

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM AND APPLIED ARTS DURING INDEPENDENCE YEARS

It can be mentioned that many important and noticeable accomplishments in education system stemmed from encouragement and support of Ministry of Higher Education from the very beginning of Independence Years of Uzbekistan.



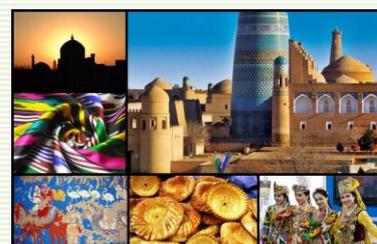
1. Reforms of continuous education in Independent Uzbekistan started with establishment of the new law “On Education”. The basis of the law involved all conventions, traditions and great history of Uzbekistan and also general education and upbringing of the humanity. By learning global and modern systems, new education system, which covered more than 20 spheres and subjects, was created.

Education is considered as a great way of development in social life of Uzbekistan, thus main principles of collaboration of government with public controlling based on the law “On Education”, established in 29th of August in 1997, includes followings:

- Humanitarian of the education system.
- Democratic characteristics.
- Continuous education.
- Compulsory secondary education and secondary specialized education.

UZBEKISTAN RETURNING CULTURE: WHAT MAKES UZBEKISTAN UNIQUE

When we talk about what national Independence, gained 25 years ago, and new way of development since then have given to Uzbekistan, along with countless positive changes we should mention the cultural values that we returned. Independent Uzbekistan went on the way of learning, sharing and strengthening our national culture, religious views and traditions. During past quarter century we have learnt a lot about our ancient cities, ancestors and wonderful masterpieces of our handicraft. Conversing with journalists who visited Uzbekistan for several times, who lived and worked in the country or those who have a special concern in this young country, we found out some features that, according to foreigners, make the Republic of Uzbekistan unique.



- Free choice of vocational college or academic lyceum.
- Education system based secular views.
- Open to every citizen within the governmental system.
- Distinguishing and single approach to the choice of education program.
- Encouraging talent and knowledge.

Main aims of the program are expected to realize step by step. As it was planned, first period included 4 years from 1997 till 2001, second period from 2001 till 2005, third period started from 2005 and present.

In the international conference, involving 48 countries, entitled “Upbringing intellectual and ambitious youth is a guarantee for stable development of the country”, which took place on 16-17th of October in 2012, State Personnel training Program of Uzbekistan was estimated extremely well.

Nowadays Uzbekistan is the second place in the rating “Developing education system” among 141 countries around the world and this once more evidences for development the education system.

2. Uzbekistan started reforming economy and social life by reforming education system after gaining independence. The most modernized and the most important specialized institutions and Academies are established such as, Academy of Armed Forces under the Ministry of Defense, Academy of Internal Affairs under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Banking and Finance Academy, University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Andijon Automobile Engineering Institute, Bukhara Engineering and Technology Institute, Navoi Mining Institute.

In regions 8 pedagogical institutions

Architectural Traditions

**Birgit Wetzl,
journalist (Germany)**

— *I have seen so many places and cities, including Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Nukus during my six visits to Uzbek land. What impresses me most is the hospitality of the people. I should mention that rich culture, especially impressive buildings you have make this country wonderful. I wish all the best, prosperity and development to Uzbekistan nation and congratulate all Uzbekistanis on the 25th anniversary of national Independence.*



converted into Universities and new institutions were opened. These transformations served for the development of these places, no matter how far from center and where situated they were given much attention so that field of education reached higher level.

By developing local institutions, which are directly connected with prosperity of the country, government actually have been able to create place where young specialists are educated and provided with certain jobs with big opportunities.

Higher education system faced some changes, for example, bachelor degree should be 4 years and master degree should be 2 years, respectively. Tashkent State University, which was considered to be a grand university in Central Asia, was entitled as National University of Uzbekistan.

To meet the requirements of modern educational systems, many changes had happened in all institutions of the countries, some universities and institutions, having the same instruction directions, were united and some new higher educational institutions were established. In 2005, Tashkent Medical Academy was established on the bases of two Medical institutions, while in 2012 Uzbekistan State Institute of Art and Culture was reestablished.

Branches of different international universities such as UK's Westminster International University in Tashkent, Russia's University of Economics named after G.V. Plehanov in 2002, Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov in 2006, Russian State Gas and Oil University named I.M. Gubkina in 2007, Management Development Institute of Singapore in 2008, Italy's Turin Polytechnic Institute in 2009 and Korea's Inha University in 2014 were founded in Uzbekistan.

