



“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.	<b>03.08</b>	<b>Iftor and its socio-cultural traditions</b>
<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.

## **Iftor and its socio-cultural traditions**

The word iftor (Arabic - to open the mouth, to break the fast) is a custom associated with fasting in Islam. Fasting on the days of Ramadan, breaking the fast, and eating.

### **Iftor connects people to the following factors:**

1. Interaction between people creates "cohesion".
2. Helps to seal the feelings of compassion in people's hearts.
3. Provides interaction and awareness, as well as the opportunity to visit each other.
4. To be informed from families in need of social protection will be increased this month.

The Uzbek people prepare Iftor meals during the month of Ramadan. Iftor is when a person fasts all day and abstains from food, drink and breaks fast after sunset.

Iftor tables are set for women and men in the apartments. The iftor table is different depending on the financial situation of each person. However, there is always hot tandir bread, nishalda, somsa and seasonal fruits on the Iftor table. When it is time for the evening prayer, the guests open their fasts with the iftar prayer and they are served somsa and then soup. Afterwards, the visiting imam will make a speech for gathered people on important religious and moral issues. They are taught that this blessed month is a school of education, that getting used to good deeds during this month is important to continue these deeds in the remaining months of the year. It is explained that one of the great virtues of the month of Ramadan is that compromise and reconciliation of the people who quarrel each other.

Just as a person who fasts during Ramadan trains his body with hunger, he/she protects his tongue from gossip, hurtful words, and slander. Fasting people even corrects his heart. It removes bad suspicions, jealousies and resentments about others from the heart.

The event should be hosted by men and women who have more than enough to live on. The blessings of inviting not only fasting people but also the poor and needy to the Iftor table are innumerable.



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of Activities of Culture institutions**

**Salim Sayimov**

**“TASDIQLAYMAN”**

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligi  
Respublika madaniyat muassasalari faoliyatini  
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15-dekabr 2021-yil

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

<b>T.r.</b>	<b>NMM obykti raqami</b>	<b>NMM obykti 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	Aytimlar
<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)

## Iftor va uning ijtimoiy-madaniy an'analari

Iftor soʻzining maʼnosi (arabcha – ogʻiz ochish, roʻzani ochish) – islomda roʻza bilan bogʻliq odat. Roʻza kunlari shom paytida oʻtkaziladigan roʻzani ochish, ogʻiz ochish marosimi, ogʻiz ochib ovqatlanish.

### Iftorlik insonlarni oʻzaro quyidagi omillar bilan bogʻlaydi:

1. Insonlar oʻrtasida oʻzaro ijtimoiylashuv “uyushqoqlik”ni shakillantiradi.
2. Mehr-oqibat tuygʻularini insonlar qalbida muhrlanishiga koʻmaklashadi.
3. Oʻzaro hamkorlikni va habardorlikni, bir-birlarini yoʻqlash imkoniyatini yaratadi.
4. Ushbu oyda ijtimoiy himoyaga muhtoj oilalardan habar olish kuchaytiriladi.

Oʻzbek xalqida butun Ramazon oyi davomida iftorlik dasturxonlari yoziladi. Iftor – kun boʻyi roʻza tutib, yeb-ichishdan saqlangan odamning quyosh botishi bilan ogʻiz ochib ovqatlanishidir.

Xonadonlarda ayollar va erkaklar uchun iftorlik dasturxonlari yoziladi. Dasturxon har kimning moddiy imkoniga qarab har xil boʻladi. Biroq, dasturxonda doim issiq tandir non, nisholda, somsa va mavsumiy mevalar boʻladi. Mehmonlar shom namozi vaqti boʻlishi bilan jamoaviy ravishda iftor duosi bilan ogʻiz ochganlaridan keyin ularga somsa, keyin suyuq ovqat tortiladi. Shundan keyin marosimga tashrif buyurgan imom domla yigʻilganlarga muhim diniy-axloqiy mavzularda maʼruza qiladi. Ularga ushbu muborak oying tarbiya maktabi ekani, bu oyda yaxshi amallarga odatlanish, bu amallarni yilning qolgan oylarida ham davom ettirish uchun muhim ekanini uqtiradi. Ramazon oyining ulugʻ fazilatlaridan biri, bu oyda janjallashganlar murosaga kelishi, arazlashganlar yarashishi ekanini tushuntiradi.

Ramazonda roʻzador kishi ochlik bilan tanasini tarbiyalagani kabi, tilini gʻiybat, boshqalarga ozor beruvchi gap-soʻzlardan, yolgʻon-boʻhtonlardan saqlaydi. Hattoki, qalbini ham isloh qiladi. Boshqalar haqida yomon gumon, hasad va kek-advatni qalbidan chiqarib tashlaydi.

Bu tadbirni oʻziga toʻq ehtiyojidan ortiq mol-mulkga ega boʻlgan erkak va ayollar oʻtkazishi lozim. Iftorlik dasturxoniga faqatgina roʻzador kishilarni emas balki kambagʻal, nochorlarni chaqirib ovqatlantirishning savobi ham behisobdir.

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



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