



### III RENAISSANCE OF UZBEK ART AND CULTURE AND ITS GLORIOUS PATH

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#### **Annotation**

The article examines the significant path of Uzbek art and culture before the III Renaissance and its current state, and provides information about it. The first use of the term "culture" describes the period in which it went, when culture passed its heyday.

**Keywords:** Uzbek, culture, art, ancient, renaissance, society, music, President, dance.

#### **Introduction**

"We are not a nation that appeared on the world stage yesterday. Our nation, our people have been living in the land of ancient Khorezm with their life, their culture, their history since the time when the Avesto appeared. "

Sh.M.Mirziyoyev

First of all, let's talk about the term "culture". Culture is a certain level of historical development of society, human creative power and abilities. It is expressed in various aspects of people's lives and activities, as well as in the material and spiritual wealth they create. The concept of culture is used to describe a specific historical period (ancient culture), a specific society, nation and people (Uzbek culture), as well as specific areas of human activity or life (for example, labor culture, art culture, culture of life) is used. In the narrow sense, the term "culture" is used only to refer to the sphere of people's spiritual life.

"Culture" is derived from the Arabic word medina (city). Arabs divide people's lives into two types: one is Bedouin or desert life; the latter being called cultural life. In Europe, culture was originally understood as the purposeful influence of man on nature, as well as the education of man (Latin cultura - cultivation, care; the Russian word "kultura" is derived from it).

Middle Paleolithic - 100-40 thousand years BC. In archeology, this period is also called the Muste culture (the name of the culture found by G. Morilte in the cave of Le





Muste in southwestern France (Dordogne department), and we can see this as an example of early culture.

In Central Asia, by the Bronze Age, people were discovering pottery wheels. Thus, great changes have taken place in the historical and cultural development of human society.

After gaining national independence, the ethnology of the Uzbek people, the study of ethnic history, the history of true coverage has become one of the most important and topical issues of science. Because, thanks to independence, the interest of our people to know the history of the values of their country, language and culture have grown.

Numerous reliable historical data confirm that the ethnic formation of all peoples took place over a long period of time, under the influence of complex historical conditions and factors. The formation of the Uzbek people is also the product of a long historical process. It is descended from ancient tribes and clans.

Uzbek is a separate ethnic group (ethnic group) formed in the central regions of Central Asia - Movarounnahr, Yettisuv, and partly in the western regions of East Turkestan. The basis of the Uzbek people are the local Sogdians, Bactrians, Khorezmians, Fergana people, semi-nomadic Kangs, nomads who lived in the territory of modern Uzbekistan and were engaged in irrigated agriculture and handicrafts. formed ethnic groups such as the Massagets.

During the Karakhanids, the X-XI centuries were the final stage in the formation of the Uzbek people in connection with the transfer of political power in Movarounnahr and Khorezm to the Turkic dynasties. Most importantly, in the same centuries, the Uzbek literary language was formed. The Qarluq-Chigil dialect played an important role in the formation of the Uzbek language. As a result of long-term ethnic processes in our country, the Uzbeks were formed in the IX-XI centuries as an ethnic unit - the people.

Formed as a nation, the Uzbeks slowly began their art and culture on the path of renaissance. It should be noted that when we say Uzbek art, of course, everyone thinks of our national status and examples of baxshi. Therefore, the path of development of Uzbek art depends on the development of the Fergana-Tashkent highway, "Shashmaqom", Khorezm maqoms and many of our national performing routes . possible.

Uzbek State Drama Theater (October 28, 1968), Uzbek State Planetary Concert Ethnographic Troupe (1926), Uzbek State Musical Theater, which made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek art and culture. Theater (1929), Uzbek State Academic Theater (1913), Uzbek Song and Dance Ensemble (1936), Union of Composers of Uzbekistan (1938), Youth Theater of Uzbekistan (1928) .y), the State





Conservatory of Uzbekistan (1936) and the National Symphony Orchestra of Uzbekistan (1938). After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has undergone radical changes in the field of culture, as well as in all spheres of social life. Respect for the spiritual values of our people, their preservation and development, the desire for our sacred religion, traditions, historical, scientific and cultural heritage have risen to the level of state policy. The State Conservatory of Uzbekistan (2002), the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater (2002) adopted a number of resolutions and decrees on the development of pop music, and the sacred names of many thinkers and scholars were restored. The fact that the anniversaries are widely celebrated at the international level is a practical manifestation of the state's care for the development of culture.

During the years of independence, in the process of spiritual and enlightenment reforms, theatrical art has also developed. In 1991-1994, new theaters were opened in a number of regional centers.

In accordance with the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov dated October 20, 1995 "On measures to support and encourage the further development of theater and music in Uzbekistan" In order to develop the art of dance, the Uzbeknavo Tour Concert Association (renamed the Uzbeknavo Variety Association in 2001) was established in 1996. Training of qualified specialists for all spheres of art, cultural and educational institutions has always been in the focus of the first President of the Republic.

During the years of independence, the art of national singing has also developed. In order to develop the art of music and singing, the activities of amateur and folklore groups, to restore the forgotten folk melodies, various contests and festivals were organized. In 1992 in Tashkent were held competitions of "Melodies equal to centuries" and "Eternal voices", in Kokand - the performances of great ashulla, lapar and yalla . In May 1994, Munojot Yulchiyeva and Shavkat Mirzayev took part in the Oriental Music Festival in Paris, showcasing the Uzbek national art of singing to the world. In addition, the Ministry of Culture and Sports will widely promote the best examples of national music, preserve and develop national musical traditions, instill in the younger generation a sense of love for art and expand international creative ties, In order to further deepen peace, friendship, mutual understanding, cultural and spiritual cooperation, he organized the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival, which was held for the first time in Samarkand from August 25 to September 2, 1997. It is held every two years in the old Registan Square in Samarkand at the end of the second half of August. The first Sharq Taronalari International Festival was attended by performers, art critics and statesmen from more than 40 countries. Uzbek melodies and songs spread all over the world.







An example of this is the personal participation of President Sh. Mirziyoyev in the International Festival "Maqom", which was held on September 6-10, 2018 in Sharisabz. The festival was attended by more than 300 artists from 75 countries. In addition, it was established in 2019 in Bozator district of Karakalpakstan. From 2021, at the initiative of the President, it has become a tradition to hold the Youth Voice contest "Bozator FEST" to promote the district to the whole of Uzbekistan. In 2021, this competition, which has discovered bright talented young people, is held in the areas of baxshi, traditional performance, opera and variety.

Video conference on the development of school education on January 28, 2021, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that a school graduate should know how to play at least one profession and one national instrument. Then he signed a resolution "On additional measures for further development of culture and arts." According to the decision, starting from the 2022/2023 academic year, students in general secondary education will be taught to play at least one of the national musical instruments, and this will be noted in their certificates. 10130 schools, 323 children's music schools, 826 cultural centers will be provided with 3 sets of 7 types of national instruments. 205 billion soums will be allocated for this purpose.

## Conclusion

It should be noted that the formation of Uzbek art and culture coincided with the formation of the Uzbek word and has been developing ever since. Nowadays, Uzbek art is recognized all over the world. The whole world knows about our national status, national dances and national feelings. Nowadays, the President pays special attention to music and singing. We can easily recognize this period as the III renaissance of art.

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