

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE CITY OF NAVOI

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Abstract: Navoi, a city located in the Navoiy Region of Uzbekistan, has rich historical roots and a vibrant cultural heritage. Over the years, the city has witnessed the development of numerous cultural institutions that have contributed to its growth and identity. This article aims to explore the history of these institutions, highlighting their impact on the city's cultural landscape.

Keywords: State Museum, manuscripts, literature Museum, Craftsmanship Exhibition, Drama Theater

Introduction: The development of cultural institutions in the city of Navoi can be traced back to its founding in 1958. Named after the famous Uzbek poet and writer Alisher Navoi, the city quickly became a hub for culture and arts in Uzbekistan. In the early years, the first cultural institutions were established to cater to the growing population's artistic and intellectual needs. One of the earliest institutions was the Navoi Regional Drama Theater, founded in 1959.

The theater showcased a wide range of performances, including plays, operas, and ballets, and became a focal point for cultural activities in the city. Following the success of the theater, several other cultural institutions were established, including the Navoi Regional Art Gallery and the Navoi Regional Music School, both founded in the 1960s. These institutions aimed to promote and preserve local art and music forms, and provide training and education to aspiring artists and musicians. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, more cultural institutions were added to the city's landscape.

The Navoi State Museum of Local Lore was established in 1973, showcasing the history and cultural heritage of the region. The Navoi State Dance Ensemble was also formed during this time, showcasing traditional and contemporary dance performances. In the 1990s, following the independence of Uzbekistan, there was a renewed focus on cultural development in Navoi. The Navoi State Academic Theater of Music and Drama was established in 1991, further diversifying the theatrical landscape of the city. Additionally, the Navoi State Park was developed as an outdoor cultural space, hosting various events and festivals.

In recent years, the Navoi Fine Arts College and the Navoi State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater have further enriched the cultural scene of the city, making Navoi a prominent center for the arts in Uzbekistan. Overall, the development of cultural institutions in the city of Navoi has been crucial in promoting and preserving the rich cultural heritage of the region. These institutions have not only entertained and educated the local population but have also attracted visitors from across Uzbekistan and beyond, contributing to the city's cultural and economic growth. The Alisher Navoi State Museum of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is a scientific-cultural, educational establishment which mainly focuses on collecting and researching the historical materials and objects which are related to Uzbekistan's history.

The museum plays a role in the cultural development of young generations in Uzbekistan and it keeps various documents, manuscripts from the Middle Ages¹. The Alisher Navoi State Museum of Literature was first established as the exhibition for the 500 year anniversary of Ali-Shir Nava'i. On the basis of this exhibition in 1947 the government opened the new Literature Museum.

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Alisher_Navoi_State_Museum_of_Literature

From 1958 the Literature Museum was sent under the Language and Literature Institute, of Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. However, on 18 January 1967 the museum was set to be independent by the edict of the Uzbek government and was given a new 4 level building in Tashkent city. The first director of the museum was H. Sulaymonov.

In 1976 the museum again became part of the bigger institution called the Handwritings Museum. On 13 September 1989 the museum was made independent for the second time by the Central committee of Uzbekistan and by the Department of Ministers of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (UzSSR).

After the autonomy of Republic Uzbekistan, The Alisher Navoi State Gallery of Writing was given its ongoing name and there are in excess of 17000 thousand works of art, pictures, uncommon archeological landmarks, tests of public applied workmanship. The Exhibition hall is an individual from the Global Committee of Galleries (ICOM).

A few divisions at the exhibition hall hold research on the historical backdrop of Uzbek writing. There is an asset of penmanship styles at the gallery, including a few novel penmanship styles. There are in excess of 65000 reports which are kept in the asset, and those records cover the chronicles of nineteenth century Uzbekistan scholars. The gallery holds logical writing. Also, the exhibition hall advances the rich artistic legacy of the East.

These divisions are as of now open at the Alisher Navoi State Historical center of Writing:

- Life and work investigation of AlisherNavoi
- Antiquated period Uzbek writing
- Writing of the XVI-XX hundreds of years
- Division of composition

Current writing and old stories

Just before the public occasion, the 23rd commemoration of Freedom of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a Craftsmanship Display opened in the city of Navoi, in a recreation area named after Alisher Navoi, and the Specialists Association of the Foundation of Expressions held a presentation called "Men nechun sevaman Uzbekistonni" ("Why I Love Uzbekistan") that was committed to the Solid Youngster Year.

