



## History Of Education Of Fine Arts In Uzbekistan

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**ABSTRACT:** In this article, the history of visual arts education in Uzbekistan, the fact that our ancestors have been engaged in drawing pictures carved on rocks or painted in different colors in our country, have been extensively covered.

**KEY WORDS:** Natural paints, Karatepa, temples, "Avesta", graphics, Hattots and Musavvirs

According to the information provided by Uzbek archaeologists, it has been proven that a human race lived in our country 1 million years ago and that people have been living in an organized manner for 30-40 thousand years. Also, in the territories of Uzbekistan, many paintings and objects made by people about 5-10 thousand years ago have been found. The oldest pictures and objects found in settlements such as Sarmishsoy, Zarautsoy, Karatepa, Oltintepa, Chust, Dalvarzin, Kaltaminor testify to the well-developed art and culture of our oldest ancestors. In our country, the paintings carved on the rocks or made with various natural paints also provide clear information that our ancestors have been engaged in painting since ancient times. Also, the found pictures and images belong to different periods of their formation, and it also shows that they gradually developed and improved.

Archeological findings show that, according to the way paintings were made and processed, ancient paintings were made by hand and improved over centuries. It is also known that special people were engaged in them, and they taught and passed on their craft to the generations after them. Therefore, it is safe to say that painting and working with applied art are private professions, which have been taught from generation to generation. Later, it became a habit to cultivate disciples. History shows that at the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, the first slaveholding states began to appear on the territory of Uzbekistan. This state is "Great Khorezm", where the religion of Zoroastrianism is formed. The emergence of this religion allows the development of visual arts. Because





this religion did not prohibit visual arts. Moreover, the temples and shrines built for this religion were decorated with great attention. "Little Avesta" written on the basis of his holy book "Avesta" was embellished. Due to these reasons, many types and genres of fine art developed during this period. Special people are now engaged in painting, graphics, sculpture, applied art and architecture. They took their art to their family members, relatives, and then apprenticed with talented children, and were engaged in teaching them for 10-15 years. Full-fledged artists, architects, masters of applied arts have grown up among them. This is fully evidenced by the examples of works of art that have reached us from the settlements of Khorezm, Fergana, and Surkhandarya. Examples of these are "Warrior Sak", "Aphrodite", rhytons, wall paintings.

At the beginning of the Middle Ages, art and culture began to develop incomparably in Uzbekistan. All types of art flourished in ancient Khorezm, Termiz, Samarkand, Ferghana. This also shows that painting and crafting have been taught for a long time. With the arrival of the Arabs to the territories of Uzbekistan in Central Asia from the 8th century, the works of art, culture, and natural sciences created over a thousand years were destroyed. genres were banned. Therefore, these types and genres did not develop until about 1000 years ago. In the 9th and 10th centuries of our era, great scholars - scholars such as Khorezmi (787-850), Farabi (870-950), Beruni (973-1048), Ibn Sina (980-1037) - architects developed, and they created a monumental theoretical basis of the art of morchik. Farobi leaves a great legacy to the art of world architecture with his 10-volume work "Architectural Engineering". Sadiq Afshor (contemporary of Alisher Navoi) theoretically founded painting and wrote a work entitled "Qanun al-Suvor" - "Laws of Painting" about the painting style, adding his share to the development of fine art theory and practice. Also, in Qazi Ahmed's work entitled "Calligraphers and Illustrators", a lot of information is given about drawing, beautiful writing, evenness, color and its use. Already in VII-VIII centuries, science, art, literature, and religious views were at a very high level and were at the top of world art and culture.

In the 8th-9th centuries, paper was produced in Uzbekistan (Samarkand). This paper is considered the highest grade in the world. This event laid the foundation for the development of the art of book graphics in Uzbekistan. Despite the prohibition of Islam, our creative people have been creating in all genres of art. History shows that Ibn Sina, fed up with persecution, fled from the palace of Sultan Shah Mahmud Ghaznavi. In order to find the scientist, the king





orders artists to create 40 portraits. 40 people who have gained fame, but caught a picture of a fugitive doctor, will be distributed to 40 countries. This shows that despite the prohibition of painting, the genre of portraiture (hiddenly) developed. During the reign of Great Amir Temur, full conditions were created for the development of all types and genres of fine art. On the initiative of Amir Temur personally, portrait and anamalistic genres were revived in Central Asia. During the Timurid period, Uzbekistan revived its ancient art, science and culture and developed to an unprecedented level. Artists such as K. Behzod, M. Muzaxhib, A. Bukhari, M. Samarkandi created during this period. An art school - Academy was formed in Herat under the leadership of Alisher Navoi, the sultan of poetry, and under the leadership of Behzod. All genres of painting flourished during this period.

