



CONTENT AND MECHANISMS OF USE OF THE HISTORICAL-CULTURAL NATIONAL HERITAGE IN GENERAL SCHOOLS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: March 1st 2023 Accepted: April 3rd 2023 Published: May 10th 2023</p>	<p>The article covers the description of the management of historical-cultural national heritage sites with the presence of various goals. The author explained that the application of historical-cultural national heritage in the process of actualization not only revealed its processes that determine the development trends of culture.</p>
<p>Keywords: Historical and cultural National Heritage, Heritage sites, improvement of the management system, regional level, management cultural landscapes.</p>	

In modern conditions, the need to preserve the historical and cultural national heritage is connected with globalization, changes in the socio-economic sphere, and the emergence of various new threats. The topic is also relevant due to the need to create patriotic feelings in the society, to create a unique, multi-ethnic image of our country rich in historical works and natural monuments of the country.

Objects of historical and cultural national heritage can help in solving the tasks, because they perform a number of important social functions: they contribute to raising the general culture of the population to a higher level and have a very important educational and educational value. Cultural heritage can be compared with modern science, culture, education, cultural exchange between countries and peoples, the spiritual wealth of the nation. Without and beyond culture, it is impossible to ensure the development of society, the creation of civil unity, as well as the establishment and achievement of common goals.

Preservation of objects of historical and cultural national heritage is an action aimed at preserving objects of cultural heritage (both physical, historical and cultural). These measures include a number of works: conservation, restoration, repair, adaptation of the historical object to modern use; research, design and production work. All this should be under strict scientific guidance, including technical and authorial supervision during work.

Bernard Feilden defined the concept of "heritage conservation" in 1986, according to which "conservation is the dynamic management of change to reduce the rate of decay. Cultural, scientific, technical and natural heritage and resources should be considered as real documents and valuable components. Conservation of nature requires the integration of all possible actions at the socio-economic, legal and cultural level".

Bringing culture to the level of popularity and democratization of society should be done by popularizing it, thereby preserving the richest historical and cultural national heritage. Regulation of this process should be carried out through the cultural policy and cultural heritage management system with state legislation.

The conceptual basis of cultural heritage management systems was developed by UNESCO in 2009 on the basis of a research project initiated by the International Research Center for Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Values. At the same time, the most important task in the use of historical and cultural national heritage objects is to direct the students of the general education school to "effective management" of these objects.

An integral part of the system of preservation and use of cultural heritage is the management of cultural heritage objects, which is a complex activity according to the information guide "Management of World Cultural Heritage Objects".

Currently, the management of historical and cultural national heritage objects is characterized by the existence of various goals, which requires the assessment of a wide range of institutional and organizational structures, social perspectives, forms of knowledge, values and other factors. These factors are often interrelated, making it increasingly difficult to implement and sustain optimal management approaches. However, overcoming these challenges is very important for the future management of historical and cultural national heritage sites.

In order to achieve such goals, it is necessary to more actively involve the employees of historical and cultural heritage objects in the educational process of general education schools: the increase in complexity requires progress in management practice.

The management system of heritage sites and protected areas, based on UNESCO documents, "is a series of processes that together create a set of results, some of which feed back into the system to form an upward spiral for

continuous improvement of the system, its actions and achievements." Each country has certain forms of cultural heritage management systems. The main criterion of the management system: it must be adequate and effective for the heritage site.

Thus, the heritage management system can be expressed as a structure of three important elements: the legal basis that determines the reasons for its existence; an institutional structure, as well as a system of resources (human, financial and intellectual) that creates a form for organizational needs and decision-making.

All these elements together facilitate the planning, implementation and monitoring of actions for a single object or a group of cultural heritage objects or a specific area, in order to obtain results that guarantee the sustainable preservation and management of objects and related values.

The ultimate goal of a heritage management system is to obtain clear end results for the facility and stakeholders. The effectiveness of achieving such goals depends on certain processes, the implementation of which leads to a number of intermediate results, and also depends on the introduction of improvements to the management system in response to the identification of gaps or new needs.

In practice, such a management system at the national or regional level is rarely sufficient for effective management, for example for historic city centers or cultural landscapes. In such conditions, the implementation of management is carried out on the basis of various legal documents with authorities, educational institutions, private owners and other interested parties.

There are three key interrelated elements of any major heritage management system. This statement applies both to national heritage management systems and to systems specifically designed for a group of sites or even a single site.

1. Legal basis

Orders authorizing individuals and organizations to perform actions. The legal framework defines what is part of a heritage object and what are the criteria for the conservation and management of such an object; this is usually done through the use of legislation.

2. Institutional structure

An organizational model that defines the structure of the activity and the work methods that enable the necessary actions to be taken. The institutional structure should ensure the efficiency of decision-making and the simplification of all processes in the management system. This is achieved by balancing the need for continuity with the organizational flexibility required to respond to change.

3. Sources

Human, financial and intellectual contribution that forms the functional potential and facilitates the implementation of processes. As a result, an integrated approach to heritage management can be viewed from three perspectives: as a philosophy, as a process, and as a product.

