



THE ROLE OF ART IN DEVELOPING LITERARY CREATIVITY AMONG YOUTH AND EDUCATING THEM IN THE SPIRIT OF THE IDEA OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the issues of the role and importance of art in the development of artistic creativity among young people, their upbringing in the spirit of the idea of independence. The policy pursued in the field of the development of art and culture in Uzbekistan, its legal foundations, and the stages of its improvement are considered. The issues of the role and importance of art in the ideological, ideological, and spiritual education of young people are analyzed from a socio-philosophical perspective, and the issues of its role and importance in the upbringing of a spiritually mature person are outlined.

KEYWORDS

Youth, artistic creativity, ideological upbringing, policy in the field of the development of art, culture, and art, art and youth upbringing, art and the upbringing of a mature person.

INTRODUCTION

The development of artistic creativity in young people and their upbringing in the spirit of the idea of independence plays an important role in art. The level of development of a society is determined by the development of art and culture within it. Today in Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid at the state policy level to the development of art and culture. The further advancement of the rich and unique culture, art, and creativity of the Uzbek people, along with strengthening the aspiration for spiritual and moral perfection and a healthy lifestyle among broad segments of the population, is of great importance in educating young people in the spirit of the idea of independence.

In Uzbekistan, systematic measures are being implemented to develop art and culture, to instill in the hearts and minds of the population, especially the youth, ideas of independence, high spirituality, devotion to the traditions of humanism, and national identity. The development of artistic creativity among the youth, their education in the spirit of independence, strengthening their immunity, and especially providing comprehensive support to creative young people, is an issue to which great attention is being paid today at the level of state policy.

The right of young people to freedom of artistic creativity is enshrined in the Constitution. Article 53 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: "Everyone is guaranteed freedom of scientific, technical, and artistic creativity, and the right to use the achievements of culture. Intellectual property is protected by law. The state takes care of the cultural, scientific, and technical development of society." [1]

“We have set ourselves the strategic task of building the Third Renaissance in our country and are elevating it to the level of a national idea,” says President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. “We consider preschool and school education, higher and secondary specialized education systems, as well as scientific and cultural institutions, to be the four integral links of the future Renaissance.” [2] The establishment of the Third Renaissance is aimed at developing artistic creativity among young people, educating them in the spirit of independence and national ideas, and fostering them into well-rounded individuals through art.

“We are creating all the necessary conditions to ensure the rights and interests of young people, to enable them to study, work, gain knowledge, and realize their abilities. Indeed, like all our people, young people are the creators of the New Uzbekistan!” says President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. “We are carrying out large-scale work to strengthen the civic position and activity of the younger generation, to bring up our children as independent thinkers, as well-rounded individuals and highly qualified specialists who thoroughly master modern knowledge and professions and can compete on the international stage.” [3]

On September 14, 2016, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On State Youth Policy” was adopted. Article 12.1 of this law sets out the powers of cultural bodies in the field of state youth policy. This article states that cultural bodies: promote artistic creativity, folk and amateur arts among young people; contribute to the development of cinema, theater, music, choreography, fine arts, circus, folk applied arts, and pop art among young people, and to the enhancement of their ideological, artistic, and moral levels; provide comprehensive support to creative young people, creating the necessary conditions for them to fully realize their talents and abilities; instill more deeply the ideas of independence, high spirituality, devotion to the traditions of humanism, and national identity, and carry out educational work among young people to strengthen immunity against alien ideas of radicalism and extremism; assist creative teams, especially young artists, in creating works that reflect the brightest pages of our people’s history and present life, as well as the free democratic development of our country. [4]

In works on philosophy and aesthetics, various definitions of the concept of art have been given. J.Ya. Yakhshilikov defines it as follows:

“Art is the type of socio-conscious creative activity through which people reflect reality by means of artistic images and symbols (representations), aimed at transforming it in accordance with the laws of beauty” [5].

According to Abdulla Sher, “Art is a special type of aesthetic activity, a magical spiritual mirror. Its magic lies in the fact that a person perceiving a work of art sees both the world of the creator of that work and his own world through the prism of values, clarifying his own nature, place, achievements, shortcomings, mind, and emotions” [6].

