

CULTURE AND ART IS THE EMBODIMENT OF NATIONAL VALUES

Rustamov Davron Mukhamedovich
Teacher of Namangan state university

Makhkamjanov Samandar Kodir ugli
Student of Namangan state university

Annotation

This article consists of opinions about national customs, values, traditions, and the history of their formation, the compatibility of values with culture, and the fact that art is an effective tool of the value system.

Keywords: culture, art, value, stage, national, social, cultural, tradition, historical, era.

MADANIYAT VA SAN'AT MILLIY QADRIYATLARNING TIMSOLI

Rustamov Davron Muhamedovich
Namangan davlat universiteti o'qituvchisi

Mahkamjanov Samandar Qodir o'g'li
Namangan davlat universiteti talabasi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola milliy urf-odatlar, qadriyatlar, an'analar, va ularning shakllanish tarixi, qadriyatlarning madaniyat bilan o'zaro uyg'unligi hamda san'at qadriyatlar tizimining ta'sirchan vositasi ekanligi borasidagi fikr mulohazalardan iborat.

Kalit so'zlar: madaniyat, san'at, qadriyat, bosqich, milliy, ijtimoiy, madaniy, an'ana, tarixiy, davr.

КУЛЬТУРА И ИСКУССТВО – ВОПЛОЩЕНИЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ

Рустамов Даврон Мухамедович
Преподаватель Наманганского государственного университета

Махкамжанов Самандар Кадирович
Студент Наманганского государственного университета

Аннотация

Данная статья состоит из суждений о национальных обычаях, ценностях, традициях и истории их формирования, о совместимости ценностей с культурой, о том, что искусство является действенным инструментом системы ценностей.

Ключевые слова: культура, искусство, ценность, этап, национальное, социальное, культурное, традиция, историческое, эпоха.

The attention paid at the state level to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan is of great importance. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan According to Sh. Mirziyoev, “The level of development of our people is assessed primarily by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society. As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture.”[1].

The Uzbek Center for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad and the Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is paid to the development of reading culture, culture and art, and creative schools and centers named after our great artists are being established in the regions. Systematic measures are being taken to further popularize folklore and amateur arts, and to develop innovative areas of culture and the arts. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoev said, “If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace”.[2]

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 “ On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom”, August 26, 2018 Resolution No. PD - 3920 “ On measures for innovative development of the arts ”, Resolution No. PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 “ On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2019 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1019 of December 19, 2019 “ On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021”, November 23, 2019 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2019 “ On approval of the activities of the Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [3] of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay ”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “Kokand” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [4] , 2020 “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of

May 23 [5], 2020 “On measures to further enhance the role and influence of the arts in society” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 325 of June 9, 2021 and “Marturs’ Memory” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 of February 2, 2022 “On support of the Moat Fund” The normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution No. PD – 1 2 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important.

Certain specific values and customs, mentality and an are born. With the passing of periods and different social stages, these values and traditions gradually develop and become refined, becoming an integral part of the lifestyle of the population and their lives.

In a certain sense, it can be said that values and traditions serve as a systematic phenomenon for this nation in terms of certain requirements and directions, various conveniences and certain processes and restrictions from events, actions, lifestyle, and processes in various aspects of life. The values, customs and traditions of a social group, race and/or nation in a certain region are a social reflection of that stratum. In it, there are analogies under the image of the long-term dreams, goals and hopes of that people, that nation, the symbols they consider perfect for themselves, qualities such as goodness and evil, ignorance and happiness, selfishness and stinginess, in difficult times. It can be said that the emergence of a special social attitude and opinions towards the time, process, and certain regions that saved human life, and its gradual enrichment is a characteristic aspect of the value system. National values and traditions are manifested in different ways and forms in almost all spheres of life of the nation and society.

One of such symbols is national culture. In particular, the President of our country Sh. Addressing this issue, Mirziyoev said: The ideology of the new Uzbekistan that we are creating will be the idea of goodness, humanity, humanism. When we say ideology, we understand first of all the education of thought, the education of national and humanitarian values. They are based on the concepts and values of our people that have been alive for thousands of years.

If we analyze the word culture from the lexical point of view, this word comes from the Arabic word Madina (city). As a reason for this interpretation, the Arabs in their time divided the population into two layers, i.e. people living a nomadic and a sedentary lifestyle. The nomadic population did not live in a specific place and constantly moved, while the settled population achieved a certain lifestyle as a result of permanent residence in a single area. Due to this, emphasis is placed on the concept of culture. Gradually, the concept of culture became richer as a result of changes in the social environment and the life of society. Today, culture for us is a set of symbolic devices and works that define human activity and the importance of this activity. Culture can be manifested in activities such as music, literature, artistic image, architecture, theater, cinematography, lifestyle.[7]

Culture is a certain level of historical development of society, human creative power and abilities. It is expressed in various forms of people's life and activities, as well as in the material

and spiritual wealth they create. The concept of culture is mainly used to explain and express a certain historical period, concrete society, people and nation, as well as specific areas of human activity and life. To generalize, culture is first of all a vital characteristic of every society and social stratum, people and nations as a result of constant repetition, and generalized morals and manners, from the states of walking and standing to the characteristics and uniqueness of the process of speaking, certain practical is a holistic concept that includes work, creation, entering into social relations and other processes. It is also considered an independent systematic concept that can be used as a basis for individual application by branching out the concepts and rules that are used throughout human life and are followed as a generally recognized norm.

