



Implemented Works On The Restoration And Preservation Of Historical And Cultural Monuments In Uzbekistan (1990-2020)

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 12 September 2023 Revised: 17 December 2023 Accepted: 26 December 2023	<i>In this article highlights of implemented works on the restoration and preservation of historical and cultural monuments in Uzbekistan (1990-2020).</i>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Keywords: <i>Culture and History, Historical and Cultural Monuments, Architecture, International Organizations, Development of Tourism, Society.</i>

1. Introduction

Preservation, conservation and restoration of cultural heritage objects and architectural monuments, prolonging their life and passing them on to future generations remains one of the main global problems. In this regard, it is appropriate to note the activities of international organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS (International Council for the Preservation of Monuments and Places of Interest), ICOM (International Council of Museums). Because the issue of preservation of material heritage and development of tourism is of great importance to be supported by the community. This process shows how important it is to scientifically study ancient architectural monuments and preserve them as a cultural heritage of human civilization.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, attention to national values and cultural heritage rose to the level of state policy, and the attitude towards them changed. In particular, extensive reforms are being implemented in terms of preservation, restoration and conservation of cultural heritage objects and their use. Preservation and protection of cultural heritage objects (architectural structures, archaeological objects, etc.) preserved on the territory of the republic, their use in the development of internal and external tourism and for cultural and educational purposes requires a special scientific approach.

2. Literature Analysis And Methodology

The works of G.A. Pugachenkova, L.I. Rempel, N.B. Nemtseva, A. Hakkulov, P. Sh. Zohidov, I. Azimov [1.], M. Scientific articles of A. Salimov, F. M. Ashrafiy, I. V. Israilov, K. S. Kryukov [2.] and others can be included. In addition, in the dissertations of V. A. Nielsen, Yu. R. Rakhmatullaev, I. M. Azimov, R. Seitova [3.], some problems related to the study and preservation of objects of cultural heritage in Uzbekistan were researched. After Uzbekistan gained independence, the works of G.A. Pugachenkova, N.B. Nemtseva, A. Hakkulov, P.Sh. Zohidov, M.Q. Ahmedov [4.] were created on the issues of protection of cultural heritage objects. At the same time, the researches of M.A. Mirzaev, H.S. Islomkho'jaev, A.R. Abrievlar [5.] are also devoted to the problems of cultural heritage objects in the republic. During the years of independence, the activities of the government of Uzbekistan in the cultural and educational spheres were recognized in the international arena. The works of foreign researchers are also noteworthy in researching historical and

cultural monuments in the Republic and bringing them to the world. These include scientific researches of scientists such as A.A. Bennigsen, S.M. Gorshenina, Frederic Beauptuy-Bressand, Claude Rapin [6.]. It should be noted that in the works of the French Soviet scientist A.A. Bennigsen, along with the coverage of the Islamic religion and the life of Muslims in the USSR, information is also given about the condition of mosques and madrassas, which make up the main part of architectural monuments in Uzbekistan.

3. Results and Discussion

It is clear that cultural consistent efforts are being made to protect and use heritage objects in Uzbekistan. The main directions of state policy in this area have been defined. In this cultural to improve the field of protection and use of heritage objects, their restoration and restoration, cultural special attention is paid to ensuring that heritage objects are preserved in their original form as much as possible. It should be noted that during the Soviet period, as a result of wrong policy in the field of preservation, protection, repair and use of heritage objects, serious problems have arisen in the technical condition of architectural monuments. Natural-climatic conditions, the rise of groundwater, man-made phenomena of various levels have made the problem even more complicated. The role of the human factor in the negative impact of the natural and climatic conditions on the historical and cultural monuments has become significant. Intensive economic activities, i.e. land acquisition and irrigation, construction of canals, artificial reservoirs, construction of buildings and landscaping have led to the rise of groundwater levels. As a result, the technical condition of the underground and surface support structures of the monuments was negatively affected. There were many problems in the restoration and conservation of heritage objects in Uzbekistan. The educational system of training architects on the basis of ancient traditions regarding the restoration of monuments has been completely lost. "By this time, many secrets of tying domes, roofs and baghals, construction of muqarnas, tiling and tiling were forgotten. Due to the lack of production of traditional building materials (sandstone, clay, brick, tile, etc.), cement, concrete, and reinforced concrete were used instead. The secret coating applied to tiles and rivets began to be made from new minerals and chemicals instead of traditional materials and methods" [7: B. 18-19.]. Such problems led to a decrease in the quality of repair and restoration works, and damaged the historical value of architectural monuments. This situation was clearly manifested in the first years of independence of Uzbekistan. In particular, according to preliminary conclusions about the technical condition of the constructions of Tillakori, Ulugbek madrassas, Shahi-Zinda architectural complex in Samarkand in the early 90s of the 20th century [8: B. 48-49.]. The technical condition of the architectural monuments in other regions of Uzbekistan was also in this condition.

