

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN RAISING NATIONAL THINKING

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Abstract: The Uzbek people have a long history. During this period, both the material and spiritual culture of the people have become immortal examples of world civilization. In particular, the intangible cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, which has been honed by our ancestors for centuries, has become an invaluable asset of the people, as well as an important subject for further deepening democratic reforms and developing civil society. In this article, we will discuss intangible cultural heritage and its protection.

Keywords: intangible cultural heritage, intellectual task, spiritual heritage, cultural treasures, historical monuments, intangible cultural heritage of humanity.

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek people have made a significant contribution to the development of world culture and, at the same time, have developed, drawing nourishment from universal human culture. Of course, the basis of this is the intangible cultural heritage of the Uzbek people and its immortal examples. Even in our ancient past, our ancestors treated our intangible cultural heritage with a different love. Innovations that arise due to the demands and needs of social development become reality. This new thing is taken from the old and becomes more perfect. As a result, wonderful examples of folk art develop and are renewed in each era. Folk art, at the same time, this process is also associated with the assimilation of traditions in the artistic experience of mankind.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to safeguard intangible cultural heritage, UNESCO has established several lists. One of the most extensive lists among them is the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. This list is maintained by UNESCO. The most unique masterpieces of the world's peoples are included in it based on the discussion of a special commission consisting of representatives of 24 countries. To date, more than 366 objects from around the world have been included in this list. This authoritative organization also has two other lists of intangible cultural heritage. These are the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and the Register of Best Practices. Local lists of intangible cultural heritage are compiled and constantly updated. The local list is a registration document containing information about intangible cultural heritage examples specific to a particular territory. This list is compiled at the regional level and the main goal of its regular maintenance is to achieve state protection of samples of intangible cultural heritage. Local lists supplement and update the National List compiled at the republican level, and the National List, in turn, supplements and updates the list of samples recommended for the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity maintained worldwide.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In our country, special attention is paid to the protection, development and promotion of national culture, in particular, intangible cultural heritage. In particular, in 1999, at the initiative of our

First President, UNESCO celebrated the 1000th anniversary of the epic poem "Alpomish", a rare masterpiece of folk oral art, on an international scale.

By the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2000, the title of "People's Bakhshi of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was established, which is a vivid example of high respect for the cultural heritage of our people. On August 30, 2001, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Sites" was adopted. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 29, 2002 "On measures to further improve the protection and use of cultural heritage sites" raised the work on the protection of cultural heritage sites to a new level, contributed to the comprehensive study, popularization and promotion of historical and cultural monuments.

It is worth noting the consistency of the work aimed at the protection, development and promotion of the intangible cultural heritage of our country.

The Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 7, 2009 on holding the annual republican contest "Yagonasan, muqaddas Vatan!" in the field of singing is evidence of this.

The widespread celebration of the Independence and Navruz holidays in our country on a state scale, the holding of the main festivities dedicated to these holidays in the capital with the participation of foreign guests and representatives of the diplomatic corps, as well as the broadcasting of these events on television channels to dozens of countries around the world, are important factors in promoting our national intangible cultural heritage on an international scale.

The tasks of the State Program are summarized in 8 areas, which are reflected below.

1. Improving the regulatory framework and administrative management system aimed at preserving, protecting and transferring intangible cultural heritage to future generations.
2. Registering intangible cultural heritage and documenting information about them.
3. Organizing training and advanced training of specialists in the field.
4. Practical measures for the preservation of intangible cultural heritage objects.
5. Promotion and advocacy work on the preservation of intangible cultural heritage and organizing its protection.
6. Developing a network of cooperation in the protection of intangible cultural heritage.
7. Widespread use of cultural tourism programs in the promotion of intangible cultural heritage.
8. Further improving the system of financing the preservation of intangible cultural heritage samples.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the collection, study and preservation of intangible cultural heritage is of great importance, therefore, collecting all relevant information sources requires a deep study of it not only from the perspective of traditional culture, but also from its practical and socio-cultural environment. In recent years, folklore festivals, competitions and forums organized in our country to promote intangible cultural heritage have reached a new level and are taking on a special meaning. Innovative approaches can be seen in each of them. The protection of intangible cultural heritage should reflect those activities that exist today, the risks of its disappearance have been eliminated, the conditions for its use and enjoyment by future generations have been created, and those that can contribute to the sustainable development of humanity and benefit society.

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