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SOME SPECIFIC METHODS FOR KNOWLEDGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTANGIBLE CULTURALE HERITAGE

Prof. Stoyan Denchev DSc

Prof. Irena Peteva DSc

Assist. Prof. Diana Stoyanova PhD

Tsvetelina Varadinova PhD student

s.denchev@unibit.bg

i.peteva@unibit.bg

d.stoyanova@unibit.bg

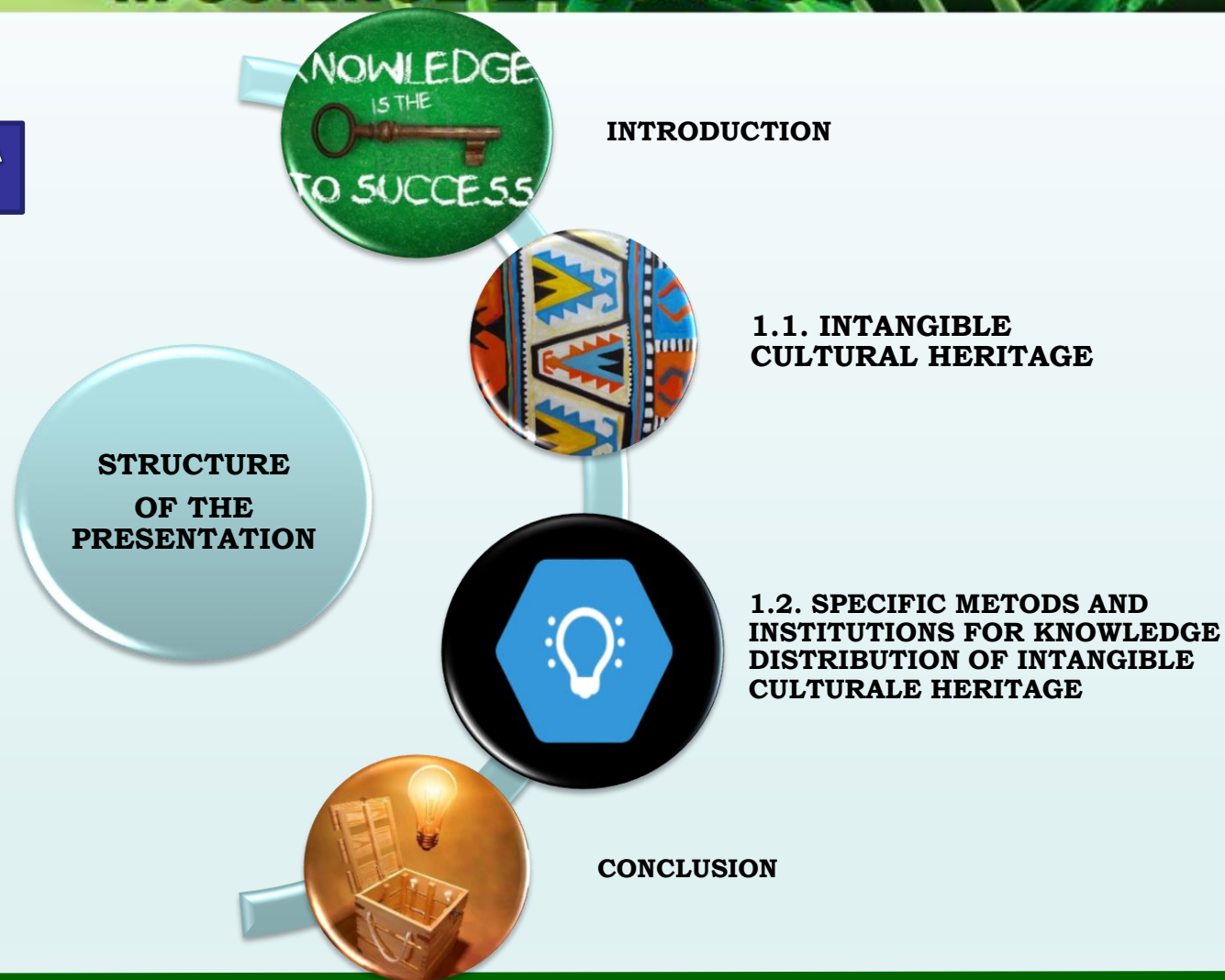
c.varadinova@unibit.bg

**University of Library Studies and Information Technologies (ULSIT)
Sofia, BULGARIA**





CONTENT





Intangible cultural heritage is one of the most **valuable elements**, responsible for the **formation** of the culture of individual **ethnic groups**, specific social groups and **peoples over the world** and therefore it **needs** to be **preserved** and **transmitted** to **future generations** in order to guarantee both social and economic development, as well as to serve as a basis for **dialogue** and cooperation **between** the **different countries**.

