

"The diplomatic relations between UNESCO and Uzbekistan"

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Annotati on

its mission: sustaining peace and development through freedom of expression and access to knowledge. As the United Nations agency with a specific mandate to promote “the free flow of ideas by word and image”, UNESCO works to foster free, independent and pluralistic media in print, broadcast and online. For UNESCO, pluralistic and diverse media provides information options so that the public can make good choices. This is why it help to build community media in particular, and why foster gender equity in the media. In order to empower individuals as informed producers and consumers of information, UNESCO has initiatives in media and information literacy and in journalism education. Specific media projects that align with our vision can secure grants from our International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), which also promotes knowledge-driven media development. Knowledge and information have significant impact on people’s lives. The sharing of knowledge and information, particularly through Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) has the power to transform economies and societies. UNESCO works to create inclusive knowledge societies and empower local communities by increasing access and preservation and sharing of information and knowledge in all of UNESCO’s domains. Knowledge societies must build on four pillars: freedom of expression; universal access to information and knowledge; respect for cultural and linguistic diversity; and quality education for all.

Аннотация

миссия: поддержание мира и развития посредством свободы выражения мнений и доступа к знаниям. Будучи учреждением Организации Объединенных Наций, имеющим конкретный мандат на содействие «свободному обмену идеями словом и изображением», ЮНЕСКО работает над созданием свободных, независимых и плюралистических средств массовой информации в печатных, телевизионных и онлайн-изданиях. Для ЮНЕСКО плюралистические и разнообразные средства массовой информации предоставляют

информационные возможности, чтобы общественность могла сделать правильный выбор. Вот почему это помогает создавать общественные средства массовой информации, в частности, и способствовать гендерному равенству в средствах массовой информации. В целях расширения прав и возможностей отдельных лиц как информированных производителей и потребителей информации ЮНЕСКО предпринимает инициативы в области медийной и информационной грамотности и журналистского образования. Конкретные медиа-проекты, которые соответствуют нашему видению, могут получить гранты от нашей Международной программы развития коммуникации (IPDC), которая также способствует развитию медиа-технологий, основанных на знаниях. Знания и информация оказывают значительное влияние на жизнь людей. Обмен знаниями и информацией, особенно через информационные и коммуникационные технологии (ИКТ), способен трансформировать экономику и общество. ЮНЕСКО работает над созданием инклюзивных обществ знаний и расширением прав и возможностей местных общин путем расширения доступа, сохранения и обмена информацией и знаниями во всех областях деятельности ЮНЕСКО. Общества знаний должны опираться на четыре столпа: свободу выражения мнений; всеобщий доступ к информации и знаниям; уважение культурного и языкового разнообразия; и качественное образование для всех

Izoh

uning vazifasi: so'z erkinligi va bilimga kirish orqali tinchlik va taraqqiyotni qo'llab-quvvatlash. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining agentligi sifatida "so'zlar va tasvirlar orqali fikrlarning erkin oqimini" targ'ib qilish bo'yicha vakolati bo'lgan YuNESKO bosma, radio va Internetda erkin, mustaqil va plyuralistik ommaviy axborot vositalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash bo'yicha ish olib boradi. YuNESKO uchun plyuralistik va xilma-xil ommaviy axborot vositalari keng tanlov qilishlari uchun axborot variantlarini taqdim etadi. Aynan shuning uchun ham u ommaviy axborot vositalarini yaratishda yordam beradi va nima uchun ommaviy axborot vositalarida gender tengligini taminlashga yordam beradi. Ma'lumot ishlab chiqaruvchilar va iste'molchilar sifatida odamlarning imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish uchun YuNESKO ommaviy axborot vositalari va axborot savodxonligi va jurnalistikani o'qitish borasida tashabbus ko'rsatmoqda. Ko'rishimizga mos keladigan maxsus media loyihalar bizning Aloqani rivojlantirish xalqaro dasturidan (IPDC), shuningdek, bilimlarga asoslangan ommaviy axborot vositalarining rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Ma'lumotlar va ma'lumotlar odamlar hayotiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Xususan, Axborot va Kommunikatsiya Texnologiyalari (AKT) orqali bilim va

