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CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS IN UZBEKISTAN (PRODUCTION ISSUES)

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Annotation: *The article is devoted to the issues of scientific research and source study of objects of cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. Research works and sources on this issue are analyzed.*

Keywords: *objects of cultural heritage, architectural monuments, National Archives, Turkestan circle of archeology amateurs, Turkkomstaris, Sredazkomstaris, Samkomstaris, TSUARDEL.*

Development of international and domestic tourism in Uzbekistan, turning it into a significant income-generating sector of the economy is being implemented at the level of state policy. This situation requires a deeper and more impartial application of the objects of cultural heritage existing in the republic. Because a large part of the flow of tourists entering the republic comes mainly to see our ancient cities and architectural structures there and to get acquainted with their history.

8,208 objects of cultural heritage are under state protection in the republic, of which 2,197 are architectural, 4,730 are archaeological monuments, 682 are magnificent art objects, and 526 are places worthy of attention [1].

The research of architectural monuments and constructions in the territory of Uzbekistan and the creation of the first scientific works in this regard mainly began in the second half of the 19th century. It is appropriate to study scientific sources and literature on the subject conditionally divided into three groups.

The first group includes tsarist Russia and scientific researches created during the Soviet period. The reason why the sources of these two periods are included in one group is explained by the fact that almost most of the scientists of the colonial period also created during the Soviet regime and their researches were published in Soviet publications. Initial research in this regard was carried out by N.I. Veselovsky, V.V. Bartold, V.L. Vyatkin, B.N. Zasiptin, A.A. Semyonov, D.I. Nechkin, I.I. Umnyakov, V.A. Shishkin, A. Yu. Yakubovsky, S. P. Tolstov, M. E. Masson [2] and other great scientists.

Among the sources created in the Soviet era and devoted to the problems of cultural heritage objects some belonged to scientists such as G.A. Pugachenkova, L.I. Rempel, N.B. Nemtseva, A. Hakkulov, P.Sh. Zohidov, I.Azimov [3] it is also possible to include reports of visited architectural and technical observations, scientific articles of M.A. Salimov, F.M. Ashrafiy, I.V. Isroilov, K.S. Kryukov [4] and others. In addition, in the dissertations of V. A. Nilsen, Yu. R. Rakhmatullaev, I. M. Azimov, R. Seitovalar [5], some problems related to the study and preservation of cultural heritage objects 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 [6] were created on the protection of cultural heritage objects. At the same time, the researches of M.A. Mirzaev, H.S. Islomkho'jaev, A.R. Abriev, M.F. Rasulov [7] and others 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 the objects of cultural heritage in the Republic and bringing them to the world. These include A.A. Bennigsen, S.M. Gorshenina (born and raised in Uzbekistan and defended his candidate's thesis in history in 1996, now lives in France and conducts research - R.M.), Frederic Beaupertuis-Bressand, Claude Rapin, S.F. Starr [8] and scientific researches can be included. 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.

National Archives of Uzbekistan (*in the following lines* - UzMA - R.M.) contain rich materials related to the history of cultural and architectural monuments.

As the first archival documents on historical monuments, it is possible to point out the materials of the Turkestan Archeological Amateurs' Circle (founded in 1895). The archive consists of 71 funds; 30 collective volumes, in which documents are stored that provide information about the activities of the club from 1895 to 1917. In the fund, the minutes of the meeting on archeology issues, the culture of the Aryans in Central Asia, the results of archaeological excavations in various places of Turkestan, the damage to the old architectural monuments in Samarkand due to the earthquake that occurred on September 5, 1897 and issues related to their repair, the painting of Central Asia, the image of archaeological research, ancient pictures and drawings of records and other documents are collected [9].

The scientific research conducted by the members of the circle, the preliminary archaeological excavations were the prelude to the study of cultural heritage objects.

The scientific expeditions organized in 1895-1896 and 1898-1899 under the leadership of N.I. Veselovsky, and the discovery of the remains of the Mirzo Ulugbek observatory in Samarkand by V.L. Vyatkin in 1908 are particularly noteworthy. As a result of N.I. Veselovsky's expeditions, architectural monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Namangan, Khiva, Khojand, Osh, Ozgan and other cities were studied. But it should be mentioned that the archival documents related to these studies require a critical and objective study from the perspective of today. As a result of those expeditions, the most important artifacts and precious objects were taken to the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg. In addition to valuable items and artifacts, more than 3000 oriental manuscripts were taken from Central Asia to Russia in 1865-1917 [10].

