

**“TASDIQLAYMAN”**

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligi  
Respublika madaniyat muassasalari faoliyatini  
tashkil etish ilmiy-metodik markazi direktori

  
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15-dekabr 2021-yil

**O‘zbekiston nomoddiy madaniy meros obyektlari  
MILLIY RO‘YXATI**

<b>T.r.</b>	<b>NMM obyekt raqami</b>	<b>NMM obyekt nomi</b>
<b>O‘zlikni namoyon etishning og‘zaki shakl va an‘analari</b>		
1.	01.01	Doston
2.	01.02	Ertaklar, afsona va rivoyatlar
3.	01.03	Maqol va matallar
4.	01.04	Tez aytish
5.	01.05	Topishmoq
6.	01.06	Xo‘ja Nasriddin hajviyalarini aytish an‘analari
7.	01.07	Latifa
8.	01.08	Loflar
9.	01.09	Aytilmlar
<b>Ijrochilik san‘ati</b>		
10.	02.01	Maqom san‘ati
11.	02.01.01	Shashmaqom
12.	02.02	Cholg‘u ijrochiligi
13.	02.02.01	Rubob yasash va ijrochilik an‘analari
14.	02.03	Mumtoz ashula yo‘llari
15.	02.03.01	Katta ashula
16.	02.04	Qo‘shiqchilik san‘ati
17.	02.04.01	Alla
18.	02.04.02	O‘lan
19.	02.04.03	Lapar
20.	02.04.04	Xalfachilik
21.	02.05	Baxshi san‘ati
22.	02.05.00	Raqs san‘ati
23.	02.05.01	Xorazm raqsi–Lazgi
24.	02.06.02	Askiya
25.	02.07	Tomosha san‘ati
26.	02.07.01	Dorbozlik va dor osti tomoshalari
27.	02.08	Bolalar folklori
28.	02.09	Etnosport

29.	02.10	Xalq o'yinlari
30.	02.11	O'zbek jang san'ati
31.	02.12	Kurash
32.	02.13	Ko'pkari
<b>Jamiyatning urf-odat, marosim va bayramlari</b>		
33.	03.01	Oilaviy marosimlar
34.	03.01.05	Palov madaniyati va an'analari
35.	03.02.01	Navro'z
36.	03.03	Mavsumiy marosimlar
37.	03.05	Hayit bayramlari
38.	03.06	Non bilan bog'liq an'analar
39.	03.07	NMMni saqlashda mahalla bilan bog'liq an'analar
40.	03.08	Iftor va uning ijtimoiy-madaniy an'analari
<b>Tabiat va koinot bilan bog'liq urf-odat va ko'nikmalar</b>		
41.	04.01	Yil fasllari bilan bog'liq bilim va ko'nikmalar
42.	04.02	O'zbekiston madaniy muhitlari
43.	04.02.01	Boysun tumanining madaniy muhiti
44.	04.03	An'anaviy tabobat
45.	04.04	Chorvachilik bilan bog'liq bilim va ko'nikmalar
46.	04.05	Dehqonchilik bilan bog'liq bilim va ko'nikmalar
47.	04.06	Bog'dorchilik bilan bog'liq bilim va ko'nikmalar
48.	04.07	An'anaviy xalq taqvimi va vaqt hisobi amallari
49.	04.08	Pazandachilik
50.	04.08.01	Shirinliklar tayyorlash
51.	04.09	Quruq mevalarni tayyorlash
52.	04.10	Pillachilik va ipak tayyorlash
<b>An'anaviy hunarmandchilik bilan bog'liq bilim va ko'nikmalar</b>		
53.	05.01	Zardo'zlik
54.	05.02	Kandakorlik
55.	05.03	Gilamchilik markazlari
56.	05.04	Do'ppichilik san'ati maktablari
57.	05.05	Qo'g'irchoq san'ati va qo'g'irchoqsozlik
58.	05.06	O'zbekiston kulolchilik maktablari
59.	05.07	Ganchkorlik
60.	05.08	Yog'och o'ymakorlik san'ati
61.	05.09	Kashtachilik san'ati
62.	05.10	Miniatyura san'ati
63.	05.11	Marg'ilon hunarmandchilik maktabi; atlas va adras to'qish texnologiyasi