In the XIV-XVI centuries, the art, science and culture of Uzbekistan developed incomparably. In all of these, the teaching and learning of visual arts remained as a private, family-hereditary profession. This greatly developed the more practical arts and architecture of the painting profession. Even in the 18th and 19th centuries, under the influence of religious beliefs, portraiture, anamalistic and sculpture were not well taught and therefore could not develop. But architecture and applied arts developed well. Especially, painting, carving, and woodcarving developed at a high level, because these crafts were taught and taught.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, teaching of architecture increased in Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Kokand. Accordingly, many architectural structures were built in these cities. With the introduction of European art to Uzbekistan, local youth began to study European art. Small painting schools began to appear. During the time of the Soviets, art was taught in Uzbek schools, like Russian schools. In 1918, in Samarkand, in 1919 in Tashkent, in 1920 in Andijan, special technical schools were opened. In 1927, in Tashkent, in 1929, in Samarkand, artistic and educational centers were established. The subject of painting has been included in the curriculum of secondary general education schools. In the 1st-3rd grades, drawing lessons were held for 8-12 hours. Since 1931, new curricula and programs of schools have been created with improvements. Since the 30s of the last century, great attention has been paid to the effectiveness of teaching drawing. In the 1930s, on the initiative of the artist I. Ikramov, methodical recommendations on teaching painting began to be given in the press pages. I. Ikramov's methodical recommendations were





published in the magazines "Maarif va okhetit" and "Alanga". In 1932, his educational manuals "Learning to Draw" and "Learning to Write" were published in 1935. Elements of aesthetic education were included in the program in the 40s and 50s of the last century. In 1950, a higher education art teacher was trained at the Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami in Tashkent.

Since 1966, painting has been called "Fine Art". Since 1960, a new program has been developed based on local materials using the "Localization" method. In these years, at the initiative of R. Hasanov, the Department of "Esthetics" started working at the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan. In 1972, at the initiative of J. Yodgorov, the Faculty of "Art Graphics" began to operate under the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute. Since 1973, schools for training fine arts teachers have been opened in cities such as Andijan, Kokand, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Angor, Khojaly, Kattakorgan. In the 70s and 80s of the last century, pedagogues such as R. Hasanov, M. Nabiyev, K. Kasimov, A. Inoghomov, A. Zhilsova, A. Isokhozhayev with the methodology of teaching visual arts in Uzbekistan - artists began to work seriously. In the 1980s, attention to the teaching of fine arts in Uzbekistan increased. On the initiative of the Ministry of Public Education, in 1972-1986, the Republican scientific-practical conference dedicated to aesthetic education was held every year, and every two years, the Republican exhibition of visual arts for teenagers from 7 to 17 years of age was held. 'tkazila started.

Scientific-pedagogical experiments on the teaching of visual arts were organized in a number of schools of the republic. The work experiences of K. Mansurov from Tashkent, J. Jilolov from Kashkadarya, I. Boboniyozov from Khorazm, B. Oripov from Namangan, A. Abdullayev from Andijan, N. Khojayevev from Samarkand were studied and popularized. During this period, two scientific councils began to operate under the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic on the methodology of teaching visual arts. In the 1980s, R. Hasanov, B. Oripov, N. Abdullayev, M. Nabiyev, A. Inoghomov, K. Kasimov created a number of programs, textbooks and methodical manuals, recommendations. Since 1972, R. Hasanov, A. Zhilsova, B. Oripov, A. Isokhojayevev created their experimental textbook "Fine Art" for the 1st-4th grades. In the 1970s and 1980s, R. Hasanov, K. Kasimov, A. Inoghomov, B. Oripov, and S. Bolatov defended their PhD dissertations on the pedagogical foundations of the teaching methodology of visual arts. In 1987, the faculty of "Art graphics" started working at the Namangan State Pedagogical Institute. In the years of independence, a great





number of activities were developed on the effectiveness of the teaching of visual arts in secondary general education schools. According to these measures, the lessons of visual arts in grades 1-4 were increased by 2 hours. Art classes from the first grade will be taught by expert artist-pedagogues. With the establishment of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the attention of the Academy was focused on the teaching of school visual arts. The National Institute of Art and Design of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan and all the universities with the Faculty of "Art" in the curriculum included courses in pedagogy, psychology and methods of teaching visual arts. In the years of independence, lyceums, colleges, special boarding schools for teaching fine art to young people were opened in a number of regions, cities, and districts of the republic, and in-depth knowledge and skills in fine art are being provided to talented young people. Master's and post-graduate courses on the methodology, theory and history of teaching visual arts are being opened in higher educational institutions. They prepare world-renowned artists, art critics, pedagogues-scientists from the highly talented youth of our people, and are working with great responsibility to bring the visual art of Uzbekistan to a higher level.

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