

CULTURAL HERITAGE - A MIRROR OF NATIONAL VALUES

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Abstract: This article highlights the importance of cultural heritage in the formation of national values and its place in the life of society. The role of cultural heritage in the formation of national values, its role in the development of society, and the preservation and development of cultural heritage in modern conditions are considered. In addition, the importance of cultural heritage in shaping human personality, increasing national pride and patriotism is emphasized. Through this, students understand how important cultural heritage is not only for the past, but also for the future. Preserving cultural heritage and passing it on to new generations is the duty and responsibility of every nation.

Key words: Cultural heritage, spiritual and moral education, globalization, global culture, convention

The cultural heritage of every nation is an incomparable wealth that reflects its uniqueness, history and spiritual outlook. Cultural heritage is not only monuments, traditions and masterpieces of art inherited from the past, but also an expression of the spirit of the nation. Therefore, it is one of the important tasks of every society to preserve, promote and pass it on to future generations [1].

The cultural heritage of every nation is a collection of spiritual and cultural assets formed over the centuries, which reflects the history, traditions and values of the nation. Cultural heritage is one of the important factors that define the identity of each nation and give an impression of its rich cultural and abstract world. It not only shows the cultural achievements of the past, but also plays an important role in shaping the future of the nation.

According to its essence, cultural heritage is divided into tangible and intangible forms. Tangible cultural heritage is the visible and physical cultural assets of a nation. These include historical monuments, architectural structures, manuscripts, handicrafts, museum exhibits, national costumes and other cultural monuments. These monuments are important sources representing the rich historical and cultural development of the nation. Cultural heritage objects, that is, historical buildings, works of art, traditions bring economic benefits through the development of tourism. This increases the country's economic and cultural potential. For example, Registan Square in Samarkand, Ichan-Qala in Khorezm, or ancient madrasas and mosques in Bukhara are an integral part of not only national but also world cultural heritage. Also, another important part of cultural heritage is intangible cultural heritage, which includes the spiritual and creative activities of the people. These include national songs, dances, traditions, craft methods, folklore, traditions, etc. Intangible cultural heritage is considered as a spiritual wealth that reflects the spiritual world and values of the people and passes from generation to generation. For example, traditions such as "Shashmaqom" musical genre or Nowruz holiday are vivid examples of intangible cultural heritage [2].

Cultural heritage is important in preserving the identity of each nation. It plays a major role in creating an image of the nation's culture and history, understanding its values, and passing them on to the next generation. Nations preserve their traditions and historical memory by preserving their cultural heritage. If the cultural heritage is lost, it can lead to the loss of the identity of the people. Therefore, every society should take necessary measures to protect its cultural heritage, promote it and pass it on to new generations. Nowadays, the processes of globalization make preservation of cultural heritage a more urgent issue. As different cultures interact, national traditions and values may disappear. Therefore, the protection of cultural heritage is an important task not only at the national level, but also at the international level. Through cultural heritage, national culture is protected from global influences.

International organizations such as UNESCO pay great attention to the protection of cultural heritage and contribute to its recognition by the world community. Cultural heritage is a bright reflection of the spiritual value and identity of the nation. Its protection, study and transmission to future generations is of great importance not only for the current generation, but also for the future development of society. By preserving the cultural heritage, we preserve the historical memory of our nation and show its cultural wealth to the world. Cultural heritage is the wealth of every nation and an integral part of its historical memory. Its preservation and development is important not only in the cultural sphere, but also in state policy. Comprehensive measures should be taken to protect cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations. This process includes a number of important directions, such as the improvement of legislation, strengthening of education and propaganda, use of modern technologies, restoration of cultural objects and development of tourism. One of the most important areas of cultural heritage protection is the creation of a legal framework and the development of international cooperation. Today, many countries improve national legislation and work in cooperation with international organizations to protect cultural heritage. In particular, the "Convention on the Protection of Cultural Heritage" adopted by UNESCO is important for many countries, including Uzbekistan. This convention provides for the protection of cultural monuments, their restoration and legal protection [3]. In Uzbekistan, special laws and state programs on the protection of cultural heritage have been developed, through which preservation and restoration of historical objects are carried out. Education and propaganda also play an important role in preserving cultural heritage. People's respect for their culture and understanding of its value should be formed from childhood. Therefore, cultural heritage subjects should be introduced in schools and universities, and students should get more information about historical monuments, folk traditions and national values. In addition, it is necessary to organize various exhibitions, conferences and events to promote cultural heritage among young people. It is important to prepare programs dedicated to cultural heritage through national television channels and internet platforms and deliver them to the people through mass media. The use of modern technologies in the preservation of cultural heritage is also considered to be one of the most effective methods. Currently, many countries are conducting digitalization of historical monuments and cultural objects. In this process, museum exhibits, archival documents and manuscripts are digitized using special technologies and made available to the public via the Internet [4]. This creates the possibility of wide use of cultural resources and serves to prevent their loss. In Uzbekistan, it is planned to carry out a number of works on the digitization of cultural heritage, through which historical manuscripts and monuments can be widely distributed on the Internet.

