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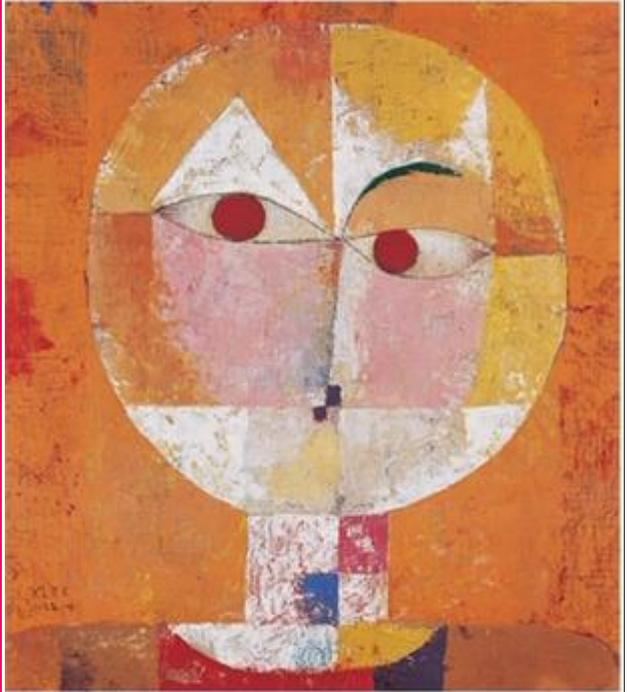
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The protection of monuments in the Republic of Tatarstan in modern times

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Abstract

The article deals with the activities in the field of protection of monuments in the Republic of Tatarstan at the present stage via logical, system-structural, historical-logical, socio-cultural, comparative-legal methods. As a result, religious tourism is not associated with any particular religion, and tourists themselves pave the route depending on their interests and views. In conclusion, historical and cultural monuments are an important resource of the tourist market, therefore, with an increase in the tourist attractiveness of the object, the economic situation of the region and the country as a whole improves.

Keywords: Cultural, Heritage, Protection, Monuments, Regulation.

La protección de los monumentos en la República de Tatarstán en los tiempos modernos

Resumen

El artículo aborda las actividades en el campo de la protección de los monumentos en la República de Tatarstán en la etapa actual a través de métodos lógicos, estructurales del sistema, históricos lógicos, socioculturales, legales comparativos. Como resultado, el turismo religioso no está asociado con ninguna religión en particular, y los turistas mismos pavimentan la ruta dependiendo de sus intereses y puntos de vista. En conclusión, los monumentos históricos y culturales son un recurso importante del mercado turístico, por lo tanto, con un

aumento en el atractivo turístico del objeto, mejora la situación económica de la región y del país en general.

Palabras clave: Cultural, Patrimonio, Protección, Monumentos, Regulación.

1. INTRODUCTION

Culture has a fairly broad meaning, encompassing lifestyle, different ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs. Monuments, being a part of culture, participate in the cultural progress; can aesthetically affect a person, which is the basis of educating about beauty. Through the monuments of history and culture, people learn to perceive values as such, not limited to individual historical periods, which enriches their spiritual world.

Today, the sphere of interests of many international organizations includes the issue of protection of monuments. This spectrum is also of interest to the world community. The end of the XX century in the history of the Russian Federation is marked by serious changes in all spheres of society. The events that took place in the 1990s influenced the cultural sphere and laid the Foundation for subsequent changes in the protection of historical and cultural monuments in the new Millennium. The current situation of the historical and cultural heritage in the Republic of Tatarstan is determined by the attitude to the historical and cultural heritage that has developed over the past decade in the society, as well as by the

cultural policy pursued by the state in this area (ROOHANI ET AL, 2017).

To carry out successful work on the preservation of historical and cultural heritage, it is necessary to have an appropriate regulatory framework and specialists who know the norms contained in the Federal laws and codes of the Russian Federation (Urban Planning, Land, Tax, and etc.).

