

THE ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL STRATUM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL LIFE OF KASHKADARYA REGION.

Sitora Abdieva

Faculty of History, Karshi State University

Abstract. *This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the cultural and educational activities of the intellectual stratum in Kashkadarya Region within the context of complex historical processes and socio-political transformations of the second half of the twentieth century and the early twenty-first century. The study examines the contribution of the intellectual layer to the formation of theater arts, literary traditions, and schools of visual arts in the region, as well as the evolution of the system for training qualified personnel for cultural institutions.*

Keywords: *intellectual potential, culture and arts, intellectuals, Kashkadarya Region, personnel training, national cultural heritage, theater, literature, visual arts.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье всесторонне анализируется деятельность интеллигенции Кашкадарьинской области в культурно-просветительской сфере в контексте сложных исторических процессов и социально-политических трансформаций второй половины XX – начала XXI вв. В исследовании рассматривается вклад интеллектуального слоя в формирование театрального искусства, художественной литературы и школ изобразительного искусства региона, а также эволюция системы подготовки квалифицированных кадров для учреждений культуры.*

Ключевые слова: *Интеллектуальный потенциал, культура и искусство, интеллигенция, Кашкадарьинская область, подготовка кадров, национальное культурное наследие, театр, литература, изобразительное искусство.*

Introduction. In the context of contemporary globalization, the expansion of socio-economic and cultural relations has made the role of intellectuals engaged in culture and the arts—who serve as key carriers of intellectual potential—significant not only in domestic life but also at the international level. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, noted: “Intellectuals are the conscience of the nation and the spiritual face of society.” This statement emphasizes that intellectuals are not merely a stratum engaged in scientific or creative activity, but a leading force shaping the moral and spiritual environment of society. Kashkadarya Region is considered one of the territories with a rich cultural heritage, literary traditions, and established schools of art. The intellectual potential formed in the field of culture and the arts in the region has been developing in a systematic way since the second half of the twentieth century.

Research Methods. The study employed historical-comparative, systemic-structural, and statistical analysis methods. The source base of the research consisted of materials from the National Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Archive of the Kashkadarya Region, reports of the Regional Department of Culture and Arts, and data from the National Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan. In addition, the scientific works of scholars such as M.S. Saidov, O. Sobirov, A. Choriev, M. Ochilov, A. Rozmetov, S.H. Yoldosheva, B. Bokiev, and D. Ochilova were analyzed.

Chronologically, the study covers the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century (1945–2025). During the data collection process, methods such as interviews, observation, and document analysis were applied.

Results and Discussion. The literary environment of Kashkadarya has long held a worthy place and high prestige in the spiritual life of our country. Many talented writers and poets have worked in the region, including Hero of Uzbekistan and People’s Poet Abdulla Oripov, Jumaniyoz Jabborov, Normurod Narzullaev, Samar Nuriy, Ismoil To‘xtameshov, and Xosiyat Lutfullaeva. During the years of independence, poets and writers such as Ikrom Otamurod, Nazar Eshonqul, Amir Khudoyberdi, Rustam Musurmon, G‘ulom Mirzo, and Sirojiddin Rauf demonstrated significant creative activity. The year 1999 proved to be particularly productive for the Kashkadarya literary environment. In particular, Tursunboy Ochilov’s poetry collection “Onajonim, Sizni Sog‘indim,” Habib Abdunazar’s “Anjir Guli,” as well as Bahrom Mahmudov’s historical essay “Qashqadaryo Xalq Ta’limining Taraqqiyot Yo‘li,” dedicated to the development of the regional education system, were published. At the same time, Turdi Haydar skillfully depicted the hardworking nature and unique lifestyle of the oasis population in his poetry. Tursunboy Ochilov attracted readers’ attention not only with his individual works but also through his active participation in collective anthologies such as “Qashqadaryo Bayozi,” as well as poems reflecting contemporary issues, including “Zaynab Uchun Yig‘lamayman”.

By 2012, more than 200 creative intellectuals were active in the region, and 31 of them were recognized as members of the Writers’ Union of the Republic. The activity of women writers deserves special attention: authors such as Sharofat Ashurova, Momokhol Elmurodova, Lola Pirmatova, Hafiza Egamberdieva, and Zilola Khojaniyozova have enriched the literary environment of the region through their prose and poetic works.

