

**კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის მენეჯმენტი ყაზახეთში
(„კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის“ პროგრამის მუშაობის
გამოცდილება)**

მარმონტოვა ტაისია

ლ. ნ. გუმბილოვის ევრაზიის ეროვნული უნივერსიტეტი

თანამედროვე რეალობამ გარკვეული ცვლილებები შეიტანა კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის გაგებაში, რომელშიც იგულისხმება არა მხოლოდ კულტურული და ისტორიული ძეგლები, არამედ ბუნებრივ/ტერიტორიული ზონებიც, რის შედეგადაც კულტურულ მემკვიდრეობაში მოიაზრება როგორც მატერიალური(ფიზიკური) ასევე არამატერიალური(სულიერი) კომპონენტები. ყაზახეთის რესპუბლიკას მდიდარი კულტურული და ისტორიული წარსული გააჩნია. მას როგორც ახალგაზრდა სახელმწიფოს აუცილებლად ჭირდება აღიარებული სულიერი ღირებულებები, რომლებიც გაამყარებენ მის საფუძველს. „კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის“ სახელმწიფო პროგრამა შემუშავებულია ყაზახეთის პრეზიდენტის ნ. ნაზარბაევის ინიციატივით კულტურული მემკვიდრეობის შესანარჩუნებელი სამუშაოების გასაძლიერებლად. პროგრამის პირველი ეტაპი მიმდინარეობდა 2004–6 წლებში და მისი რეალიზებისთვის სახელმწიფო ბიუჯეტიდან გამოიყო 2,7 მილიარდი ტენგე. შედეგად ჩატარდა პრაქტიკულად ყოვლისმომცველი აღდგენითი სამუშაოები. პროგრამის მუშაობის უკვე შვიდწლიანი გამოცდილება ადასტურებს, რომ ამას მიეყვართ ქვეყნის ახალი კულტურულ–ისტორიული ლანდშაფტის შექმნისკენ.

Management of the Cultural Inheritance in Kazakhstan (Experience of the “Cultural inheritance” program’s work)