As it was noted earlier, the 90-s became a period of fundamental changes in the economic and political system of the Republic of Tatarstan. One of the priorities of the state authorities of the Republic in those years was the preservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage. The process of lawmaking in the Republic of Tatarstan in the field of culture, launched in the late twentieth century, laid the legal foundations for its development, for example, the Law On Culture; this process continued in the early 2000s.

2. METHODS

General scientific and special historical methods were used in the study. The methodological basis of the work was supplemented by logical, system-structural, historical-logical, socio-cultural, comparative-legal methods. The article discusses the legal acts of Federal and regional importance, which allow revealing the

development features of the Republic of Tatarstan policy in the protection of monuments in the XXI century.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among the main normative acts regulating the field of cultural heritage in Tatarstan in the new Millennium, there is the law of the Republic of Tatarstan of April 1, 2005, №60-LRT On objects of cultural heritage in the Republic of Tatarstan. In addition, the number of resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan (CM RT), the Executive Committee of Kazan, and Decrees of the President of the Republic of Tatarstan, regulating the issue of preservation and promotion of historical and cultural monuments of the region in the new Millennium, were issued.

For example, the Resolution of the Republic of Tatarstan KM dated December 21, 2011 № 1034 On approval of the boundaries of the cultural heritage territories of federal importance, located in Kazan, and the regime of their use, was adopted in order to ensure the preservation and state protection of the cultural heritage of federal importance. The subprogram Preservation, use, popularization and state protection of the cultural heritage objects (historical and cultural monuments) for 2014-2020 was adopted by the Resolution of the Republic of Tatarstan KM dated 16.12.2013 № 673 On approval of the Development of the Republic of Tatarstan culture State Program for

2014-2020, where the main attention was paid to improving the level of state protection of cultural heritage objects and the effectiveness of this work.

Under special control, there was implementation of the requirements of normative acts in the field of urban development in the city of Kazan, as regulated by the Resolution of the Executive Committee of the city of Kazan in the Republic of Tatarstan. About the approval of the municipal program Control over compliance with the requirements of normative legal acts, the state town-planning norms and rules in the field of urban planning in the city of Kazan during the 2016-2018 years. In this resolution, a separate article noted the actions directed on the regulation of the issue of permitting documents for carrying out the necessary works on ensuring the safety of the cultural heritage object included in the register of monuments of the local value.

Participation in international cooperation plays an important role in the Republic. Being a subject of the Russian Federation, Tatarstan is a member of international non-governmental organizations and adopts the experience of European countries. For example, since 1959, the United Nations has had a tradition of announcing the theme of the year. The theme of the year is adopted at the UN General Assembly and offered to other countries for approval in their territories. For several years, every year in Russia has also been given a certain theme, in order to attract public attention to a particular problem, event, or memorable date.

Thus, 2014 was declared the Year of Culture in Russia. According to the text of the Decree, special attention was paid to the development of culture and preservation of cultural and historical heritage and the role of Russian culture in the world. That year was a landmark for the Republic, according to the decision of the 38th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, held in Doha (Qatar), the Bolgar historical and archaeological complex was included in the World Heritage List. This object became the second UNESCO object in the territory of Tatarstan (BIRZHAKOV, 2009).

Also, in 2014, the state historical, architectural and art Museum-Reserve the Kazan Kremlin celebrated its 20th anniversary since the creation of the complex of the historical and architectural monuments of the Kazan Kremlin Museum-Reserve. It should be noted that for the Republic of Tatarstan 2014 was not the first year, whose theme was associated with the preservation and promotion of the historical and cultural heritage. So, by the decree of the President of the Republic of Tatarstan 2012 was declared the year of historical and cultural heritage of the Republic of Tatarstan. Special attention was paid to the preservation and development of historical and spiritual traditions, cultures and languages of the peoples living in the Republic of Tatarstan, assistance in the reconstruction, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage.

The changes taking place over time in the political and economic life of the Republic have defined new tasks in the sphere of culture related to the provision of spiritual and moral conditions for

political, economic and social renewal of the Republic. In modern conditions, the ability of historical and cultural heritage to influence the main spheres of public life is particularly relevant. Historical and cultural heritage acts as a means of preventing and overcoming negative social phenomena, stabilization and harmonization of family and social relations, formation of patriotic, civic qualities of the individual, tolerance, education of spirituality and morality (VALEEV, 2008).

