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## CULTURE AND ART: SOCIAL PHENOMENA OF INTEGRATING UZBEK STUDENTS WITH SCIENCE, BUSINESS AND GLOBAL COMMUNITY FROM THE SCHOOL AGES CASE OF GIJDUVAN SECONDARY SCHOOL

**Abstract:** In modern social development of the integrated chain relations in the hot points of world Uzbekistan plays predominant role in world civilization. It is clear that not only religious point of view but also socio-cultural and art style phenomena in the past history. Revitalization of secondary education at schools pushes forward ancient ancestors of Uzbek style classic etalon of world heritages upcoming in innovative way. Physical and spiritual wellbeing of the younger generation, the intellectual potential of our nation is growing for a new perspective development of the country. In this paper work it has been studied historical issues of Uzbek art and culture with modern relationship of the innovative school teaching methods. Five priority of the President of Uzbekistan combined and compared with both classical era and new development school transformation phase.

**Key words:** Central Asia, Uzbek, culture and art, secondary school, five key initiatives, new approaches.

**Language:** English

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**Classifiers:** Pedagogy. Psychology. Innovations in the field of education.

### 1. METHODS AND MATERIALS

It has been used qualitative methods with ethnography, phenomenology, some case studies and secondary source data for comparing core of the

research topic. As a materials Encyclopedia Britannica, National Encyclopedia and official internet sources.

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## 2. INTRODUCTION

Recent changes in total economy of the Uzbekistan involved even secondary education system development from the early beginning. A number of important documents have been adopted in the five priority areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve the youth policy defined in the Action Strategy, to protect the rights and interests of young people, and to create the necessary conditions for their harmonious development, practical work has been accomplished, and certain results have been achieved. However, new reforms to be done on this issue is always extensive and keeps its relevance.

From this point of view, on March 19, 2019, under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the implementation of five important initiatives to increase interest in culture, arts, sports, information technology, "At the videoconference that was held, issues of youth development were discussed and five key initiatives were proposed. As President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "Today spirituality and enlightenment, moral value, education of young generation, emerging new achievements and approaches that change the world rapidly is more important than ever before to focus on achieving perfection". On this issue we would like to study the first initiative which is to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater, and other types of art.

These initiatives involve the comprehensive upbringing of the young generation, the meaningful and productive work of their leisure activities and the involvement of relevant sectors. At the meeting, the objectives of each initiative were clearly defined and the executive branch was entrusted with the tasks. In particular, the Republican Fund for Spirituality and Enlightenment has become an active participant of the fourth initiative - as a responsible organization for raising the spirituality of the population, especially among young people, as well as promoting readership. [1]

Particularly, the draft program of the first initiative on the involvement of young people in the culture and arts was prepared. According to him, in 2019-2020 it is planned to approve the regional "road maps" for the culture and arts of 2 million young people between the ages of 14 and 30. There are also additional classes in children's music and arts schools, as well as musical instruments, singing art circles, amateur theater groups and children's ensembles at the Cultural Center. The address list of cultural centers, which is being reconstructed and repaired and equipped, is also formed.

The head of state noted that the lack of mechanisms for implementation of the draft program and the practical tasks of the well-known figures assigned to each city and district as creative consultants were not clearly defined. He stressed the

need for systematic organizing the implementation of regional road maps, encouraging children and adolescents to attend clubs and classes, including various contests.

It was instructed to allocate appropriate funds for the construction, reconstruction and capital repairs, as well as providing cultural centers, music and arts schools with musical instruments. [2]

The program of measures to raise the level of youth spirituality, including the promotion of readership, is aimed at implementing the fourth initiative goals. According to him, one million copies of books, artistic, historical, scientific and popular subjects are planned for each region. It is also planned to reconstruct and repair information and library centers, and open public libraries by entrepreneurs. [3]

## 3. DISCUSSION

### Ancient Heritage Uzbekistan Culture: Recognition by West

Situated at the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan is a land of ancient and rich artistic culture. Its original folk decorative and applied arts are closely connected with the Uzbek people's traditional way of life and customs. At the same time reflecting its artistic taste and aesthetic world perception formed over centuries, they are an integral part of its cultural identity and a special source of pride. [4]