ma'lumot almashish iqtisodiyot va jamiyatni o'zgartirishga qodir. YuNESKO YuNESKOning barcha sohalarida ma'lumot va ma'lumotlarga kirish, saqlash va almashishni kengaytirish orqali inklyuziv bilimlar jamiyatlarini yaratishga va mahalliy jamoalarga imkoniyat yaratishga harakat qilmoqda. Bilimlar jamiyatlari to'rt ustunga asoslanishi kerak: so'z erkinligi; axborot va bilimlarga hamma uchun ochiq; madaniy va til xilma-xilligini humat qilish; va hamma uchun sifatli ta'lim.

Key words: status, moral values, cultural variations, interesting agenda, spiritual outbreak, research, communication

Ключевые слова: статус, моральные ценности, культурные вариации, интересная повестка дня, духовная вспышка, исследование, общение

Kalit so'zlar: holat, axloqiy qadriyatlar, madaniy tafovutlar, qiziqarli kun tartibi, ma'naviy chiqish, tadqiqotlar, aloqa

Scientific Article

The first inhabitants of Uzbekistan were said to be the Indo-Iranians, who came to the region in 1000 BC. Their settlements grew into the cities of Bukhara, Samarqand, and the capital of modern Uzbekistan, Tashkent and are some of the oldest continually inhabited cities in the world. By the 5th century BC China and Europe began trading along the Silk Road. Uzbekistan was at the heart of the ancient Silk Road trade route connecting China with the Middle East and Rome. Bukhara and Samarkand are now both UNESCO World Heritage sites due to their history, cultural legacy and architectural heritage.

In 327 BC, Uzbekistan came under the rule of the Macedonian king Alexander the Great, becoming part of the Macedonian Empire which stretched from the Ionian Sea to the western portions of the Himalayas. In the 8th century the Arabs came, bringing with them Islam at a time of the Islamic Golden Age.

Changes came in the thirteenth century when the Mongolian ruler Genghis Khan conquered Central Asia and rid the Indo-Iranians of power. By the fourteenth century, the region began breaking up into tribes and one tribal chief, Timur, became the dominant power and under his rule, artists and scholars once again flourished. After the death of Timur in the fifteenth century, the Uzbek tribe became the predominant ethnic group in modern Uzbekistan. Modern Uzbekistan

was established in the 1900s and with other states in Central Asia, was under the firm hold of the Soviet Union until 1991 when Uzbekistan declared itself an independent and sovereign country. Uzbekistan's National Independence Day is celebrated every 1 September.

Culture

Uzbekistan is home to many cultures. The majority group is the Uzbek, forming seventy-one percent of the population, followed by Russians, Tajiks, Kazakhs, and other minority groups. The population of Uzbekistan is predominantly Muslim, though this was suppressed by the state during the Soviet era. The observance of Islam has gradually increased since 1991. Music is an important part of Uzbek culture. Shashmaqam is a form of classical music similar to classical Persian music. Folk music lives on in religious and family events such as weddings as well as special events.

The applied art of Uzbekistan has a wide variety when it comes to style, materials and ornamentation. Silk, ceramics and cotton weaving, stone and wood carving, metal engraving, leather stamping, calligraphy and miniature painting are some genres passed down from ancient times. Embroidery, carpet weaving and miniature painting have also been revived in their traditional form as well as some modern variants. Today, Uzbek craftsmen still practice ancient jewellery making techniques for cutting gemstones, grain filigree, granular work, engraving and enameling.

Uzbekistan was an important trade Centre on the ancient Silk Route. The region grew to prominence under different dynasties and civilizations. Uzbekistan has medieval monuments strewn all over the country that attests to its medieval significance. Cultural tourism is the primary tourism in Uzbekistan. The country has been cashing in on its religious and cultural heritage. Uzbekistan is home to one natural and four cultural World Heritage Sites, one of which is endangered. These heritage sites include:

Itchan Kala

Itchan Kala was the first World Heritage Site inscribed in 1990. Itchan Kala is a walled city in Khiva and is the largest surviving wall city in the Central part of Asia. The City was traditionally known as Khorezm and was an important stop on the Silk Road. Its significance made it subject to different occupations. It was under the Timurid Empire that many of Khiva's cities rose to prosperity. The city's rulers, the Khans of Khiva, built the wall to keep off colonial threats. Itchan Kala

was preserved by Russian colonial ruler and is a cultural heritage in modern day Uzbekistan.

