

Uzbek Art and Culture is the Image of the State

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Annotation: In this article, the history of Uzbek art and its importance today, the role of art and culture, the art of gatekeeping and the shortcomings of this art are given.

Keywords: uzbek art, festival, music, dance, economy, musical instruments, expert, tamal art.

Owners of unique talents, skillful representatives of our art have been living in our country since time immemorial, and they have been preserving the rare traditions of Uzbek folk art from generation to generation. These traditions do not allow us to forget the history of our people, our wonderful culture and national values. History has shown that our people have been skillful and entrepreneurial in every field since ancient times. Along with this, the history of Uzbek art goes back to the distant past. In particular, various fields of art such as music, dance, singing, entertainment and prudence have been developed. In the early Middle Ages, Bukhara amateurs, Samarkand pipers, and Tashkent dancers became famous in the field of art. The famous "Coch dance" performed by Choch dancers, or the playful "Circle dance" in which the shoulders are thrown with a gesture to the circle click, charmed and amazed the Chinese people. It is also known from history that ten types of musical instruments were made by master craftsmen in the city of Bukhara alone.

In fact, the field that makes any country known and famous in the world is sports and art and culture. Uzbek sport has a sufficient position in the world arena. What is the role of Uzbek art and culture today? The people of many foreign countries know and are interested in our national fabrics and carving art. Today, as one of our national values, our masterpieces of art, which are passed down from generation to generation as a master-disciple tradition, are known and famous all over the world. This can be clearly seen from the number of tourists participating in international festivals held in our country.

It is clear from this that when the name of Uzbek is heard, our national costumes and works of art are embodied in the eyes of foreign peoples. In addition, Uzbek music has a special position. It is said that in order to understand this or that culture, to feel the life and lifestyle of the people, it is necessary to listen to its national melodies. In our country, there are Ferghana-Tashkent, Bukhara-Samarkand, Surkhandarya-Kashkadarya and Khorezm local styles of folk music, each of which has its own place and role. Especially in Tashkent and Fergana regions, the genres of big song or patnis song (songs performed with a drum) are very popular. Since time immemorial, the people of the valley have been fond of art. We all know that most of the most famous singers, musicians and amateurs have grown up among the inhabitants of the valley. In particular, Lutfikhanim Sarimsokova, Tamarakhanim, Ma'murjon Uzokov, Tavakkal Kadirov, Halima Nasirova are among them.

So, our nation has always been interested in music and singing. The representatives of art were also truly talented. But if we compare it to today, what is the level of interest in such arts among our people? Unfortunately, we cannot say that it is satisfactory. It is true that our state allocates a lot of money for the sphere of art and culture.

However, there are some unfortunate situations in some processes. We can see that our modern cultural centers have risen in the district and city centers. However, it is a pity that their work is not being carried out properly in relation to the building. Undoubtedly, we cannot say that there are no cultural centers that can fully meet these requirements. Just as two sides of a coin are not the same, there are very few cultural centers that work very well. Most of the cultural centers have a name for the activities of the clubs. People prefer to send their children to music schools than to cultural centers. What is the reason for this? Perhaps cultural centers are not able to interest the population in order to attract them, or they lack qualified personnel. In fact, both opinions are correct. But the main problem is related to qualified personnel. If an experienced specialist of his work works, he will also manage to interest the center's circles. It takes a lot of responsibility, a little determination and a little passion. As we mentioned above, art and culture are the unique image of the country that is presented to the world. Because of this, our country spends a lot of money in this field. After such a high level of attention, it would certainly be appropriate if the industry developed accordingly. In many developed countries, the field of art and culture is highly developed and even closely related to education. In particular, in the well-known country of Finland, Finnish art education is available, and this art education is unique in international dimensions. Educational institutions in which Tamal art education is organized form a network covering the whole world.

Tamal art implies a step-by-step transition, primarily aimed at children and young people, and is anThis hourly education allows children to express themselves in fields ranging from music to circus arts, while helping to promote well-being among children and young people. In Finland, basic arts education includes arts such as music, dance, literature, performing arts offered by circus and theater schools, as well as architecture, audiovisual arts, visual arts, applied can be obtained in expressive arts such as decorative arts. Education can be standard and advanced. The purpose of basic art education is to promote creative thinking and creative activity, to provide additional knowledge and skills in learning and social relations, to develop the ability to understand other cultures and forms of perception, is to help students develop their abilities to work on themselves and participate in the surrounding reality. organized and goal-oriented education in various fields of artistic arts. Funding of basic art education is carried out from the state and municipal budgets, funds paid by students, as well as extra-budgetary funding sources. In the following years, thanks to the foundational art education institutions, the art life in Finland rose to a new level, allowing it to receive high marks on an international scale. It is impossible not to take into account the role of art schools in the formation of well-being and health.

