

The Role Of Art Exhibitions In The Development Of Cultural Relations Between Uzbekistan And The European Union

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Annotation: The article analyzes the development of cultural cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the European Union. The author analyzes on the basis of sources that the organization of various exhibitions, especially the Days of Culture, plays an important role in these relations. At the same time, it has been shown on the basis of evidence that the participation and role of museums in all cultural cooperation events is extremely high. Materials from the Central State Archive were also used effectively in the article.

Keywords: European Union, globalization, cultural heritage, museum fund, renaissance, tourism industry, days of culture, Unesco, national art, traditions, values, civilization.

INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalization, the place of each state in the world is determined not only by its economic development, but also by the level of cultural development. Because the owner of the cultural heritage is an ancient people, its millennial history, achievements in science, its contribution to world civilization - all are reflected in its culture. A country with such a rich cultural heritage, of course, will have the opportunity to establish international relations in the cultural sphere and attract the attention of the peoples of the world to our country. This will serve as a basis for successful developments in various fields.

The great thinkers of Western culture, who were the first to emerge from Western culture a few centuries ago, who needed to live, who were exemplified and studied by Western thinkers, he must follow the man who leads the literary heritage with the church, the man who brings the new man, the man who brings the man. the way to the future is opening up.

RESEARCH METHODS.

The research was conducted using objectivity, analysis, synthesis, comparative analysis, generalization, historical analysis, chronological methods.

RESULTS.

Representatives of the culture of the Eastern Renaissance in our country: Musa Khorezmi, Imam Bukhari, Hakim Termizi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Ahmad Fergani, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sino, Imam Motrudi, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulugbek grew up and created [1].

At the same time, it is worth noting that Western culture, which is currently trying to poison some of our young people with its ideology of "public culture", in fact developed under the influence of the Central Asian renaissance in the IX-XII centuries. Historical sources confirm that he taught the methods of analytical approach in the teaching process from the scholars of the East..

Some politicians, scientists do not pay attention to the power of culture, at the level of economic sectors. That is, they cannot properly assess the possibilities of cultural heritage. Because they show that cultural heritage has only spiritual potential. In fact, cultural heritage is such a powerful force that it is overlooked that it is an area that brings not only upbringing, spiritual intimacy, self-awareness, but also good economic returns. Indeed, there is no measure of the benefits of spiritual culture, and even if it is seen only as an economic beneficiary, we will see that its share is considerable.

According to local and foreign experts, the opportunities and prospects for the development of museum tourism in Uzbekistan are very high. The development of international cultural ties, the introduction of our country to the peoples of the world, the display of priceless monuments and works of art belonging to local and world peoples, stored in our museums, will greatly contribute to increasing the tourism potential of our country. In recent years, the tourism sector has

received a lot of attention at the level of state policy. The analysis shows that the majority of tourists visit our country to see the cultural monuments, ancient cities, museums, ancient traditions.

Cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with other countries in the field of tourism industry, which is an important sector of the economy, is also developing. According to the State Customs Statistics Committee, 963.5 thousand tourists visited Uzbekistan in 1997, 710.5 thousand in 1998, and 486.8 thousand in 1999. [2]. According to industry experts, the number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan in 2018 was 5.3 million, and in 2019 - more than 6 million. Thus, we can see that the reforms in this area have yielded positive results, and in a short fifteen years the number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan has increased almost tenfold. However, this is not enough for Uzbekistan, which has a very high tourist potential. In order to further develop this sector, our government has developed special strategies and programs, according to which it is planned to increase the number of tourists to ten million in the near future.

Another important direction in the development of cultural ties is the art exhibitions and presentations organized by museums in foreign countries. The museums of the Republic of Uzbekistan have artefacts dating back thousands of years, most of which are registered by UNESCO as a world cultural heritage. At the same time, we have an ancient art that allows us to demonstrate its achievements and give the peoples of the world a better understanding of Uzbek culture and art.

Cooperation in this area has been established with the European Union and is being carried out on a regular basis. In particular, relations with Germany, France, Austria and Latvia are characterized by their regularity and efficiency.

Germany is the only country in the European Union that stands out for its cultural development.

The role of culture days and art exhibitions in bilateral relations is invaluable. For example, in 1996, the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan hosted exhibitions entitled "Paintings on the Wall on the Great Silk Road" and "Wooden Engravings by Albrecht Dürer", which introduced the activities of German museums. As a consistent continuation of the cooperation in this direction, the graphic works in the collection of the Karakalpak State Museum, famous all over the world for its unique masterpieces, can be seen for a month in 1996 at the Chemnitz Museum of Art in Germany.

Uzbek-German cultural cooperation is being strengthened by the Days of Culture held in the two countries [3]. One of such major events in Tashkent was the Days of German Culture, which lasted from September to December 1996. As part of the Days of Culture, the German Youth Philharmonic, the Bavarian Chamber Music Ensemble named after Georg Glazl, the vocal ensemble "Zinger Pur", "M. Concerts of the rock band "Woking on ze vota", performances of the Ketturket Plastic and Puppet Theater, performances of organist M. Schenheit, screenings of German cinema and meetings with its representatives, seminars on German literature were organized. The event left a deep impression on Uzbek art lovers, acquainted them with the culture and traditions of the German people[4]. Exhibitions at the State Museum of Art and the Alisher Navoi State Library, meetings of Uzbek and German orientalists, ethnographers and ecologists were also organized, and achievements and experiences in these fields were shared. This event was held not only in Tashkent, but also in the cultural centers of the republic - Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana and Nukus - in high spirits and was highly respected.