O. G’aybullayev believes that “Art, as one of the forms of social consciousness that emerged as a result of historical development, encompasses the complex and subtle aspects of life, a unique field of knowledge, the cognition and artistic assimilation of the material world, as well as important aspects of aesthetic education” [7].

Generalizing the definitions given, it can be concluded that art, first of all, is a form of social consciousness that reflects life and reality through artistic images and symbols; secondly, art is a unique form of human aesthetic creativity; and thirdly, art is a system of values that expresses life based on the laws of beauty. In our opinion, along with this, art is also an important form of artistic creativity that helps in realizing national identity, restoring historical memory, and



strengthening the feelings of national pride and dignity. It serves as an important means of ideological and spiritual education and as an essential element of national culture. Through art, processes of continuity in both national and universal human values are realized. Art contributes to the rapprochement of national cultures and acquires an international character. Based on the tasks defined in the Action Strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017–2021, special attention was paid to the development of art forms that have a great influence on instilling in the minds of our people, especially the youth, loyalty to the ideas of national independence, respect for national and universal values, and love for the Motherland. Art embodies beauty, goodness, and virtue. Educating the younger generation in the spirit of devotion to the homeland and our national-cultural values, as well as instilling in them qualities of justice and humanity, is carried out through art.

On January 28, 2022, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Decree No. PD-60 “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026.” According to this decree, Goal 70 in Annex 1 is titled “Improving the state youth policy.” This goal emphasizes ensuring the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of young people, supporting their spiritual, intellectual, physical, and moral development, and fostering in them patriotism, civic consciousness, tolerance, respect for the law, as well as national and universal values. It also aims to nurture individuals who can resist harmful influences and movements, and who possess firm confidence and views on life [8].

The Development Strategy of Uzbekistan also places great emphasis on the promotion and development of art among the population. In particular, Goal 75 of the Strategy is titled “Developing the fields of fine and applied arts and design, and raising the artistic and aesthetic taste of the population.” Within the framework of this goal, tasks were set to promote Uzbekistan’s fine and applied arts internationally and to improve the system of training highly qualified specialists in the fields of fine and applied arts and design.

“The high goals and benchmarks set in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan pose urgent tasks before us in the sphere of culture and art, along with all other fields,” said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. “First of all, it is the most important task to further strengthen the principles of popular orientation in our national culture and art, to make it a field that truly expresses the heart and soul of our people, and to meet the highest international standards and requirements. ... In short, the support of cultural and artistic institutions, especially creative and technical teams of different nationalities working in cultural centers across the regions, encouraging the creation of outstanding artistic works, and creating the necessary conditions for them to serve our people with devotion will be elevated to a new stage” [9].

On September 11, 2023, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Decree No. PD-158 “On the Uzbekistan-2030 Strategy.” In Annex 1 of this decree, the goals to be implemented were defined. Goal 38 of the “Uzbekistan-2030” Strategy is titled “Ensuring the stability of the socio-spiritual environment in society.” Based on this goal, tasks were set to jointly combat ideological threats on the basis of the national idea, to strengthen cooperation between family, school, and mahalla (community), thereby ensuring the continuity of spiritual education, to preserve, promote, and develop the national values and spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people, and to introduce new approaches in this field.

Goals 39, 40, and 41 of the “Uzbekistan-2030” Strategy are directly related to the development of art: Goal 39 addresses artistic literature, Goal 40 focuses on theater and circus art, and Goal

41 emphasizes the promotion of Uzbek national art as a means of enhancing the country's tourism potential.

At present, legislation in the field of art in Uzbekistan is being improved, and the activities of art schools are being expanded. Greater attention is being paid to strengthening the material and technical base of institutions and organizations operating in the field of art. Special emphasis is placed on regularly engaging young people in cultural venues—particularly theaters, museums, and concert performances—enhancing their reading culture, and raising their spiritual, moral, and aesthetic taste as well as their cultural level by familiarizing them with samples of national and world art in literature, fine arts, and applied arts. This process is playing an important role in Uzbekistan's spiritual and cultural integration into the world community.

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