64.	05.12	Zargarlik
65.	05.13	Temirchilik
66.	05.14	Sangtaroshlik
67.	05.15	Naqqoshlik san'ati
68.	05.16	Xattotlik san'ati
69.	05.17	Pichoqchilik san'ati
70.	05.18	O'tov yasash bo'yicha bilim va ko'nikmalar
71.	05.19	Naqqoshlik — kitob bezak san'ati

**UNESCOning Insoniyat nomoddiy madaniy merosi representativ ro'yxatiga tavsifa etilishi rejalashtirilayotgan obyektlar ro'yxati**

1. O'zbekiston kulolchilik maktablari (2022-2023 yillar)
2. O'zbekiston gilamchilik markazlari (2024-2025 yillar)
3. O'zbekiston kandakorlik maktablari (2026-2027 yillar)
4. O'zbekiston do'ppichilik san'ati maktablari (2028-2029 yillar)
5. O'zbekiston pichoqchilik maktablari (2030-2031 yillar)
6. NMMni saqlashda Mahalla bilan bog'liq an'analar (2032-2033 yillar)
7. O'zbekiston madaniy muhitlari (2034-2035 yillar)



“APPROVED”

S.Sayimov, Director,

Republican Scientific-Methodical Centre for  
Organization of Culture Institutions Activity

15 December 2021

**NATIONAL ICH LIST  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

No.	Number of ICH element	Name of ICH element
<b>Oral traditions and expressions</b>		
1.	01.01	<i>Doston</i> (Epos)
2.	01.02	Tales, Legends and Stories
3.	01.03	Proverbs and Sayings
4.	01.04	Tongue-twisters
5.	01.05	Riddles
6.	01.06	Telling tradition of Hoja Nasreddin Anecdotes
7.	01.07	Anecdote
8.	01.08	<i>Lof</i> (Hyperbole)
9.	01.09	<i>Aytim</i> (Couplets)
<b>Performing arts</b>		
10.	02.01	<i>Maqom</i> art
11.	02.01.01	<i>Shashmaqom</i> music
12.	02.02	Instrumental performance
13.	02.02.01	Traditions of making and playin <i>rubab</i>
14.	02.03	<i>Mumtoz ashula</i> (Classic song) cycles
15.	02.03.01	<i>Katta ashula</i>
16.	02.04	Singing art
17.	02.04.01	<i>Alla</i> (Lullaby)
18.	02.04.02	<i>Olan</i> (Wedding song)
19.	02.04.03	<i>Lapar</i> (Ditty)
20.	02.04.04	<i>Khalfa</i> art
21.	02.05	<i>Bakhshi</i> art (Narrative telling)
22.	02.05.00	Dancing art
23.	02.05.01	Khorazm dance - <i>Lazgi</i>
24.	02.06.02	<i>Askiya</i> (the art of wit)
25.	02.07	Performance art
26.	02.07.01	Rope-walking art and rope performance
27.	02.08	Children's folklore
28.	02.09	Ethnosport