As a continuation of Uzbek-German cultural cooperation, the exhibition "Graphics of Germany in the 70s" opened on January 1, 1999. [5]. It has become a tradition to organize exhibitions between the two countries. The exhibition, which covers a wide range of areas, was presented by the Goethe Institute in Tashkent. Among them is the presence of the works of Pierre Reston, a new representative of the German realists, which further increases the interest in him.

On June 11, 2001, a large photo exhibition entitled "Days of Uzbekistan" was held in Freiburg, Germany [6]. The rich history, thinkers, architecture and other cultural heritage of Uzbekistan were presented to photo enthusiasts. At the opening of the exhibition, German scientists noted the country's contribution to the development of science and culture of the peoples of the world, and recognized its worthy place in human civilization.

Days of Culture of Uzbekistan were held on March 28-30, 2016 in Freiburg, Heidelberg and Offenberg, Germany [7]. The program of the three-day event included presentations by well-known German scientists on the historical heritage and modern development of Uzbekistan, the uniqueness of Navruz. stressed. He noted that academic exchanges between the university and the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami are intensifying.

Relations in this direction are also developing rapidly with another EU country, Austria, the center of world classical music. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the Research and Production Center for Arts, Crafts and Applied Arts "Musavvir" jointly with the Secretary General of the Austrian Society "Hammer-Purgstal" Z. Days of Uzbekistan were organized in Austria in April 2004 as a result of negotiations with Haas[8]. Concerts of Uzbek music and dance groups, works of folk art and exhibitions of Uzbek artists were presented to the Austrian public as part of the Days of Culture.

Relations with the United Kingdom, the birthplace of parliament in the world, are also developing in this direction. A new stage in Uzbek-British relations can be seen in the opening of the first Westminster International University in Tashkent in 2002 on the basis of cooperation between the University of Westminster in the United Kingdom [9]. Many young people from Uzbekistan have graduated from this university in the past, and now they are working effectively in domestic and foreign companies and firms. In order to strengthen ties in this area, an exhibition "National Art and Cuisine of Uzbekistan" is scheduled for June 2020 at Westminster University in London. The program also includes a screening of Uzbek films. Of course, these events and exhibitions will serve to further develop bilateral relations and raise it to a new level of quality.

Cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Latvia is notable for its long history. Even the fact that they lived together for several years as part of the Soviet state still allows them to understand each other faster.

Cooperation between the cities of the two countries is also important in expanding the scope of relations. In particular, on the basis of the cooperation agreement signed between Tashkent and Riga in April 2004, the two capitals have been establishing fruitful partnerships. As an integral part of cooperation in this area, in 2013 in Riga was held an exhibition of masters of fine and applied arts of Uzbekistan. In May 2014, Samarkand hosted an exhibition of Latvian artists organized by the resort city of Jurmala. The establishment of cooperation between ancient Samarkand and Jurmala is of great importance in the development of cultural ties.

Cooperation in this area is also being carried out with the center of world culture, the homeland of human rights - France. If we look at the history of relations in this area over the past quarter of a century, we can see that the agreement between France and Uzbekistan on "Cooperation in Science, Culture and Education" played an important role and the achievements were fruitful[10].

There have been several official visits between the two countries over the past period. During the visits, various cultural and educational expressions were presented. In particular, on the occasion of the visit of French statesman François Mitterrand in April 1994, works by French artists kept in the fund of the Museum of Art in Uzbekistan were exhibited. The State Museum of Art houses 45 paintings by famous French artists Renoira Claude Mane, Cézanne, Dega Tissaro, Gogena Mattisa, Van Goga, Leje Braca[11].

A similar cultural dialogue continued at the Louvre during the visit of President of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev to France. The museum exhibits are divided into 6 collections. The Oriental collection alone occupied 24 halls. There are thousands of artifacts related to the history of our country. In particular, the letter of Amir Temur to Charles VI, the candlestick made by Sahibkiran for the mausoleum of Ahmad Yassavi, ancient weapons, inscriptions and other artifacts testify to the great past. President of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev, who got acquainted with the sources directly related to the history of Uzbekistan, stressed the need to organize regular exhibitions in cooperation with Uzbek-French museums, expand scientific cooperation between archaeologists and historians[12].

It is well known from history that the peoples of Europe, including the French, are very interested in the history and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and its study. With this in mind, an exhibition dedicated to the history of Uzbekistan is planned to be held in 2021 at the Louvre Museum. This event will be the first exhibition dedicated to one of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States at the world-famous museum [13].

CONCLUSION

Thus, the role of museums in the development of international cultural relations is extremely unique, it plays an important role in bringing peoples closer, enriching cultures, developing interethnic relations. At the same time, cultural ties are an important factor in raising interstate relations to a new level. And in particular, it has a huge positive impact on the number of tourists visiting our country from year to year. In short, museums are an inexhaustible source of spirituality for the peoples of the world.

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