



## **THE CULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN IS IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD.**

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<b>Received:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> March 2023 <b>Published:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> May 2023	In the years of Independence, the past-rich cities of Uzbekistan such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Termez, Khiva, Tashkent, Kokand, Shahrisabz and the historical monuments built in them by the high intelligence, taste and talent of our ancestors, but which came to the brink of destruction during the Soviet Union, will find their value, from independence to the present, their repair and restoration of their original appearance has been one of the priorities of the policy of our state. This article will focus on the views and reflections on the world view of the culture of Uzbekistan.
<b>Keywords:</b> Uzbekistan, world view, independence, Culture, Art, state, ancestors, ancient cities, historical monuments, priority policy.	

**INTRODUCTION.** The exhibit "Archaeological Treasures of Uzbekistan: from Alexander the Macedonian to the Kushan dynasty" will debut on May 4 on the grounds of Museum Island in Berlin. The James Simon Gallery and the Noyes Museum (New Museum) are hosting the exhibition concurrently. The exhibition, which will feature 285 pieces from 9 Uzbek museums, will run until January 14, 2024. Berlin will host the opening of the exhibit "Archaeological Treasures of Uzbekistan: from Alexander the Macedonian to the Kushan dynasty" in May. 285 items from 9 Uzbek museums will be on display.

As part of the preparation for the exhibition, the museum exhibits of Uzbekistan were restored by more than 10 restorers of the Louvre Museum and the Museum of prehistory and early history (Berlin state museums). From January 8 to February 5, 43 museum items were restored. Among them are a clay statue of a horseman on a horse taken from the ancient village of Holchayan, a statue of a nobleman in the town of Dalvarzintepa, a sculptural composition of the goddess Mitra in a cart, etc.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the attention to the innumerable riches-historical monuments passed down from ancestors to generations-increased, so that they were brought under the control of the state and periodically underwent permanent reconstruction, in addition, separate funds were created for those responsible for continuous activities there. Today, more than seven thousand monuments, including 2,500 monuments, more than 2,700 monumental works of art, are under state protection in our country, 200 of these monuments are included in the Unesco list of "universal cultural heritage".

Therefore, today special attention is paid to tourism issues, tourism not only makes Uzbekistan known to the world, but also a huge benefit by providing sustainable development to its economy, creating new jobs and facilitating the possibility of developing industries that are related to it, therefore, the issue of developing tourism activities, making it prosperous in 2022-2026 in the network of economic development and liberalization, one of At the same time, one of the opinions of the prizident of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev is much more valuable tourism is one of the most important sectors of the economy.

**METHODS.** Further improvement of this network is necessary, effectively taking advantage of the available capabilities. This is dictated by the era itself. Indeed, the fact that Uzbekistan is located in the middle of the rock of the Great Silk Road, has favorable natural-climatic conditions, rich history, cultural heritage and potential personnel is a sign that we have sufficient conditions for the development of this sphere, and what is required of young people is that they should read, seek and act in a worthy way to develop tourism.

At the stage of the development of human development, the field of spirituality has long been given special attention as an urgent issue. At this point, ma'naviyat has an inimitable miraculous power that signifies a person's identity. Spirituality is such a powerful force that it challenges any people and nation to unite towards great and glorious goals. The threatening processes that are taking place today on a global scale are seriously affecting all aspects of social life, including the spiritual and educational spheres. In such a complex setting, Peace, Preservation of stability, strengthening independence remain one of the priorities facing each state.

The Uzbek people have a rich and colorful culture of. This is the fruit of the domesticity of the culture of many ancient peoples. Traditions differ in the area of Uzbekistan. Only a few of a particular region or city have their own

costumes, art schools, music, and even based on the dialect of the interlocutor, it is possible to find out where his homeland is without errors. The culture of the peoples of Central Asia was formed over millennia and regulated every aspect of life, discredited before the people if someone did not obey the rules of good behavior.

**RESULT.** Self-awareness and self-respect in the countries of East and Central Asia is based on Islam. Therefore, regardless of the origin and social status of people, it is their duty to observe these customs and traditions. As time passed, Oz culture and traditions were fully formed in Central Asia and Uzbekistan, preserving the previous ones. Who knows, maybe the oriental hospitality, which is known to everyone today, reflects the traditions of ancient peoples that have reached us. In ancient times, for the Uzbek people, hospitality was not only a law of life, but also one of the rules of moral culture.

A long lone traveler could find himself in a strange city, even in the territory of his enemies. But he was encouraged by hope: in the near winter, even in a lonely tent, they would give him shelter and a warm welcome. Not welcoming a guest, or not welcoming him well, is considered a violation of tradition, and such a situation is considered a disgrace to one's family, village, and lineage. Traditions called to meet even the enemy with hospitality.



The exhibition explores the ancient and vibrant culture of Uzbekistan as well as the early States that occupied the present-day nation of Uzbekistan and other parts of Central Asia from the sixth century BC to the fourth century AD. The relics include statues of the originals, soldiers, and affluent women discovered in the Kushan dynasty's Dalvarzintepa and Holchayan mounds. Following the exhibition's opening, a reception was also hosted here to celebrate the arrival of the president of Uzbekistan, and State and public officials from both nations were present.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, during his visit to Paris in November 2022, together with French President Emmanuel Macron, wrote "treasures of the oases of Uzbekistan. At the crossroads of caravan routes" exhibition. It was also prepared for several years and included objects from museums in Uzbekistan and other countries.

**DISCUSSION.** The customs and traditions of the Uzbek people have been formed for many years on the basis of the spiritual heritage of the Zoroastrians, Bactrians and Sogdians, on the one hand, the nomadic tribes, and later on the Islamic traditions provided for in the Holy Qur'an. The music of Uzbekistan is close to the musical art of the Middle East, and the harmony of melodic sounds creates a beautiful piece of music. Uzbek folk music is distinguished by its variety of themes and genres. Melodies played with the help of spoons and musical instruments are divided into two groups based on their purpose and use in life: spoons and melodies that are sung or played at certain times and conditions, and spoons and melodies that can be played at all times. The first group includes examples of music typical of ceremonies, labor process, stage works and exhibition performances and folk festivals.

The Uzbek people are also famous for their small spoons. A spoon is a piece of music in a small circle with a poetic text containing one or two verses. Lapan and yalla is a type of music that has something in common with spoon and is

sung with lyrical verses. These genres are also distinguished by the presence of humorous music, lyrics and dances. Lapar is communication through a spoon, and in Khorazm the spoon performed by a solo singer is called this. The Yalla genre incorporates two types of spoons: singing in a small range and solo - singing at the same time as dancing. For this type of spoons, folk songs and works of Eastern poets are used.

**CONCLUSION.** It took several years for the presidents of Germany and Uzbekistan to plan for the James Simon Gallery exhibit, "Archaeological Treasures of Uzbekistan." "Exhibition: From Alexander of Macedon to the Kushan Dynasty." There are 285 exhibits from museums in Uzbekistan and 65 from museums in Berlin. Modern Uzbekistan is considered the holy ground, which has immeasurably contributed to the civilization of mankind, has matured great alms, thinker poets, taught them science and presented them to the development of World begin. Therefore, it is a saying that the history of education, especially higher education, dates back several hundred years, when we raised scientists who became the father of Medicine in the East and West, founded the science of Hadith's, developed Arabic grammar, created a terrestrial mockup, became the father of mathematics, astronomy (this list can be continued for a long time).

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