The city and the wall have been preserved as the State Historical Archaeological Museum. There are nearly 60 historic buildings preserved in the city including palaces, mosques, minarets and pillars. Itchan Kala and the greater city of Khiva is one of the most important tourism centers in the nation.

Historic Center of Bukhara

Bukhara is a city museum in Uzbekistan and was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993. The city can be traced back to as early as the 6th century BC, rising to prominence to become a major trade and cultural centre on the Silk Road. The city was a Muslim centre, and there are numerous mosques and madrassas in the city that attest to its religious significance. There are nearly 150 historical monuments preserved in the city in a modern day Uzbekistan. Monuments include mosques, madrassas, mausoleums, and minarets. The city has increasingly become a tourist destination and has influenced the proliferation of bazaars, restaurants and hotel facilities in the city.

Historic Center of Shakhriyabz

The Historic Center of Shakhriyabz was listed by UNESCO as World Heritage Site in 2000. The monuments in the city were built during the Timurid Empire. The town was the birthplace of Amir Timur, who was a great leader of the Timurid Empire. He built the town in grandeur and elegant architecture and made it the second capital of his extensive empire. The town is home to the renowned Ak-Saray Palace, which was built as a massive and stylish complex of public and residential buildings. The decorations of the palace have been preserved although partly ruined over time.

Other monuments in the town include mausoleums, market centre, bathhouses, tombs, and mosques. The site has been included on the endangered list, because of over-development of tourist facilities in the area.

Samarkand

Samarkand has been on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2001. It thrived as an ancient city, and it is still important in modern Uzbekistan. The city was established in the 7th century and prospered under the Timurid dynasty. Samarkand was at the forefront of Islamic architecture, and its significance is

witnessed in the old town. There are numerous mosques, madrassas and residential houses, lined on narrow streets and built in medieval Islamic fashion. The western part of the city is more modern, with architecture reflecting 19th and 20th European design and style, influenced through Russian colonization. The city has often referred as a crossroad of cultures. Samarkand was also an important trade stop along the Silk Road. Samarkand today is the third largest city in Uzbekistan. Monuments in the city such as mosques, madrassas, and mausoleums have been preserved and are major tourist attractions in the country.

Western Tien-Shan Mountains

The newest addition to the list, the Western Tien-Shan Mountains was inscribed as a natural UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016. The Tien-Shan ranges extend to different countries in Central Asia. The mountain range in Uzbekistan covers a total of 96,000 km², nearly 21% of the nation's territory. Around the mountains are numerous resorts, which offer tourist services such as skiing, rock climbing, sky surfing and sightseeing. The region has several archaeological and historical monuments as well. There are different reserves to protect the mountain's wildlife such as the snow leopard, Tien Shan brown bear, and the wolf.

Uzbekistan, as a tourist destination, has not been as accessible as other top world destinations. This situation has caused the country to have a large untapped tourism potential. Efforts to boost tourism in the country have resulted in a surge in the number of tourists visiting the country. Prospects place Uzbekistan as an emerging tourist destination in the region of Central Asia.

UNESCO office in Uzbekistan

The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is an agency within the United Nations that is responsible for promoting peace, social justice, human rights and international security through international cooperation on educational, science, and cultural programs. It is based in Paris, France, and has over 50 field offices located around the world.

Today, UNESCO has five major themes to its programs which include 1) education, 2) natural sciences, 3) social and human sciences, 4) culture, and 5) communication and information. UNESCO is also actively working to achieve the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals but it is focused on achieving the

goals of significantly reducing extreme poverty in developing countries, developing a program for universal primary education in all countries, eliminating gender inequalities in primary and secondary education, promoting sustainable development and reducing the loss of environmental resources.