In 2006, 7,216 monuments were taken under state protection in the republic, of which 2,248 were architectural monuments and 1,695 were archaeological monuments. The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed the material and economic basis for the repair and restoration of these monuments, and it was envisaged that the expenses would be covered mainly from the state budget. Here, if we analyze the number of historical and cultural monuments under state protection in the republic over the years, their number has been decreasing year by year from 1980 to independence [9: S. 4.]. If, during the Soviet regime, there were more than 6,700 cultural institutions in the republic In 1989, 10.28 million rubles (soviet currency - RM) were allocated for the repair and restoration of heritage objects, architectural monuments, and in 1990, 12.4 million rubles were allocated, while in the first years of independence, more precisely, in 1992, from the republican budget the amount of allocated funds was 65.4 million rubles (5.2 times more than in 1990), and by 1996 it was 592 million soums (47.7 times more than in 1990). In particular, the volume of work performed by the Samarkand workshop increased 20 times during the years 1991-1996, and the volume of work performed by the Shahrisabz workshop increased slightly by 23 times [10: B. 4.].

2,094 (as of January 1, 1994) sculptural complexes (statues of V.I. Lenin, A.A. Zhdanov, F.E. Dzerzhinsky, S.M. Kirov and similar Bolshevik geniuses) that were completely foreign to Uzbek national values due to independence) was removed and removed from the list of monuments [11.]. They were replaced by the Sahibqiron Amir Temur statue in Tashkent (1993), Samarkand, Shahrisabz (1996), Ahmad al-Farghani statue and complexes in Fergana and Kuva, Burhoniddin Marginani complex in Margilan and Rishtan (2000), Imam in Samarkand. al-Bukhari (1998), Abu Mansur al-Moturidi (2000) complexes, the statue of the epic hero in Termiz on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the "Alpomish" epic (1998), the Jalaluddin Manguberdi complex in Khorezm (1999), Tashkent "Mourning Mother" complex, "Memorial of Martyrs" (2000) architectural monuments took place in the Independence Square. As a result of the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there was an opportunity to restore the ancient rich historical heritage of the Uzbek people. From the first years of the republic's independence, the government paid great attention to the restoration and perpetuation of the memory of ancestors who left an indelible mark on the

history of the country and made a great contribution to the development of world civilization. First of all, great attention was paid to recognizing the services of state and public figures, representatives of science, who left a significant mark in the recent past of the republic, but were subjected to the repressive policy of the Soviet regime, and to restore their names. The first step in this regard began with the recognition of services to the Uzbek people of the state and public figure Sharof Rashidov, who is the head of the development of many fields such as cultural-educational, socio-economic, scientific-technical. On June 11, 1991, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a decision "On preparing and holding the 75th anniversary of the birth of Sh. Rashidov". On November 5 of this year, a statue of the state and public figure Sh. Rashidov was unveiled in Tashkent, and one of the central streets of Tashkent was named after him.