In order to improve the management system in the field of state protection, preservation and promotion of world and national cultural heritage in the territory of the Republic, the government of the Republic pays much attention to the development and implementation of targeted programs:

1. Republican target program Development of culture in the Republic of Tatarstan for 2004 – 2007.

The concept of this target program was based on the principles of the federal target program Culture of Russia (2001–2005), taking into account the main provisions of the previous culture development programs of the Republic of Tatarstan in 1993–2001. The main goal of this program was creating conditions for preserving the cultural potential and cultural heritage of the Republic, ensuring the continuity of cultural development along with supporting the diversity of cultural life, ensuring equal access to cultural values for residents of the

Republic and representatives of various social groups and segments of the population (KRAKOW, 2017).

2. Target integrated program for the preservation of the cultural heritage Miras – Heritage for 2007-2009 and for 2013-2016

The program was developed taking into account the main objectives of the state policy in the field of preservation of cultural heritage. It was aimed at solving the main tasks in the field of studying, preserving, using and promoting unique objects and especially significant artefacts of cultural heritage, including monuments, ensembles and places of interest, museum, library and archival funds, folklore, traditions and customs. Most of the federal and republican programs are aimed at the implementation of paragraph 2 of Article 44 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation Access to cultural values (TATYANA, 2018).

The identification of historical and cultural monuments, the preservation and protection of cultural heritage, its originality, the inclusion of these objects in the state register increase the cultural potential of the country. It should be noted that the potential of historical and cultural heritage is actively used in the popular and fairly mass socio-economic phenomenon – tourism. Thanks to globalization, close contacts between states and peoples of the world, it has acquired an international scale that allows people to expand their knowledge and enrich their experience with new impressions through acquaintance with sights, culture, traditions of a particular country.

Due to its special typology, features, tourism from an economic perspective is one of the promising areas of the economy. New routes, good infrastructure, and rich history of the region, the presence of a variety of historical and cultural monuments – these are the foundations of the tourist attractiveness of the city and country. The interrelation of tourism and historical and cultural heritage originates from the first tourist trips. The first tourist routes passed through the holy places and became the founders of pilgrimage and religious tourism. It is necessary to clarify that the pilgrimage and religious tourism are not the same.

Pilgrimage is a trip to holy places with clearly defined cult purposes or with a certain ritual, visits to Holy Lands related to life and work of Jesus Christ or the Prophet Muhammad. Religious tourism is not associated with any particular religion, and tourists themselves pave the route depending on their interests and views. In other words, the program of this type of tourism is based on the interest in the natural, historical and cultural heritage of mankind in all its diversity. As noted earlier, the basis of historical and cultural tourism is the historical and cultural potential of the country. As a result, there is a statement that all tourism is a historical and cultural tourism, as it involves a person visiting the objects of natural and / or cultural heritage (MUSTAFINA, 2018).

4. SUMMARY

To date, on the territory of the Republic of Tatarstan, there are over 7000 monuments registered as historically and culturally significant, located in 13 historical settlements of Tatarstan: Kazan, Bolgar, Elabuga, Bugulma, Buinsk, Mamadysh, Mendeleevsk, Menzelinsk, Tetyushi, Chistopol, Laishevo and the villages of Sviyazhsk and Bilyarsk. The Unified State Register of the Cultural Heritage Objects (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation includes 1574 objects located on the territory of the Republic of Tatarstan, which are under the governmental protection of the federal, regional (Republican) and local (municipal) significance.

In this regard, in the Republic of Tatarstan, great attention is paid to the training of professional personnel who are capable of properly solving the issues of protecting the cultural heritage and maintaining the tourist potential of the region. To achieve the best results, there is a close cooperation with UNESCO. UNESCO Chairs work at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan, in the Kazan Kremlin, at the Kazan State Institute of Culture and Arts. In addition, there are several UNESCO schools, the main goal of which is to educate young people in terms of tolerance.

