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The importance of museums and cultural heritage in the context of the formation of the Third Renaissance

Abstract

The article discusses about the context of historical palaces in the historical places in the development of the Uzbekistan. Tourism in the field of culture and heritage is defined as a journey aimed at getting acquainted with art, heritage and activities that truly represent the stories and people of the past and present. It turned out that museums currently play an important role not only in the broader field of art, but also in the field of tourism and leisure. A lot of attention has been paid to this over the past decade. Tourism related to cultural heritage is one the best parts of the tourism industry and is a powerful tool of the creation of Third Renaissance.

Keywords: Third Renaissance, Cultural heritage, Role of museums.

Абстракт

В статье рассматривается контекст исторических дворцов в исторических местах в развитии Узбекистана. Туризм в области культуры и наследия определяется как путешествие, направленное на знакомство с искусством, наследием и деятельностью, которые действительно отражают истории и людей прошлого и настоящего. Оказалось, что музеи в настоящее время играют важную роль не только в более широкой области искусства, но и в сфере туризма и досуга. За последнее десятилетие этому было уделено много внимания. Туризм, связанный с культурным наследием, является одной из лучших составляющих туристической индустрии и мощным инструментом создания Третьего Возрождения.

Ключевые слова: Третье Возрождение, Культурное наследие, Роль музеев.

Abstrakt

Maqolada O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida tarixiy maskanlardagi tarixiy saroylar konteksti haqida so'z boradi. Madaniyat va meros sohasidagi turizm o'tmish va hozirgi zamon hikoyalari va odamlarini chinakam aks ettiruvchi san'at, meros va faoliyat bilan tanishishga qaratilgan sayohat deb ta'riflanadi. Ma'lum bo'lishicha, muzeylar hozirgi kunda nafaqat san'atning keng sohasida, balki turizm va dam olish sohasida ham muhim rol o'ynaydi. So'nggi o'n yil ichida bunga katta e'tibor qaratildi. Madaniy meros bilan bog'liq turizm turizm sanoatining eng yaxshi qismlaridan biri bo'lib, uchinchi Uyg'onish davrini yaratishning kuchli vositasidir.

Kalit so'zlar: uchinchi Uyg'onish davri, madaniy meros, muzeylarning roli.

Introduction

International council of museums (ICOM, 2010) determined that the museum is a non-profit, permanent institution serving society and its development and open to the public, which explores for the purpose of studying, educating and enjoying the material evidence of people and their environment. Thus, the museum has a unique opportunity to preserve, explore and demonstrate the cultural heritage of the period of the Third Renaissance in Uzbekistan. At the time when there is growing need for tourism and historical values in order to preserve the museums, buildings of our historical palaces and use them for modern purposes, adapt them to social and tourist needs, the problem of determining their role and place in the world of the new Renaissance is a problem of a lot of scientific research. The purpose of this article is aimed precisely at solving these problems.

Findings

Third Renaissance: For the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the idea of “creating a third renaissance” was put forward by the president. “Today, when the powerful potential of our people being fully realized, the foundation of a new Renaissance – the third Renaissance is being laid in Uzbekistan. After all, today`s Uzbekistan not yesterday`s Uzbekistan. And our people are not the same as they were yesterday.” (Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 2020). The strategy of Action for the development of Uzbekistan, adopted by President, played an important role in the implementation of this period of growth. The idea of the development and liberalization of the economy with the context of cultural heritage is the basis for the implementation of the action strategy.

Cultural heritage: Cultural heritage, being the most powerful means of creating national identity, national pride, is the universal spiritual basis of human development in any country of the world. It focused on morality, law, customs and traditions, literature, history lessons and everything related to humanity. The natural desire for material well-being should not obscure the need for spiritual and intellectual growth of the nation, because this is a guarantee not only of economic, but also of human development.

Role of Museums: The museum audience has a close connection with tourism, since tourists use the audience, and for some museums even make up a large part of the total number of visitors (Kotler, 2008). The presence of a museum is usually understood as an indication of the presence of something valuable and significant that should be shared with the public. The spiritual development and cultural potential of the people in the development of the country can be demonstrated by museums, which are considered cultural and spiritual centers. The activity of museums provides information about the development and achievements of mankind in the process of historical development and the rich cultural and spiritual heritage left by ancestors. To improve the various museums of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek Museum Foundation was established. There are more than 1,200 museums in Uzbekistan. In addition, there are dozens of museums of writers, poets, artists, scientists and outstanding artists in the country. Over the past 10 years, attention to museums has increased in Uzbekistan. 140 are under the control of the state museums, 75 of which are historical museums, 23 local history museums, 10 art palaces, 20 memorial centers, 8 literature museums and 4 environmental museums. These places and their outstanding contribution to the development of the world civilization are known all over the world today.

Conclusion

Museums and cultural heritage are considered a form of tourism in which participants can study, observe and get acquainted with the cultural heritage of predestination. This type of tourism offers to demonstrate an important motivation for conservation, but in order to be successful in the context of tourism, heritage and history require more than conservation: their meaning must be conveyed to the visitor, which will lead to a deeper understanding in the context of the present. We are responsible for protecting our heritage in order to create a new Uzbekistan and lay the foundation for the Third Renaissance.

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