

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITY OF TURKMEN NATIONAL-CULTURAL CENTERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. National-cultural centers are public organizations that serve to meet the national cultural needs of representatives of a particular nationality living in Uzbekistan. National-cultural centers operate as socio-cultural institutions that unite citizens interested in studying, preserving and developing the national culture, customs, traditions and values of representatives of certain nationalities living in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan on a voluntary basis. Also, among the priority areas of activity of these centers, one of the main tasks was defined as the restoration of gradually disappearing traditions and values of representatives of other nationalities, the creation of necessary conditions for their consistent development.

Keywords. center, institute, national-cultural, nation, research, Turkmen, activity, republic, group.

INTRODUCTION.

One of the most widespread centers in the republic is the Turkmen national-cultural center. In his research, the historian G. Mirzayev divides the Turkmen living in Uzbekistan into two groups according to their place of settlement. The first group includes the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm regions, and the second group includes Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions. In this regard, the well-known historian O. Jurakulov conducts research on the Chandir tribe of Turkmen living in Uzbekistan. The scientist expressed his thoughts in his memoirs, saying, "I visited all the villages in Uzbekistan where the Chandirs live. I talked to people. About 60,000 people belonging to the Chandir clan live in Uzbekistan. Of them, only the Chandirs in the Kashkadarya region have retained their Turkmen nationality." Historian R.Kh. Murtazaeva, focusing on the issue of interethnic relations, expressed her opinion as follows: "the stability of the state largely depends on its ability to resolve various problems in interethnic relations. Recently, in the context of the intensification of conflicts in the globalizing world, including interethnic conflicts, this problem has become especially important. In this regard, international harmony is gaining importance as a decisive factor for any multinational state."

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

Special attention was paid to the issue of preserving the ethnic identity, language, customs, and traditions of citizens of the Turkmen nationality living on the territory of Uzbekistan. For this reason, work was carried out to systematically organize Turkmen national and cultural centers in regions where the population of the Turkmen nationality is in the majority on the territory of the republic. In particular, in January 1993, the

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Turkmen National Cultural Center was launched in the Bukhara region. This center set itself the goal of restoring the national traditions, customs and rituals of citizens of the Turkmen nationality living in the Bukhara region, developing their spirituality and culture.

In 1995, at the initiative of the Republican International National Center, the first republican conference of representatives of all national cultural centers operating in Uzbekistan was held. This conference was attended by the heads of all the "Spirituality and Culture" councils, public representatives, as well as political scientists, sociologists and specialists in other fields. As a result, an initiative was put forward to establish the "People's Unity" social movement. In May of this year, the founding congress of the "People's Unity" movement was held in Tashkent. The main work of this movement was determined to be bringing nations and peoples closer together and improving relations between nations.

In October 1999, the activities of Turkmen national cultural centers were launched in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and in December in the Tashkent region. The Turkmen National Cultural Center of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on December 26, 1999. Since January 1, 2001, the publication of the newspaper "Aydin Zhol" in Turkmen with the column "Salom, Yangi Asr" of the national cultural center was launched in the city of Turtkul. This newspaper was edited by A. Abayev. Later, the newspaper began to be published under the name "Mekan". On February 17, 2001, the Republican Turkmen National Cultural Center was established in order to coordinate the activities of Turkmen national cultural centers operating in the territory of Uzbekistan. On May 7, 2001, it was registered with the Ministry of Justice. During its activity, this center has carried out important tasks such as maintaining harmony, social stability and peace between the two peoples, and developing cooperation in national and cultural areas. In March 2001, the Turkmen national cultural centers were launched in Tashkent and on May 4 in Surkhandarya region. It was determined that these centers will operate mainly to preserve the national culture of the Turkmen population living in the regions, and to strengthen friendship and cooperation between peoples. The table below provides information about the Turkmen citizens living in the districts of Surkhandarya region. (Appendix 4, Table 4) The Turkmen living in the current city of Termez (Pattakesar uyezd) migrated from the village of Karamandi in Turkmenistan 300 years ago. Also, the majority of the Turkmen living in the region are Arisars. In addition to them, the Yavmut, Teka, and Goklang also live. They mainly live in the city of Termez, Termez district, Angor, Muzrabot, Shorchi, and Sherabad districts. The table below provides information about the population of Turkmen ethnicity living in the districts of the region. Turkmen living in Uzbekistan are also working effectively for the peace and tranquility of our country under the slogan "Uzbekistan is our common home". The Republican Turkmen National and Cultural Center and its territorial branches have been organizing various cultural and educational events in order to preserve the national customs and traditions of the Turkmen people and pass them on to future generations. In particular, at the "Ecofestival

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-2002" held in Tashkent in 2002 under the slogan "Independence, Ecology and Health", representatives of the center received the I-degree diploma of the "Ekosan" international foundation.

Many citizens of Turkmen nationality also live in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In the early years of independence, all necessary conditions were created for people of the Turkmen nationality to take their place in society, freely express their customs and rituals while preserving their unique national characteristics. The Constitution of the Republic of Karakalpakstan states that "The Republic of Karakalpakstan ensures respect for the languages, customs and traditions of the nations and peoples living on its territory, and creates conditions for their development." 6 national cultural centers (Kazakh, Korean, Russian, Ukrainian and Turkmen, Kungirat district branch of the Kazakh national cultural center) operate in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The role and importance of national cultural centers in maintaining and further strengthening friendly relations between representatives of different nationalities in our country are very great.