29.	02.10	Folk games
30.	02.11	Uzbek martial art
31.	02.12	<i>Kurash</i> (Wrestling)
32.	02.13	<i>Kopkari</i> (Horseman competition)
<b>Social practices, rituals and festive events</b>		
33.	03.01	Family rites
34.	<b>03.01.05</b>	Palov culture and traditions
35.	<b>03.02.01</b>	Navruz
36.	03.03	Seasonal rites
37.	03.05	<i>Hayit</i> (Eid) holidays
38.	03.06	Traditions associated with bread
39.	03.07	Traditions related with <i>Mahalla</i> (Community) in ICH safeguarding
40.	03.08	Iftor and its socio-cultural traditions
<b>Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe</b>		
41.	04.01	Knowledge and practices concerning seasons of the year
42.	04.02	Uzbekistan cultural spaces
43.	<b>04.02.01</b>	Cultural space of Boysun District
44.	04.03	Traditional medicine
45.	04.04	Knowledge and skills related to cattle breeding
46.	04.05	Knowledge and skills related to agriculture
47.	04.06	Knowledge and skills related to gardening
48.	04.07	Practices of traditional folk calendar and time accounting
49.	04.08	Culinary art
50.	04.08.01	Confectionery
51.	04.09	Making of dried fruits
52.	04.10	Sericulture and silk spinning
<b>Traditional craftsmanship</b>		
53.	05.01	<i>Zardoqlik</i> (Gold embroidery)
54.	05.02	<i>Kandakorlik</i> (Engraving on metal) schools
55.	05.03	<i>Gilamchilik</i> (Carpet-waving) centers
56.	05.04	<i>Doppichilik</i> (Skullcap making) schools
57.	05.05	<i>Qogirchoq</i> (Puppet art) and <i>Qogirchoqsozlik</i> (Puppet-making)
58.	05.06	Ceramic schools of Uzbekistan
59.	05.07	<i>Ganchkorlik</i> (Plaster carving)
60.	05.08	Wood carving art
61.	05.09	<i>Kashtachilik</i> (Embroidery art)
62.	<b>05.10</b>	Miniature art
63.	<b>05.11</b>	Margilan Crafts Development Centre: safeguarding of the atlas and adras making traditional technologies

64.	05.12	<i>Zargarlik</i> (Jewelry art)
65.	05.13	<i>Temirchilik</i> (Blacksmithing)
66.	05.14	<i>Sangtaroshlik</i> (Stone carving)
67.	05.15	<i>Naqqoshlik</i> (Ornament-making art)
68.	05.16	<i>Khattotlik</i> (Calligraphy art)
69.	05.17	<i>Pichoqchilik</i> (Knife making) schools
70.	05.18	Knowledge and skills in making <i>Otov</i> (Yurta)
71.	05.19	Ornamentation art of book decoration

**ICH elements planned for submission to the UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Culture Heritage of Humanity**

1. Ceramic schools of Uzbekistan;
2. Carpet-weaving centers of Uzbekistan;
3. Uzbekistan Schools of Engraving on metal;
4. Skullcap making art schools of Uzbekistan;
5. Knife making schools of Uzbekistan;
6. Traditions related with Mahalla (Community) in ICH safeguarding;
7. Uzbekistan cultural spaces.

## O'zbekiston kulolchilik maktablari

**Kulolchilik** xalq amaliy san'ati turlaridan bo'lib, hunarmandchilikning loydan, gildan turli buyumlar, idishlar, qurilish materiallari tayyorlaydigan sohasiga kiradi. Kulolchilikda asosiy xom ashyo tabiiy tuproq bo'lib, loy qancha ko'p pishitilsa, sopolning sifati shuncha yaxshi bo'ladi. Kulolchilikning bezak san'ati bo'lgan koshinkorlik san'ati Markaziy Osiyoning me'morchiligida keng rivojlandi.

Samarqandda kulolchilik neolit davridan buyon mavjud bo'lsa-da, uning eng rivojlangan davrlari eramizning IX–XII asrlarga to'g'ri keladi. Sanoat rivojlangan davrga kelib bu soha ancha susaydi, so'nggi o'n yilliklarda uning ayrim ko'rinishlari hatto yo'qolib ketish xavfi ostida qoldi. Ana shunday paytda kulollar sulolasini davom ettirib kelayotgan hunarmand oilalar o'z maktabini tashkil etdi.

Kulolchilikda ishlatiladigan tuproq jahonning hamma yerlarida mavjudligi deyarli hamma xalqlarda kulolchilikning keng tarqalishini ta'minladi.

Kulolchilik – O'zbekiston xalq amaliy san'atining eng qadimiy, g'oyat qiziqarli turlaridan biri. Mamlakatimiz hududida kulolchilikning ko'plab asosiy maktab va markazlari mavjud. Rishton, Buxoro, G'urumsaroy, Toshkent, Xorazm, Samarqand va Qashqadaryo kulolchilik maktablarini sanash mumkin. Ushbu kulolchilik maktablari bir biridan yaratilgan mahsulotlarni tayyorlanish uslubi, naqsh-gullari, rangi va pardozi bilan biri-biridan farqlanadi.