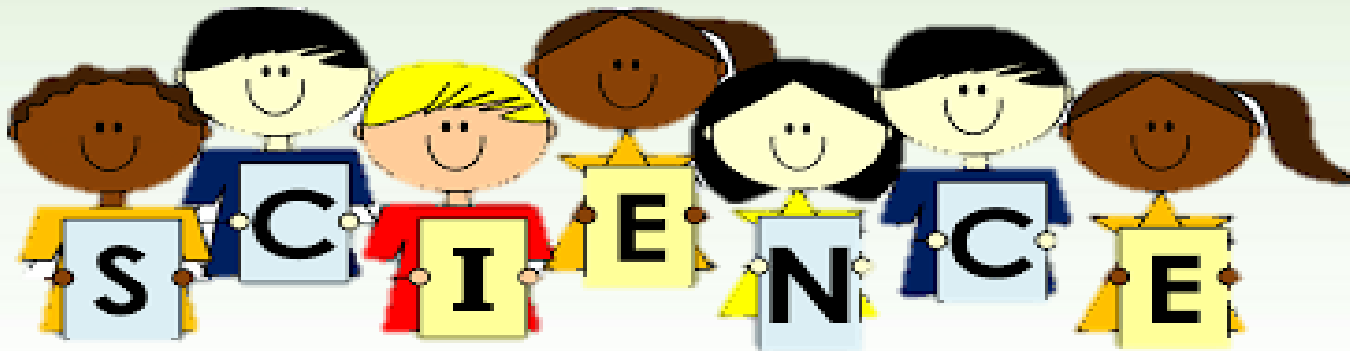




1.1. SPECIFIC METHODS FOR KNOWLEDGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTANGIBLE CULTURALE HERITAGE

SCIENCE AND EDUCATIONAL

Science plays an important role in the research, systematization and storage of society's knowledge.



The role of science as a social and cultural phenomenon shows the dependence of society on science itself that determines its priorities in the social context and to a great extent predetermines people's lives.



UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR SPECIFIC R & D STRUCTURES (R&D INSTITUTES)

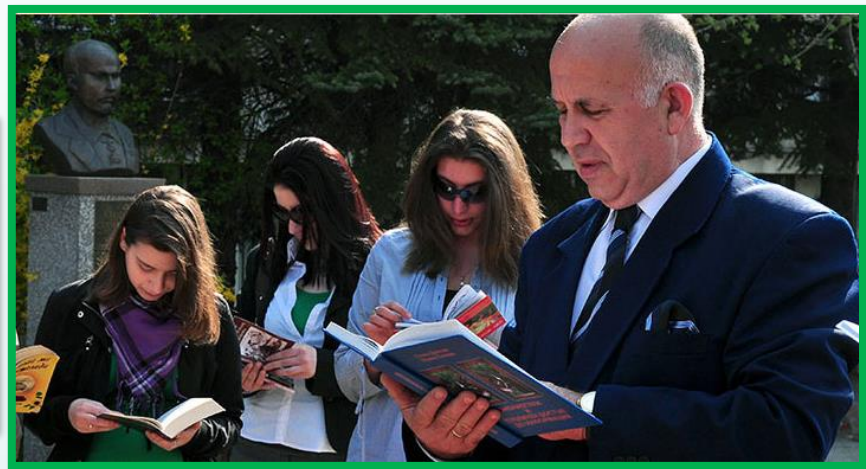


Key thesis in today's educational context is the implementation of new technologies in teaching cultural heritage.



Universities are the main guardians and promoters of knowledge and cognition and play a significant role in the training of young people who will later be active participants on the issues of public life and cultural heritage in particular.