In 2002, B. Sultanov, holder of the Order of Friendship, and Muratbay Taganmuratov, holder of the Order of Friendship (in 2004), headed the Karakalpak Turkmen National Cultural Center. The center, which operates in the city of Tortkul, Republic of Karakalpakstan, has been a member of the Humanitarian Association of World Turkmen since 2002. The center has more than 5,000 members. The main part of schools teaching in the Turkmen language, more than 20 of them, is located in this district. The Tortkul National Cultural Center has branches in Ellikkal, Beruniy and Khojaly districts.

As of July 1, 2003, 135 national-cultural centers were operating in Uzbekistan, of which 6 were Turkmen national-cultural centers. They were mainly located in Tashkent, the republican-level Turkmen national-cultural center, in the city of Tortkul in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in the city of Bukhara in the Bukhara region, in the city of Termez in the city of Surkhandarya region, in the city of Akkurgan in the Tashkent region, and in the city of Tashkent itself, there was a Turkmen national-cultural center for the city's population.

On November 8, 2007, a Turkmen national-cultural center was also established in the Kashkadarya region. This center was registered by the Kashkadarya regional justice department under number № 524. Kashkadarya region is located in the southwestern part of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the western edge of the Pamir-Aloy mountain system, between the Amu Darya and Zarafshan rivers, and occupies an area surrounded by the Hissar and Zarafshan mountain ranges. The region also borders Bukhara in the northwest, Surkhandarya regions in the southeast, Turkmenistan in the southwest and west, and the Republic of Tajikistan and Samarkand region in the east. The territorial area of the region is 28.6 thousand km². By 2024, the population of the region reached 3,594,000 people. The main part of the population, 91.2%, is Uzbek. Representatives of more than 35 nationalities and ethnic groups live in Kashkadarya region. Among them are representatives of such nationalities as Tajiks, Turkmens, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Russians, Koreans, Azerbaijanis, Turks, Kyrgyz, Tatars, Belarusians, and Turks.

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The Kashkadarya Regional Turkmen National Cultural Center was headed by Norboy Jorayev in 2007-2018, and since 2019 by the beautiful singer, holder of the Order of "Shuhrat" Umriuzoq Quvvatov. The main part of the population of Turkmen nationality lives in the Mirishkor, Mubarak and Nishon districts of the region. The table below provides information about citizens of Turkmen nationality living in the districts of Kashkadarya region. (Appendix 6 Table 6) The Kashkadarya Regional Turkmen National Cultural Center has four territorial divisions, which operate in the Mubarak, Pamuk, Chandir and Talimarjon regions. Citizens of Turkmen nationality such as Zulfiqar Tuymurodov, Rustam Annayev, Yazdurdi Saparov, Rejep Annayev, Murod Qaryagdiev, Kurban Hakqiyev are considered activists of the Turkmen National Cultural Center of the Kashkadarya region. The Turkmen National Cultural Center is an organization that works to preserve and develop the cultural heritage of the Turkmen people living in the region. During its activities, this center has united representatives of the spheres of culture, art, science and education, enlightenment, as well as citizens engaged in various labor activities on a voluntary basis, and has been implementing cooperation relations with cultural centers, public organizations, creative associations, and cultural and art institutions operating in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and beyond. In an interview with A. Khudoyshekurov, a resident of the village of Pamuk, Mirishkor district, he noted that nationality is being preserved in Turkmen families, brides wear Turkmen national costumes, the Turkmen language is being preserved, and national-ethnographic ensembles are operating. On October 24, 2009, in the village of Chandir, located in the Mirishkor district of the Kashkadarya region, a cultural and educational event entitled "Live well with a friend" was organized in cooperation with the Department of Friendship and Cultural and Educational Relations with Foreign Countries and National and Cultural Centers under the regional khokimiyat and the regional Turkmen National and Cultural Center. The chairman of the regional Turkmen National and Cultural Center, deputy of the regional Council of People's Deputies N. Jorayev, chairman of the "Chandir" village citizens' assembly A. Turdiyev, and professor of Karshi State University O. Joraqulov gave reports at this event, expressing their views on the current state of bilateral cooperation between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, as well as the work being carried out to further strengthen friendship and close ties between our peoples, and future tasks. During this event, examples of applied art expressing the national traditions and values of the Turkmen people were exhibited. Also, as part of the event, a concert program was presented by the famous artist U. Quvvatov, pop singer N. Dostmurodova, the ethnographic folklore group "Alang Navolari" from the village of "Chandir" and students of school No. 32 located in the Mirishkor district. Also, on the initiative of activists of the Kashkadarya regional Turkmen cultural center, events were organized to provide material assistance to low-income and needy families. In 2009, the regional administration allocated 50 million soums for these purposes and provided material assistance to 250 households.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Uzbek and Turkmen peoples have been living in friendship and harmony since ancient times. The Interethnic Cultural Center under the Ministry of Culture was transformed into the “Republican International Culture” Center. The “International Culture” Center began operating as an independent institution. In order to ensure the active participation of representatives of different nationalities living in Uzbekistan in socio-political, spiritual-educational and cultural processes, the activities of national cultural centers were established.

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