At the same time, in order to use a comprehensive approach, it is necessary to make changes in various areas. According to the research of Australian scientists, such changes are combined into three main areas of management: legislative aspects, institutional structures and resource use.

Within this analysis, the integrated approach is considered from three perspectives: as a philosophy (based on a collective approach that requires changes in the organization, culture and attitudes of the participants), as a process (including coordination between different departments), as an integration between the authorities and the local community, and as a product (assistance in the development of additional regulatory documents, integration between different regulatory documents).

The importance of an integrated approach A. It is reflected in the "new paradigm for protected areas" created by Phillips and supported by UNESCO. Despite the fact that it was created for the objects of natural heritage, from the point of view of management, it is necessary to distinguish its rules (directions of development) related to the objects of historical and cultural national heritage. That is:

- use of heritage objects not only for visitors and tourists, but also for local residents;
- management of historical and cultural national heritage objects taking into account the interests and opinions of the local population;
- application of adaptive management of heritage objects in the long term;
- financing of heritage sites and protected areas from multiple sources;
- management of historical and cultural national heritage objects by a wide range of specialists using local knowledge and traditions, not only scientists and specialists.

The effectiveness of heritage conservation is largely determined by the level of its implementation. Thus, from the point of view of the management approach, actualization is the activity of management entities aimed at preserving and integrating the historical-cultural national heritage into modern culture, the process of capitalizing the historical-cultural national heritage objects and bringing them into economic and social circulation, as well as the active participation of society in the preservation of cultural heritage and is to integrate it into the social life of secondary schools.

At the same time, the introduction of heritage objects into economic circulation is carried out only with the demand necessary for their preservation and includes the creation of a mechanism for attracting extra-budgetary funds for the reconstruction and preservation of tangible and intangible historical and cultural national heritage.

In addition, it is necessary to develop appropriate mechanisms for the formation of such a system of management of such historical-cultural national heritage, where the renewal of the historical-cultural national heritage should be one of the priorities of the cultural policy.

In philosophy, a mechanism is a system of actions or phenomena, as well as a device determined by the laws of nature and through which these actions are performed. However, in the context of the development of various fields of knowledge, this term acquired new characteristics. A mechanism has come to be understood as a set of circumstances or processes that determine a phenomenon. Accordingly, the concept of mechanism began to be applied to social phenomena, including socio-economic processes.

In this regard, it is necessary to distinguish the concepts of social and economic mechanisms. The concept of "social mechanism" O. It was put into scientific circulation by Comte to explain the integrity and stability of society. Currently, there are different views on defining the nature and content of social mechanism in sociology.

According to most researchers, the social mechanism is an interaction of social structures, norms, institutions, patterns of behavior, etc., which ensure the functioning of the social system and ensure the continuity of socio-economic processes in society.

Socio-economic mechanism is a concept that covers the organizational, economic and social aspects of the economy, represents the interaction of relevant structures and regulators that jointly ensure the functioning of the economic system.

Applying the concept of "mechanism" in the field of culture and its individual functions, it is necessary to remember the true signs of the mechanism under the influence of stable intellectual structures - methods of activity aimed at repeating socially necessary forms of interrelated ideas, thoughts and actions.

Thus, culture itself acts as a mechanism for "humanizing" people, a system of upbringing, education and development, its action leads to a certain result - society forms a person who is ready to recognize its full participant.

Application of the concept of socio-economic mechanism in the process of actualization of the historical-cultural national heritage allows to present it not only as a process that determines the development trends of culture, but also as a whole that encompasses the influence of the state at different levels of management.

Summarizing the above, the actualization mechanisms of the historical-cultural national heritage are a management complex that covers the influence of management at different levels of the state's hierarchy, as well as the joint actions of various interested groups aimed at preserving and restoring tangible and intangible historical-cultural national heritage, and through this, the development of the socio-economic system is ensured. .

The principles of development of the mechanisms of actualization of the historical-cultural national heritage are the main rules, norms and methods, based on which the process of actualization of the historical-cultural national heritage is carried out, its place in the cultural policy of the state is determined. The main principles in the development of mechanisms for the actualization of the historical and cultural national heritage should be objectivity, consistency, and complexity.

The following groups of mechanisms are determined in accordance with the requirements of the development of society and the development laws of the social state:

- * Administrative mechanism - the system of distribution of rights and responsibilities for the preservation and popularization of the historical and cultural national heritage defined in the organizational documents. This mechanism implies the construction of a hierarchy of subordination in the field of culture as a whole and in each specific cultural institution and their subdivisions.

- * Economic mechanism - a system of providing resources, economic support and economic incentives for the actualization of the historical and cultural national heritage. Economic stimulation is an integral part of the actualization of historical and cultural national heritage, because the quality of work with heritage objects depends on employees and their material satisfaction.

- * Personnel mechanism - a system of staffing the process of updating the historical and cultural national heritage. It is equally important to form and develop motivation for active activity, to systematically search for new things, and to improve the quality of work results of employees involved in the actualization of objects of historical and cultural national heritage. In this case, employees effectively carry out work on preservation and renewal of historical and cultural national heritage sites, search for, create and implement new projects, attract partners, investors, sponsors and caring people.

