



THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL THINKING

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Abstract

This article presents information about the concept of cultural heritage and the preservation and popularization of objects of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in increasing the spiritual and educational level and knowledge of our people, their importance in the education of youth

Key words

heritage, cultural heritage, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, historical and cultural heritage, cultural tourism, cultural and spiritual heritage

After gaining independence, for the past 5 years, special attention has been paid to the development of culture, along with all other fields. In particular, to further develop the national culture of Uzbekistan, to create a new history of Uzbekistan, to increase the spiritual and educational level and knowledge of our people, to preserve and popularize tangible and intangible cultural heritage objects, and to actively integrate them into the field of world culture. comprehensive measures aimed at strengthening the material and technical base of the entrance, cultural and art institutions, and supporting representatives of the cultural sphere are being implemented.

President Sh. Mirziyoyev's Decision No. PQ-4038 of November 28, 2018 "On approval of the concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PQ-4068 of December 19, 2018 "Activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage objects" "Resolutions on fundamental improvement measures" stimulated new achievements, changes and reforms in the field of culture.

When it comes to the preservation of cultural objects, in the last five years, we have witnessed a significant increase in the civil position of society in matters related to the preservation of historical and cultural heritage.

The culture of Uzbekistan has a rich history closely related to the centuries-old traditions and lifestyle of the peoples of Central Asia. The territory of Uzbekistan, located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, is home to many architectural monuments, ancient castles and palaces, mysterious and unique natural monuments and folklore elements, most of which are currently protected by UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Today, 4 architectural complexes are included in the Representative List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites - the Ichan Castle Museum-Reserve in Khiva (1990), the historical center of Bukhara (1993), the historical center of Samarkand "Samarkand - the crossroads of cultures" (2001), the historical center of Shahrisabz, as well as the Ugam-Chotkal National Park (2016) and 9 intangible heritage sites.[1]

Cultural heritage is the tangible and intangible heritage of a group or society inherited from its ancestors. Not all ancestral heritage is "cultural heritage"; rather, cultural heritage is a product chosen by society.[2]

The National List of Immovable Property Objects of Tangible Cultural Heritage in Uzbekistan was approved by Resolution No. 846 of the Cabinet of Ministers on October 4, 2019. There are a total of 8,208

real estate objects of tangible cultural heritage in the republic, of which 4,748 are archaeological, 2,250 are architectural, 678 are monumental art monuments, and 532 are noteworthy. are places.[3]

Cultural heritage is a concept that means material and spiritual wealth expressed in practical experience, spiritual-ethical, scientific, religious and cultural views, national culture and creativity created by generations.

Cultural heritage includes all aspects of society's culture that are passed down from generation to generation. It can be tangible or intangible. Tangible cultural heritage includes physical objects such as buildings, monuments, works of art and artefacts. Intangible cultural heritage includes traditions, customs, beliefs, knowledge and skills that are passed on orally or through practice.

In a number of studies conducted in the field of cultural heritage and tourism in developed countries, it is known that Western countries have set limits on countries related to the developing tourism industry, or mentioned the introduction of reforms and innovations in their system. In fact, it turned out that Western countries do not recognize that cultural heritage tourism can have different forms in each country, continent, and region, and they do not like this theory at all. Seeing such results, the scientist wanted to eliminate it by conducting another study and succeeded in doing so. The World Heritage Convention was developed in 1979. In the results of his research, he emphasized that this Convention had a positive effect on the relations of the states with each other.[4]

Cultural tourism is a developing branch of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, which plays an important role in the country's economy. There are a number of tasks that need to be solved in this regard, but there are also a number of opportunities for the development of cultural tourism in Uzbekistan. By developing new cultural products and experiences, bringing cultural tourism to new markets, and developing sustainable cultural tourism, Uzbekistan can further strengthen its position as a leading cultural tourism destination.

The work of our ancient scholars-creators, their thoughts and creative researches have been recorded in the history of our history and have been reflected in the form of cultural heritage monuments that have survived to this day. Therefore, it is necessary to work hard to preserve the archaeological monuments, monuments, mosques, shrines, madrasas and houses that testify to our history, to restore their ancient appearance, and to pass it on to the next generation.

The "Great Wall of China" cannot be placed in the middle of cultural and spiritual heritage. The reason is that the elements of spiritual activity, such as spiritual and spiritual knowledge, abilities, talent and potential, intelligence, scientific and practical knowledge, experience, qualifications and skills, directly participate in the creation of cultural heritage. In other words, the results of the spiritual and spiritual conditions of a person are materialized in the cultural heritage.

Of course, every nation, nation or nation that realizes its identity tries to restore, preserve, develop, enrich, and pass on the cultural heritage of its ancestors to the next generations. The goal of the Uzbek people is, first of all, to restore our forgotten mental and cultural heritage, to preserve our identity, and to create a perfect person who will respond to the social development of the current era.

When evaluating the cultural heritage, it is necessary to consider the extent to which it can serve the development of our national culture, shape and strengthen the spiritual life of our people, call our people to goodness and purity, fight against evil, baseness, impurity and immorality.

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