Amir Temur (1996) who contributed to the development of world science and culture.), the birthday of our great ancestors such as Imam Al Bukhari and Ahmed Farghani (1998), Jalaluddin Manguberdi (1999), Marginani (2000), Moturidi (2000), Kamoliddin Behzad (2000), the 2500th anniversary of the cities of Khiva and Bukhara (1997), "Alpomish "The 1000th anniversary of the creation of the epic (1999), the 2700th anniversary of the creation of the Avesta (2001), and the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termiz (2002) were held as national holidays. International conferences such as the Tashkent Film Festival, "Sharq Taronalari" (Samarkand), "Theatre Festival", "Symphonic Music Festival" are also becoming cultural holidays of our people.

Discussion

Rituals are the main part of Uzbek folk traditions. Since most of the family ceremonies are devoted to important events in the life of children, they have an important place in the education of young people. The Uzbek people love weddings. Uzbeks live with the goal of having a wedding, receiving people's prayers, and making others share their joy. Therefore, a wedding is a sacred event in the life of the Uzbek nation. However, during the Shura era, some Uzbek family rituals were banned, and some of those that could not be banned (for example, marriage) were changed in accordance with the ideology of the Shura. It was only because of independence that the way was opened for the restoration of the main events of family ceremonies, such as naming, chilla, hair wedding, tooth wedding, cradle wedding, circumcision wedding, muchal yoshi, marriage wedding. Declaring 1998 as the "Year of the Family", 1999 as the "Year of Women", 2000 as the "Year of the Healthy Generation", 2001 as the "Year of Mothers and Children", and 2002 as the "Appreciation of the Elderly" years, paying attention to family traditions and created favorable opportunities for development. The process of general restoration of family values was an important stage in the process of realizing the national-spiritual identity. However, in the conditions of the current market economy, there are some illegal events in family ceremonies. Recently, more attention has been drawn to the positive aspects of Uzbek customs, and the negative phenomena that appear in this area have begun to be ignored. Therefore, a special decree was issued by the President. It was noted that in recent times, when conducting weddings, maracas and ceremonies, there are cases of ambition, pomposity, extravagance, disregard for the customs and traditions of the country, showing off, and not taking into account the condition of the people living around. This Decree drew our attention to the problems that have arisen in the Uzbek language. It was noted that some leaders and businessmen's lavish weddings, including "celebrations dedicated to the memory of the dead, damage the national images and customs left by our ancestors and discredit our sacred traditions." Many economically strong families indulge in extravagant spending, while low-income families spend their children in debt. That's why it was put on the agenda to pay serious attention to holding meaningful, enjoyable, high artistic level wedding parties. In order to solve these issues, family rites councils (wedding commissions) consisting of influential and prestigious people began to be established in districts, cities, and neighborhoods. These councils are community centers responsible for organizing their activities based on local conditions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the revival of national holidays as a component of national traditions was an important event in the development of Uzbek culture. Currently, the main state holidays of Uzbekistan have been formed. Thanks to independence, our country has experience in holding international conferences and events dedicated to major dates. However, there is still a lot of work to be done in this regard. First of all, along with restoring ancient holidays, it is

necessary to creatively enrich the positive customs and traditions characteristic of them. Secondly, it is necessary to enrich the new holidays that appeared during the period of independence with historical and spiritual values. It is difficult to realize the process of national revival without appreciating the traditions, rituals and holidays that have been formed over centuries and passed from generation to generation as a spiritual heritage. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out serious scientific and practical work in this regard. It is desirable to establish councils for preservation, restoration and development of national traditions. These communities help to solve problems related to national traditions.

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