Uzbekistan was the site of one of the world's oldest civilized regions. The ancient Persian province of Sogdiana, it was conquered in the 4th cent. BC by Alexander the Great. Turkic nomads entered the area in the 6th cent. AD It passed in the 8th cent. to the Arabs, who introduced Islam, and in the 12th cent. to the Seljuk Turks of Khwarazm. Genghis Khan captured the region in the 13th cent., and in the 14th cent. Timur made his native Samarkand the center of his huge empire. The realm was much reduced under his successors, the Timurids, and began to disintegrate by the end of the 15th cent. [5]

The culture of Uzbekistan is bright and unique - it has been formed over thousands of years, including the modernization of the traditions and customs of the people. The ancient Persians, Greeks, Arabs, Chinese, Russian and nomadic Turkic tribes contributed to the Turkish culture, which is considered the embodiment of Central Asian cultures, a crossroads. Traditions that reflect the multinational nature of Uzbekistan are omnipresent in its music, dance, painting, arts and crafts, language, cuisine and clothing. Each region of Uzbekistan has its own unique shades, which are most clearly manifested in national attire and local dialects.

### Art

Art in Uzbekistan reflects the peculiar history of this country on the canvases of its masters. For example, the wall painting in Afrosiab is one of the best examples of pre-Mongolian art in the region. However, with the advent of Islam, the image of a

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person was prohibited, and the use of abstract painting increased. The art of miniatures appeared later and eventually reached perfection, becoming today one of the most recognizable trends in the visual arts of Uzbekistan. Kamoliddin Behzod (16th century), Ahmad Donish (19th century) and Abdulkhalik-Mahmum (20th century) - masters of miniatures of Uzbekistan. In the 20th century, there was a sharp shift in Russian asceticism, among which Igor Savitsky was especially known for creating a unique museum of painting in Nukus. In the 21st century, the painting of Uzbekistan united world tendencies, while retaining its unique features. [6]

### Literature

The history of literature in Uzbekistan comes from oral traditions and folklore legends, epics and fairy tales. Legend of Bogaturgiya (hunter knights) Alpamish and inventor Nasriddin Afandi are an integral part of Uzbek culture. In the Middle Ages, poets and writers appeared in Uzbekistan. Their names are known to every citizen of the country: Ahmad Yunaki, Alisher Navoi, Bobur, Jomi and others. The literary heritage of Uzbekistan at that time is full of poetry and numerous works of love, happiness and wisdom. In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries satirical and dramatic drama in Uzbekistan became popular. The most famous Uzbek writers of the 20th century - Furkat, Gafur Gulam, Muqimiy, Hamid Alimjan, Zulfiya, Abdullah Qahhor and dozens more people. Modern literature in Uzbekistan is very diverse, but unfortunately it is not as popular as the classic canoe. Read more ...

### Music

Uzbekistan's folklore and Uzbek poetry are a distinctive feature of the ancient culture of the Uzbek people. The special musical genre "Shashmak" in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan is included in the UNESCO list of works of the oral and intangible cultural heritage of mankind. Classic and contemporary folk music have similarities with universally recognized music, but with a special voice of Uzbek musical instruments keeps their original taste. The most popular musical instruments of Uzbekistan - karnay, surnay, dutar and circle. Today, Uzbek folk music can be heard at weddings, gala concerts, concerts and twice in the famous Sharq Taronalari Festival, held every two years in Samarkand.

Musical tradition throughout southern Central Asia provides a distinctive classical form of composition in the great cycles of maqoms handed down from master performers to apprentices. Television and radio as well as concert halls offer maqom cycles in live performances. [7]

### Dance

Uzbek dances are distinguished by the beauty and culture of the Uzbek people. Uzbek folk dances

are different from other regional dances as they pay attention to their hand movements and facial expressions. Each part of Uzbekistan has its own dance schools, some of which are sharp and in others smooth and smart. Likewise, others prefer to use a shorter step, while others try to get on the run. Today there are three Uzbek dance schools: Khorezm, Bukhara and Fergana. It's easy to watch Uzbek dances - you can not celebrate without them, all of us like to dance! The folklore performances at the Nadir Divan-Begin madrassah in Bukhara everyday can be appreciated by the taste of Uzbek dance.

