

## **Importance of "Boysun Bahori" Festival in Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage**

**Karimova Nilufar Axatovna**

Cultural studies and intangible cultural heritage

head of the department of the scientific-research institute

**Annotation:** Festivals such as "Boysun Bahori" have a great role in the preservation of folklore songs in folk art for thousands of years. Especially young talents are discovered by participating in the festival. serves to increase the interest of our young people in our ancient art. After all, our national festivals such as Boysun Spring are eternal.

**Keywords:** festival, our ancient folk art, cultural monuments, promotion, artistic communities, intangible cultural heritage.

Thanks to the initiatives and care of the Honorable President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, special importance is attached to the issues of preservation, promotion, further development and transmission of folklore art to the next generation. In particular, according to the instructions of the head of our state, the Navruz national holiday is organized in the form of a parade, and folklore art programs are widely used in it.

It can be seen from this that the national folklore art is one of the important art types that show the spiritual image of our nation, its way of life, in a word, its identity. In recent years, folklore festivals, contests and forums organized in our country to promote intangible cultural heritage have reached a new level and are gaining special meaning. Innovative approaches can be seen in each of them. Let's analyze them below. "Boysun spring" folklore festival. All over the world, music and art lovers go to the cities where the festival will take place. Isn't it time to strengthen the promotion and advertising of festivals such as "Sharq Taronalari" and "Boysun Bahori" and organize them at a high level? That is why our country is the cradle of rich material and non-material culture that glorifies art. Boisun cultural environment was first recognized by UNESCO as "Oral and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity" among the 19 nominees of cultural objects of world communities (2001), and in 2008 it was included in the Representative List of UNESCO's "Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity". This, in turn, led to the process of preservation and recording of Boisun folk culture and its artistic traditions, as well as a large-scale scientific research. Boysun's musical creation and performance art are divided into two major groups of genres, practical (alala, labor,

ritual songs and instrumental tunes) and non-practical (lyrical and household songs and tunes, special terms, songs, lapar and singing) genres. It is the heritage of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples living in the region, and it is related to their mutual dialectal influences. These are - Alla, seasonal ceremony - Mubarakbad, New Year, Sumalak, Boychechak, Sust xotin, Chai momo, Ramadan; wedding ceremony - Yor-yor, Kelin salom, Mochai, Arus baron, Salomnoma, labor - Maida, Oblo baraka, Shahmoyilar, Double driving.

People's epic work – epics told in recitative-throat style (hushed voice) accompanied by drums is characteristic of the sherobod-boysun bakhshi-poetry school, and among its major representatives is Sherna Bakhshi and his students Shoberdi Boltaev (Munchok village) and Abdunazar Poyonov (Khonkom village) - performers of epics and thermals, currently awarded the title of "Uzbekistan's people's bakhshi" (they demonstrate the art of bakhshi in foreign countries). Most of the examples of musical creations are related to folk rituals (customs, traditions, paintings) and are sung in unique tones. These rituals are still preserved in Boysun area. They are still important in the spiritual life of Boysun residents.

Folk performers of Boysun folk art, "Boysun" folklore folk ensemble and "Kuralay" children's folklore ensembles; folk crafts are preserved and promoted by craftsmen. Scientific expeditions (2002-2005) were organized in cooperation with UNESCO in order to protect, preserve and promote the Boysun cultural environment, especially to study the Boysun phenomenon. , musical arts, arts and crafts, folk games and gifting arts were paid attention to.

Two large monographs based on the materials of the expedition - "Boysun" (Atlas of artistic crafts and traditional music culture, 2006, in English and Russian), the collection "History and traditional culture of Boysun" (2005), collections of scientific conferences and festival album; "Boysun" multimedia and video film; A children's "Folklore Academy" was established under the "Boysun" folklore ensemble. The biggest achievement is the "Boysun Spring" open folklore festival and the holding of international scientific conferences within its framework (2002-2006). "Folk Art Center" was built in cooperation with UNESCO; the "Boysun Applied Art" museum and craftsman's workshop and traditional "master-apprentice" schools operate under him. In order to restore Boysun pottery, the workshop of potter Izzatulla Eshankulov was restored. Folk art fair, traditional and modern fashion exhibition, Uzbek National Academic Theater and drama theaters of Surkhondarya region presented folklore performances within the framework of the festival and approached the festival in a new way. It should be noted that this festival was held in 2002. However, by 2004, such an event of great practical importance had stopped.

On November 17, 2016, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, as part of his pre-election program, at a meeting with the voters of Surkhondarya region, suggested that the international folklore festival "Boysun Bahori" should be restored, which has gained a good tradition and international reputation. Due to this initiative of the President, in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated January 23, 2017 "On the program of additional measures for the socio-economic development of Surkhondarya region, further improvement of the living standards of the population" and the Statement dated April 27, 13 of 2017 - On May 14, the folk festival "Boysun Spring" will be held in Boysun district of Surkhondarya region. At the opening ceremony of the festival, it was noted that special attention is being paid to the further development of culture and art in our country, restoration of our national values, protection, preservation and wide promotion of our ancient heritage, in particular, the traditions of folk art. Such noble deeds are of particular

importance in the preservation of intangible cultural heritage masterpieces, such as folk art, folk oral creativity inherited from ancestors, in our lives. It serves to educate the young generation in the spirit of love for the Motherland, loyalty to the ideas of independence, and respect for national and universal values. More than 200 representatives of folk groups operating in our country took part in traditional costumes and ancient songs. In these programs, which include the brightest and most unique masterpieces of our intangible cultural heritage, the ancient aspirations of our people, such as loyalty, loyalty and bravery are expressed.

