

# Cooperation of Uzbekistan in Sphere Art with Foreign Countries

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***Abstract---** This article discusses Uzbekistan's cooperation with foreign countries in the field of art and youth participation. It also analyzes the stages of development of applied arts, fine arts and photography and considers important aspects of international exhibitions.*

***Keywords---** Applied Arts, Photography, International Exhibitions.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The evolving requirements of modern require the development and implementation of new approaches in all areas of international cooperation, including in the arts. This opens a great opportunity for talented young people from our country to bring their art to the international arena and bring international experience to our country, exchange experiences with foreign peers in the field of fine arts, applied arts and photography, and further expand their knowledge. Today, a lot of efforts are being made to bring up young people who can think anew, learn best practices and express their minds independently and effectively.

## II. THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

During the years of independence, all types of fine arts, painting, sculpture, photography and applied decorative arts have developed in all directions, and international cooperation has been developing year by year and enriched with new traditions. The Hamar Center for International Relations, established in 1991, plays an important role in this. The center has art salons in Tashkent and Samarkand [6.P.].

On January 23, 1997, the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the establishment of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan was issued [13.V.3].

From 1997 to 2002, the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan organized 26 international exhibitions. In addition, 19 exhibitions of foreign artists were organized. Uzbekistan has signed more than 10 agreements with foreign countries in the field of art. In cooperation with embassies of foreign countries held 41 events. For the development of the arts in Uzbekistan, Japan and South Korea have received significant support from the Arts Foundation and UNESCO. The Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and the National University of Tokyo have signed an agreement on cooperation in various fields of art. The Embassy of Japan in Uzbekistan also hosted an exhibition by Ikuo Hirayama "Caravanserai Culture".

At the initiative of Ikuo Hirayama, the International Cultural Caravanserai was established. The center was established in 2002 following the development of Uzbek-Japanese cooperation, and its building was built at the expense of Hirayama Ikuo. The building consists of 2 parts (blocks A and B): block A has a library, conference hall, administrative rooms, laboratory, etc., block B has a museum "Great Silk Road Ceramics", an exhibition hall, a

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laboratory for the repair of archaeological finds. The cultural caravanserai includes history, culture, archeology, ethnography and other art disciplines. The main task of the Center is to study and promote the history, culture, art and science of the Great Silk Road countries, West and East, Uzbekistan, to develop international cooperation in this field, to expand the knowledge of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the foreign community. Hirayama Ikuo donated 2,000 books covering the development of world culture and art to the central library, and in 2004 the Japanese government donated a set of exhibition equipment. It has become a tradition to hold international conferences, exhibitions, concerts and creative meetings at the center. The future directions of cooperation between Uzbek and Japanese archeological expeditions were also determined [12].

On July 12, 1999, the State Museum of Art of Uzbekistan organized an exhibition entitled "Modern Iranian Painting", which featured works by Iranian masters of fine arts[10]. In October 2000, Uzbekistan and Iran signed a Memorandum of Understanding on mutually beneficial cooperation between the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and the Academy of Arts of the Islamic Republic of Iran [11]. According to the document, the two countries will hold cultural events and exchange experiences in the fields of art, theater, cinema, fine arts and sculpture.

In October 2001, the first Central Asian Biennale 2001 international exhibition opened in Tashkent. The art exhibition was entitled "Art is a symbol of creativity and humanity" [9]. Thanks to such exhibitions, Uzbek art is gaining a place at the international level. The works of Uzbek masters of fine arts have been exhibited in galleries and museums around the world. The works of Ch. Bekmirov, O. Munnova, A. Ikromjanov, D. Novikov are among them.

In the autumn of 2001, the Center for Innovation and Development organized an exhibition in Tashkent entitled "Bridge built by artists" [11]. Artists from Uzbekistan such as A. Alikulov, G. Kadyrov, A. Nur, V. Useinov, M. Esanov took part in this exhibition. The exhibition focused on the traditions of Eastern and Western fine arts and their peculiarities.

