



ISSUES OF ATTENTION TO EXAMPLES OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: the article talks about large-scale reforms that are being carried out in order to further develop tourism in New Uzbekistan, the development of the concept for the development of the industry, its importance and the creation of necessary conditions for local and foreign tourists . The article also describes the main factors that need to be taken into account and implemented at the local and international level in order to pay attention to examples of intangible cultural heritage, their conservation and wider promotion

INTRODUCTION

In the following years, attention to historical and cultural objects, historical cities, holy places for the development of tourism in Uzbekistan increased, special attention was paid to the development of tourism. Today, there are more than 8,200 objects of cultural heritage in Uzbekistan, and extensive measures are being taken to preserve them [1. 2020.25. 01]. This requires the integration of the tourism sectors and facilities of Uzbekistan, especially social-household, recreational tourism and historical cultural monuments with other sectors of tourism. This requires comprehensive reforms and more efficient use of potential.

As a result of comprehensive reforms in this regard, the number of visitors to our country from foreign countries is increasing year by year, and the visa regime for them has been simplified. In particular, as of January 1, 2023, visa-free entry for citizens of 93 foreign countries, electronic entry visa for 56 countries, five-day transit visa-free entry for 47 countries, as well as a simplified procedure for issuing tourist visas for 76 countries have been established.

Speaking of examples of intangible cultural heritage, the adoption of the Convention on the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage by the General Conference of UNESCO on October 17, 2003, which presented the following main categories of intangible cultural heritage, was an important event in this regard. According to it, the following types of intangible cultural heritage of humanity are included in the UNESCO list.

- Traditions of oral speech and forms of expression, including language;

- Performing arts;
- Customs, ceremonies and holidays;
- Knowledge and traditions about nature and the world;
- Knowledge and skills related to folk crafts [4.<https://refdb.ru/look/2581499-pall.html>].

Examples of intangible cultural heritage of Uzbekistan included in this list are:

1. "Shashmaqom" (2008)
2. "Cultural space of Boysun district" (2008)
3. "Big song" (2009)
4. "Askiya" (2014)
5. "Culture and traditions of Pilov" (2016)
6. "Navroz" (2016)
7. Khorezm "Lazgi" dance (2019)
8. Margilan Craft Development Center - Adras and Atlas Weaving Art (2017).
9. "The Art of Giving" (2022) was introduced.

In this sense, in order to preserve examples of intangible cultural heritage in the Republic of Uzbekistan, on April 9, 2009, the President signed the law "On Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects". In accordance with this Law, the concept of "objects of intangible cultural heritage" includes: customs, folk art (speech art, dance, music, performances), as well as knowledge, skills, labor tools, objects, cultural spaces related to them, folk art and applied arts. As a result, the norms of the Law "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" are harmonized with the UNESCO Convention "On the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage".

Also, in order to preserve examples of intangible cultural heritage in Uzbekistan, on December 25, 2023, the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-405 "On additional measures for the protection, scientific study and promotion of intangible cultural heritage" was announced.

In this regard, in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, special attention is paid to increasing the role of tourism in the life of the state and society in the republic, providing transport infrastructure of tourist objects, providing services, creating new jobs there and increasing their income by keeping the population busy. Special importance is given to important issues such as providing high-quality services to tourists, pilgrims and tourists, in order to effectively use the opportunities of pilgrimage tourism, consistent reforms are being implemented in Uzbekistan in order to raise the potential of tourism to a high level [6. No. 22 (544)].

According to research, it is necessary to develop methodical approaches to the organization and implementation of projects in this field for the development of tourism in the country and at the local and international level. For this, it is important to take into account 3 main factors that should be taken into account and implemented in the preservation and promotion of intangible cultural heritage:

1. Ensuring local and international cooperation for the preservation of intangible cultural heritage. In the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage in tourism planning and development, it is necessary for all stakeholders to have a good understanding of tourism and Intangible Cultural Heritage and to be fully aware of the relationship between them . In doing so, exchange opinions on creation of tourism management, product development, marketing and business strategy while preserving intangible cultural heritage;
2. Organizational aspect in tourism, i.e. aspects related to creation and development of tourist products. Creation of special tourist products, organization of cultural platforms for the demonstration of

Intangible cultural heritage examples among such products, increasing the attractiveness of the tourism market, expansion of festivals and public events;

3. To preserve the traditionality of intangible cultural heritage, that is, the development of the tourism sector, the activities of tourists, should not have a negative impact on their way of life. These include ensuring that tourists comply with existing local laws and regulations, maintaining an appropriate balance in product creation and promotion, and appreciating intangible cultural heritage as an entertainment and livelihood activity rather than just for commercial purposes.

However, in the phenomenon of cultural tourism, the state policy and strategy in the field of preservation of intangible and tangible cultural heritage monuments can be cited as the following factors that threaten cultural and intangible cultural heritage objects for their further development. It is also important to list the negative consequences of environmental factors:

- coordinating the work of all types of local authorities, state bodies and local self-government bodies with objects of historical and cultural significance;
- development and approval of projects of tourist protection zones;
- control of new construction in areas close to tourist facilities;
- insurance of historical and cultural monuments;
- elimination of emergency situations, preservation of monuments;
- not to establish ecologically harmful production enterprises in the area of monuments and areas of historical and cultural importance;
- implementation of engineering and environmental protection measures ;
- systematic monitoring of the state of cultural heritage objects, provision of qualified personnel and financing of the sector.

COCNLUSION

In conclusion, in order to further develop tourism in our country, to increase its reputation, to create comfort for visitors, to create a tradition for tourists to have fun, to get acquainted with the culture of the state and regions through this opportunity, and to give visitors a spiritual and material heritage. , we witnessed the formation of respect for monuments, works of art, material objects and others that constitute cultural heritage. This undoubtedly creates an opportunity for the development of cultural, social, recreational, ecological tourism, and it is possible to witness the development of social tourism and opportunities for foreign tourists to get acquainted with the tourism opportunities of the region.

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