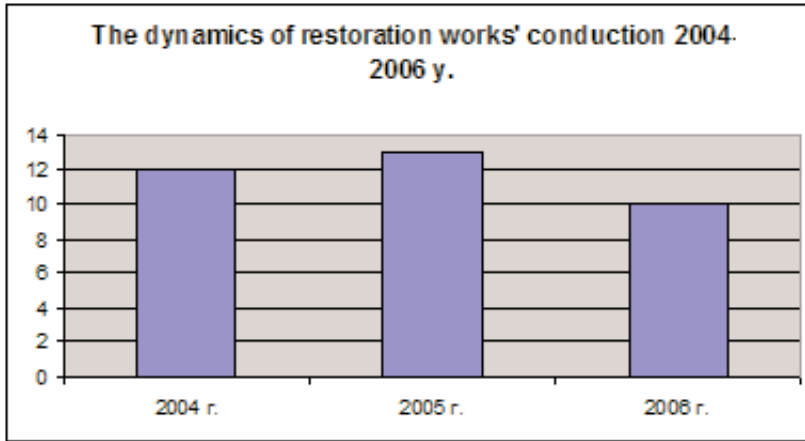
Marmontova Taisia

L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University

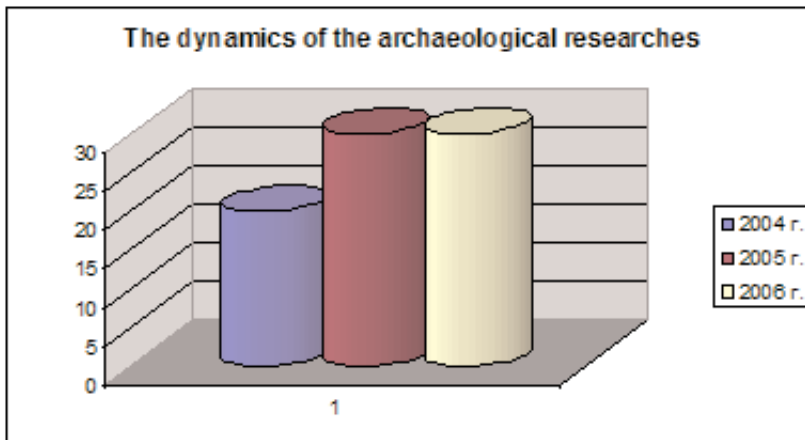
Today’s realities provided definite changes in the cultural inheritance’s comprehension. This day comprehension of the cultural inheritance includes not only cultural and historical memorials, but also natural and territorial areas surrounding them, unique historical landscape territories, engineering constructions, moral and aesthetic ideals, norms and models of the behavior, languages, dialects and patois, national traditions and customs, historical toponyms, folklore, artistic trades and crafts; and as the result it includes both material (physical) and immaterial (spiritual) components. Significance of the cultural inheritance provides necessity of threats and challenges’ analysis, which are brought to the cultural inheritance by the modern world, when it isn’t included in the process of the stable development. Coming from the mentioned facts, it is clear that “cultural inheritance” is an important resource, which defines stable development of today’s *socium*¹. The Republic of Kazakhstan has rich historical and cultural past. Being a young country, it is necessarily for Kazakhstan to have spiritual bases legitimating foundations of the young state. Preservation of the cultural inheritance is quite logical way. “Cultural inheritance” State program was elaborated on the initiative of Nazarbaev N.A., Kazakhstan’s President, to strengthen works on the preservation of cultural inheritance. Appearance of such program is dictated by the necessity of more active, constructive interference in the organizing situation formed in the sphere of cultural inheritance with the systematic financing of the activity on preservation and rational use of the current cultural values. Today historical cultural inheritance of Kazakhstan includes more than 35000 immovable monuments of the history, archaeology, monumental art and architecture. Two of them – mausoleum of Khodga Ahmed Yassavi and archaeological complex Tamgaly – are included in the List of the UNESCO World inheritance. The next memorial nominated in this list is an ancient city Otrar². During more than 6 years works on insurance copying and restoration of archives’ documents, reconstruction and transfer of the musical records, applied scientific investigations, which have special significance for national culture, are carried out on the modern audio sources.³

The first stage of the program’s work had been being from 2004 to 2006. Since 2004 approximately 2,7 milliard tenge have been allocated on its realization from national budget. State program had big resonance not only in the CIS countries, but also far abroad⁴. In April 2006 its presentation was

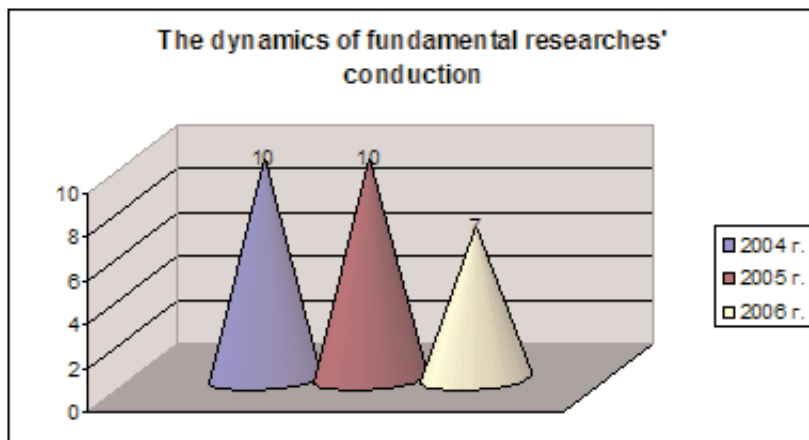
successfully conducted in the UNESCO head quarters in Paris. The result of the first stage has been the conduction of the comprehensive restoration works. Their dynamics is reflected on the chart 1.



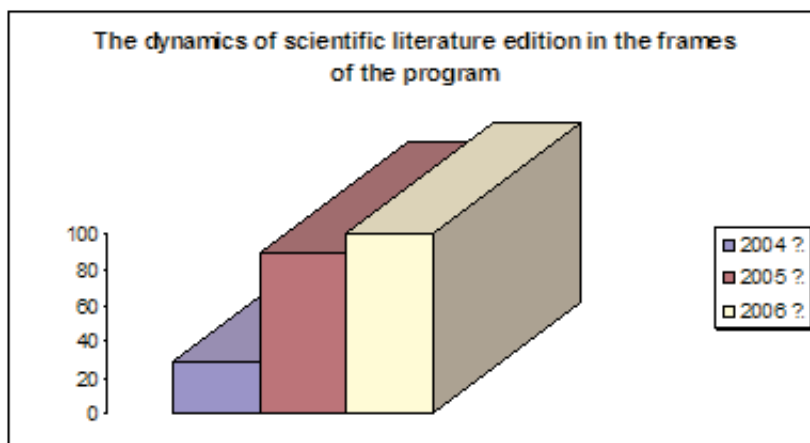
Archaeological researches were conducted on a large scale. Their dynamics is reflected on the chart 2.



