Topical issues of Organizational and Methodological basis of activity of Ballet and Dance Ensembles, circles in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

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Abstract

Uzbek dance is famous for its ancient origin, centuries-old development, amazing variety of schools, types and genres. Karakalpak dance is a dance of the whole body, a dance of virtuoso leg movements, sophisticated patterns of hand movements, quivering body movements, complex ornamental hand movements, unusual, unusual movements of the shoulders and head.  

Keywords. Art, rhythm, hand movement, body, choreographic art, Karakalpak dance, ballet, dance school.

Introduction

Relevance of the topic. It should be emphasized that the Karakalpak dances do not copy the movements of the Uzbek dance, although the Uzbek Khorezmians are the closest neighbors of the Karakalpaks. Uzbek dance is famous for its ancient origin, centuries-old development, amazing variety of schools, types and genres. The Karakalpak dance is a dance of the whole body, a dance of virtuoso leg movements, sophisticated patterns of hand movements, quivering body movements, complex ornamental hand movements, unusual, unusual movements of the shoulders and head. Already the first demonstrations of the Karakalpak dance to the mass, all-Union and world audience at the Moscow International Festival of Democratic Youth and Students in 1957 demonstrated the true originality of the Karakalpak choreography, which won success at the world dance competition. [4. Avdeeva p-49-50]  

Object of study. The object of the research is the system of social and cultural work of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in particular, the activities of ballet and dance schools, circles, studios.  

Subject of study. The subject of the research is the scientific and theoretical, pedagogical, methodological and methodological, organizational foundations of the activities of ballet and dance schools, circles, studios in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.  

Purpose of the study. Study of the significance, place and role of ballet and dance schools, circles, studios in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the spiritual, moral, socio-cultural education of youth, in the implementation of state programs for the implementation of five important initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.  

The development of choreographic art in Karakalpakstan is associated with the name of such outstanding dancers and choreographers as Petrosova Elizaveta Artemovna (Lizakhanum), Ali Ardobus Ibragimov, Polat Madraimov. Karakalpak dances began to be collected at the end of the first half of the 20th century and formed according to the requirements of professional choreography. [5. Avdeeva p-187]  

In 1944-45, the famous Uzbek ballet master Ali Ardobus Ibrahimov took the first steps towards the creation of the Karakalpak dance. The first dance, staged by him under the name "Karakalpak Dance", was performed by Tashkent artists at concerts. In 1956, the Karakalpak State
Philharmonic named after Berdakh was organized, the director of which was Yuldash Sharipov, People's Artist of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan. At the same time, he acted as director at concerts. Lizakhanum Petrosova, invited from Tashkent, was appointed the artistic director and choreographer of the ensemble.

Lizakhanum (Elizaveta Artemovna Petrosova) thus became the founder of the Karakalpak folk song and dance ensemble, the director of the Karakalpak folk dances. Elizaveta Petrosova is Tamara Khanum's sister. She studied dance art with Ust Alim Kamilov, Yusuf Shakardzhanov, sisters Tamarakhanum and G. Rakhimova. She began her creative career as a dancer in the Andijan Theater (1929). She worked as a dancer and choreographer at the Samarkand Drama Theater (1933-36), at the Uzbek State Philharmonic (1938-56). During the Second World War, choreographer of the front women's ensemble under the direction of G. Rakhimova.

Elizaveta Artemovna later became a laureate of the All-Union Festival of Students and Youth (1957), the State Prize of the KKASSR named after Berdakh (1969), People's Artist of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan. She was awarded 2 Orders of the Badge of Honor and medals.

In 1972, the "Aikulash" ensemble became the Karakalpak Song and Dance Ensemble as part of the Berdakh State Philharmonic Society, and in 2003 it was renamed "Aikulash Zhuldyzlary" ("Aikulash Stars"). This ensemble became famous not only in Uzbekistan, Central Asia and the CIS countries and far abroad, having demonstrated its art in the cities of Moscow, Ufa, Kazan, Chisinau, Odessa, Yalta, Simferopol, Sochi, Baku, Almaty, Bishkek, Dushanbe, Ashgabat and others over 400 cities of the world. [6. Petrosova p-287-288]

The ensemble's repertoire firmly took a place of dances created by the People's Artist, Laureate of the State Prize Tamarakhanum "Bukhara Dance", People's Artist, Laureate of the State Prize M. Turgunbaeva "Fergana", "Khorezm". Associate professor of the Tashkent Theater and Art Institute, People's Artist of Karakalpakstan Ivan Matveyevich Protsenko made a great contribution to enriching the ensemble's repertoire with dances of the peoples of the world. He staged such dances as "Russian Dance", "Moldavan Suite", Bashkir dance "Kosari", Belarusian dance "Polkovyanka", Hungarian dance "Pantazau" and others. “Aygulash zhuldyzlary” has passed a long creative and glorious path for 64 years. Thanks to the creative, painstaking work of art directors to search for new means of image, various themes, to ensure harmony of the national and international in programs, to constantly improve the professional skills of soloists, the ensemble acquired its unique creative appearance.