Traditional fabrics
Brooke McDonald,
journalist and media
specialist (USA)

— I rate Uzbek fabrics and fashion as some of the most beautiful in the world. I did not know much about ikat, atlas or suzanis before we came to Uzbekistan. The colors and patterns thrilled me and I admired the way my Uzbek colleagues integrate these traditional materials into their wardrobes. These designs are very much in Vogue in the west these days and my friends are always fascinated with what we tell them about Uzbekistan. The world needs more Uzbek fabrics and fashion!



In respect to the decree “On further improving the system of juridical personnel training”, from June 28, 2013, Law Institute got the title of University, moreover in respect to Presidential Decree #2215 from June 22, 2014, Tashkent State Dental Institute was founded and there are branches of this Institute in different regions, for instance in Andijan, Bukhara, Samarkand and Nukus.

Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi was established in 2016, according to Presidential Decree number 4797 which was adopted on 13th of May in 2016.

According to Presidential Decree #2527, from May 11, 2016, National University of Uzbekistan, Presidential Decree #2524, from May 2, 2016, Tashkent State Technical University, due to Decree #153 of Ministry of Republic of Uzbekistan, from May 13, 2016, Tashkent State Pedagogic University there were changes in order to make further development in these institutions.

Generally, only 42 higher educational institutions existed in 90s, however, in present, there are 81 higher educational institutions, particularly 7 foreign educational institutions in Uzbekistan.

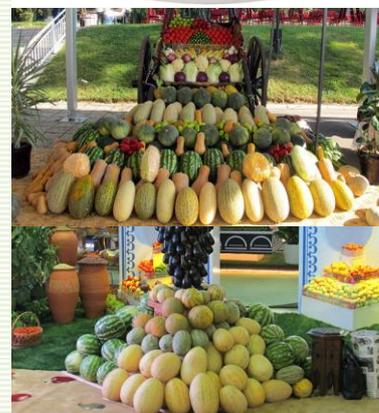
3. Training personnel in higher educational institutions were changed totally and reached in higher level.

Namely, due to decree of Ministry from September 26, 2012 the Methodic and Science Centre under Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education was established at the aim of developing skills of educator and leader personnel’s of Higher Education System and retraining pedagogic personals of Higher Education Institutions so that 15 local centers were launched.

Cuisine & Melons

**Rajesh Asnani,
journalist (India)**

— *Uzbekistan has a wide choice of fruits that you cannot find anywhere. Especially, melons I tried in Uzbekistan are so big, juicy and healthy. Just fantastic! Uzbekistani people live in harmony with nature and eat fresh. When it comes to speaking about the cuisine, I should say that it is very unique in its own way, colorful and rich. Of course, I cannot ever forget the amazing habit of drinking green tea with food. Drinking hot with meals, especially tea with antioxidants is very healthy. I think that is why Uzbek people’s faces glow.*



In respect for the Presidential Decree “On developing the system of improving skills of educator personals and leader personals of Higher Educational Institutions and retraining them” #4732 from June 12, 2015, 15 main Higher Educational Institutions entitled as Supporter Institutions. After establishment of this course, within small period of time, 3 years 20475 professors and teachers have been retrained.

Specialists from different countries such as, Korea, Italia, Japan, USA, France and Spain, come as expert and consultant to the “Centre of improving skills of educator personals and leader personals of Higher Educational Institutions” and worked as Deputy Dean there.

In this year, 401 new modules, which fit modern and foreign experiences, were added to the programs of improving skills of educator personals and leader personals of Higher Educational Institutions and 325 different literatures which can be used as hand books

4. In respect for the Presidential Decree #1533 from May 20, 2011, program of modernizing technical and material basis of Higher Educational Institutions and renovating the system of training specialist in 2011-2016 was approved.

Due to the program 205 buildings of 24 Higher Educational Institutions were reconstructed and equipped. In addition, 15 new educational buildings with the capacity of 14830 students were built, 53 educational buildings were reconstructed, 46 study buildings with capacity of 40455 students were complete overhauled, and moreover there were reconstructions in many dormitories with capacity of 15844 students, in 21 sport halls and in other buildings.

5. According to the law “On training personals with intensity at the basis of state grants” from August 16, 2005, state grant graduators of

Mahalla

**Mjusa Sever, Head of
NGO Regional Dialogue in
Uzbekistan (Slovenia)**

*— I consider that
Uzbekistan, securing its
independence 25 years ago,
was smart to build on this
traditional heritage by
promoting the traditional
mahalla system. When I
worked with mahallas
around the country, I
realized that mahallas are
also excellent incubator for
awareness building of
population in the broadest
possible sense — in
developing democratic
standards of communication,
potential leadership and
management skills, needed
for modern society, in
learning skills and
knowledge that better
combines local needs and
priorities set by national and
global trends and policies.*



Higher Educational Institutions should be involved into job positions in various factories and corporations and working there 3 years period.