According to the decision [12.] adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 1992, arrangements were made to perpetuate his name in the city of Bukhara and in the village of Qasri Orifon, where Bahauddin Naqshband was born. In 2004, the Bahouddin Nakshband complex underwent a major renovation. The house, the mosque, the eastern porch in the complex were completely renovated. The hut where Bahauddin Naqshband was buried was repaired and conserved. The pool in the complex was repaired, ancient gates such as Bob-as-Salam, Darvozai Dilovar were restored. The 4-hectare area occupied by Bahauddin Naqshband complex was improved, another monument in Qasri Orifon - the place where, according to legends, Bahauddin Naqshband's mother was buried - a garden connecting with the complex was established [13.]. In 1993, on the occasion of the 510th anniversary of the birth of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a monument to him was erected in the center of Andijan, and large-scale construction works were carried out in Babur Park, located in the heart of the city's hills. One of the parks in Tashkent was named after him. According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the birth of Ulugbek [14.], the architectural monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Gijduvan and Shahrisabz were repaired. In particular, in Samarkand, Ulugbek madrasa, Ulugbek observatory, Gori Amir complex; Ulugbek madrasa in Bukhara; in Gijduvan Ulugbek madrasa; In Shahrisabz, the Blue-Gumbaz mosque, Gumbazi Sayyidon, and Shamsiddin Kulol tombs in the Darut-Tilovat complex are being repaired and restored [15.]. One of the important manifestations of restoring historical memory, honoring and perpetuating the names of great ancestors is creating works of sculptural art in their name. For this purpose, in 1993, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a decision [16.] on drawing up projects of monuments and statues to be built in the republic and determining the order of their construction. In accordance with this decision, in order to discuss the problems of the development of monumental art in Uzbekistan, to consider the issues of monuments and sculptural works under the Ministry of Culture, an artistic council on monumental art was established and its Charter was adopted [17.].

The 1993 production plan includes restoration and conservation works on 82 monuments, of which 13 monuments have been completed. Excavation and project-technical documents were prepared for 46 monuments this year [18.]. It is clear from the above evidence that the work of repairing and restoring cultural heritage objects, creating monumental works dedicated to the memories of historical figures has risen to the level of state policy. The work carried out in this direction has grown dynamically both in terms of scope, quality and the amount of funds spent on it. At a time when large-scale practical work is being done in Uzbekistan on the issue of historical and cultural monuments, the monuments of the republic were recognized as universal values and included in the World Heritage List. From the first years of independence, the government of the republic established a strong relationship with UNESCO. At the same time, the government has consistently promoted the policy of preserving cultural heritage, restoring ancient cities, handicrafts, and introducing cultural heritage objects to the world. In 1993, the government of the republic appealed to international organizations for help in preserving the architectural monuments included in the World Heritage List along with the cultural heritage monuments of the country. In August 1993, the General Directorate for the Production of Cultural Monuments under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (from 2021, the Agency for Cultural Heritage - R.M.) and the French "Arthur" Association for Humanity and Renewal signed the UNESCO "Silk Road - Dialogue" on the study of historical cities and the restoration of architectural monument. According to this contract, 10 caravansary located between the cities of Tashkent and Khiva will be restored at the expense of UNESCO and "Arthur" association [19.]. The historical center of the city of Bukhara was included in the World Cultural Heritage List of UNESCO (at the 17th session held in Colombia in 1993 - R.M.) [20: S. 4.] (in 1990, part of the Ichan fortress of the city of Khiva was included in this list - R.M.).

In 1994, an agreement was signed with UNESCO on the restoration of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and its sustainable development. The program developed on the basis of this agreement was successfully completed at the end of 1995. On February 21-23, 1996, an international conference dedicated to the results of the program was held on the topic "Recovery of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan on the Great Silk

Road". At the conference, a strategy was developed to preserve cultural monuments and pass them on to future generations. Representatives of the international community were offered more than twenty projects to be implemented in cooperation. Within the framework of this program, measures were taken to restore the towers of the Chor Minor madrasa in Bukhara and to eliminate the deviation in the western part of the Tillakori madrasa in Samarkand [21.].

On March 19, 1994, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a decision [22.] to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Muhammad Rahim Khan Feruz. In connection with this event, the madrasa of Muhammad Rahimkhan Soni, Said Mahrumjon ensemble and Mausoleum of Muhammad Rahimkhan, Tozabog architectural ensembles in the city of Khiva were renovated and beautified.

During 1994, large-scale cultural repair-restoration works were carried out at heritage objects in the republic [23.]. As of January 1 of this year, there are 7216 monuments in the republic; 5474 of them are state registered. Among them, 2196 - archaeological, 355 - historical, 479 - sculptural works [24.]. In the same year, a new Regulation was adopted in order to further improve the work of the State Inspectorates for the preservation and use of cultural heritage objects [25.].

