



ACADEMICIA
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01057.0**

**THE RECENT PAST AND PRESENT OF THE PROTECTION OF
 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN**

Oybek Alikulovich Ostonov*; **Khamdam Alikulovich Akhmedov****;
Khusan Ochilboyevich Khushvaktov***; **Khidirov Kholmurod Norimovich******

*Associate Professor,
 Candidate of Historical Sciences,
 Tashkent State Agrarian University,
 UZBEKISTAN
 Email id: ostonovo@rambler.ru

**Candidate of Philosophical Sciences,
 Tashkent State Agrarian University,
 UZBEKISTAN
 Email id: axmedov.xamdam@bk.ru

***Candidate of Historical Sciences,
 Tashkent State Agrarian University,
 UZBEKISTAN

****Candidate of Political Sciences,
 Tashkent State Agrarian University,
 UZBEKISTAN
 Email id: khidirov.kh@bk.ru

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the protection of historical and architectural monuments in the recent past and present. As a result of comprehensive reforms in Uzbekistan, the attitude to national values and cultural heritage, the restoration of unique architectural monuments, historical monuments of religious and enlightenment significance, as well as , the analysis of the existing problems in the repair of historical monuments, the concepts created by the repairmen, the study of the concepts created by the repairmen, the great creative work carried out on the basis of modern urban planning principles and the architectural culture serves to raise the spiritual maturity of society. After gaining independence, attention is paid to the deep study of the history

of our country, our people, its scientific study, restoration of ancient sources with impartiality, revealing the roots of the history of statehood, which has become one of the main issues of cultural and spiritual life.

KEYWORDS: *Cultural Heritage, Historical And Architectural Monuments, Restoration And Conservation, Cultural Ties, Architecture, Protection Of Monuments, Repair Profession.*

INTRODUCTION

The ancient architectural monuments of the world are a universal value. At the same time, they bear witness to the culture, history and contribution of these peoples to world civilization. Preservation of historical architectural monuments is now considered a universal problem. It is recognized that the identification of traditional methods used in the construction of historical and architectural monuments, on this basis, the improvement of architectural and compositional criteria of monuments, their repair and restoration is an effective way to preserve and pass on to future generations.

Preservation of our unique historical monuments is a sacred duty of every citizen living in the territory of Uzbekistan. After all, it is impossible to build a rule of law and civil society in our country without the development of spirituality and enlightenment. In this regard, changing the spiritual world, the system of ideas, the psyche of man requires many years of tireless research and hard work. While the well-being of the citizens of our independent land is partly the responsibility of the architects, the restoration and preservation of the architectural heritage built in the past is the highest duty of the people, so that the foundations of a prosperous future are strong. Therefore, one of the most pressing issues today is the study of repair theories, problems and their use in future practical work by many of our scientists who have worked on the repair of monuments in their lives.

2. Methods, analysis of relevant literature and sources

The article uses methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and expert evaluation. Several literature, articles and researches are devoted to the study and repair of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. G.Pugachenkova, L.Rempel, B.Zasytkin, L.Voronin, V.Nilsen, K.Kryukov, M.Bulatov, P.Zohidov, L.Mankovskaya, I.Notkin, M.Ahmedov, D.Nozirov, A. The scientific works of Urolov, I.Azimov, M.Yusupova, H.Pulatov, A.Ziyaev and other scientists are an example of this.

One of the scientists who contributed to the development of architectural science in the republic. Zohidov [1] and T.F. Kadyrova [2] can also be mentioned. For example, while P. Zohidov often focused on the history of architectural monuments and their condition, T.F. Kadyrova's monograph provides a comprehensive analysis of practical experience in the field of modern architecture and urban planning in Uzbekistan in the XX and early XXI centuries.

French archaeologist Adolf Napoleon Didron believed that the rights of the repairman should be restricted. He wrote that "no poet should attempt to complete the poems in the Aeneid epic, no painter should attempt to finish a work that Raphael did not finish, no sculptor should attempt to finish a statue of Michelangelo that no sane architect should attempt to finish an unfinished building." Didron also condemns the method of "cleaning the monument from subsequent

additions and achieving stylistic integrity." He found that the only way to avoid many mistakes was to carefully study medieval architecture.