6. There were some changes and additions in “Classificatory of specialists and directions of Higher Education”, in the aim of several reasons such as, developing social and economic life of the country, namely, improving rapidly economic branches, opening new higher educational institutions with their branches in different areas and also training future personals of Higher Education who can be perfect candidates for job positions, with intense plan and quality.

According to this, uniting and unifying educational branches in bachelor degree, so that personals who have deep understandings of their job and great ability in controlling real economic situations, will be trained.

In magister degree, personals are trained by giving them special and deeper knowledge, particularly personals in the field of innovative technology and these are main principles of the program.

In present, there are 201 bachelor directions and 450 magister directions in current “Classificatory of specialists and directions of Higher Education”.

7. According to the Presidential Decree “On improving teaching and learning foreign languages” #1875, from December 10, 2012, 5 main principles were chosen and realized into practice by Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education.

Teaching and learning foreign languages, directions and specialties are upgraded. At the basis of 3 bachelor directions and 3 magister specialties, Standards of State Education and plan of studying are renovated and realized into practice.

Mahalla encourages respect for collective and community values, teaching solidarity both in personal joys and grievances. I am impressed with traditional Uzbek special community care observed toward children, towards old and sick people, and to those in need. As a Westerner, used to the social system that prioritizes individual values and rights above the collective ones, I believe the highly developed sense for community solidarity is something that Uzbekistan can offer as a good example to other societies.



Collections of teaching and stylistic on foreign languages are modernized. Handbooks for students of 1,2 and 3 courses of Higher Education Institutions, with name of “Scale Up” involving Students’ book, Teachers’ book and Work book, was published with audio materials. 11 books for bachelor degree, 4 books for magister degree, 12 books for German, Spain and French languages was written.

“Foreign Languages in Uzbekistan” e-journal and web portal was launched.

8. Adopting Presidential Decree “On improving training experienced and scientific pedagogics and attestation” #4456, from July 24, 2012, led to improving the system of educating skilled and experienced persons, giving chance for talented youth to show their inner strength and intellect. Post-graduate studentship and doctoral candidacy were canceled and institutions of intern-researcher and senior scientific researcher were established and financial support for them increased significantly.

Due to international principles and standards, the system regarding defense of dissertation and giving the doctor’s degree of science turned into 1 stage of the education system was adopted January 1, 2013, aimed at improving the system of training experienced and scientific pedagogics and attestation, realizing the main principles the program of training state personnel and democratic and economic renovations of the country and also upgrading the system of education.

Research institutions and centers were recognized under Higher Educational Institutions aimed at developing the branches of Science Academy of Republic of Uzbekistan, increasing the effectiveness of activities according to the

Enthusiastic Youth **Yu Hoon Ho, tourist** **(South Korea)**

— *I visited Uzbekistan to participate in the summer training sessions at Turin Polytechnical Institute in Tashkent. Sharing and exchanging knowledge and experiences with Uzbekistani youth, I realized that their eagerness, enthusiasm and able-mindedness are what make Uzbekistan unique. With these young people, Uzbekistan is in the right way for further development and achievement of its huge goals.*



modern requirements and also improving the scientific capability of the Higher Educational Institutions and also uniting academic science with Higher Education in Uzbekistan.

9. In respect to the Law “On electron government” from December 9, 2015 and Presidential Decree “On developing the system of state information and communication of Republic of Uzbekistan” #1889 from June 27, 2013, great attention is being given to utilizing the system of state information and communication in Higher Education in order to increase the effectiveness of the activities.

Due to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministry of Republic Uzbekistan #4, from January 6, 2016, E-learning Centers, under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, were reestablished in order to do the tasks given in laws and decrees and also improving the usage of information and communication technologies in Higher Education Institutions and establishing E-learning. 10 new information systems, which aimed at spreading the usage of information and communication technologies to the public, were created by E-learning Centers.

Infrastructure of the state system of the “E-learning” was created completely. Information resource center has the automatic system named “ARMAT” and there are 1167769 electron bibliographies and totally 625988 electron books in the system. Structure of tasks and data was created at the basis of data of Higher Education Institutions staff and students.