Amir Temur's personality, statecraft activities were re-evaluated with the honor of independence. On August 31, 1993, the statue of the great commander was ceremonially opened in Tashkent. According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers [26.], large-scale repair and restoration works were carried out in cities and villages where monuments related to the era of Amir Temur have been preserved.

In 1995, dedicated to the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur's birth, 11 architectural monuments in Samarkand region, 11 in Kashkadarya region, and 1 in Surkhandarya region were repaired [27.]. Including Bibikhanim Mosque in Samarkand, Amir Temur's Mausoleum, Shahi Zinda, Registan Complexes and other objects, Dorus-Saodat, Dorut-Tilovat, White Palace Arch, Chubin Madrasah in Shahrisabz, Kashkadarya Region, Blue Dome Mosque on the Castle Wall and Karshi, an ancient bridge and bathhouse, restoration and conservation works were carried out at the Qilichboy madrasa, Sultan-Saodat architectural complex in Termiz, Surkhandarya region, scientific research and design works at the "Uzbek Renovation Studies" Institute, and scientific repair of architectural decorations by the "Qadriyat" State Enterprise [28.]. In December 1995, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Decree on calling 1996 the year of Amir Temur [29.].

In connection with the tasks specified in this decree, large-scale repair and restoration works were carried out in the Samarkand region [30.]. During the 7 months of that year, repair and restoration work was carried out in the amount of 200,691,252 soums according to the above event [31.].

In 1995, large-scale repair and restoration works were also carried out in the Ak Saray, Dorut-Tilovat and Dorus-Saodat architectural complexes in Shahrisabz. On October 18, 1996, the State Museum of the History of the Timurids was opened in the capital. On April 22-24, 1996, the holding of an international conference and events within the framework of UNESCO in Paris on the theme "The development of science, culture and education during the Timurid era" confirmed once again that the historical values of the Uzbek people are gaining not only national, but also universal importance. Based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of January 3, 1996 [32.], a program was developed for the repair, restoration and beautification of unique historical and cultural monuments in the city of Bukhara until 1996-2000. It was planned to carry out the works specified in the program in 2 stages (the first stage - 1996-1997, the second stage - until 2000). In the first phase, it was planned to carry out repair and restoration works on 22 architectural monuments in the city of Bukhara. In the second stage, it was planned to complete the repair and restoration works started in the first stage in the monuments of Khoja Bahaiddin, Chor Bakr, Kizbibi complexes [33.]. In preparation for the 2500th anniversary of the city of Khiva [34.], 18 cultural heritage objects in the city were repaired and restored. In 1995, the 920th anniversary of the birth of Mahmud al-Zamakhshari was celebrated in Khorezm, and a complex was built in his honor. On the eve of celebrating the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur, the city of Samarkand was also nominated for the World Heritage List [35.]. During the study of legal documents, archival materials and statistical data, it was concluded that the work of repairing and restoring cultural heritage objects and perpetuating the names of historical figures has been growing dynamically from year to year. This was based on the scope and territory of the works, the amount of funds spent. You can get a clearer picture of this situation through the diagrams presented on the following pages.

In preparation for the 2500th jubilee of the cities of Khiva and Bukhara, large-scale restoration and conservation works were carried out in 1997 at the objects of cultural heritage. These positive works were recognized not only by the people of Uzbekistan, but also by tourists from different parts of the world, representatives of international organizations related to the field. For example, "May God help the people of Khiva and its leadership, who are putting all their efforts into preserving and carefully preserving the historical heritage of the city of Khiva, who are able to captivate and gain the attention of the whole world!" -

