



Annex 4

Training module for the transmission of the ICH

According to the stipulations on the 'Regulations on Identifying and Registering Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers', 'Rule of National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers' approved by the ordinance No.414 of the Minister of Education, Culture and Science on October 02, 2009, the nationwide announcement on the identification and selection of the bearers and practitioners of the intangible cultural heritage is announced through mass media. Thereupon the prospective individuals, groups and communities submit the application to be identified as the heritage bearer to the Centre for Cultural Heritage.

On the basis of the decision made by the National Council for Identifying Intangible Cultural Heritage and its Bearers', the holder of the certificate 'Bearer of the Intangible Cultural Heritage' signed by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science has a duty to transmit the outstanding skill and knowledge of him/her to the 'learner' or the apprentice/student.

As it is obvious that the most effective way to transmit the intangible heritage is the training, despite the difference and diversity of the specifications, features and characteristics of the given heritage, teaching method and way of the heritage bearers, age, sex, talent and capacity of the learner and the condition and environment of the training, the following forms of trainings for the transmission of the intangible cultural heritage have been identified through the studies and research on the intangible cultural heritage and safeguarding thereof:

Apprenticeship training

Apprenticeship training is the training that hands down the intangible heritage within and together with the environment and living condition in which the heritage exists. In other words, the master transmits the heritage to the selected close learners who has family or neighborhood ties, by showing her/his abilities with the incorporation of the heritage condition. Identifying and emphasizing this type of training is based on the idea that the family is a fundamental circumstance of the human nurture and development. Some scholars and researchers suggest 2 types of apprenticeship training: a) family based training and b) learner based training, and prefer the family based training as it is deemed to be more effective due to natural way of encouraging and inspiring the learner in the family so as to build sincerity and love to the authenticity of the heritage to preserve the original characteristics.

Classroom training or the training based on the formal education

This type of training can be vary inside, and can use diverse sources, such as the general, higher and electoral educational system, organizations, cultural centers and other institutions. Classroom training should be used broadly and effectively, as it is

incorporated with the formal education and provides number of advantages on the transmission of the intangible cultural heritage.

Mobile training

This type of training can be used especially in the rural areas, based on the features of the locality and according to the previously planned curriculum and/or schedule.

No matter which way of the training is used, the basic knowledge of the heritage, such as the special features of the heritage, relevant traditions, historical facts and resources, and appropriate circumstance thereof have to be obtained to the learner in the beginning level of the training.

The local governing body, municipals and governors arrange decisive actions to conduct training in the premises of the local cultural centers. In accordance with the relevant ordinance by the Minister of the Education, Culture and Science on the intangible heritage and its bearers, the heritage bearer and practitioner has specific rights and duties. According to the contract established between the heritage bearer and Center for Cultural Heritage, the bearer elaborates and implements the heritage transmission plan, after having the plan adopted by the local governor.

The intangible heritage bearer cooperates with the Centre for Cultural Heritage on the contract basis and the terms of conditions, referring to the timeframe, quantity, quality and capability of the expected result and outcome and other conditions are stipulated in detail on the contract.

Trainings for the 5 domains of the intangible cultural heritage according to the Article.2 on the UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage are to be diverse, depending on the each cases and features.

1. Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage. Training for the intangible heritage elements embraced by this domain requires relatively small space and can be conducted in the ger(traditional tent-like mobile dwelling of the Mongolians) or small room and hall.
2. Performing arts. On the contrary, training for the performing arts requires larger space and special costumes and instruments as well.
3. Social practices, rituals and festive events. These kinds of intangible heritage elements can be learnt in the given conditions, among the public and on-site experiences. Moreover, the organizing and holding of labor and household-related events, social practices and customs can be important tools for the practicing sessions of the transmission.
4. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe. The traditions of this domain can be handed down through the on-site and hands-on experiences based on the interaction between human and nature, as well as references to the ancient notes, manuscripts, books, and to the stories, old sayings and folklore.
5. Traditional craftsmanship. The master-to-apprentice training is likely to be the most appropriate and favorable training for transmitting the heritage of this domain. Depending on the variety of features and highlights of the certain heritage, the training condition should be considered in detailed ways so as to ensure the effective transmission. For example, the venue for the transmission activity should be prepared upon careful planning, because the transmission activity can require diverse requisites, due to its possible provision of waste, noise, odor, temperature change, dust and so on.