3. Results of research

In Uzbekistan, in 1919-1924, more than 15 decrees laid the foundations of the system of protection of monuments of the former Soviet state. In 1926, the main archeological organization was renamed the State Academy of History of Material Culture. His tasks were: to develop a framework for the protection of monuments; conducting searches, systematic excavations and collecting artifacts related to the preservation and study of antiquities, arts and folk lifestyles; to supervise the development of monuments, scientific guidance of excavations and the promotion of monuments [4]. The formation of protection and repair of existing historical and architectural monuments in Uzbekistan began relatively late. Given the importance of the vast cultural heritage of our ancestors, the preserved monumental architectural monuments began to be transferred to the special state body for the protection of monuments in the early twentieth century, ie from 1920. This body was originally performed by a special committee for the protection of historical and artistic monuments under the Central Archives of the Republic of Turkestan, which began its work on January 30, 1920. By a special decree of the leadership of the Republic of Turkestan dated May 23, 1921, the Committee was transformed into an independent state body - the Turkestan Committee for Museums and Monuments, Arts and Nature Protection (Turkomstaris) by the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the Republic of Turkestan. The consequences of the policy of the former Soviet government on the administrative-territorial issue had an impact on the organizational and structural activities of this committee. As a result, this organization was renamed the Central Asian Committee for Monuments and Nature Protection (Sredazkomstaris) in 1925 after the national demarcation of the Central Asian republics. The Committee was responsible for the protection, use and restoration of monuments in the newly formed Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. In 1929, by Resolution No. 501 of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR, the Uzbek Committee for the Protection of Ancient Monuments was reorganized and transformed into Uzkomstaris instead of Sredazkomstaris. In the early days of its activity, the scope of tasks of this body was not wide, it was to take into account the archaeological monuments of the country. Due to the severity of the economic situation and their unpreparedness for restoration work, the protection authorities of the monuments were limited to carrying out the necessary repairs aimed at preventing the complete destruction of the architectural monuments. During this period, the issue of creating a scientific basis for production related to the restoration and conservation of monuments had only just begun to arise. Nevertheless, in those complex political and economic conditions, the theoretical basis of the scientific methodology of restoration and conservation began to be created.

In general, the basic concepts of the architectural-archaeological method of studying cultural monuments were formed in the late 1920s, and it was published in the collection of restoration issues published in 1928 [5]. However, the initial scientific research and the mass organization of the protection and repair of architectural monuments were hampered by the policy of the Communist Party, which aimed at achieving general equality. The revolutionary spirit that envisioned socialist change led to the destruction and equalization of the distinction between the new and the old city, as well as the distortion and humiliation of many ancient forms of urban

planning as a result of ideas against religion and values, especially in the first decades of Soviet rule. These radical ideas have caused irreparable damage to Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and other historical cities of Uzbekistan. Therefore, an investigation into the activities of Uzkomstaris in April-May 1939 on the basis of a special instruction of the government of the republic showed that the monuments given to him were used for other purposes. In particular, the only inspection in Bukhara revealed that the Madari Abdullah Khan Madrassah was located for housing, another monument to Abdullah is a warehouse for the Sakharsbit organization, the Kalon Mosque and the Chor Minor are a warehouse for Gortorg, and the Devonbegi Madrasa is a Bukhara Bukkomstaris was found to have been used for the office and for residential purposes. At the same time, many historical monuments in the city were destroyed as a result of the expansion and beautification of the city. In particular, as a result of the reconstruction of the city of Bukhara and the increase in traffic, using the powers given to the Bukhara city council, in 1939, 6 ancient city gates were demolished along with the walls. However, despite the above-mentioned tragedies, the experience of scientific restoration and practice gradually increased, and as a result it became possible to solve a number of complex engineering-constructive and architectural tasks related to the preservation of architectural monuments. By this time, a new generation of talented professionals began to form in the republic. They organized early expeditions, identified and began to take into account historical, archaeological and architectural monuments. The compilation and systematization of accounting documents began in 1920-1930. In addition, the development of the first science-based projects for the restoration and conservation of architectural monuments in different districts of Uzbekistan coincided with this period. The creation of building materials and cladding materials similar to the old patterns has been one of the problems in the restoration of architectural monuments for many years.

Thanks to the efforts of experts and folk masters, the issue began to be resolved and significant progress was made in the restoration of the monuments. From simple conservation, which consists of fixing the coating with an alabaster mixture, to the restoration of mosaics, mosaics and carved majolica. An important factor should be the introduction of the method of strengthening architectural monuments with the help of engineering, the use of modern building materials. In this process, the role of the school-workshop, which began to operate in Samarkand in 1937, specializing in the teaching of ancient construction methods, was great. Architect from Bukhara, master plasterer Master Shirin Murodov was one of the leading architects of his time. Together with Zasyppkin, they prepared a textbook for this school that teaches the mystery industry of ancient construction techniques and geometric ornament methods. Drawings of 238 pages were also attached to the manuscript. At the same time, well-known master restorers such as master Usmon Umarov, master Shamsiddin Gafforov, master Abdulla Boltaev, Nasim Gafurov, master Muhiddin Rakhimov took an active part in the educational process. Later, the graduates of the school, such as master Ibrahim Shermuhamedov, master Abdugaffor Hakulov, Anvar Quliev, master Mirumar Azizov, Tashmukum Kurbanov, reached the level of mature master restorers. During the Second World War, a new stage of organizational and structural changes began for the state body for the protection of architectural monuments in Uzbekistan. In 1943, the Uzkomstaris organization was abolished and the Department of Architecture was established under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, and a department for the protection of architectural monuments was established under the department. Subsequent