This was a significant occasion in the existence of the city and its guests. The Craftsmanship Exhibition opening service was gone to by delegates of the region and city organizations, organization initiative, specialists, innovative youngsters, broad communications agents, and a designation of craftsmen and stone workers drove by Akmal Nuridinov, Seat of the Foundation of Expressions.

In the Craftsmanship Display, on its premises and past showed a presentation of works to youthful gifts from the Barkamol Avlod commonplace youngsters' specialty place and fine and applied expressions studios. Well known pros at painting and earthenware production additionally showed their works at the presentation.

Erkinjon Turdimov², the Territory Lead representative, saluted the gathered crowd on the Workmanship Exhibition opening and said thanks to the Institute Seat and individuals from the assignment who showed up from Tashkent to commend the occasion. Tending to general society, the

² <https://sanat.orexca.com/2014/2014-3/art-gallery-in-the-city-of-navoi/>

Foundation Seat Akmal Nuridinov called attention to that specific headway had previously been made towards meeting the targets formed in the Goal to further develop activity of local offices of the Institute.

In particular, the Navoi Territory was the principal in the country to get a structure for the local craftsmen association and an extraordinarily planned display area. "... As we run into the world's field, workmanship exhibitions assume a significant part in saving and advancing the rich profound legacy of the country. Here presentations, gatherings and studios can be coordinated for the youthful age", Nuridinov commented. Formation of Cultural Centers

In the early 20th century, Navoi experienced an upsurge in cultural activities. The first cultural institution, the Navoi Theater, was established in 1928, with the aim of preserving traditional folklore through theatrical performances. The theater provided a platform for local artists to showcase their talents. Active promotion of traditional dance and music took place.

Pioneer of Education and Literature

Concurrently, the creation of libraries and educational centers gained momentum

The Navoi State Library, founded in 1930, played a crucial role in disseminating knowledge and preserving historical documents

The library organized exhibitions, lectures, and book clubs

Fostering literacy and intellectual growth in the community became its mission.

Cultural Institutions in the Soviet Era:

The Influence of Soviet Ideology

In the 1930s, the Soviet government focused on propagating its ideology

As a result, cultural institutions in Navoi aligned themselves with Soviet principles

The Navoi Drama Theater, established in 1937, became a platform for socialist-themed plays

The theater aimed to disseminate the vision of the Soviet regime through dramatic performances

Active participation in state-sponsored festivals and competitions shaped the cultural landscape of Navoi.

Preservation of National Identity

Alongside the promotion of Soviet values, cultural institutions in Navoi strived to preserve the local heritage

The Navoi Regional Museum, founded in 1940, emphasized the importance of preserving historical artifacts and educating the public about local history

The museum showcased archaeological discoveries and traditional craftsmanship

It served as a hub for research and cultural exchange, inviting scholars from across the country.

Cultural Institutions in Modern Navoi region:

Revival and Expansion

Following Uzbekistan's independence in 1991, cultural institutions in Navoi underwent significant changes

The Navoi State Museum of Art, established in 1992, shifted its focus to contemporary art while also preserving traditional forms

The museum hosted exhibitions featuring local and international artists

Efforts to engage the younger generation in artistic endeavors were intensified through workshops and interactive exhibits.

Embracing Technology

In recent years, Navoi's cultural institutions have adapted to the digital age

The Navoi Center for Digital Culture, established in 2010, aims to promote digital literacy and creative expression

The center offers courses on graphic design, video editing, and animation

It serves as a hub for young artists and tech enthusiasts, fostering innovation in various fields.

Conclusion

The development of cultural institutions in Navoi has been integral to the city's cultural growth. From the establishment of its first library to the thriving drama theater and symphony orchestra, these institutions have shaped Navoi's identity and contributed to its intellectual and artistic vibrancy. The rich historical heritage coupled with a commitment to fostering cultural creativity ensures a bright future for Navoi's cultural institutions. By recognizing the importance of ongoing support and collaboration, the city can continue to nurture its cultural legacy for generations to come.

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