### Folk masters

Art and craftsmanship are one of the most popular parts of Uzbek culture, offering different options for selecting souvenirs for tourists. Uzbek artisans will pass from hand to hand the secrets of craftsmanship and their works are of high quality and magnificent. Jewellery, ceramics, sewing, stoning and others are recognized all over the world because of their silk, clay, wood and metal works, smooth lines, geometrically perfect patterns and shapes. The most famous masters of Uzbekistan - ceramists of Gijduvan and Rishton, Bukhara and Chust sweaters, Margilan and Samarkand wine lovers. Craftsmen often hold workshops of their master's workshops and show their collections of works that you can learn from the best works of your ancestors.

Uzbek Culture is one of the brightest and original cultures of the East. It is famous with its incomparable national music, dances and painting, art and literature, unique national kitchen and clothes. [8]

Uzbekistan culture is very colorful and distinctive. It has been formed over millenniums and has taken in traditional and customs of various nations settled on the territory of today Uzbekistan. The main contribution to the development was made by ancient Iranians, nomad Turkic tribes, Arabs, Chinese, Russians. Traditions of multinational Uzbekistan reflected in the music, dances, fine art, applied arts, language, cuisine and clothing. Population of the republic, especially rural population revere traditions deeply rooted in the history of the country. The Great Silk Road played a great role in the development of Uzbekistan culture. Being the trade route, it ran from China to two destinations: first one was to Ferghana Valley and Kazakh steppes and second route led to Bactria, and then to Parthia, India and Middle East up to Mediterranean Sea. [9]

Uzbekistan is the geographic and population center of Central Asia. The culture of Uzbekistan has a wide mix of ethnic groups and cultures, with the Uzbeks being the majority group. The country has a diverse economy and a relatively young population. Ethnic groups: Uzbek 83.8%, Tajik 4.8%, Kazakh 2.5%, Russian 2.3%, Karakalpak 2.2%, Tatar 1.5%, other 4.4%. Muslim 88% (mostly Sunni), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%. [10]

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### Humanities

During the Soviet period, the government gave extensive support to the arts, building cultural centers in every city and paying the salaries of professional artists. With independence, state funding has shrunk, though it still makes up the bulk of arts funding. Many dance, theater, and music groups continue to rely on the state, which gives emphasis to large productions and extravaganzas, controls major venues, and often has an agenda for the artists to follow. Other artists have joined private companies who perform for audiences of wealthy business-people and tourists. Some money comes in from corporate sponsorship or international charitable organizations—for example UNESCO and UNDP. [11]

### Literature

The territory of Uzbekistan has a long tradition of writers, though not all were Uzbek. The fifteenth-century poet Alisher Navoi, 1441–1501, is most revered; among his works is a treatise comparing the Persian and Turkish languages. Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, 973–1048, born in Karakalpakistan, wrote a massive study of India. Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna, 980–1037, wrote The Cannon of Medicine. Omar Khayyam, 1048–1131, came to Samarkand to pursue mathematics and astronomy. Babur, 1483–1530, born in the Ferghana Valley, was the first Moghul leader of India, and wrote a famous autobiography.

Until the twentieth century, Uzbek literary tradition was largely borne by bakshi, elder minstrels who recited myths and history through epic songs, and otin-oy, female singers who sang of birth, marriage and death. [12]

Uzbekistan: Land of a thousand shrines. Central Asia's most populous country boasts a wealth of well-preserved mosques and shrines in famous silk road cities like Samarkand and Bukhara. For millions of Uzbeks these are sacred places. But for the Uzbek government they also represent an opportunity to boost tourism. [13]

## 4. RESULTS

### Business and Uzbek Branding

#### Applied Arts

Handicraft developed in [Uzbekistan](#) from century to century, leaving unique products of the unknown foremen with rich arts, imaginations and perfection in Uzbek heritage. Due to the changes of social and economic conditions, handicraft gradually became the second after industrial productions on an extent of 20th century.