All Higher Education Institutions have access to the internet. There are 38469 computers in 81 Higher Education Institutions of the Republic, it means 14.4% of the 100 students were supplied with computers and this numbers are

*If the word is burning with
the fire of truth,
It will turn the stone into
water.
But if the word is deprived
of truth
Would it turn into the thread
for pearls'!*
Alisher Navoiy



UzSWLU



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increasing gradually. According to the fact given in July 1, 2016 more than 630 Wi-Fi zones were recognized in Higher Education Institutions.

10. In order to bring up the every youth of Uzbekistan as mature and perfect person with broad worldwide, some important things have been done:

— Due to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministry of Republic of Uzbekistan #11 from January 12, 2011, “Spirituality and Enlightenment” center under Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Vocational Institutions;

— According to the Presidential Decree “On increasing productivity of publicity of national idea and spirituality and enlightenment” #451, from August 25, 2006, annual “The most active spirit publicist” republican contest has been organized since 2011;

— In respect to the Decree of the Ministry “On increasing productivity of “Spiritual day” in Higher Education Institutions” #486, from December 10, 2012, in the last week of every month “Spiritual day” is being organized and by this young generations are directed to right path;

— In respect to the Decree of the Cabinet of the Ministry “The best enlightenment scholar” #21, from September 7, 2015 annual “The best enlightenment scholar” republican contest has been organized since 2015;

— Due to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the main principle of youth policy of Republic of Uzbekistan” Program on Youth Policy has been created every year by the Cabinet of Ministry and by this working with youth on social-politics and spirituality-enlightenment in systematically;

— *Smarts and Merries* contest-performance were launched at the aim to develop young



Scientific and practical distant conference on Modern Tendencies in Teaching Foreign Languages in the system of continuous education: practice and development strategy.



Issues of educating young generation with cultural awareness is being discussed



Intercultural dialogue and interfaith tolerance are the main part of spirituality education in Uzbekistan

generations' intellectual ability, to bring up them in the spirit of patriotism, publicize healthy life style, to study their problems, to defense them exterior negative impacts and to create friendly atmosphere among them;

— According to the Presidential Decree “On the contest “One and only, my Motherland!” #1091, from April 7, 2009, the annual “One and only, my Motherland!” has been organized since 2009 and aimed at encouraging singers so that they can create songs about our motherland, patriotism and can be national property of our nation in future;

— With the intention of supporting them unleashing their inner talent, checking their knowledge on politics and economy and also changes and accomplishments in the field economy and politic in near history, improving the ability turning the theory into practice annual contest “Intellectual Challenges” has been taken place since 2012;

— Studios of student theatres were established under Higher Education Institutions in 2015 with intense aim of developing their mental thinking, caring and loving the theatre and bring up them as perfect personals in future.

Now let us talk about what has brought independence in the lives of Uzbekistanis. Let us consider the spiritual component. Of course, in the Soviet Union period were studied classics, folk music was played. However, some things got a huge spread in the independence period only by showing that the arts and crafts reflect the masters' subtle vision of life, their taste, originality and, of course, the amazing spiritual traditions of the Uzbek people.

We mean ceramics and suzane.

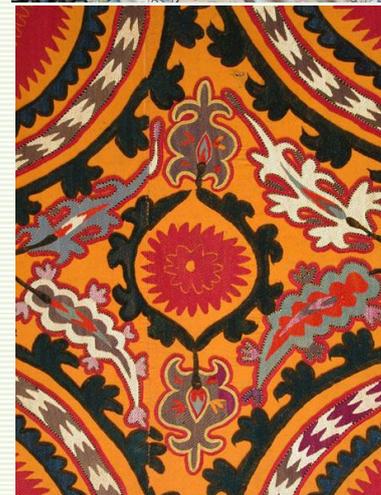
*Of his language who takes
no care
Of his people he takes
no care*

Alisher Navoi



*Should in the garden words
be trees
The spirit be the tree, the
words be its sweet fruits.*

Alisher Navoi



Suzane – wall decorating panel. Jizzakh. The second half of 19th century. Handmade embroidery.

SUZANE

Embroidery – the traditional art of the peoples of Uzbekistan. Embroidery with colored cotton, silk and even gold threads adorned the traditional Uzbek clothing, robes, hats, wedding dresses, skullcaps, prayer and wall rugs, blankets for horses, pillowcases, bedspreads, tablecloths, curtains, wall hangings.

Suzane (taj. Сўзана, Uzbek So'zana, Persian (سوزندو) — this hand-embroidered decorative textiles, which are produced mainly in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Iran.

The word Suzane from Persian (Susan) means "embroidered with needle".

