

UNION OF INDEPENDENT WRITERS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation: In this article, after the independence of Uzbekistan, our unique spiritual heritage, our national values, the consistent continuation of Uzbek national theater and applied art traditions, the rise to the level of our national politics, and the master of theater arts national independence. It is stated that he has been making a worthy contribution to the development of Uzbek national theater art on the basis of creating harmonious, artistically high, popular stage works.

Keywords: "My eyes are on your way", "Soul", "Uzbekistan", "Memory", "The wind of my country", "Awe", "Hakim and death", "Fortress of Salvation", "Years harmony".

A lot of attention is being paid to the human factor and historical issues that reflect almost all its aspects in the context of the acceleration of social and cultural integration that is taking place as a result of globalization in the world. Writers are an important layer that studies the spiritual culture of the nation and conveys it to the world community. The activities of the intellectuals of every nation in the world are based on their national interests and characteristics, and in this way, they encourage their people to live a free, independent and always independent life.

In order to develop this industry in the years of independence, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" No. PF-60, dated April 5, 2018 "O Decision PQ-3652 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the activities of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan" and other normative legal documents related to the field were adopted.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, foreign countries began to publish works dedicated to the process of reforms in the socio-economic, political and spiritual spheres of modern Uzbek society and the fundamental changes taking place in the republic.

Unfortunately, the ruling communist ideology tried to alienate the Uzbek people from their national history, culture and values, like other nations that were part of the Union during the Soviet era. The Communist Party and the Soviet government, based on the idea of socialist realism, always tried to keep creative intellectuals under its ideological influence. This process became especially strong in the post-war years. Literary and scientific figures, in particular, experienced very difficult times in 1946-1952.

Due to the political pressure on Uzbek literature in the years after the Second World War, the unique trend was to promote the "genius of the people", the "Communist Party", the "great Russian people", and the "Soviet regime". praise has become a tradition. Therefore, most of the creators of Uzbek literature were forced to approach the topic based on the communist ideology.

Creative intellectuals who glorified the past history, national traditions and national achievements of our people showed activity even in the extremely difficult conditions where the ideas of the communist ideology were promoted. Notable works were created in the field of literature and art despite the party-ideological reins. In this place, Oybek, O. Yakubov, P. Kadyrov, S. Ahmad, H. Tokhtaboyev, A. Oripov, E. Vahidov, R. Parfi, A. Suyun, H. Khudoyberdiyeva, O'. Hoshimov, O. Matchon, Sh. Rahmon and dozens of other young artists can be cited as examples. Thanks to their efforts, artistically high-quality works, imbued with national spirit and pride, were created between 1960 and 1980. These works gave great spiritual nourishment to the Uzbek people. They helped to form a feeling of love for the

Motherland in the minds of young people. This creative environment paved the way for the emergence of a new generation in literature from the 60s.

In the 70s and 80s of the last century, creative and intellectual young people with special abilities began to appear in Uzbek poetry. Poets such as Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Oripov, Omon Matchon, Rauf Parfi, Shavkat Rahman, who approached the works of talented people like Oybek or Gafur Ghulam in a new way, often expressed their loyalty to the Motherland and the people in their poems. gave their love and affection. Abdulla Oripov was one of them who shone like a traveling star. His first collection of poems was published under the name "Mitty Star" (1965). In addition, the poet's 1967 "My eyes are on your way", 1969 "Mother", 1971 "Ruhim", 1972 "Uzbekistan", 1974 "Khotirot", "Wind of my country", 1979 "Awe" ", 1980 "Hakim and Death", 1981 "Fortress of Salvation", 1983 "Yillar Armon" and other collections of poems were published. The artistic activity of Abdulla Oripov, his unique creative perfection, developed in sync with the fate of the people, nation and country. The poet was not afraid to tell the people what he had to say - the truth even in the years of the worst ideological pressure. His poem "Yuzma-yuz" published in 1964 is a proof of this. Poyon Ravshanov, a distinguished youth coach in Uzbekistan, winner of the Medal of Fame, and an accomplished historian, published his article in the Gulistan magazine. the one who will admire the courage of the poet after re-reading it," he said.

Amon Matchon, who created in the 60s and 80s in the literary process, also has a unique contribution to poetry. His early work began to appear in the press. Open Windows (1970), Caravan Bell (1973), Burning Tree, Wounded Lightning, Screaming Swan (1979), Love You "Raman" (1983) and "Talking Times" poetry collections published in 1986 won public trust. Motherland, equality, justice, peace, love, faith and honesty were the main themes of Amon Matchon's works.

Another artist is Erkin Vahidov, whose artistic work is distinguished from other artists by two features. First of all, he is described as a poet who thinks philosophically and gives a new spirit to the classical literary traditions of our nation, which has a history of thousands of years. Secondly, the problem of man and society is the main theme of the poet's poetry. In his poem "Man", whether it is about nature, social problems, or love, man takes the leading place. Erkin Vahidov deeply understands the essence of the social system. He does not like the authoritarian regime. He expresses the tragedy of the era with great skill in unexpected allusions. In particular, in the poem "Make a decision" he explains formality and formality in a clear, popular language, simply and simply.

In general, according to historical tradition, there were many creative intellectuals who worked in Uzbek artistic creativity in 1946-1985 and made a worthy contribution to the spiritual culture of our nation with their lively and meaningful work.

In the previous ideology, that is, in the period of the former union, poets did not open their hearts as creators. Thanks to the environment of the later period, the poets of our generation began to reveal their pains in the heart gradually, this situation somewhat corresponded to the general pain and mood of the people, and the students began to listen to the melodies that had not been heard for several decades. Gradually, there was no need to write the lie. Especially after the independence of Uzbekistan, it became known that many of us were chasing storks in vain.

All of our people are proud of the creative work of the heroes of Uzbekistan, Said Ahmad, Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vahidov, People's Poet of Uzbekistan, Muhammad Yusuf, who are mature representatives of the literature of the period of independence. The works of O.Sharofiddinov, B.Qasimov, N.Karimov took a special place in solving the important tasks facing Uzbek literary studies in the period of independence. Muhammad Ali and Tahir Malik's novels, U. Azim, E. Azam, H. Khudoyberdiyeva, S. Sayyid, H. Ahmedova, J. Ergasheva, H. Dostmuhammad, Sh. Artistically perfect, intellectually mature works of poets and writers like Salimova made a great contribution to the development of our literature.

In conclusion, after the independence of Uzbekistan, our unique spiritual heritage, national values, consistent continuation of the traditions of Uzbek national theater and applied art, rose to the level of our national policy. Masters of theater art have been making a worthy contribution to the development of

Uzbek national theater art on the basis of creating artistically high, popular stage works in harmony with the ideas of national independence. The republic's achievements in the spiritual and educational sphere were also evident in the fundamental changes in the education system. It is important to strengthen the education system and its development, personnel training.

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