The Kashkadarya Regional Musical Drama Theatre has been operating since 1932. Intellectual actors such as Haqberdi Amirqulov, Aziza Bobomurodova, Ra’no Mustafoeva, Nishon Avazov, and Pirmqul Rustamov stage works of both national and world dramaturgy. The theatre’s repertoire includes productions such as “Jannatga Yo‘l,” “Orol Bobo,” and “Layli va Majnun”. Significant developments have also been observed in the activity of the regional puppet theatre. In 2023, a new modern building was commissioned, featuring a theatre hall with more than 200 seats, a small stage, and a museum. In 2024, the theatre participated in the International Children’s Theatre Festival held in Berlin, Germany, with the performance “Hello, My Shadow”.

In the field of visual arts in the region, artists such as G‘anisher Haydarov, Nabi Pirnazarov, Yigitali Sattarov, Shahrizoda Beknazarova, and Azamat Sattorov are actively engaged in creative work. In 2019, Yigitali Sattarov participated in the Independence Exhibition held at the Central Exhibition Hall of the Academy of Arts, as well as in international exhibitions in the cities of Yekaterinburg and Hanoi.

Kashkadarya Region is distinguished not only by its ancient history and rich literary heritage but also by its musical legacy and well-developed system of professional personnel training. Music and arts education in the region is structured into several levels. Firstly, children’s music and art schools. Today, more than 30 children’s music and art schools operate across all districts and cities of the region. In these institutions, students are trained in piano, string instruments (violin, viola), folk instruments (dutor, ghijjak, rubab, chang, nay), wind and percussion instruments, traditional singing, academic vocal performance, visual arts, choreography, and baxshi (epic storytelling) art. Secondly, specialized art schools. The main institution providing secondary specialized music education in the region is the Karshi Specialized School of Arts (formerly Karshi Art College). This institution serves as the primary training base for music schools in the region. It produces specialists in music theory, choral conducting, instrumental performance, and art studies. In addition, Kashkadarya is one of the cradle regions of baxshi art. The International Maqom Forum has been held in Shahrisabz, and special centers for teaching maqom art have been established. Music schools in Qamashi, Chiroqchi, and Kitob districts pay special attention to baxshi performance traditions. The Kashkadarya baxshi school (for example, the traditions of Abdunazar baxshi) is taught to young performers through the traditional master–apprentice system.

Regional branches of organizations such as Uzbeknavo and Uzbekraqs, as well as the song and dance directorate, also play an important role in the development of musical creativity in the region.

In Kashkadarya Region, a number of museums are actively functioning, including the State Museum of History and Culture of Kashkadarya Region, the “Victims of Repression” Memorial Museum, the “Shahrisabz” State Museum-Reserve, the “Maqom Museum,” and others. In these institutions, historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, and museologists such as Associate Professor Jamshid Ko‘charov, Fakhriddin Egamberdiev, Dilfuza Ishnazarova, and Ulug‘bek Ashirov are actively engaged in scholarly and professional work. Since 2017, a series of presidential decrees and resolutions, including Resolution No. PQ-3416 “On Measures to Further Improve the Development of Science and Innovation,” as well as initiatives of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, have created an institutional framework for the development of intellectual potential in the cultural sphere.

Conclusion and Recommendations. The results of the study indicate that the development of intellectual potential in the field of culture and the arts in Kashkadarya Region has been systematically formed since the second half of the twentieth century and has reached a qualitatively new stage during the years of independence, particularly in the

era of New Uzbekistan. In the region, more than 200 creative figures are active in the field of literature, theatrical art is gaining international recognition, representatives of visual arts are participating in republican and international exhibitions, the museum system is expanding, and music education is steadily developing.

Based on the research results, the following recommendations have been developed: firstly, in cooperation with local authorities, it is necessary to establish creative intellectuals' parks in the regions and create writers' and artists' houses; secondly, it is important to modernize museum exhibitions and develop websites for QR-code-based virtual museums.

REFERENCES

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni.
3. Тўраева М. Ўзбекистон жанубий худудларида театр санъатининг шаклланишига доир мулоҳазалар. // ҚарДУ хабарлари. 2021. Махсус сон.
4. Воқийев В. XX asrning ikkinchi yarmi va mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekiston ijodiy ziyolilarining faoliyatiga bir nazar //Sohibqiron yulduzi. – Qarshi, 2020. №1.
5. Ochilova Dilobar. Mustaqillik yillarida demokratik jarayonlar va ularda ijodiy ziyolilarning o'mi // O'tmishga nazar. – № 5/7. – Toshkent, 2022.
6. Qashqadaryo viloyati madaniyat boshqarmasi hisobotlari. 2017–2025.