Arxeologik materiallar kulolchilik mahsulotlarining asrlar davomida takomillashib borganini ko'rsatadi. Davr kulolchilik mahsulotlariga, uning turi va bezaklariga katta o'zgarishlar kiritdi. O'tmishda tayyorlangan shamdon, xum singari sopol idishlarga ehtiyoj qolmadi. Guldon, tovoq, lagan kabi sopol idishlar va buyumlarga ehtiyoj katta. Me'morlikda ham kulolchilik mahsulotlari keng qo'llanilmoqda.

Buxoro-Samarqand kulolchilik maktabi buyumlarining jarangdor nafisligida qo'rg'oshinli sir va sarg'ish-yashil, jigarrang bo'yoqlar muhim o'rin tutadi. "Afrosiyob sopoli" an'alariga asoslanib tayyorlanilgan buyumlar bezagida o'simliksimon naqshlar yetakchilik qiladi, hayvonlar tasvirlari kam ishlatiladi. Ular, asosan G'ijduvon kulolchiligida qo'llaniladi. G'ijduvon, Shaxrisabz ustalari mo'yqalamda ishlasalar, Urgut, Denov ustalari chizma naqshlarni ko'p qo'llaydilar. Buxoro-Samarqand kulolchilik maktabi boshqa maktablardan sopol xushtak o'yinchoqlar ishlanadigan markazining borligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ustoz kulol an'alarini ularning o'g'illari va shogirdlari davom ettirmoqda, ularning ijodlarida an'anaviylikni saqlagan holda o'ziga xos mahorat ham kuzatiladi, bu ranglarda, shakl mujassamotida, yechimning mukammalligi va o'lchamlarning barqarorligida namoyon bo'ladi.

**Respublika madaniyat muassasalari  
faoliyatini tashkil etish ilmiy-metodik  
markazi direktori**



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## Ceramic schools of Uzbekistan

Pottery is a type of folk applied art, a branch of handicrafts that produces various items, dishes, building materials from clay. In pottery, the main raw material is natural soil, and good quality of the ceramic will be based on good baked clay. The decorative art of pottery is widely used in Central Asian architecture.

In spite of pottery is existed in Samarkand since the Neolithic period, its most developed periods date back to the IX-XII centuries AD. With the advent of industry, the industry has fallen considerably, and in recent decades some of its forms have even become extinct. In that time that artisan families, continuing the dynasty of potters, established their own school.

Pottery's soil presented in all parts of the world has led to the spread of pottery in almost all nations.

Pottery is one of the oldest and most interesting forms of folk applied art in Uzbekistan. There are many basic schools and centers of pottery in Uzbekistan such as Rishton, Bukhara, Gurumsaray, Tashkent, Khorazm, Samarkand and Kashkadarya ceramic schools. These schools differ from each other in the style of making products, patterns, flowers, colors and decorations.

Archaeological evidences show that pottery has evolved over the centuries. The period brought great changes in pottery, its type and decoration. There is no need for potteries such as candlesticks and jars made in the past. There is a great need for pottery products such as vases, plates, bowls. Ceramics are also widely used in architecture.

Lead glaze and yellow-green and brown paints play an important role in the resonant elegance of the Bukhara-Samarkand school of ceramics. Plant-based designs based on the "Afrosiyob ceramic" traditions are dominated by floral patterns, animal images are rarely used. They are mainly used in Gijduvan pottery. While the masters of Gijduvan and Shakhrisabz work with brushes, the masters of Urgut and Denau often use drawing patterns. The Bukhara-Samarkand Schools of Ceramic differ from other schools with having Centre of production of the ceramic toy whistles. Master ceramists traditions are continued by their sons and apprentices, whose work preserves the traditional mastery, which is reflected in the colors, sculpture, perfection of solution and stability of the dimensions.



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