On October 21-24, 2002, the Central Exhibition Hall of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan hosted an exhibition dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Uzbekistan, which featured about 30 works by Egyptian artists. Egypt Ambassador in the Republic of Uzbekistan Jamil Said Ibrahim Fayyad addressed the opening ceremony of the exhibition [7.P.43-46]. From October 25 to November 1 this year, an exhibition entitled "Light and Shadow" was organized in the halls of the Cultural Center of India in Uzbekistan. Litvinenkova A. 25 graphic and sculptural works by Hotamov were presented. The Ambassador of India to Uzbekistan Sharat Sabarval was a guest of the opening ceremony of the exhibition [7.P.43-46]. An exhibition of works by artists from the South Kazakhstan region dedicated to the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan was held on November 22-December 1 at the Modern Exhibition Hall. The exhibition features paintings, photographs by Kazakh artists, as well as works of applied and decorative arts. At the opening ceremony of the exhibition, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan U. Uzbekov took part. The Central Exhibition Hall hosted a personal exhibition of Japanese artist, President of the National University of Fine Arts and Music of Tokyo, Honorary Member of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, Honorary Citizen of Tashkent Ikuo Hirayama "On

the Great Silk Road." The exhibition features a series of works by the artist, dedicated to the ancient and famous Silk Road and awarded the Gold Medal of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan [7.P.43-46].

In January 2003, at the International Art Exhibition in Seoul, dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Creative Association of Artists of the Republic of Korea, where Nuriddinov M., Shoir, S. Rahmetov S., A. Li., T.Kuziev's works were shown. An exhibition-conference of the artist Orif Muinov was held on February 17-21 in the framework of the French Institute for Central Asian Studies "Aesthetic Studies in Central Asia" [7.P.43-46]. In March, 40 paintings, objects and installations by Kyrgyz artist Yuristanbek Shigaev were exhibited at the Central Exhibition Hall. The exhibition was organized by the Swiss Cooperation Office in Tashkent, the embassies of Switzerland and Kyrgyzstan in Uzbekistan [7.P.43-46].

The III Modern Tashkent Biennale "Western Myths and Legends of the East" was held in Tashkent from 1 to 20 October 2005. Biennale - as in 2001, 2003, its initiators were the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and the Tashkent city administration. The conference was attended by 75 artists from 26 countries. The Central Exhibition Hall, the Center for Contemporary Art, the National Gallery and the Caravanserai of Culture showcased such art forms as installation, video project, painting, graphics [8.P.25-32].

March 26, 2008. The Forum of Culture and Arts of Uzbekistan Foundation, the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Uzbekistan and the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Uzbekistan organized the Days of Egyptian Culture in Uzbekistan. During the week, exhibitions of Egyptian artists, calligraphy, competitions in Arabic, roundtables, creative meetings and conferences were held in the exhibition halls, educational institutions, universities and parks of the capital [4].

In December 2014, the Great Silk Road opened an exhibition of Uzbek and Azerbaijani artists "The Great Silk Road in the works of Uzbek and Azerbaijani artists" in the building of the National Institute of Art and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. "Representatives of the fine and sculptural arts of Azerbaijan and the fine arts of Uzbekistan have participated in many international exhibitions side by side. I believe that such creative cooperation will contribute to the mixing and composition of the art of Uzbekistan and the art of Azerbaijan," said the chairman of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan Akmal Nuridinov at the opening ceremony of the exhibition [1]. The exhibition was attended by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Azerbaijan to Uzbekistan Huseyn Guliyev, who exchanged views on future cooperation between the two countries in the field of fine arts. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Azerbaijan Huseyn Guliev expressed the following views on cooperation between the peoples: "Today, friendly relations between Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan are intensifying in the economic, socio-political, scientific and educational spheres, as well as in the cultural sphere. Interstate relations between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Azerbaijan date back to the past. Strong bonds of friendship and brotherhood, common culture, language and traditions, form a common spiritual and humanitarian values that have strengthened the ties between the two countries since ancient times. Cooperation in the field of culture and arts is further strengthened by the active participation of representatives of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan in various cultural festivals, art conferences and exhibitions in the two countries. It is no exaggeration to say that the Great Silk Road is a symbolic expression of

mutual friendship and cultural relations. These exhibited paintings serve to express the national values, customs and history of the two countries. We believe that such images will serve to further strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries and make them understand each other” [1].

About 80 Azerbaijani and Uzbek artists took part in the exhibition "The Great Silk Road in the works of Uzbek and Azerbaijani artists." Sattar Bakhlulzada, Marala Rakhmanzada, Togrul Narimanbekov, Artegin Salamzade, Elbek Rzakuliev, Gusein Khakverdiev and Uzbek artists Sabir Rakhmetov, Fayzulla Ahmadaliev, Mamadiyor Tashmurodov, Gafur Kadyrov, Khurshid Ziyokhonov, Zayniddin Fakhridinov [2].