**Ceramic.** Pottery was one of the most developed manufactures of the Central Asia for several years. Spray and dry ceramics of the leading centers had local peculiarities that have been reflected in the original forms of final products. Number of local

pottery centers are preserved to present days, such as Rishton, Gijduvan, [Khiva](#), [Samarkand](#), Gurumsaray, Shakhrisabz, Urgut, Khorezm and [Tashkent](#).

**Engraving.** Modern foremen, who work with a brass and copper, manufacture high quality products of engraving. A subtlety and wealth of patterns are inherent in the ware by the [Bukhara](#) foremen. Alongside the use of traditional forms of products, now foremen search for new forms and styles in the field.

**Wood engraving.** Masters of wood engraving in Kokand National Heritage Center use oak and nut trees. Creating traditional products common in the East (caskets, bookshelves, and craved tables), they transfer rich traditions of geometrical ornaments.

**Gold embroidery.** Traditional center of this kind of crafts is in [Bukhara](#). Today embroidery art is popular among the younger generation, as well. The foremen produce goods in the best traditions of the [Bukhara](#) gold embroidery.

**Embroidery.** Traditional centers of manufacturing of suzana are: Nurata, [Bukhara](#), [Samarkand](#), Shakhrisabz, [Tashkent](#) and [Fergana](#). Many young artists have become interested in these kind of art. This is, not casual - as if creative energy in the people has woken up, by feeling an opportunity of practical realization and material effect, which in its turn led the flourishing of many kinds of traditional arts.

**Dolls.** Manufacturing of dolls is one of the particularly lost and revived arts. In recent history, theatrical presentations of dolls were the favorite entertainment of both villages and town drawlers. The doll master of [Bukhara](#) study a history of a [Bukhara](#) costume, use traditional technology of tailoring, embroidery, and the [Bukhara](#) karakul fur.

**Carpeting.** Now manufacturing of carpets in [Uzbekistan](#) develops in 3 directions: homemade, state and private companies. Carpet masters produce all kinds of carpets in these provinces. Old classical Uzbek and Turkmen carpets are used as main samples in carpet making. Main tasks of carpet-makers include the restoration of ancient drawings, creation of new good quality products, and above all, - restoration of technology of traditional dying of natural fabric. Long use of aniline dyes had its negative effect upon aesthetic qualities of the homemade carpets with further turning them to an ordinary household item.

**Silk weaving.** The revival of the silk weaving is related to the activity of "Yodgorlic" company in Margilan. Today production of national fabrics such as atlas, khon-atlas, shkhi-bekasam and bakhmal is

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restored. Ancient traditional patterns are revived, and at the same time, special attention is paid towards restoration of natural dyes.

**Silk carpets.** Production of silk carpets is revived in [Samarkand](#), where silk carpet factory has been established. The factory only uses local natural dyes, which give the final product a sense of originality. The carpets are woven a vertical and horizontal loom. Density ranges from 600-800 thousand knots to 1 million 200 thousand knots per square meter. The length of nap does not exceed 2 mm.

**Varnished painting.** In revival of the varnished painting, a tradition, which was completely lost, the technology of varnish and Oriental tradition of miniature painting is used. Through a varnish painting a verity of small and basic caskets are decorated. The painting is carried out using natural dyes with egg yolk base.

