



Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Protection

Kasimjonova Nodirabegim Farhodjon kizi

3rd year student of FarDU history department

Abstract: Through this article, the importance of our cultural heritage in the life of our country and, of course, together with this, I would like to express that it is important and useful for us to act as a bridge to the next generation. The concept of intangible cultural heritage, its protection occupies the main central place of the topic. On the territory of our country, a lot of attention was paid to this issue after independence. Various titles, incentives, and support give more strength and courage to people on this path. UNESCO has undertaken the protection of this heritage at the world level.

Keywords: Folklore preservation, public holidays, performing arts, amateur groups, identification, popularization, cultural tourism, skill development, traditional crafts.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of intangible cultural heritage - historical, scientific, artistic or special (performance art), forms of expression of identity, knowledge and skills, as well as equipment, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces related to them. makes

Intangible cultural heritage is manifested in the following areas:

- Oral traditions and forms of self-expression, including, at the same time, as a factor reflecting the intangible cultural heritage;
- In performing arts
- traditions, ceremonies, holidays of society;
- a collection of knowledge and traditions about nature and the universe;
- knowledge and skills related to traditional crafts;

Studying this thousand-year-old heritage and passing it on to the next generation is one of the most urgent issues of our time. In addition to learning, it is necessary to pay special attention to its protection.

The word "preservation" means to ensure the vitality of intangible cultural heritage, at the same time, to identify, document, research, preserve, protect, popularize, increase its role, and promote it mainly with the help of formal and informal education. and means the reconstruction of various aspects of such heritage*.

In fact, the issues of intangible cultural heritage and its protection began with UNESCO's 1989 recommendations on "Protection of Traditional Culture and Folklore". Since 1994, the "Living (Living) Masterpieces of Humanity" program has been launched in order to officially recognize those who preserve and transmit intangible cultural heritage by national systems (states) and to organize their support for the transmission of this heritage to the next generation.

In the 90s of the last century, on the basis of experts' conclusions, it was determined that drastic and strict measures should be taken to protect the existing intangible cultural heritage, and the work in this direction was accelerated. As a result, at the 31st session of the UNESCO General



Conference held in 2001, it was planned to create a Convention that would serve as a new international normative mechanism. Thus, at the 32nd session of the General Conference of UNESCO on October 17, 2003, the Convention "Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage" was adopted. This Convention provides the following definitions of "intangible cultural heritage", its areas of manifestation and protection.

The concept of "intangible cultural heritage" reflects traditions, forms of expression of identity, knowledge and skills, as well as related equipment, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces, which in turn represent communities, groups, in special cases, it means that a certain person is recognized as a part of his cultural heritage.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Based on the rules of acceptance of international documents, it was necessary to review the issues related to the intangible cultural heritage in the existing legislation in Uzbekistan and, if necessary, make appropriate changes and additions. In this regard, a working group was formed under the leadership of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan, and proposals were prepared to amend the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" adopted in 2001. These proposals were studied in the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, and finally, on October 9, 2009, the Law No. O'RQ-228 "On Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" was adopted. The law was adopted. On October 7, 2010, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 222 "On the approval of the State program for the protection, preservation, promotion and use of intangible cultural heritage objects in 2010-2020" was adopted.

Tasks in the state program are summarized in the 8 areas shown below.

1. Improvement of the legal framework and administrative management system aimed at preservation, protection and transmission of intangible cultural heritage to the next generation.
2. Registration of intangible cultural heritage and documentation of information about them.
3. Organization of training and professional development of specialists.
4. Practical measures of preservation of intangible cultural heritage objects.
5. Propaganda and campaigning activities on preservation of intangible cultural heritage and organization of its protection.
6. Development of a network of cooperation in the protection of intangible cultural heritage.
7. Wide use of cultural tourism programs in promotion of intangible cultural heritage.
8. Further improvement of the financing system for preservation of intangible cultural heritage

For example, in 1999, on the initiative of the head of our country, UNESCO celebrated the 1000th anniversary of the epic "Alpomish", a rare masterpiece of folklore. According to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2000, the title "People's Endowment of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was established. This is a vivid example of high respect for the cultural heritage of our people.

RESULTS

Although the phrase "intangible cultural heritage", as we mentioned above, has entered in recent days, it is important to preserve our national heritage, which we have traditionally expressed with the words "folk art", "folklore", and to pass it on to the next generation. In the early days of our independence, great attention was paid to the issues of effective use in youth education.



After all, peacemaking and its rituals have a unique social impact that helps restore peace between two parties (whether individuals, families, or communities). Peacemaking rituals can be used symbolically to express a desire for non-violence or to change relationships in a positive way. Such ceremonies help to bring people closer together and create an opportunity to end existing disagreements, rivalry, hatred and violence.

Initially, folklore-ethnographic groups operating in the regions and performers of ancient musical instruments were involved in events dedicated to Navruz and Independence national holidays held in Tashkent, and the work that began with them being given a place on the biggest stage of our country was continued consistently. Issues of studying folk art, development of amateur art were introduced to all stages of education starting from preschool educational institutions. As a result, amateur folklore groups were formed not only in every district and city of our country, but also in almost all educational institutions. Currently, the "Treasure", "Heritage", "Living Traditions" competition is traditionally organized in higher education and secondary special, vocational education and general secondary educational institutions. is the proof of this.

Discussion

Abdulla Qadiri said in his work, "It is good to return to Mozi to work." Indeed, very meaningful and correct words. The events that have taken place up to the present day have a place in history. The purpose of studying history is to acquire knowledge that will serve as a ready template for tomorrow. One of the things in life that money can't buy is experience. A person and a society that can draw correct conclusions from this history and apply it to the future will win. Our cultural heritage is our biggest asset that shows us our identity. Realizing this, in-depth research and the organization of its protection have been carried out consistently in recent years. Protection of cultural heritage, which is a reflection of the nation and the state, is one of the most serious issues not only in the region, but also on a global scale. The reason is that the face of a family is its traditions and principles, and the essence of a nation and state is its cultural heritage. Without this heritage, no country can gain a place in the world political society and find progress. At a time when some countries are glorifying and pretending to have things that they do not have, it is enough for us to simply expose everything. Because our country has a glorious history and a great heritage. Civilization started in the east, precisely in the regions of our country, and spread to the world. If we don't study and protect them, tomorrow they will be heard in the name of other countries.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the traditions are as eternal as our nation itself, and its heart is an example of kindness and vivaciousness. As the first President said, every corner of this country has its own rituals, family-household and work-related traditions, and the peaceful prayers and applause that have come from the fountain of love of mothers. Centuries-old values with folk traditions and rituals, winged dreams that have become a spiritual mirror, ancient rituals that give goodness to hearts as a result of the creative activity of folklore performers for many centuries, and in-depth study of folk traditions, national allows us to gain a deeper understanding of the essence of our values. Holiday wedding ceremonies of the peoples of Uzbekistan, which have passed the test of history, reflect the good qualities of people in their mutual relations, truly people-oriented, universal values. In such traditions and ceremonies, the ancient roots of the national psyche and spirituality of the peoples of our country are revealed. Therefore, our cultural heritage is just as precious to us, to the future of our country, as the pupil of our eye is. I believe that conservation and application in life will open many doors of success for us.



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