says UNESCO consultant Jean-Louis Michon [36: B. 41-42]. In preparation for the celebration of the 1225th anniversary of the birth of Imam al-Bukhari [37.], it was planned to repair the mausoleum and mosque of Imam al-Bukhari in the Samarkand region and to build a memorial complex consisting of modern structures combined with ancient national architectural traditions. For this, a working group consisting of leading architects of the country, representative of UNESCO in Uzbekistan Berry Lane and representative of the Institute of Architecture of Prince Charles of Wales, Haled Azam, was established for this purpose [38.]. As a result of the work done, on October 23, 1998, the 1225th anniversary of the birth of Imam al-Bukhari was celebrated in Samarkand. A memorial complex was opened in Khartang village of Poyarik (Chelak) district. In 1998, in connection with the celebration of the 1200th anniversary of Ahmad al-Fargani's birth [39.], a park named after Alloma was beautified and a statue of Alloma was installed in the city of Fergana. In the city of Kuva, the archaeological monument of Shahrستان was repaired and beautified, and a symbolic mausoleum of Alloma was built there. In the same year, on October 24, celebrations were held to celebrate Ahmad al-Farghani's birthday in Fergana. Memorial complexes dedicated to the Allama were opened in the center of Fergana city and Kuva district. Khorezm is one of the regions that has a special place in the history of statehood, science and culture, not only in the history of the republic, but also in the history of the world. The Khorezm oasis has been given special attention by the government as an area with unique architectural traditions and geniuses of their time in the fields of science and culture. In particular, according to the decision [40.] on the celebration of the 190th anniversary of the birth of Ogahi, the son of Muhammad Reza Erniyozbek, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, the constructions included in the complex named after Ogahi: the poet's mausoleum, museum and garden in Khiva district, repair and beautification works were carried out. According to the decision "On celebrating the 800th anniversary of the birth of Jalaluddin Manguberdi" [41.], on November 5, 1999, celebrations dedicated to the general's anniversary were held in Urganch. During these ceremonies, the memorial gardens with the statue of Jalaluddin Manguberdi and the symbolic mausoleums of al-Khorazmi and Beruni were opened.

At the 30th session of the UNESCO General Conference held in Paris in November 1999, a decision was made to celebrate the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termiz on a global scale. Based on this, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a decision "On celebrating the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termiz" [42.]. In 2000-2001, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic allocated funds for the preparations for the jubilee of the city of Termiz. On the occasion of the anniversary, restoration and conservation works were carried out in the Kirk-Kiz fortress, Sultan-Saodat complex, Kokildar father's house, Fayoztepa, Karatepa archaeological monuments, Isa at-Termizi mausoleum [43.] based on the order of the Cabinet of Ministers [43.]. On November 27-30, 1999, at the 24th conference of UNESCO held in Australia, the city of Shahrisabz and its cultural monuments were included in the World Heritage List. "It is recognized that a cultural or natural monument included in this list has an inestimable and universal value and it is necessary to protect it for the benefit of humanity," said UNESCO Director General Koichero Mashura [44.]. According to the decision "On celebrating the 1130th anniversary of the birth of Imam Abu Mansur al-Moturidi" [45.], on November 17, 2000, a memorial complex was opened in Samarkand in memory of the Allama. According to the decision "On celebrating the 910th anniversary of the birth of Burhoniddin al-Margilani according to the Hijri date" [46.], on November 16, 2000, celebrations dedicated to the birth of the scholar were held in Margilan. A memorial complex was opened in the center of the city. During 1991-2001, 69 architectural monuments in the republic were repaired and returned to their original state. In particular, 25 in Bukhara region, 14 in Samarkand region, 10 in Khorezm region, 3 in Surkhandarya region, 2 in Navoi region, 5 in Tashkent city, 2 in Kokand, 8 in Shahrisabz [47.]. As of June 1, 2000, 5,877 cultural and historical monuments were under state protection in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 2,248 architectural, 2,195 archaeological, 101 historical, and 1,333 monumental art monuments. 1865 of them were universal and republican monuments and 4012 local monuments [48.]. On February 2, 2001, according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On celebrating the 560th anniversary of Alisher Navoi's birth" [49.], a statue of Alisher Navoi was installed in the center of Navoi city.

The historical center of the city of Samarkand was included in the World Cultural Heritage List [50.] of UNESCO (at the 25th session held in Finland in 2001). According to the decision [51.] on celebrating the 900th anniversary of the birth of Abdulkhalik Gijduvani, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, large-scale repair and restoration works were carried out at the Alloma's monument.