practice has shown that this structural change has led to the disappearance of many historical monuments. This is due to the fact that the Committee for Architectural Affairs, based on its main area of activity, focuses on the construction of housing and other objects of economic and social significance in the cities and villages of the country. In particular, the main projects of the committee developed by the leading organizations of the center in 1950-60, including the construction of new buildings in historic cities. However, this operation was intended to be carried out in the traditional residences of the population. Given the fact that in the historical cities of the republic, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, the houses of the population are located close to the monuments, it was natural that this operation would damage the old buildings.

In particular, as a result of large-scale work carried out according to the plan, educational institutions, palaces of culture, cinemas or multi-storey boxes around the architectural monuments of Samarkand, which spoil their original appearance, were filled. In Bukhara, at the same time, the historical walls of the city were almost demolished and served as a raw material for bricks, the 16th-century Yor Muhammad Ataliq room in the city center and the 18th-century Ernazar Elchi madrasah were demolished. This list could go on and on with similar tragic events. In general, if at that time the economic and financial capabilities of the state were not limited, the work envisaged in the master projects of cities would be fully implemented. This would have further limited the list of historical and architectural monuments that have survived to the present day. The financial capacity of the organizations protecting the monuments, as well as the level of staffing, had fallen into disrepair. The situation required a change in the activities of the organization related to the preservation of cultural monuments in the republic. On the initiative of a number of zealous, progressive intellectuals of the republic, on August 30, 1957 by the Government Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan №557 - "Committee for the Protection of Monuments of Material Culture" was established. A council was set up under this Committee, which included such leading scientists as Ya. Gulomov, M. Masson, T. Koriniyozov, G. Pugachenkova. Despite the fact that the Council was active for a short period of time (1957-1961), it helped to preserve a significant part of the existing cultural and historical monuments in Uzbekistan, to develop repair work in some of them, to study them, to revive the school of restorers in the country. Extensive work has been done on. Importantly, the efforts of the country's leading scientists working in this organization were not in vain, but had a positive impact on the future work on the preservation of cultural and historical heritage in the republic. 1968 was an important event for the work being done in the field of protection of our cultural heritage. The law on the protection of cultural monuments was adopted. It should be noted that this was done 8 years (1976) before such a law was adopted at the level of the Union. In accordance with this law, the government has approved guidelines for its application, regulations on the protection of material and cultural monuments and the construction of buildings around them, the right to conduct archeological excavations and prospecting in Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES:

- [1] Зоҳидов П. Темур даврининг меъморий қаҳқашони.– Тошкент, 1996; Зоҳидов П.Ш. Меъмор олами. – Тошкент, 2004.
- [2] Кадырова Т.Ф. Пути архитектурного возрождения Узбекистана за XX – начало XXI в. (традиции и современность). – Ташкент, 2007.

- [3] Беккер, А. Ю. Современная городская среда и архитектурное наследие / А. Ю. Беккер, А. С. Щенков. – М.: Стройиздат, 1986.
- [4] Пескарева К.М. К истории создания Российской академии истории материальной культуры. // КСИА АН –1980 – Вып. 163. - С.26-32.
- [5] Крюков К.С. Организационные формы охраны и реставрации памятников архитектуры Узбекистана (1920— 1990 гг.) // Строительство и архитектура Узбекистана. – 1990. – № 8.
- [6] <https://www.lex.uz/acts/25461>
- [7] http://lex.uz/pages/GetAct.aspx?lact_id=25461. (20.02.2018).
- [8] http://www.lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=230521 (14.01.2018).
- [9] Ostonov O.A. Khayitov Z.U Junaev Z.B. Some features of historical and cultural tourism in Uzbekistan//Journal of Critical Reviews. Vol 7, Issue 6, 2020. P.1257.
- [10] Аҳмедов М.К., Рафиқов С.А. Ўзбекистонда меъморий ёдгорликларни таъмирлаш муаммолари // О'zbekiston arxitekturasi va qurilishi. 2005-yil 1-son.18-bet.
- [11] Arxitektura yodgorliklarini ta'mirlash.-Toshkent, 2009. 116-бет.
- [12] Пугаченкова Г. А. Архитектурные руины – реставрация или консервация? // Архитектура и строительство Узбекистана. 1995. № 12. С.37.
- [13] Ostonov, O. A., Khayitov, Z. U., & Junaev, Z. B. (2020). SOME FEATURES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(6), 1256-1262.
- [14] Остонов, О. (2018). РЕМЕСЛЕННИЧЕСТВО УЗБЕКИСТАНА В СОВЕТСКОМ ВРЕМЕНИ. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (6), 162-165.