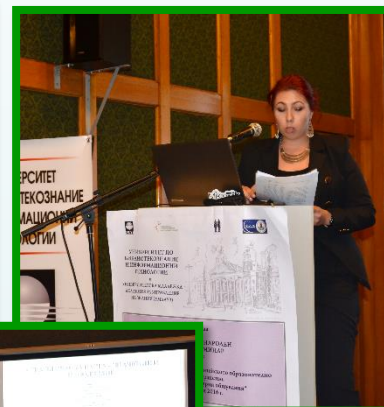


The University of Library Studies and Information Technologies - Sofia, Bulgaria is one of the leading educational and scientific institutions. ULSIT, together with the Regional Centre for protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage of South East Europe under the auspices of UNESCO, based in Sofia, Bulgaria, and with Bulgarian people's "**chitalishta**"(community centres) started to develop a joint activity targeted at integration of the research interests of students, PhD students and established scholars in the field of intangible cultural heritage, based on university travelling seminars in different countries of Southeast Europe.





Budapest (Hungary)



An example of the implementation of innovative approaches in the dissemination of knowledge of the intangible cultural heritage among young people in university IT environment are the international seminars in the fields of education, science and new technologies, organized by ULSIT. In 2016 several international seminars were organized. They took place in Budapest (Hungary), Edirne (the Republic of Turkey) and Nis (the Republic of Serbia).



Edirne (the Republic of Turkey)



Participants in these seminars for exchange of knowledge, have the opportunity to present their reports and to state their scientific interests. At the same time, students and doctoral students acquire experience and best practices from established scientists, as well as new knowledge that they make advantage of in their future research projects.

Nis (the Republic of Serbia)





BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S „CHITALISHTA“(COMMUNITY CENTRES)



“Elenka and Kiril D. Avramovi - 1856“, city Svishtov



“Postoianstvo - 1856“, city Lom



“Dobri Voynikov - 1856“, city Shumen

The community center (chitalishte) is a public institution, typical for Bulgaria, that performs educational and enlightenment functions only on the basis of totally amateur activities.



“Elenka and Kiril D. Avramovi - 1856“, city Svishtov



“Postoianstvo - 1856“, city Lom



“Dobri Voynikov - 1856“, city Shumen



THE REGIONAL CENTRE OF UNESCO IN BULGARIA



The regional Centre was established on the basis of an Agreement between the Government of Bulgaria and UNESCO signed on October 25, 2010 in Paris.



The centre in Sofia contributes significantly to the global strategy of UNESCO to enhance the capacity of the member states in preserving the cultural heritage by organizing seminars, workshops and exchange of experience and good practices.



CONCLUSION

The diversity of intangible cultural heritage in Bulgaria is evidence of the rich culture and traditions that have been preserved in the memory of the Bulgarian people. Rites, rituals and festivals are an expression of the spiritual wealth of the Bulgarian people that has been accumulated over the centuries to the present day. Intangible cultural heritage is the connecting bridge of continuity between the past, present and the future of a nation. The successful continuity, in particular, is essential for the cultural image of a nation and guarantees its better future.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Prof. DSc Stoyan Denchev

Rector of The University for Library Studies
and Information Technologies

URL: www.unibit.bg

email: s.denchev@unibit.bg

GSM: +359 878 970 440

Correspondance Address:

119 Tsarigrdsko Shouse Blvr.,

1784 Sofia - BULGARIA

Prof. Irena Peteva

Professor, PhD at The University for Library
Studies and Information Technologies

URL: www.unibit.bg

e-mail: i.peteva@unibit.bg

GSM: +359 878 973 938

Correspondance Address:

119 Tsarigrdsko Shouse Blvr.,

1784 Sofia - BULGARIA

PhD Diana Stoyanova

PhD at The University for Library Studies
and Information Technologies

URL: www.unibit.bg

email: d.stoyanova@unibit.bg

GSM: +359 879 148 385

Correspondance Address:

119 Tsarigrdsko Shouse Blvr.,

1784 Sofia - BULGARIA

Tsvetelina Varadinova

PhD student at The University for Library
Studies and Information Technologies

URL: www.unibit.bg

email: c.varadinova@unibit.bg

GSM: +359 878 220 451

Correspondance Address:

119 Tsarigrdsko Shouse Blvr.,

1784 Sofia - BULGARIA