From the very beginning of the activity of the ensemble "Aykulash zhuldyzlary" there was a group of male dance in it. Today, the ensemble also has departments of pop song, traditional performance and folklore.

In 1970, Polat Shamshetovich Madreimov, a graduate of the Tashkent Choreographic School, who later graduated from the choreographer department of the Moscow GITIS, became the artistic director and chief choreographer of the ensemble. It is safe to say that the era of the choreographer Polat Madreimov began in the 70s of the 20th century.

People's Artist of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, ballet master Polat Madreimov, did a colossal work to improve dance costumes, accessories for women and men, jewelry for women based on the study of folklore-ethnographic and museum-historical materials related to the life, way of life, culture of the Karakalpak people.

It should be said that the ensemble "Aykulash zhuldyzlary" at the beginning of its career, according to the plan, gave at least 19 concerts a month among the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan [7. Usnatdinov. p-238]. The ensemble continues this activity to this day. In addition,
the ensemble is a permanent participant in all official concerts held in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, often performed at the celebration of public holidays in the city of Tashkent.

The next ensemble, about whose activities we want to tell you, is the amateur ensemble of folk dance "Aryular". This ensemble was organized by the talented choreographer Nurmanova Peridakhan Aitymbetovna in 1978 at the House of Culture No. 1 in the city of Nukus.

The ensemble continues to exist after the death of its creator and permanent leader P. Nurmanova after a serious illness in 1989.

In the fall of 1988, the "Aryular" ensemble celebrated its 10th anniversary. This event was solemnly celebrated at the city level. Then I already studied at the university and participated in the university experimental theater-studio "Dir", which also took part in this holiday. The last time I saw Peridakhan Aytymbetovna was at the charity concert of Sh. Zhuraev, which was organized in Tashkent to help the victims of the earthquake in the Armenian city of Spitak on December 7, 1988.

This ensemble was not known as "Aryular", "Khurliman" in the 1980s, but was often involved in mass celebrations of the city, republican level. Unfortunately, this ensemble broke up by the end of the 1980s.

The brightest representative of amateur dancing was undoubtedly the "Khurliman" ensemble of the Karakalpak State University (before the independence of the Nukus State University), which was directed by Oryngul Muradova for many years. Like many circles, ensembles, studios at higher educational institutions, "Khurliman" was created to organize the leisure of students.

In 1990, the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute was recreated, in which the student song and dance ensemble "Tumaris" was created. For some time this ensemble was led by D. Ibragimova, currently Amir Reipnazarov is in charge. He graduated from the Tashkent Choreographic School and Nukus State University. At one time he danced in the ensembles "Aykulash", "Khurliman".

It should be said that "Tumaris" in its activities is in many respects similar to the "Khurliman" ensemble. It is also one of the leading groups of amateur performances not only in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, but also in Uzbekistan. During the years of independence (2012) he was awarded the title of folk song and dance ensemble. The ensemble participates in all concerts dedicated to memorable dates, public holidays held on a republican scale, as well as in various competitions, festivals among young people and students.

In our opinion, this is due to the following factors: 1) in the ensembles "Khurliman" and "Tumaris" it is not professionals who dance, but students who, before joining the ensemble, sometimes had nothing to do with choreography; 2) the collectives of these ensembles have a high turnover in comparison with professional ensembles and therefore the first year and a half are spent simply to teach new members of the ensembles to dance in general; 3) participation in these ensembles does not affect the subsequent choice of the profession of their participants. [8. Zhumaseitova. p-212].

Unlike the "Khurliman" and "Tumaris" ensembles, the "Aryular" ensemble, in which mainly school students participate, to some extent bears a vocational guidance load, since some of its former members later become professional dancers.