**Jewelry.** The art of jewelry making in [Uzbekistan](#) has its long traditions. From the century to century zargar masters have created unique jewelry items. In the second half of the 20th century jewelry became an industrial product, which resulted to some unification of jewelry items, a gradual simplification and distortion of traditional forms of ornaments, and the refusal of some kinds of technology. [14]

**Musical Instruments.** Overriding the street noise, the blaring inviting karnay sounds are being heard above the city. People are in a hurry having heard this invitation for celebrations: for wedding ceremony in mahalla, or may be for the opening of a new exhibition. Everybody knows that karnay is one of the most ancient Uzbek musical instruments, but just a few are aware that in the Middle Ages it was a military signal instrument. [15]

**Oral Traditions and Expressions.** Ever since their inception, men have been trying to co-exist and interact with one another, because mutual cooperation has saved them from various natural disasters and shown ways to overcome the difficulties of life. Folk heroes, such as Alpomish, Gorogli, Muqbil toshotar, Ozoda Chehra, became the heroes of folklore. Nowadays, Uzbeks are enjoying their favorite songs, fairy tales, askiyas, legends, riddles, myths and narratives and latifas, as well as genres of Uzbek folklore. These spiritual values created by our people are a part of the cultural heritage and values of the whole Uzbek people.

**Alla (Lullaby)** is a song that is sung to infant babies by their mothers while lulling them to sleep. Its lyrics are created taking into consideration the mother's mood and condition in an impromptu

manner. Mother enters into communication with her baby, who does not understand any word, with the means of words and music and tries to pacify the baby by expressing her dreams and expectations

**Yor-yor.** Yor-yor is one of the folk songs. It is mainly sung by women during wedding ceremonies while sending bride to the groom's house. The main four lines are sung solo by a woman and other women joined to its chorus.

**Bakhshichilik - Folk Narration.** Performer of the art of doston narration, bakhshi-poet — is an artist who sings and tells songs and doston by heart and delivers them to the next generations. Bakhshi should know the people's entity and culture, the history of the land he is living in and has to be master of the art of singing.

**Doston Performance.** The art of doston narration — is one of the bright examples of poetic folklore's epical traditions and intangible heritage. Initially the compositions were created in the form of songs, without any musical instruments, subsequently, the songs with the accompaniment of some musical instruments, such as drum, qo'biz (string instrument), etc, were created.

**Lapar.** One of the ancient genres of folk creation-lapar-has its own rich history. Lapar songs are sung by famous performers on holidays, peoples ceremonies, on wedding parties which are held at night in the bride's house, such as "Qiz Oqshomi" (Girl's night), "Qizlar bazmi" (Girls' party) and "Lapar kechasi" (Lapar night). Boys and girls said romantic ghazals (poems), confessed on love and gave presents to each other standing side by side.

**Mavrigi.** About ten men in the clothes peculiar to ancient Iranian (Zoroastrism to be more precise) times, sing national melodies sitting and playing drum. Behind the curtain a woman dancer comes with small steps in the harmony with the melody. By her movements she expresses romantic relationship between two lovers. Mainly, tambourine accompanies the songs, sung in authentic Farsi -Tajik.

**Dance of Bukhara-Larzon.** Dance of Bukhara-is one of the Uzbek national styles of dance. It got formed and evolved in the territory of the present Bukhara region. Its distinctive characteristics are courageous and intensive movements, bindings, half-bindings and richness in boughs and spinning's. Man dancers wore jackets that are sewed widely from adras; brocade or gold brocaded yaktak (light summer robe), and wrapped their heads with silk salla (long, white fabric worn by Muslim men) and wore heeled velvet boots to their feet. [16]

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For the execution of the first initiative Gijduvan Secondary School 23 actively held open seminar on April 23, 2019 regarding music, painting, literature,

theater, and other types of art. Following some fragments form the classroom activities:



Picture 1. Respect for the lesson



Picture 2. Arc Craft lesson in progress



Picture 3. Gijduvan zardozi style



Picture 4. Teacher explaining new topic



Picture 5. Some hints on zardozi



Picture 6. Culture and art come closer

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### Unity with Global Community

For further development of the first initiative **Study of the U.S. Institutes (SUSI) for Secondary School Educators**. The Study of the U.S. Institutes for Secondary Educators are intensive post-graduate level academic programs with integrated study tours whose purpose is to provide secondary educators (including teachers, administrators, teacher trainers, curriculum developers, textbook writers, ministry of education officials, and others) the opportunity to deepen their understanding of U.S. society, culture, values, and institutions. [17]