About 50 unique monuments were identified by historians, archaeologists, philologists, ethnographers, scientists and artisans during the events dedicated to the study of the history and culture of our nation and the preservation of its rich heritage. The purpose of the festival is to widely promote the interrelationship, unity and magnificence of our ancient folklore art and the history of our cultural monuments of the past, that they are the essence of our great spirituality.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Vazirlar Mahkamasining “2010-2020 yillarda nomoddiy madaniy meros ob’ektlarini muhofaza qilish, asrash, targ’ib qilish va ulardan foydalanish Davlat dasturini tasdiqlash to’g’risida”gi 222-son qarori (2010 yil 7 oktyabr)
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Nomoddiy madaniy meros muhofazasiga oid normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash to’g’risida” 47-son qarori (2011 yil 23 fevral).
3. Nomoddiy madaniy merosni ta’lim tizimiga tatbiq etish. Respublika ilmiy seminari materiallari. –T.: “Navro‘z”, 2015 yil.
4. O‘zbekiston nomoddiy madaniy merosi ro‘yxati. – T.: “Kamin-Press”, “Adabiyot Uchqunlari” MChJ, 2016.
5. Kalkanatov, Asilbek. "PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE MANAGER IN THE CULTURAL FIELD." *JOURNAL OF ECONOMY, TOURISM AND SERVICE* 2.9 (2023): 19-23.
6. Kalkanatov, Asilbek. "THE IMPORTANCE OF MANAGING THE PARTICIPATION OF CULTURAL AND ART INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES." *Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Art* 2.9 (2023): 7-10.
7. Abatbaevna, Saparbaeva Gulshira, and Qolqanatov Asilbek Nazarbaevich. "History of the Development of Spiritual and Educational Processes in Karakalpakstan." (2023).
8. Юлдашева, Манзура, and Асылбек Колканатов. "ПУТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ МОЛОДЕЖИ В СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОЙ СРЕДЕ." *Journal of Culture and Art* 1.1 (2023): 16-20.
9. Zokirovich, Muminmirzo Kholmuminov, and Asilbek Kolkhanatov Nazarbaevich. "A LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF CLUB ESTABLISHMENTS AND CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN UZBEKISTAN." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.2 (2022): 37-44.
10. Юлдашева, Манзура, and Асылбек Колканатов. "OILAVIY DAM OLIISH MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA IJTIMOYIY VA MADANIY MARKETING." *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University* 3 (2022): 6-6.
11. Xolmo‘Minov, Mo‘Minmirzo, and Asilbek Qolqanatov. "MUFASSAL MUSHOHADALAR ME‘MORIDAN MUFASSAL MUSHOHADALAR MEROJI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 3.2 (2022): 568-580.

12. Yuldasheva, Manzura, and Asilbek Qolqanatov. "O 'ZBEKISTONDA MUZEY MENEJMENTI VA UNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH XUSUSIYATLARI." *Oriental Art and Culture* 3.1 (2022): 254-260.
13. Xolmo‘Minov, Mo‘Minmirzo, and Asilbek Qolqanatov. "O‘ZBEKISTONDA MADANIY-MA’RIFIY ISHLAR VA KUTUBXONALAR FAOLIYATI (XX ASR TAJRIBALARIDAN)." *Oriental Art and Culture* 3.1 (2022): 281-290.
14. Kholmuminov, Muminmirzo, and Asilbek Qolqanatov. "The Formation of the First Libraries in Uzbekistan and the Role of Increasing the Cultural and Educational Awareness of the Population." *International Journal on Integrated Education* 4.12 (2021): 146-151.
15. Kolkanatov, Asilbek. "IFTIKHORI TIMSOLI TUMOR BRANCH." *JOURNAL OF HEALTHCARE AND LIFE-SCIENCE RESEARCH* 2.11 (2023): 67-69.
16. Nazarbay o‘g‘li, Qolqanatov Asilbek. "OMMAVIY TOMOSHA MUASSASALARI FAOLIYATI TAHLILI." *Academic Integrity and Lifelong Learning (France)* 2 (2023): 15-21.
17. Kalkanatov, Asilbek, Shahabatdin Makhamatdinov, and Islam Urazbaev. "ACTIVITIES OF NEW KARAKALPAKSTAN CULTURAL CENTERS: REFORM AND ANALYSIS." *Art and Design: Social Science* 3.01 (2023): 1-4.
18. Xolmo‘Minov, Mo‘Minmirzo, and Asilbek Qolqanatov. "HIMMATNING QIYMATI ILM VA TAFAKKUR XAZINASI." *World of Philology* 2.1 (2023): 59-64.
19. QOLQANATOV, Asilbek. "'O 'ZBEKKONSERT'" DAVLAT MUASSASASI FAOLIYATI: TADQIQOT VA TAHLIL." *TA'LIM VA INNOVATION TADQIQOTLAR* 12 (2023): 8-14.
20. Nazarbai, Kolkanatov Asilbek. "NEW VOICE IN UZBEK DIRECTION." *Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Art* 2.12 (2023): 65-70.
21. Alfiya, Qolqanatova. "Milliy Musiqa San'ati Va Yoshlar Tarbiyasi." *Journal of Creativity in Art and Design* 1.2 (2023): 16-20.
22. Nazarbay o‘g‘li, Qolqanatov Asilbek. "OMMAVIY TOMOSHA MUASSASALARI FAOLIYATI TAHLILI." *Academic Integrity and Lifelong Learning (France)* 2 (2023): 15-23