The Turkestan Committee for the Preservation of Museums, Ancient Monuments, Monuments, Art and Nature (Turkkomstaris - operated from 1921 to 1925) and its successor, the Central Asian Committee (Sredazkomstaris - operated from 1925 to 1928) created under the People's Commissariat of Education of the Turkestan ASSR in the Fund R-394 of UzMA specified) documents are stored. There are 463 collections in 3 lists of this fund, which contain valuable documents on the subject in question [9]. The following example that reflects the scientific importance of these documents can be given: the activity of Samkomstaris (Committee of the Samarkand region for the preservation of monuments) in the 3rd collection of the 1st list of the fund, the report of the Central Archives Department (TSUARDEL) on the results of the inspection of the monuments in Samarkand and the measures taken to repair them, carried out at the Ulugbek observatory information and other documents about archaeological excavations are stored.

Turkkomstaris carried out a number of activities on the consideration, protection, research and popularization of cultural heritage objects in Central Asia. During the activities of this committee, about fifty large scientific expeditions were sent to various places in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. As a result of the large expeditions sent to Samarkand and Bukhara, the local monuments were deeply and widely studied from the historical, archaeological and ethnographic point of view. The list of ancient buildings and structures in Samarkand, Bukhara, Termiz and other cities has expanded. Verification documents in this regard are stored in the archive fund.

In this regard, the position of the press agency "Credazkomstaris information" should be highlighted. "Akhborot" published articles highlighting the activities of Sredazkomstaris in the field of preservation and study of historical monuments in the country. And these, in turn, provide an opportunity to form clear ideas about the scientific significance of these fund documents.

The documents from the period from 1928 to independence of the "General Directorate for the Protection of Historical Monuments and Fine Art Works" under the Ministry of Culture of the Uzbek SSR stored in the R-2296 fund of the Central State Archive [9] are collected. This fund also contains the laws adopted on preservation and protection of historical and cultural monuments, government decisions and orders, and reports on the works of repairing monuments.

In addition to these, documents of R-2761 (Society for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects), R-2487 (Ministry of Culture of the UzSSR), R-837 (Council of Ministers of the UzSSR), R-2456 (Council for Religious Affairs of the UzSSR under the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR) you will find valuable information about preservation of heritage objects and their use.

When using archival documents, especially documents from the former Soviet Union, it is necessary to approach them from the point of view of today and study them objectively, because it should not be forgotten that they were created in the spirit of the communist ideology that prevailed at that time.

The M-7 fund of UzMA contains the documents of the Ministry of Culture and Sports for the years 1992-2001, which contains 1125 volumes. The content of the documents in this fund is quite different from the documents discussed above. Because, from these documents, in the years of independence, the attitude towards historical, cultural and architectural structures changed radically in a positive direction, the restoration of cultural heritage was raised to the level of state policy, the creation of new complexes and structures together with the repair and restoration of old monuments, and the scope of the creative works can be learned. In particular, the documents

related to the inclusion of the historical centers of Khiva, Bukhara, Shahrisabz and Samarkand in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and the international celebration of the anniversaries of great statesmen and scholars are important as new and authentic sources.

In addition to the bodies of state institutions, there are also private funds in the archives, which can be widely used in researching objects of cultural heritage. For example, 2406 (Zasipkin Boris Nikolaevich), 1591 (Vyatkin Vasily Lavrentevich), R-2503 (Murodov Usta-Shirin), R-2631 (Usmanov Mahmud), 2773 (Masson Mikhail Evgenevich), R- 2823 (Landa Leonid Mikhailovich), From R-2793 (Rempel Lazar Izrailovich), R-2810 (Mankovskaya Liya Yulevna) and other private funds , you can get interesting information about the state of cultural heritage objects at that time, their preservation, and the work carried out on repair and restoration.

In conclusion, it can be said that studying the history of cultural heritage objects in Uzbekistan, their preservation and protection is gaining importance at the level of state policy. First, a new approach to history and historical processes emerged during the years of independence. Secondly, cultural heritage sites are considered as a major source of income for the national economy, as they are considered the main focus of international tourism. Thirdly, foreign researchers and tourists are looking with great interest at the historical cities and historical architectural structures of the republic. This situation calls for more thorough research of cultural heritage objects in the republic based on new methods and approaches, conducting research in each of their areas (history, protection, conservation and restoration works, issues of use for tourist purposes).

The above-mentioned sources and literature can serve as important evidentiary materials for cultural heritage objects in Uzbekistan, their conservation, conservation and restoration, as well as scientific research.

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