Applied scientific researches of the unique historical-cultural, architectural and archaeological monuments were led. Their dynamics is reflected in the following chart.



Also one of the systematic directions was work on the elaboration of the series of the national and world scientific thought, culture and literature's editions. Results are reflected in the following chart.



The first three years of the program's work showed its success. Work of the program was kept on. Program "Cultural inheritance" (2007-2009) was worked out in accordance with the plan of the actions on fulfillment of the National proposal of the basic directions (measures) on the realization of the annual messages of the Head of the State to people of Kazakhstan (2005-2007) and Program of the Government of the RK on 2007-2009. In accordance with the Proposal of the measures of the Present Program (2007) restoration works on 9 memorials of the history and culture were finished and archaeological researches of 33 ancient cities and barrows are led in Kazakhstan. Works on restoration and conservation of the historical-cultural inheritance's objects were conducted in the program. Also steps on study and

recreation of the history and culture's monuments were undertaken in the near and far foreign states, which are bound with history of Kazakhstan; also copies of the ancient tirkic stone memorials with runical writings, which were found in Mongolia and other countries, were done. Realization of the projects of the Al-Farabi's ethnocultural center and mausoleum's construction, restoration of Sultan Beibars mausoleum in Damask (Syria) and Sultan Beibars mosque in Cairo (Egypt) became one of the great projects exercised in that period. Referring to evidence of the Ministry of culture and information of Kazakhstan, since 2004 restoration works have been finished on 51 memorials of history and culture, 39 ancient cities and barrows' archaeological researches have been conducted. Kazakhstan's history and culture's memorials' state list, in which 218 objects were included, has been done. 30 applied scientific researches of architectural and archaeological memorials of special significance for national culture have been conducted. More than 350 books have been edited; unique series on history, archaeology, ethnography, new encyclopedic dictionaries are among them. Also it is important that during realization of program integral system of the national cultural inheritance's study was created. For the first time after the obtaining of the independence steps on the creation of full foundation of the liberal education were undertaken on the state language. Appearance of "Cultural inheritance" program was not only dictated by utilitarian aims bound with restoration of historical- cultural inheritance. The most superior prescription of program is to seek change in the structure of the public consciousness, namely this context creates its state significance. Program is directed on the enlargement of the limits of the nation's historical consciousness, this fact is important in formulation of the spiritual bases of state. "Cultural inheritance" program became specific respond on the inquiries of the state on formulation and strengthening of the national self-consciousness and identity. 7 years of the program show that it leads to construction of the new cultural-historical landscape of the country. Analysing experience of the program's work it is necessarily to notice that it had big significance for the growing of kazakhstanian people's interest in their history and culture. State program "Cultural inheritance" has big potential to develop and increasing of the interethnic comprehension and harmonization of international relations in country. "Cultural inheritance" has very weight results and was highly appreciated by the intellectuals of the state and abroad. ⁵

Endnotes:

¹ Лисицкий Андрей Викторович. Культурное наследие как ресурс устойчивого развития : Дис. ... канд. культурологических наук : 24.00.01 : Москва, 2004 151 с. РГБ ОД, 61:04-24/154// <http://www.dslib.ru/teorja-kultury/lisitzkij.html>

² Мажитов С.Ф. Национальный стратегический проект «культурное наследие» в контексте современной истории Казахстана// <http://www.iie.kz/pages/134.jsp>

³ Кузнецова Е. Извлечь из глубины веков великих предков достоянье// <http://www.kazpravda.kz/print/1198789377>

⁴ Концепция стратегического национального проекта «Культурное наследие» на 2009 – 2011 годы// <http://www.aimak-ainasy.kz/kz/2010-07-01-08-39-58/317-6468778>

⁵ Концепция стратегического национального проекта «Культурное наследие» на 2009 – 2011 годы// <http://www.aimak-ainasy.kz/kz/2010-07-01-08-39-58/317-6468778>