Restoration and conservation of heritage objects were carried out in parallel in several directions in the studied period. In particular, during the celebration of the jubilee dates of the old cities, effective repair and restoration works were carried out in the monuments. For example, according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the celebration of the 2700th anniversary of the city of Shahrisabz" [52.], during 2002, the monuments located in the city and its surroundings were repaired and restored. In the process of preparing for

the international music festival "Sharq Taronalari", repair and restoration works were carried out in Ulug'bek, Sherdor and Tilla Kori madrasas, Bibikhanim mosque and mausoleum in Registan square in Samarkand city [53.]. According to the information of the Agency of Cultural Heritage, during 2001-2013, large-scale repair-restoration and conservation works were carried out in cultural heritage objects [54.]. In 2007, 12 ancient monuments were repaired and restored, and in 2014, their number was 49. In 2015, work was carried out in 123 facilities. In 2014, the processes of material cultural and archaeological heritage objects were registered. According to the received preliminary data, there were a total of 8180 objects of material cultural heritage in the republic. According to the decision "On additional measures to further improve the protection and use of objects of material cultural and archaeological heritage" [55.], a Government commission of the Cabinet of Ministers was established to coordinate the issues of protection and use of objects of cultural and archaeological heritage. Based on it, the main department for the protection and scientific development of cultural heritage objects, its territorial state protection and control (inspection) of their use, and its management system were further improved.

The priorities of the administration are the identification, accounting, protection, promotion and use of objects of material cultural heritage, compilation of the electronic data source (base) for maintaining the state cadastre of archival documents related to objects of material cultural heritage, working with international organizations: UNESCO, IKOM it was decided to create a separate system [56.]. As a result of the implementation of these measures, a system of protection and use of cultural heritage objects that meets modern requirements was formed. According to the decision [57.] adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2014, the White Palace, Dorus-Saodat, Dorut-Tilovat, Chubin madrasa, Chorsu, Koba caravanserai, Medieval bathhouse, Abdushukur Oghalik, Historical walls, Samarkand gate, located in Kashkadarya region, Large-scale repair and restoration works were carried out in cultural heritage objects such as Kitab gate, and the surroundings were beautified. According to the government's decision "On approving the list of objects that cannot be used for pledge and mortgage due to their historical, artistic or special cultural value", more than 6 thousand historical, cultural or special valuable objects were identified, their owners, custodians, rent, sale, pledge (other legal cases such as mortgage) were considered [58.]. According to the decision of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2015-2017 on the regional program for the further development of the social sphere, road transport and engineering-communication infrastructure of Surkhandarya region, Sultan- Saodat, Kirk Kiz Castle, Kokildar House, Said Atalik, Hakim at-Termizi" , Abu Isa at-Tirmidhi cultural heritage objects were repaired and restored [59.]. More than 140 of the more than 180 international tourist destinations in our country are related to historical and cultural heritage objects. Therefore, the dynamics of repair and restoration of material cultural heritage objects is increasing year by year. In particular, in 2016, 67 , 45 in 2017, 72 in 2018 cultural heritage objects were repaired and restored [60.] . In 2019, a total of 73, 75 in 2020, 56 in 2021, and 69 objects in 2022 were restored and conserved. Work in this regard will be continued in 2023, and it is planned to carry out restoration and conservation works in 57 cultural heritage objects in the republic. It is also planned to carry out scientific research and museumization of major archaeological monuments such as Dalvarzintepa, Mingtepa, Chilonzor Oktepasi, Shirozkala, Koykirilgankala. According to the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage, agreements have been reached with countries such as Korea, Japan, France, Italy, Turkey, Iran and Russia in the field of preservation of cultural heritage objects [61.] .

Based on the decision [62.] adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018, a program of measures was developed to implement the concept of national culture development in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent in 2019-2020. In the program, separate tasks were set for each region on the repair and restoration of historical and cultural heritage objects, state registration, state cadastre, their promotion in our country and on the international arena, holding various cultural and educational events in historical and architectural complexes. In order to further expand the promotion of the historical and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan in the international arena, the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage , together with the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on UNESCO Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, named the section of the Great Silk Road that passed through our country "Silk Road: Zarafshan River Oasis" and Under the name "Silk Road: Fergana - Syrdarya Basin" was assigned the task of inclusion in the list of World Cultural Heritage of UNESCO [62.]. Along with the achievements achieved in the years of independence in Uzbekistan, some shortcomings are also noticeable. In particular, there are cases of illegal possession, use and damage to objects of material cultural heritage. When the representatives of the democratic party "National Revival" of the Republic of Uzbekistan examined the objects of cultural heritage, it was found that 259 objects were seriously damaged. For example, a private house was illegally built on the territory of the Mingtepa archaeological monument in the Marhamat district of Andijan region, and the Erkurgan archaeological site in the Koson district of