History of UNESCO

When that conference began in 1945 (shortly after the United Nations officially came into existence), there were 44 participating countries whose delegates decided to create an organization that would promote a culture of peace, establish an "intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind," and prevent another world war. When the conference ended on November 16, 1945, 37 of the participating countries founded UNESCO with the Constitution of UNESCO.

After ratification, the Constitution of UNESCO came into effect on November 4, 1946. The first official General Conference of UNESCO was then held in Paris from November 19-December 10, 1946 with representatives from 30 countries. Since then, UNESCO has grown in significance across the globe and its number of participating member states has grown to 195 (there are 193 members of the United Nations but the Cook Islands and Palestine are also members of UNESCO).

UNESCO's Structure Today

The Director General is another branch of UNESCO and is the executive head of the organization. Since UNESCO's founding in 1946, there have been 11 Director Generals. The first was the United Kingdom's Julian Huxley who served from 1946-1948. The current Director General is Audrey Azoulay from France. She has been serving since 2017. The final branch of UNESCO is the Secretariat. It is composed of civil servants who are based in UNESCO's Paris headquarters and also in field offices around the world. The Secretariat is responsible for implementing UNESCO's policies, maintaining outside relationships, and strengthening UNESCO's presence and actions worldwide.

Themes of UNESCO

Natural sciences and the management of Earth's resources is another UNESCO field of action. It includes protecting water and water quality, the ocean, and promoting science and engineering technologies to achieve sustainable development in developed and developing countries, resource management and disaster preparedness.

Social and human sciences is another UNESCO theme and promotes basic human rights and focuses on global issues like fighting discrimination and racism.

Culture is another closely related UNESCO theme that promotes cultural acceptance but also the maintenance of cultural diversity, as well as the protection of cultural heritage.

Finally, communication and information is the last UNESCO theme. It includes the "free flow of ideas by word and image" to build a worldwide community of shared knowledge and empower people through access to information and knowledge about different subject areas.

In addition to the five themes, UNESCO also has special themes or fields of action that require a multidisciplinary approach as they do not fit into one distinct theme. Some of these fields include Climate Change, Gender Equality, Languages and Multilingualism, and Education for Sustainable Development.

One of UNESCO's most famous special themes is its World Heritage Center which identifies cultural, natural and mixed sites to be protected all over the world in an effort to promote the maintenance of cultural, historic and/or natural heritage in those places for others to see. These include the Pyramids of Giza, Australia's Great Barrier Reef and Peru's Machu Picchu.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

I. Mission

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was established on 16 November 1945. UNESCO contributes to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

UNESCO's intervention in Uzbekistan is planned and managed by the UNESCO Office in Tashkent in close cooperation with the UNESCO Headquarters, regional offices in Bangkok, Jakarta and Almaty, and the National Commission for UNESCO in Uzbekistan.

II. Main Areas of Work

UNESCO implements its activities in four programme areas of Education, Social and Human Sciences, Culture, and Communication and Information.

Education

The UNESCO Office in Tashkent assists the Government in improving the quality and access of education through technical advice, standard-setting, innovative operational projects, capacity-building and networking.

Science

The sciences' programme of the UNESCO Office in Tashkent focuses on promoting sustainable development through the effective use of land and water resources, also using the traditional knowledge and practices; biodiversity and renewable energies; scientific research in the areas of relevance to the country, including land degradation and climate change.

Culture

UNESCO's mission in the field of culture is to demonstrate that in addition to the intrinsic value of cultural heritage that necessitates its safeguarding and preservation for the next generations, cultural heritage also contributes to the country's sustainable development by providing income-generating opportunities, in particular for women and the youth. To this end, the UNESCO Office in Tashkent supports the proper management of the World Heritage properties in Uzbekistan, the safeguarding and promotion of the country's intangible cultural heritage, and the development of cultural tourism.

Communication and Information

In collaboration with its national partners, UNESCO promotes equitable access to information and knowledge, and the quality of journalism as a means to contribute to development, democracy and dialogue.

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