At the end of the twentieth century, such conditions did not exist and the first sign of Tatarstan in this area was the opening of the UNESCO International Chair at the University of Management TISBI,

which now serves as the National Coordination Center for the UNESCO Associated Schools Project in the Russian Federation. Today, specialists in various fields (historians, archeologists, art historians, lawyers, economists, etc.) continue to address issues related to the protection of historical and cultural objects, in accordance with the requirements of the UNESCO Convention on the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in 1972.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The 2000 year can be called the beginning of close cooperation between the international organization of UNESCO and the Republic of Tatarstan, namely December, when at the 24th session of the World Heritage Committee in Cairns, Australia, due to its uniqueness, the Kazan Kremlin became a World Heritage Site by the decision of the Committee. A qualitative indicator of the result of this cooperation was the inclusion in this list of two more objects located on the territory of Tatarstan: The Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex, the Assumption Cathedral, and the Monastery of the Island-Town of Sviyazhsk (ABDURRAHMAN ET AL, 2018).

Work on the restoration of the specified objects was conducted under the leadership of the first President of RT Mintimer Sharipovich Shaimiev. According to the Decree of February 17, 2010, the Republican Foundation of the Historical and Cultural Monuments

Revival of the Republic of Tatarstan (the Revival Foundation) was established. The main goal of the Revival Foundation was to preserve the cultural heritage of the Republic of Tatarstan, and the main objective was to coordinate the activities of ministries and public agencies, charitable organizations involved in the implementation of the complex project Cultural Heritage of Tatarstan: Ancient Bolgar and the Island-Town of Sviyazhsk.

Another component of the successful work of this organization is the coordinated work of the team, which promptly solves the emerging issues and has all the necessary knowledge of the requirements that UNESCO imposes for the protection of monuments of cultural heritage and which are set out in the Guide to the implementation of the Convention on the World Heritage Protection.

The preparation of the nomination of the object to be included in the UNESCO List is a complex process that takes several years. However, after the recognition of the object as a World Heritage Site, all the exerted effort pays off. This is expressed, first of all, by world recognition. The status of the World Heritage Site attracts the attention of the entire world community. Thus, the tourist attraction of the monument increases. For example, the Kazan Kremlin is annually visited by more than two million tourists. The number of tourists in Sviyazhsk in 2017 was 491 thousand people; more than 540 thousand people visited Bolgar in 2017.

As mentioned above, historical and cultural monuments are an important resource of the tourist market, therefore, with an increase in the tourist attractiveness of the object, the economic situation of the region and the country as a whole improves. However, with the increase in the flow of tourists, negative factors that can disturb the preservation of historical and cultural monuments begin to appear. The integrity of the sites and the proper performance of obligations under the World Heritage Convention are closely monitored by UNESCO.

It is also worth noting that the status of a UNESCO site provides some advantages:

1. Opportunity to receive advice from international experts;
2. Participation in international seminars for specialists, graduate students, students whose major is related to the protection of cultural heritage, which provides the state with personnel who have mastered the necessary knowledge in the field of preservation of historical and cultural monuments.

Over the past 20 years, five International scientific and practical conferences on the protection of cultural heritage have been held at the premises of the University of Management TISBI under the auspices of UNESCO. In addition, since 2012, the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference Historical and Cultural Heritage as a Potential for the Development of the Tourist and Recreational Sphere of the Region is held annually, which is dedicated to the International Day of

Monuments and Historical Sites. The organizers are Kazan Federal University, Kazan State University of Culture and Arts, the Kazan Kremlin Museum-Reserve, UNESCO Volga Division, Tatarstan Republican Branch of VOPIK (All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments).

The case on the preservation of cultural heritage, which was started more than 20 years ago, is gaining momentum and will soon be continued, as today the elaboration of the transnational nomination Silk Road is underway. In one of his interviews, Shaimiev said that due to the trans-nationality of the nomination, the state should submit the application, but if Russia files such an application, the Tatarstan specialists are ready to undertake the development of the Russian Silk Road corridor.

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