Kashkadarya region was illegally appropriated [63.]. Archaeological monuments located in the Tashkent region - the city ruins of Khanka and Shahruhiya are also in a deplorable condition. Due to the fact that the protected areas of these monuments are not marked and not surrounded by protective walls, the inhabitants of that area are using them as pastures for livestock. However, Qanga is an ancient city dating from the 3rd century BC to the beginning of the 12th century AD, and Shahruhiya was one of the major cities that was restored by Amir Temur in the 14th century after the Mongol invasion.

The system of renting historical objects has not been improved. For example, the Sayed Otalik madrasa (17th century) in Denov district of Surkhandarya region is rented out, and the madrasa rooms are used as a warehouse [64.]. Only 2,608 objects of tangible cultural heritage (34.14%) have cadastral documents, 2,232 (29.5%) have protection signs [65.], only. Nowadays, the expansion of cities, housing and other modern construction works has led to the reduction of the protection zone of historical and cultural monuments located in the city territory, and even to the level of destruction of monuments. For example, several private residences located on Amir Temur Street in Samarkand and protected by UNESCO were demolished [66.]. As a result of modern constructions, especially archeological monuments are suffering great damage. Only in the city of Tashkent there are 23 archaeological monuments (mainly hills) under state protection [67.]. All these monuments were left in the scaffolding of large constructions. For example, the territory of the Yunusabad Oktepa archaeological monument was 100 hectares in the 80s of the last century, and now only about 4 hectares remain. Currently, the construction of "Yunusobad Business City" [67.] around the monument will greatly damage its state of preservation and protection area. The transformation of the historic centers of the cities on the basis of a modern plan, especially the construction works carried out around the World Heritage listed monuments, has been sharply criticized by UNESCO.

4. Conclusion

Summarizing the above, it can be said that in 1990-2020, the state attitude and policy towards cultural heritage objects of Uzbekistan changed. These are manifested in:

- the legal basis of the procedure for the protection and use of cultural heritage objects was developed, which was strengthened by the Constitution, several laws and by-laws;
- The personalities of statesmen and scholars who left an indelible mark in the history of Central Asia, in particular, the republic, and made a great contribution to the development of world civilization, were restored, and the material (mainly mosques-madrasas, shrines, etc.) and spiritual heritage created in their honor was returned to the people;
- restoration of national values has been raised to the level of state policy, attention is being paid to deep study of the material and spiritual heritage created by ancestors, to respect and perpetuate their memories. This was evident in the celebration of the anniversaries of the births of these historical figures on the republican and international scales, in the creation of monumental works and various collections.
- the material and economic foundations of the restoration and conservation of cultural heritage objects were developed, in which the main part of the expenses was expected to be covered from the state budget;
- restoration and conservation of cultural heritage objects, project-research works gained international importance, international organizations and foundations were widely involved in these works;
- in addition to the repair and restoration of architectural monuments, the construction of various monumental works, monuments, complexes, and large structures was carried out on a large scale in connection with the anniversaries of historical figures and cities;
- it has become a tradition to preserve the historical centers of historical cities, to include their architectural monuments in the World Heritage List as universal human values, to celebrate the dates of the founding of these cities on the republican and international scales, the material and spiritual heritage created by our ancestors was recognized by the world public;
- The historical centers of the cities of Khiva, Bukhara, Shahrisabz and Samarkand were included in the World Heritage List as universal values;
- Along with the achieved achievements, as a result of modern constructions, there are many negative consequences in the state registration, preservation and use of some cultural heritage objects. In particular, there are cases of maintaining the state cadastre of monuments, defining their protection areas, non-fulfillment of lease terms in leased architectural monuments, use of monuments for other purposes.

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