The biggest Suzane are 2.5-3 meters long and up to 2-2.5 meters wide.

Traditionally Suzane are made by female hands. The methods of sewing and embroidery pattern transmitted from a mother to her daughter. In each family created decorative embroidery. To complete Suzane usually took one and half - two years of efforts of masters. Dowry for preparing the girls started when they were young. Mother and relatives of the bride embroidered beautiful items. Since ancient times, every home had embroidered panels. They decorated the walls and they were as talisman.

It is considered that Suzane appeared in the late XVIII - early XIX centuries, but some experts believe they were invented long before the XVIII century. At the beginning of the XV century ambassador of Castile Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo, who visited Tamerlane in Samarkand, made detailed descriptions of embroidery, which is likely, and were the forerunners of Suzane.

Embroidery is made on cotton fabric on silk or velvet, lined, lined with a special tape or black cloth. Suzane – is the composition of the closed



Peacock chayshab (blanket).
Nam. N.V. Tashkent 1961.
Machine embroidery



Falak. Pskent at the end of
19th century.
Handmade embroidery.



Suzane. Samarkand. The end
of 19th century. Handmade
embroidery.

type with elegant wide border and the center of the composition, filled with symmetrical rosettes or other motives. Popular design motifs include a sun and the moon, flowers (especially tulips, carnations, irises), leaves and vines, fruits (especially grenades), and sometimes the form of fish and birds.

Ornament of Suzanne is constructed in such a way that it has a beginning but no ending. According to a very ancient tradition in embroidery is necessarily leaved a small ornamental unfinished fragment is complementary to the already deep and philosophical meaning of these wares of applied art, reminding us of eternal life and the immortality of the human soul.

Suzane form in people perfect artistic taste, they are close to the people all the lifelong, from birth and ending with old age. Special Suzane with special techniques of embroidery created for the wedding and kept in the family for life, as a guarantor of happiness, the key to well-being and permanent symbol of fertility.

On the Uzbek Suzane can speak as a national art form, developing its own style for the centuries. In the XIX-th century Nurata, Bukhara, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent and Fergana became centers of artistic embroidery. Each embroidery school has its own local peculiarities.

In familiarizing with the Uzbek Suzane it is impossible to find similarities between the two parts, in spite of similar shapes and colors. A variety of ornaments and their combinations – this is what the Suzane art is based on.

CERAMICS

One of the most ancient and the most interesting types of applied art of Uzbekistan is art pottery. At the time of its antiquity goes back the first samples discovered by archaeologists in the



Rishtan. Ceramics of 20th century.



Doves lyagan (plate) and vase.

Rakhimov M.K.
Tashkent. 1968.
pouring ceramics,
brush murals.



Service for wine.
Sadikov Ch. Tashkent. 1975.
Pouring ceramics, carving,
brush murals.



country. They are lagans, spherical bowl-cups and casas, vases, jars, pots, hums of various sizes - from huge to tiny, easy-to-use and at the same time refined in form. For many centuries and even today ceramics are in great demand. They are distinguished by high craftsmanship, the beauty of forms, ornamental magic solutions, harmony bold imagination, a sense of proportion in dealing with color.

The works of many folk ceramics artists entered the museum collections of Uzbekistan and foreign countries' private collection.

As centers of Goncharsky art has long been known in Uzbekistan Samarkand Gijduvan, Shakhrisabz, Katta-Kurgan, Rishton, Khanka and Khiva in Khorezm and Tashkent.

Some areas still especially like one color combinations, and in others - others. That division, schematically speaking, ceramic blue tones and ceramics brown-green tones, which existed in the potter's art XIX - early XX century, in general, preserved until today. The first belongs to the ceramics of the Fergana Valley, Khorezm and Kara Kalpakia, the second - ceramic Gijduvan, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Katta-Kurgan, Shahrisabz, Tashkent. With the general similarity of the color palette, there is a large difference in principles of the decor between Rishtan and Khorezm-Karakalpak ceramics. This difference is connected with the specific features of the local art in these areas, with the historical uniqueness of Fergana and Khorezm.

Increasing popularity in recent years got souvenir ceramic figures, often depicting everyday scenes, individuals and animals. On the Internet we found a very interesting picture, breathing with life and a detailed design of the figures by D. Mukhtarova from Samarkand.



Uloq-kupkari sculpture.
Samarkand. 1972.
Terracotta, murals



Father sculpture.
Samarkand. 1974.
Terracotta stamp.

USED PHOTOS AND MATERIALS FROM THE SITES

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