Uzbek sculptors contribute to the further development of international relations with their works. One of such sculptors is Jaloliddin Mirtojiev, who was awarded the title of "Honored Cultural Worker of Uzbekistan" in 1998, People's Artist of Uzbekistan in 2003, a medal of the Fuji Museum in Tokyo, a medal of the Russian Academy of Arts, Shanghai University in China (2010) and Harbin University (2011). is a professor. During his career, J. Mirtojiev was respected as a organizer of creative exchanges, meetings and trips with foreign artists, an initiator in the development of Uzbek national sculptural traditions among artists of the Academy of Arts and other organizations, institutions of the republic and abroad [2].

Sculptor Jaloliddin Mirtojiev's works are including Bobur Mirzo (Andijan, 1993), Abdurauf Fitrat (Bukhara, 1996), Cholpon (Andijan, 1997), Elbek (Tashkent region, 1998), Mirzo Ulugbek (Moscow, 2001), Alisher Navoi (Moscow, 2002), Mirzo Ulugbek (Riga, 2004), Alisher Navoi (Japan, Tokyo, 2004), Beruni (Tashkent, 2005), Ibn Sino (Latvia, Riga (2006), Ahmad Fergani (Egypt, Cairo, 2007), Alisher Navoi (Azerbaijan, Baku, 2008), Rudaki (Samarkand, 2009), Mirzo Ulugbek (Samarkand). . 2010 y.) [2].

During the years of independence, folk applied art has also developed in Uzbekistan. Students of the Republican Center for Children's Art and other art schools regularly participated in the annual International Competition for Children's Art "Shankar" in India with their creative work and won various awards and prizes. In particular, in 1994, a student of the Republican Art Boarding School Rezida Sobirjonova won the gold medal named after the Jahaharlal Neru. 5 young artists won big and small bronze medals. This year, a total of 11 artists were awarded various prizes, 5 of which are students of the Republican Children's Art Center [14].

In 1998, Oybek Islamov, a student of the Republican Center for Children's Art, was awarded the Shankar Grand Silver Medal, and in 1999, the Jewels Nehru Gold Medal. Another 10 young artists won silver medals, big and small.

In May 2002, as part of the open folklore festival "Boysun Spring" was held a competition "National costumes and design", which was attended by 20 designers. Representatives of Tashkent, Bukhara, Zarafshan, Boysun, Shurchi and Kyrgyzstan will take part in the competition. The main prize was awarded to Natalya Kuchina from Tashkent. Saida Amir and Anton Guskov from Tashkent, Galina Boybetova, Nurbakoy Siztkazieva, Zuhra Bekmatbetova from Kyrgyzstan and Tatyana Budilova from Zarafshan became the winners of the contest. Young designer Dilfuza Saidova from Baysun was awarded a cash prize by Andrea Loenberger from abroad.

Creative teams from Tajikistan are taking an active part in the Boysun Spring Festival. Modern national costumes created by designers from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan were presented at the festival and were a great success. Also, during the festival, an exhibition of Uzbek folk songs made by Tashkent master Muhammadnazar Yunusov attracted the attention of foreigners. Festival performances and concerts will be held not only in Boysun, but also in the villages of Sayrob, Darband, Shurob. All events of the festival - performances, concerts, competitions and exhibitions - will be held in the historical ethno-folklore park "Boysun Mountain". During the festival, a scientific conference on "Preservation of folk cultural traditions" was held, a meeting-seminar with UNESCO experts was held. It adopted a long-term program on the preservation and development of the Boysun scientific expedition and folk arts, the activities of the Boysun Folk Crafts Center, their technical equipment [5.P.36-38].

In 2002, Tashkent hosted a festival of national fabrics, patterns and ornaments, traditional and modern styles of clothing. The festival featured 13 costumes by 20 Uzbek designers and more than 130 costumes from a collection of young Kyrgyz designers. These dresses are created by modern decoration of our national fabrics, which are also accompanied by items that can be carried by hand. Uzbek designers Dinara Usmanova and Nilufar Yunuskhodjaeva took an active part in the festival. They presented a collection in avant-garde style called "Always and Always". In the collection, Beqasam used fabrics such as adras [3].

