

## INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN UZBEKISTAN AS AN EXAMPLE OF ANCIENT FABRICS

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**Annotation:** This article is devoted to work in the field of protection of objects of cultural heritage. Until US, it can be seen that samples of art inherited from our ancestors, peoples who have lived and created on the territory of our country since ancient times, showed their rich pictorial expression in fabrics.

**Key words:** Objects of cultural heritage. Culture, Arts, fabrics, crafts

Each nation takes a worthy place in the world community by setting great and promising goals and having the potential to realize them. It is no exaggeration to say that today Uzbekistan is at such a responsible crossroads in its history. In our country, many measures are being taken to strengthen the material and technical base of culture and art institutions, to support representatives of the industry. Amendments were made to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 269-II on the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects, adopted on August 30, 2001, in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 228 of October 9, 2009 confirmed.

It is noted that, in order to effectively organize the accounting and protection of cultural heritage objects, cultural heritage objects are divided into the following categories: historical, scientific, architectural, archaeological, artistic and memorial valuable, included in the list of UNESCO's World Cultural and Natural Heritage objects of cultural heritage of international importance; objects of cultural heritage of republican importance, which have historical, scientific, architectural, artistic, archeological and memorial value of special importance for the history and culture of the whole country; objects of local cultural heritage of historical, scientific, architectural, artistic, archeological and memorial importance, which are of special importance for the history and culture of the region, district, city.

Objects of intangible cultural heritage are manifested in the following areas:

- oral forms and traditions of self-expression;
- performing arts;
- customs, ceremonies and holidays of society;
- knowledge and traditions related to nature and the universe;
- knowledge and skills related to traditional crafts.

The list of cultural heritage objects proposed for inclusion in the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List shall be submitted by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The state list of cultural heritage objects of republican importance is approved by the authorized body. The state list of cultural heritage objects of local importance is approved by regional, district, city local executive bodies in agreement with the competent body. A committee of scientists, experts, culture and art representatives, creative associations and other public associations was established to prepare a conclusion on recognizing historical and cultural monuments as objects of cultural heritage, as well as on depriving them of their status by an authorized body. create a special commission. State management in the field of protection and use of cultural heritage objects is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of

# INNOVATIONS IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

DEHLI, INDIA – APRIL 1

<https://ejimr.org/conferences/index.php/eimrc>

Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the "Ozarkhiv" agency under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and local state authorities. The rich cultural and artistic heritage of the Uzbek people, its place in the history of world art, in-depth study of the stages of development and modern trends, determination of development perspectives, research in accordance with the ideas of national independence, artists in the fields of fine and applied arts, first of all, young talents, the rich heritage of our people, the responsibility of the future of a free and prosperous homeland, the realization of national identity, ideas Directing the creation of brilliant works of art and encouraging actions in this direction will create a system of training highly qualified specialists in the fields of visual arts and applied arts.

A nation that does not know its history and forgets its past has no future. As our first president said, self-awareness begins with history. It is impossible to understand the identity without knowing the true history. Great attention is paid to loyalty to the values created by our ancestors in the past, and creative work on the restoration of cultural and spiritual heritage. Of course, the spirituality of any people or nation cannot be imagined without its history, unique customs and traditions, life values. In this regard, natural heritage, cultural resources, old historical monuments serve as one of the most important factors. Art samples inherited from our ancestors, peoples who have lived and created in our country since ancient times, amaze the peoples of the world with their rich visual expression. Since ancient times, the territory of Uzbekistan has been recognized as an area where cultures have intersected. For this reason, the culture of Uzbekistan is rich and diverse.

Fine art has been developed in Uzbekistan since ancient times, and houses of rich nobles, palaces, palaces and temples were decorated with paintings and sculptures. During the years of independence, a number of works have been carried out to study the material and spiritual heritage of Uzbekistan, to introduce it to the wider world, and to restore our unique monuments. As a result of archaeological research conducted in the territory of Uzbekistan, many historical cities were found and studied. Some of them belong to the ancient period, and some belong to the early Middle Ages. For example, the forts discovered and studied in the territory of Dalvarzintepa, Kholchayon, Zar-tepa, Aqshakhan-Qala and Khorezm belong mainly to antiquity. In the early Middle Ages, the fortresses of Afrosiyab, Varakhsha, Bolaliktepa, and Tafka flourished. Not only increased the ideological-spatial breadth and artistic value of the ancient architectural structures, it was natural for the attention of the tourists who visited at that time to be attracted by the majestic towers towering over the houses, craftsmen's workshops and farm buildings. It allows to determine the function of the building. In this regard, the study of buildings and their conservation is extremely important. It can be traced back to Murghab oasis, Hindu Kush range, Badakhshan, Nurota range and Bukhara oasis (river oases - Murghab, Balkhob, Kunduz, Panj, Vakhsh, Kofimikhon, Surkhan, Kashka-darya and Zarafshan). Several studies have been conducted to prove this scientific conclusion. A thesis is presented as a timely work. These buildings are an important material evidence in the study of the magnificent visual art of Uzbekistan of the ancient and middle ages. It consists of architectural monuments, numismatic materials, examples of visual and practical art of this period. In this regard, it is extremely important to practice their recovery and gain experience.

To create copies of ancient Mato paintings according to the technical and technological methods of that time and to develop their reconstructions in order to understand what the paintings actually looked like. Also, the analysis of the iconography of the characters in the historical-cultural regional pictures and the details in the pictures on the example of ancient fabric pictures;

# INNOVATIONS IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

DEHLI, INDIA – APRIL 1

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to reveal the methods of conservation of works of art of the early Middle Ages on the example of ancient cloth paintings. Studying the history of the analysis of cloth pictures, using scientific literature and archival materials to restore them to their originals and applying methods of conservation, reconstruction of cloth pictures is the subject of the graduate work. As a novelty of my scientific research work, the comparative study of fabric paintings and their repair methods, the study of national costumes, like other areas of the people's life, is closely related to the implementation of the ethnic history and culture of each nation, its interactions with other nations. Among material and spiritual monuments, it is also a criterion that reflects the national identity of peoples and shows their ethnic characteristics. In this sense, the study of the history of clothing provides a great deal of information about the rich cultural heritage of the peoples who have been living on earth for thousands of years, as well as their traditions and way of life.

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