

# International Recognition of Uzbek National Cultural and Spiritual Heritage

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**Abstract:** *This article summarizes the information on the objects of Uzbek national cultural heritage, intangible cultural heritage, its registration by UNESCO. It also analyzes the work being done to preserve the Uzbek national culture, traditions and values and introduce them to the world.*

**Keywords:** culture, spirituality, spiritual heritage, UNESCO, tradition, customs, values, status, lezgi, great song, Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, atlas, festival.

## INTRODUCTION

From the first days of independence, the attention to the Uzbek national cultural heritage, traditions, customs and values has changed radically.

In recent years, the work on the preservation of our tangible and intangible cultural heritage, which is a masterpiece of our spirituality, passed down from generation to generation, and its promotion to the world has risen to a high level.

At the initiative of UNESCO, serious attention is paid to the study of intangible, spiritual and cultural heritage sites. In this regard, it is worth noting the work of the organization in the framework of the projects "Silk Road - Dialogue", "Music for Peace", "List of masterpieces of the XX century."

Resolution of October 16, 2017 "On the establishment of the Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts", November 17, 2017 "On measures to further develop the art of Uzbek national maqom", resolutions and decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 17, 2018 "Education The decisions of April 26, 2018 "On measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in the system," "On measures to further develop and improve the art of baxshichi and epic" show that the development of the industry is rising to a higher level.

First of all, if we talk about the concept of spirituality and culture, spirituality and culture are closely related concepts. But they are not the same thing, one is different from the other. At the same time, they complement each other.

There are many scientific literatures devoted to the interpretation of the concept of culture. The number of definitions given to the concept of culture has exceeded 500. The authors approach this concept from their own perspective. This is because culture is a multifaceted, complex, spiritual social phenomenon, encompassing all aspects of human and social life. Definitions of culture have aspects that generalize the views of the authors. In particular, to summarize them, culture is a system of material and spiritual wealth created by human activities in the field of economic, social, political and spiritual life of society, produced to meet their needs. It seems that culture represents the activity of man in the creation and assimilation of material and spiritual wealth. It is the product of human intellect, talent and hard work. As mentioned above, culture is a very complex multifaceted spiritual and social phenomenon, encompassing the material, technical, economic, socio-political and other spheres of social life, all the fruits of human labor. After all, all the material and cultural-spiritual riches created by the masses of the people belong to culture. Culture refers to the creation and use of tools of labor, scientific and technical achievements and their introduction into production, production and social skills of people, social organization of labor, health care, the level of knowledge and information among the population, general compulsory and higher the implementation of education, works of literature and art, social, philosophical, religious ideas, and so on. Culture encompasses everything up to the highest peaks of the human mind. It includes not only the material results of human activity, but also the wealth of knowledge, experience, abilities, production and professional skills, relationships that occur in the process of labor.

## METHODS

Depending on the two practical types of material production of society, material and spiritual production, culture is also divided into two major types, material and spiritual culture. By material culture we mean the tools of labor, the skills of labor, as well as all the material wealth created by man in the process of production and serving for material life. Material culture includes the whole set of material wealth, the means of their production: machinery, technology, technical facilities created in the process of production, the form of organization of social labor, the establishment of construction and agriculture, and others. Based on this, we divide material culture into a number of types. For example, the culture of production and technology, the culture of agriculture, the culture of labor organization, the culture of engineering, the culture of cooking and so on.

The second type of culture is spiritual culture. Spiritual culture includes the activities of the human mind and spiritual creativity and their results. Spiritual culture is the world of external and internal spirituality, the psyche of man, which consists of the sum of science, philosophy, art, literature, ethics, religion, law, politics, education, enlightenment, and so on.

Culture is a universal phenomenon. He is equal to all. For example, statuses, literature, architectural masterpieces, scientific and technical achievements, means of transport and communication all belong. In the same way, spiritual culture becomes national and universal.

National spirituality, culture as a historical phenomenon is not perfectly formed in a day, a year, or even a century. The beginnings of the spiritual and cultural history of the peoples of Central Asia are steeped in the depths of centuries, and it is quite a difficult task today to determine whether they have traversed the steps of spiritual maturity for thousands of years.

It is worth recalling that in the days when some kingdoms were inhabited by tribes, science flourished in our blessed land, natural sciences, in particular, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, were taught in madrassas, scientific academies were established and spread to the west and east.

## **RESULTS**

From the above, it can be understood that the spiritual, material heritage, culture, values of each nation, people are unique and a process that is formed over the centuries.

Today, large-scale practical work is being carried out to preserve and preserve the spiritual heritage of our country, to include intangible cultural heritage sites in the list of world masterpieces and to raise the tourism potential of Uzbekistan to a new level.

Uzbekistan's integration into the world community It joined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1993. So far, the list includes four architectural complexes and five intangible cultural heritage sites from Uzbekistan. These architectural complexes include the historical centers of our ancient and modern cities Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Shakhrisabz.

Ichankala is a historical inner city of Khiva, built in the XIV-XIX centuries. Castles, palaces, mosques and madrasas, mausoleums and minarets, caravanserais and baths made Ichan Castle a unique monumental city. Old Khiva officially received the status of a nature reserve-city in 1968.

The historical center of Bukhara - Bukhara is one of the cities with the richest history in Central Asia. The historical center, built in the IX-XIX centuries, includes the Poyikalon complex, the Ark, the Samanid mausoleum and other objects. This city with a rich history also amazes the world with its uniqueness and rich architectural monuments.

Also, the historical center of the ancient and modern city of Shahrisabz is the hometown of the great commander Amir Temur. In the center of the city there is the Oqsaroy, Dorut-tilovat memorial complex, Kokgumbaz mosque and other monuments of the XIV-XVI centuries. Today, this city is recognized as one of the four cities of the country rich in architectural monuments and is included in the UNESCO list, and since 2018 it has become a tradition to hold the International Festival "Status" in Shakhrisabz. This, in turn, opens the door to new opportunities for our country to demonstrate its tourism potential to the world. Representatives of more than 70 countries took part in the Maqom conference in 2018.

## **CONCLUSION**

In particular, Samarkand is one of the most important cities in terms of its history, rich architectural monuments and tourist attractions. The main historical monuments of Samarkand are Registan Square, mosques built by Mirzo Ulugbek and Yalangtoshbi Bahodir, Shahi Zinda, Bibihanim complexes, Gori Amir mausoleum.

Also included in the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage are Shashmaqom, the cultural environment of Boysun district, Big Song, Navruz national holiday, Askiya - folk art, Lazgi art, "Traditions and values associated with pilaf and soup", Iqat - intricate hand sewing techniques, Uzbek silk fabrics - the ancient technology of making satin and adras. Margilan has long been a historical center for the production of atlases and adras. In order to restore and preserve the disappearing traditions, in 2007 the Center for the Development of Crafts was opened in Margilan. This center is engaged in the preservation, development and popularization of technology for the production of satin and adras fabrics. Margilan also hosts the annual "Atlas festivals" traditional textile festival.

So, the material, intangible, cultural and spiritual heritage of our country is rich and unique. Each country carries out a wide range of practical and research work on the preservation and preservation of its traditions and values, tangible and intangible cultural heritage. One of the most important issues today is the study of our ancient and modern cities, our intangible cultural heritage, its transmission to the younger generation and its introduction to the world.

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