It should be emphasized here that this task was reflected in the "Strategy of actions for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021". In particular, the following primary tasks were identified there, aimed at protecting the rights and interests of youth:

- firstly, the upbringing of physically healthy, spiritually and intellectually developed, independent-minded young people devoted to the Motherland with a firm life position, increasing their social activity in the process of deepening democratic reforms and the development of civil society;
- secondly, employment and attraction of graduates of secondary specialized, professional and
higher educational institutions to the sphere of private entrepreneurship;

thirdly, support and implementation of the creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation, the formation of a healthy lifestyle among children and youth, their wide involvement in physical culture and sports. [1. Mirziyayev. 11/28/2018]

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 27, 2018 "On the State Program" Yoshlar - kelajagimiz " has become an important document aimed at increasing the efficiency of activities in this area. In particular, in accordance with this decree, the “Yoshlar - kelajagimiz” Fund was established under the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, which should ensure the provision of soft loans and property through commercial banks on lease at a rate of 7 percent per annum for the implementation of youth business initiatives, start-ups, ideas and projects. ... The document clearly and consistently sets tasks for the comprehensive development of youth entrepreneurship and youth initiative.

In turn, fundamental reforms are being carried out in the teaching and educational system, which is the basis of all the changes being carried out in Uzbekistan. Currently, the share of spending on the social sphere, including education, is more than half of the total expenditures of the state budget. Under these conditions, it is natural that such expenses are not within the power of every state; nevertheless, however difficult it may be, the necessary means and resources are found for this. [2. Mirziyayev. 06/27/2018]

The state youth policy in Uzbekistan, pursuing clear goals and being gradually implemented on the basis of comprehensive measures, is consistently continuing.

In this regard, the promotion of five important initiatives by Shavkat Mirziyayev for the systematic implementation of actions in the social and spiritual and educational areas, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, marked the beginning of a new stage in the upbringing and education of youth.

The first initiative is to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other forms of art.

The second initiative is the physical conditioning of young people, the creation of the necessary conditions for the manifestation of their abilities.

The third initiative is the organization of effective use of computer technologies and the Internet by the population and youth.

The fourth initiative is the organization of systematic work to improve the spirituality of youth, to widely promote the reading of books.

The fifth initiative is to provide employment for women.

The good idea of the head of state was met with great interest both by the people in general and by the youth, and in a short time it spread widely throughout the country.

In accordance with the five above-mentioned initiatives, which will be widely implemented in everyday life in the future, the state of cultural centers in the regions of the country, the material and technical base of music schools and art schools, and the conditions for their use will improve significantly; Based on the interest of young people, an additional 1.5 thousand circles will be organized, the activities of amateur art groups, youth theater-studios and "Youth Clubs" will be organized in all regional centers of even the most remote villages.

In addition, measures will be taken nationwide to ensure the maximum coverage of young people in more than 12 thousand sports facilities, all secondary schools will be equipped with modern sports equipment. Along with this, gyms and grounds with artificial turf made of lightweight structural sandwich panels will be built in distant and outlying regions. The number of sports schools for
children and teenagers will increase significantly. [3. Mirziyayev. No. PP-4585, 04.02.2020]

Based on the best international experience in the field of protecting young people from harmful attacks on the Internet, teaching them the effective use of information technologies, training centers on information technologies will be created in all regions of the country. In them, young people will learn e-commerce and programming free of charge, acquire innovative skills in doing business in the field of information technology, and receive help for their "start-up" projects. In addition, an action plan will be developed, and then gradually implemented, to provide computer classes of all schools with modern equipment and a high-speed Internet network by 2021. The newly created computer games centers will be provided with tests, quizzes, development strategies and other useful programs aimed at expanding the knowledge and worldview of the younger generation. [9. Litvinov. p-80]

Conclusion. Socio-cultural activity is the process of creating conditions for a motivated choice by a person of objective activity, depending on his interests and needs, activities that contribute to the assimilation, preservation, development and dissemination of spiritual and cultural values.

The main task of the enterprises of social and cultural service is to organize the leisure of the population. Due to insufficient funding, economic difficulties, unemployment, neglect of local authorities, development in this area is slow.

Free time is one of the most important means of shaping a person's personality. It directly affects his production and labor sphere of activity, since in conditions of free time, recreational and recovery processes occur most favorably, which relieve intense physical and mental stress. The use of free time by the population is a kind of indicator of its culture, the range of spiritual needs and interests of a particular personality of a young person or social group.

Choreographic activity is one of the widespread types of organizing free time throughout the world.

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