However, it should be recognized that we are still at an early stage of Finnish development, and that the final points in the process of forming a common cultural society are several decades away. The development of human capital requires continuous incentives from the sphere of culture and art. But in order for our innovations to live and develop in the future, new and new incentives are needed [1:147]. One of our arts that has been inherited from time immemorial and continues to develop today as a master-disciple tradition is our national art of gatekeeping. Until today, attention to this national art form was much less than other art forms. There are even certain areas for setting up gallows for the gatekeepers, and this example of our national art faced many difficulties in organizing mobile gallows. At this point, the question arises, "what factors caused them to perform their performances with such difficulties?" It is certainly appropriate to discuss such issues. In the 2021 issue 104 of Amirkhan Umarov's show "Ochiqchasiga gaplashamiz" on the topic "Life on the gallows", the training of our gatekeepers, problems and shortcomings were discussed. According to our gatekeepers, the art of gatekeeping is mainly passed down from generation to generation, that is, the tradition of master-apprentice continues only from family members. When asked by experts whether they would like to open a gatekeeping school and teach their professions to other interested people, our gatekeepers answered: "We certainly want to, but we don't have enough conditions for this. There is an opportunity in our house for a 12-meter-high, 60-meter-long, 20-meter-wide gallows.

Even if we have a wedding in our house, we can't be a gatekeeper without making a gallows for the people. Just as there should be a butcher at a butcher's wedding, so there should be a porter at a porter's wedding. But we blocked the asphalt. After the wedding, it is necessary to clean up again to open the way, that is, there are conditions for teaching in this house. Every time we go on tour, we teach our children one exercise during the trip, we have no other choice. My school likes this art, my university likes it. This is how we learn and teach," said one of the gatekeepers. Kashkadarya porter Sadulla Mamadaliyev wanted to establish a zoo and circus for residents of Kashkadarya. Tell us that when our father visited Ethiopia in 1984, he was surprised to see how much they value themselves, and that he wanted to open a zoo and a circus when he returned home. they did. "I struggled to open a zoo until independence. After gaining independence, I bought 2 hectares of land and opened a zoo. 25 years of family investment.

Thanks to independence, we achieved this. But for a circus, a zoo, buildings, an amphitheater like Shahrisabz, 2 hectares is too small for a big historical city full of tourists. On May 26, 2020, the Decree of the Honorable President No. PF-6000 "On measures to increase the role and influence of the sphere of culture and art in the life of society" was adopted. According to him, the construction of zoos and circuses in all regions was emphasized. However, I have not yet witnessed that this has been done in practice in any region. Officials are indifferent. The mayor of the city agrees to allocate a place in front of the zoo, but the governor of the region does not give his hand. Although the head of our state has issued a decree to create conditions, I do not know what is preventing the authorities from ensuring its implementation. There is also a "Museum of History" in the zoo, I have been collecting museum items for 40 years. There is a shortage of space in the museum," they said, telling their inner experiences through the lens of the world. An employee of the Ministry of Culture (today it is called the Ministry of Culture and Tourism) Mominmirzo Kholmominov (at the same time a senior teacher of UzDSMI) presented the speech of our Honorable President "The role and influence of the sphere of culture and art in the life of society" He noted that according to the Decree No. PF-6000 "on improvement measures" many opportunities have been created for our bottlenecks, several permits and exemptions from fees. The Ministry of Culture (Ministry of Culture and Tourism) issued a number of letters to local governments on the issue of creating conditions for gatekeepers. However, regional governors and officials are very irresponsible, - Mominmirza Kholmominov said.

Indeed, in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to increase the role and influence of the sphere of culture and art in the life of society" it is permissible to create certain conditions for the art of poverty passed. In particular, in the Decree:

Spectator events held by mobile circuses (shapito, gatekeeper groups) do not require obtaining a permit and documents of the nature of a public event, provided that the organizers of the event agree on the right place and time. notifies the internal affairs authorities in writing at least 10 days in advance; The internal affairs bodies, the National Guard and the Ministry of Emergencies ensure public order and fire safety at the Spectacular events held by mobile circuses (shapito, gatekeepers groups) free of charge;

Rent and other types of fees are not charged for performing entertainment events by mobile circuses (groups of showmen and porters) in cultural and recreation parks, sports facilities, parks and other open areas of the system of state bodies and organizations; The preservation and use of intangible cultural heritage objects (doormen, askiya and lapar) is included in the list of activities for which temporary work permits are issued to self-employed citizens (except for persons working in cultural centers) and the income received from these activities Income tax from individuals is not applied to their income.[2:248] Of course, the conditions mentioned in the above decree cannot help but make people happy. The reason is that, as we mentioned above, the representatives of this field faced a number of problems and shortcomings in presenting their art to the public. We think that up to today, the implementation of this decree is sufficiently implemented, and the representatives of the art of gatekeeping, which is one of the immortal masterpieces of our people, are in constant service in the happy days of our people. Not a

single day of our people goes by without weddings and shows. Art-loving hearts always live with our immortal national value, our art. Love for art is embodied in the blood of us Uzbek people. What is required of us is to preserve, develop and spread this high art of ours to the world.

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