Tashkent hosted Art Week Style.uz in 2012, which provided an opportunity to get acquainted with the heritage of Uzbek culture. 9 exhibitions of classics and modern artists from Uzbekistan, Great Britain, France, Japan, London and Birmingham fashion colleges, 5 master classes from fashion industry experts, 12 costume shows from world-famous designers, 3 national fashion shows, hairdressing competitions .

In the lobby of the Palace of Youth Creativity, works by young artists and craftsmen who took part in the exhibition of the V Festival of Traditional and Contemporary Art "Navqiron Uzbekistan" were exhibited. The exposition includes traditional ceramics such as Rishtan, Gijduvan, miniature art, Tashkent wood carving, batik (fabric paintings), gold embroidery, embroidery, traditional sewing patterns of Margilan, Uzbek jewelry items, carpet weaving, carpet weaving.

The traditional types of Uzbek handicrafts on display reflect the centuries-old artistic traditions. The works presented at the exhibition show a combination of fine and decorative applied arts. The week also includes Underground - a show of young designers, the Carolina Herrera collection, the Magic Knots exhibition on Azerbaijani carpets, the Kamishima Chinami brand, which embodies the eternal traditions of Japan, the Temperley London collections Versace, Piaget and Montblanc, Dolce & Gabbana, Hoss Intropia, Jacob Kimmie, Birmingham Metropolitan College, Carolina Herrera costume show, "Genealogy - Tree of Memory" international exhibition of contemporary art. All the events held as part of the Art Week Style.uz-2012 served the reforms being carried out in our country to raise the morale of young people, respect and encourage the work of artists. All of them are aimed at the development of culture and art of our country, the further revitalization of international relations.

In September 2013, an exhibition of folk arts of Saudi Arabia opened at the Alisher Navoi State Academic Bolshoi Theater of Uzbekistan. The event was organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Sports of

the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Agency for International Cultural Relations.

Visitors to the exhibition were introduced to examples of fine and applied arts, photographs and handicrafts created by Saudi artists. An exhibition of Saudi folk arts and crafts was also held in Shakhrisabz and Karshi [4].

During the years of independence, many measures have been developed to study, promote and develop examples of folk art. During this period, it has become a tradition to hold various competitions of folk art. Such competitions were held mainly in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, where the traditions of folk art are well preserved. Among them are the traditional folk festivals "Boysun bahori", "Asrlar sadosi". The festival has played an important role in the exchange of experiences of art critics, philologists and historians from France, Germany, Korea, Switzerland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

There are many young people who, taking advantage of such a wide range of opportunities created in our country, demonstrate their talents and glorify our country to the world through their works of art. Raupov Sharifjon, one of our young talented craftsmen, is the winner of the "Best Craftsman of the Year" category at the Kashkadarya regional stage of the "Tashabbus-2019" contest for the prize of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. participated. Such opportunities are being created for all types of art, and our young people are successfully participating. In the southern regions of the country, such as Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, folk handicrafts such as carpet weaving, embroidery, pottery and others are passed down from generation to generation. It is important to better study, popularize and pass on to future generations the works of art, history and experience created by artisans. To this end, the better organization of exhibitions, as noted above, requires the representatives of today's generation to establish international cooperation.

### **III. CONCLUSIONS**

In conclusion, it should be noted that the historical roots of handicrafts in our country go back a long way. Today, some have reached the point of oblivion. Many of them are inherited from generation to generation and live among our people. It is necessary to find measures among the people who are engaged in such handicrafts and to develop measures to take the promotion of their works of art to new levels. At the same time, the creation of jobs and the establishment of a market economy, which is necessary for income, will improve the quality of life of the people. Important decisions are being made in this regard as well. This opens the door to great opportunities for young people. Craftsmanship educates the younger generation to appreciate labor, is important in the development of the desire for goodness and beauty in the heart, and in the spirit of respect for our ancient traditions. It is even more effective if traditional handicrafts are applied in harmony with modern handicrafts. There is also work to be done in this regard. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to establish cooperation with foreign countries, such as China and Japan, and learn best practices, and there are many opportunities in this regard. The development of handicrafts that meet the requirements of the world market is also important in the development of sectors of the economy. In order to carry out such work qualitatively and effectively, as mentioned above, the role and importance of international exhibitions of applied arts, photo art and fine arts is very high.

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