If the aspirations, goals, traditions and customs of a specific people and nation are formed directly in national values, these processes are put into practice through culture and are characterized by their reflection in people's lifestyle and life activities. In particular, in the system of our national values, it is considered a good deed to greet people who are older and older than oneself, and its direct implementation is one of the factors that determine the basis of Uzbek culture. At the same time, it is no exaggeration to say that mutual respect, honoring the enlightened, and the relationship between parents and children are culturally and legally strengthened issues in our value system. It should also be emphasized that the basis of our national culture, which has been formed for many years, is the ethical issues that cover the fundamental aspects of our values. Adhering to these rules of ethics and passing them on to future generations is one of the priority tasks of the society. If you look at the national architecture and handicrafts, singing and folklore, giving and other social processes, you can see that they reflect the symbols that embody our national value and traditions, our national spirit. At the same time, if we simply pay attention to the dressing culture of people, we can see in it the unique elements of each region and social environment, common and different aspects.[8]

Art is one of the main and at the same time impressive, colorful and unique symbols of national values. Art has an ancient history, and it is a social process that began to emerge in connection with the labor process and the development of people's social activities at the first stages of the development of society. Along with meeting the aesthetic requirements of people, art has served as a means of educating the members of society in a certain spirit, developing them intellectually and emotionally, and expressing their various goals, feelings, interests and ideals in different periods of its development. expressed. Art is a product of artistic creativity that shows the knowledge, experience, skills and abilities of a person in his material and spiritual activities. The ideal of art, the colorful paints reflected in its inner world, the external reflection of a new world and the human worldview, the existing objective world and its relationship to the events in it, are colored and is a general classification of the process of subtle manifestation. Art is the main means of directly reflecting national values and traditions based on different

colors and approaches, conveying its inner world and character to others in an effective way, and leaving these values as a legacy for future generations. At the same time, art is distinguished by its unique way of the social life of the society, reflecting the problems, achievements and event processes of a certain social period, as well as educational, guiding and encouraging functions. Also, art is an effective means of promoting the elements of nationalism and preserving it for future generations.

In today's rapidly developing era, in a situation where new information, various types of information and pictures are spread globally every second through social networks and the international Internet, we must preserve our national spirituality, national values, mental characteristics, identity and national culture. To stay and to form a sense of respect for them, national spirit is an urgent issue. It is completely inappropriate for various peoples and nations under the name of "popular culture" on a global scale, especially for the Eastern society, which is based on cleanliness and neatness, mutual respect and honor, chastity and shame. Currents of ideas and culture are emerging, which advocate spending a person's way of life with useless entertainment and pleasure, forgetting national and universal human values and bringing them to the state of an unconscious individual. Under its influence, the nation is losing its national character and cultural system, which has been refined as a result of long-term historical experience. In such a situation, it is important to reveal the beautiful and unrepeatable aspects of our identity to the consciousness of people through the effective means of art, and to explain its place in the life of society and nation. In conclusion, it should be said that the national values and traditions, customs and national mental characteristics of any nation and society, a certain race and social group, formed over many years, shape the spirit, inner world, aspirations, noble goals of this nation. It determines the social tasks, history and present, social position and character, and their complete preservation is the life of the nation, the main sign and feature of its existence.

References

1. O.R Topildiyev - CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF..., 2021 - masterjournals.com. THE PROCESS OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH. 78-82 pages.
2. O. R. Topildiev - Theoretical & Applied Science, 2019 e library. ru. FORMATION OF TOLERANCE IN THE YOUTH. 267-270 pages
3. ABDURAUUF, A., FERUZA, M., & AMIRBEK, A. (2020). The Formation of Museums and Innovative Achievements in Uzbekistan. JournalNX, 6 (05), 14-16.
4. Topildiev Odiljon Rakhimjonovich, Mirkhakimova Feruza Kholdorjon kizi. REFORM IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND ART IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Web of scientist: International scientific research journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 5, May., 2022.196-198 pp.

5. Mirhakimova, F. K. (2021). The state museum of history and culture of Namangan region past and today. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(8), 84-89.
6. Mirhakimova, F., & Aliyeva, N. (2020). ARCHITECTURE OF THE ISMAILI SAMANID PERIOD. Интернаука, (18-3), 12-14.
7. Rajabov I. Positions. - Tashkent, 2006, pp. 50-51.
8. Solomonova.T.Ye. History of Uzbek music. – Tashkent, Teacher 1981. – P.172.