Strengthening the territorial protection and restoration of cultural monuments plays an important role in the preservation of cultural heritage. Many historical objects are in danger of disappearing over time. Therefore, research by special experts should be carried out to strengthen archaeological excavations, restore historical buildings and ensure their preservation. In the process of restoration, attention should be paid to preserving the original appearance of historical buildings. Such works are continued in ancient cities of Uzbekistan - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva. In particular, monuments included in the UNESCO list are under special protection, and their recognition at the international level is being considered [1]. Tourism has a great influence on the preservation of cultural heritage and its development. Tourism helps not only to widely promote cultural heritage, but also to increase its economic importance. As tourists get acquainted with cultural monuments and national traditions, the country's culture is promoted to the world through them. Therefore, it is very important to include cultural heritage objects in tourist destinations, to organize national festivals, exhibitions and cultural events. For example, the festival "Sharq Taronalari" in Samarkand or folk crafts exhibitions in Bukhara play an important role not only in preserving cultural values, but also in introducing them to the world [4].

Uzbekistan is one of the countries with rich history, unique culture and hundreds of years of traditions. Since this country is located at the crossroads of Eastern and Western civilizations for centuries, it has accumulated its own cultural wealth. Cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shahrisabz are not only national, but an integral part of world cultural heritage. Today, these cities and their historical monuments are included in the list of UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage, and their protection and transmission from generation to generation has become one of the priorities of the state policy of Uzbekistan. One of the main directions of cultural heritage protection is the development of national legislation in accordance with international standards. In accordance with the UNESCO Convention "On the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage", the Convention "On the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage" and other international documents, a number of laws on the protection of cultural heritage have been adopted in Uzbekistan. On the basis of these laws, it is envisaged to protect historical monuments, control their preservation and carry out restoration work.

"Cultural Heritage Week" is organized annually in Uzbekistan in order to preserve cultural heritage and introduce it to the general public. During these events, scientific conferences, exhibitions and lectures dedicated to cultural monuments will be held. Also, within the framework of this week, trips to historical sites are organized, actions aimed at increasing attention to national values and cultural heritage among young people are held [5]. In addition, "Cultural heritage centers" have been established in historical cities such as Samarkand and Bukhara, the main purpose of which is to study historical monuments, protect them and pass them on to future generations. Through these centers, archaeological research is carried out, historical documents are studied, and work on the preservation of cultural monuments is carried out. Today, the government of Uzbekistan is carrying out a number of restoration works in order to preserve the cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations. In particular, unique historical monuments such as Registan Square in Samarkand, Ark Castle in Bukhara, Ichan-Kala Complex in Khiva are being restored and made more attractive for tourists.

In conclusion, it can be said that the cultural heritage is the spiritual face of the nation, its historical memory and a set of values. It is the duty of every citizen, society and state to protect

it and pass it on to future generations. Today, measures aimed at preserving and developing cultural heritage in Uzbekistan not only strengthen our national culture, but also serve to introduce it to the world community. By improving legislation, strengthening education and promotion, using digital technologies, carrying out restoration work and developing tourism, the protection of cultural heritage and its transmission to future generations will be ensured. Only through such an approach will it be possible to preserve cultural heritage and convey its value to future generations.

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