### British Museum helps return stolen artefact to Uzbekistan

The British Museum has helped to recover an important medieval Islamic artefact that surfaced in a London gallery after it was stolen from a monument in Uzbekistan. The enormous calligraphic glazed tile – half a metre in height – had disappeared in 2014. The decorative Islamic calligraphic tile – 52.5cm (20.7in) high and 30.5cm (12in) across – had been prized off the Chashma-i Ayub monument in Vobkent. Its inscription, within a foliated scroll design, reads: “In the year five and six hundred” – which corresponds to AD1208-09. Thieves left a gaping hole after they removed it from the magnificent entrance facade of a 12th-century monument, just over 12 miles (20km) from Bukhara, the UNESCO world heritage site on the ancient Silk Road route. The theft was not officially reported, but an Oxford scholar who had recently returned from the historic site spotted it in a catalogue published by the Simon Ray gallery. [18]

### Integration of higher education is impulse for secondary schools

Uzbekistan State Institute of Arts and Culture was one of the first universities of art established in Uzbekistan. It was open in 1945 in Tashkent as theatre and artistic art Institute a. n. Ostrovsky. The Institute's task was to prepare a professional theatre training for Central Asian Republics as Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan. The first reception took place at the Institute in June 1945. The Institute, that prepares the professional staff in the fields of cinema, television, theatre and design, has provided the entire Central Asian region with directors and actors. Today, more than 1600 students at both bachelor and master level are being educated at the Institute. The teaching staff consists of 225 employees. [19]

### Google Arts & Culture

The Fund for the Development of Culture and Art of Uzbekistan and Google Arts & Culture have signed an agreement on the placement of an online catalog of museum collections in Uzbekistan, the

Podrobno.uz reports. As a result, the digital collection and two online exhibitions have already been launched on the platform the other day. At the same time, the foundation became the first Google Arts & Culture platform partner from Uzbekistan. The presence of the museum collections of Uzbekistan on Google Arts & Culture will provide an opportunity to expand the boundaries of the diversity of cultures of the world online platform. Now users from anywhere in the world can access the presented exhibits.

Google Arts & Culture is an online collection of exhibits from 1200 museums, galleries and other organizations in 70 countries. Google Arts & Culture provides an opportunity to visit world exhibitions and study works of art in the smallest detail. Also here are the history and publications on world culture and art, photographs, videos and manuscripts, tours of cities and monuments of architecture, as well as the wonders of nature. At the next stage, Google Arts & Culture plans to develop 3D tours for the museums of Uzbekistan. [20]

## 5. OUTCOMES AND FINDINGS

As for the we are secondary school teachers tried studying art and culture of our great history. Globalization of the education we have been understanding cost and value of the such an important historical customs and crafts of our region. At classes we teach students with deep understanding concept of art and culture in both pre-Islamic and Islamic ages. At the age of science and technology we are using absolutely new methods and approaches to teach our young generation and analyzing how education really related with business and world community. First initiative out of five was relevance due to from the school ages students must except art and culture are idea without borders. It helps to cooperate, united and live in community such a small planet like Earth in peace and joy. Our research topic helps to everyone who likes his/her country, heritage, art and culture understanding prospective perspectives from the past to the future with great respect.

During this research following findings can be presented:

1. Concept of Art and culture are beyond the country;
2. First initiative directed to help relationship education with business;
3. Recognition by West our art and culture is not a new phenomenon;
4. Uzbekistan with its reach art and culture is considered one of the restricted hot points of the world;
5. Global community cooperation is upcoming in new phase;
6. Integration of higher education is impulse for secondary schools;

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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

7. Learning art and culture at schools motivate students to become skilled and talented as famous fathers were in past during school ages;

8. Distributing Uzbek Branding and Styling to school students.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, culture and art are one of the important lifestyles of humanity. Form the social prospective Uzbek students trying learning and

understand given subject broadly at schools. Seminars, workshops and master classes are only for the purpose of imaginative thinking, practical experiments some art craft lessons and musical instruments professionalism or engraving, etc. If students understand historical customs and culture, they will evaluate any nations value and dignity for further economic development in the global community from the school ages.

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