- * Information mechanism - a system of providing information to the process of actualization of the historical and cultural national heritage and the formation of a unified information space of the culture of the general education school. This mechanism is necessary for the search of relevant and new information, information exchange and integration in historical and cultural national heritage sites.

- * Organizational mechanism - a system of mutual relations between the educational school and private structures, the public for the development of appropriate cultural practices for the preservation of the historical and cultural national heritage. It also helps to organize a complex and systematic interaction of all subjects interested in the actualization of the historical and cultural national heritage.

In order to determine the directions of actualization of the historical-cultural national heritage, evaluate them and properly coordinate the mechanism of actualization in the present and future period, it is necessary to refer to the local experience in the preservation and popularization of the objects of the historical-cultural national heritage. In

addition, the study of historical experience is necessary to gain experience that will help to avoid many mistakes of the past years.

In the practice of studying cultural heritage in Uzbekistan, it is customary to distinguish 9 main principles of mutual relations between the museum and the local community.

Grouping is possible in 3 categories.

1. Museum as a system-forming enterprise.

In this category, the following models are divided: the museum as the main employer, the museum as a point of sale of local goods and services; museum as a standard of living.

Studying and restoring the traditional crafts, skills and abilities of the ancestors or small peoples of the country is an important direction of the development of museum-reserves. Creation of workshops: pottery, wood carving, cooperage. Production of souvenirs by artisans, sewing of folk costumes, as well as demonstration of production processes and finished products during theater tours and museum holidays. In such cases, the museum functions as a standard of living.

2. Museum and area development. This category is divided into 3 models: in the first one, the museum works as a tool for building local brands; in the second, the museum as a platform for cultural initiatives; in the third, the museum as a creator of new values.

3. The museum as a means of improving the quality of life. This category is divided into the following models: the museum as a worthy good; museum as a means of social protection; museum as a club.

The growing importance of cultural factors of development leads to an increase in the role of museums in the socio-cultural space of the country, new possibilities and forms of interaction of museums with the local community, business structures and authorities appear. Such cooperation leads to the consideration of the historical and cultural national heritage as a source of regional development and increases the impact of museums on the quality of life in the areas of access to cultural resources, community communication, leisure and education.

The formation of the museum as a city-organizing enterprise is especially frequent in small settlements, and therefore its social functions should be further developed. In order to form special relations between cultural institutions and other organizations, it is necessary to establish life in the nearby area, provide people with work and social protection. In small towns, the functions of the museum should be taken wider than its usual purpose (as an access to cultural heritage objects), should perform additional educational functions, act as an agent of cultural standards, lifestyle and innovation.

In big cities - to help form new cultural spaces and actively support existing ones. A special mission of the museum is to work with the disabled, involve immigrants in cultural adaptation, and socialize disadvantaged members of society. The museum should also serve as an open space for cultural dialogue, which should contribute to the formation and development of civil society, local and regional identity.

In our opinion, this last model of interaction between the museum and local secondary schools seems to be the most relevant, as it allows museums to join the socio-cultural space of the secondary school, thereby contributing to the improvement of the quality of life of people. The museum will become a place where people and their interests come together, a modern interest club for discussion, expression, communication and intellectual development.

From all of the above, it can be concluded that the main methods of museumization are museumization of immovable material heritage objects, museumization, reconstruction and revitalization of movable material heritage objects. The main forms and directions of museumization that fulfill the educational and educational function of the museum - lectures, consultations, museum classes, museum trainings; forms, excursions, performances, concerts, fashion shows, master classes that fulfill the recreational function of the museum. The most interesting complex forms are museum holidays, museum festivals and museum events. Thus, museumization is an effective means of preserving cultural tangible and intangible heritage.

The concept of historical and cultural regions or cultural landscapes can be distinguished as the second direction of actualization of historical and cultural national heritage in the modern world.

The basis of this methodology is the interaction between the concept of the noosphere and the concept of cultural ecology. This category of interactive heritage includes not only movable and immovable cultural, historical and natural heritage objects, but also objects of living traditional culture, folklore, traditional technologies, as well as historically formed forms of economic and environmental management, i.e. intangible heritage.

Cultural landscape is a multi-component category and practice that is an effective form of preservation and actualization of heritage based on the separation of territory with many monuments that are considered as important cultural, aesthetic, which is an important factor in the development and self-identification of local society.

It is necessary to determine and analyze the natural conditions of the region, its historical and cultural potential, when creating regional programs that offer solutions to the problems of developing museums, tourism and recreation. Equally important is the role of methods for revitalizing traditional crafts and industries, including agro-environmental management, and justifying approaches to solving organizational and managerial, financial and economic problems.

Thus, the cultural landscape is an important multi-component category, an effective method of preserving and renewing cultural and natural heritage, and distinguishes an area with many monuments that are an important factor in the development and self-identification of the local community and are considered as a cultural, aesthetic, natural

resource. Modern methods of actualization of the historical and cultural national heritage are largely related to its place in the cultural policy and the life of society in modern conditions..

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