

**SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL
MONUMENTS**

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Annotation: This article presents the protection and preservation of historical and cultural monuments using the example of the activities of the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan. It also provides detailed information on the structure, goals, tasks and powers of the Society, and its activities related to the protection and restoration of monuments.

Keywords: architectural monuments, Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan, inspection commission, primary organizations, restoration, architect, photofixation.

Introduction.

The value of unique monuments, witnesses of our ancient history and culture, in illuminating the history of our country is no less than that of manuscript sources. Based on the study of our architectural heritage, unknown and unexplored facets of the pages of history are increasingly revealed.

Analysis of archival documents and information from primary sources on the field of restoration showed that the attitude towards historical monuments in our country has experienced different dynamic indicators over time. Various contradictions, mutually exclusive draft resolutions as a result of the change of government, large-scale plans for the construction of ancient cities that have no scientific basis and are created without taking into account natural and social opportunities - all this has become an additional test for our architectural heritage, in addition to the tests of nature and time.

Research results and analysis: Although the protection and restoration of unique cultural heritage sites that have survived have been systematically organized since 1920, a relatively complete methodological approach to the field on a planned basis began much later, in 1961.

However, at that time, a deep “depression” period was taking place in the history of our material culture, which was directly related to the decisions taken in the last years of World War II, when, under the slogan “combating excessive ornamentation in architecture”, scarce funds were allocated for repair work for about ten years, and instead of traditional repair materials (plaster, dirt, bricks, tiles), “modern technologies” such as cement, concrete, and reinforced concrete were used, which limited cosmetic repairs and led to the destruction of the original structures of architectural monuments. During this period, only museums, which are considered cultural institutions, contributed to the preservation and protection of material and cultural monuments. Based on the study of relevant sources, it can be observed that by the end of the 1960s, the repair and restoration of architectural monuments began to improve relatively. It is reasonable to conclude that the development of tourism in these years was the impetus for the registration and protection of these objects.

On March 27, 1967, by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan was established [1].

The Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan was a voluntary public organization. This organization set itself the following goals: to assist state bodies in the preservation of historical and cultural monuments, to use them in the development of science, national spirituality and culture, and to educate the future generation in the spirit of patriotism. It also involved the involvement of society in the preservation of the historical and cultural wealth of the people; to organize special seminars dedicated to the study of historical monuments; to prepare reference books for travelers and tourists covering the history of monuments; to train tour guides who would lead participants in excursions.

When we studied the activities of the Society, it became clear that it had several other tasks and powers, including the promotion of laws in the field of preservation of historical and cultural monuments, as well as the establishment of public control over the preservation, use, repair and restoration of monuments [2]. At the same time, in accordance with Article 16 of the Law “On the Preservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of the Uzbek SSR” adopted in 1978, the Society also organizes the acquisition of historical monuments by enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Initially, more than 300 primary organizations of the Society were formed in the regions, with 15,000 members. As of January 1, 1969, about 8,000 primary organizations had joined, and as of February 1974, about 6,000 enterprises, organizations, and educational institutions had joined.[3] Based on the information of the Chairman of the Society's Presidium, I.B. Usmonkhodjayev, in 1980, the number of members had reached 5,200,000.[4] Of these, 1,910,000 were in the Bukhara region.

These quantitative indicators indicate that the organization's composition has expanded from year to year and its activities have grown.

The Society brought together such specialists as historians, architects, art historians, archaeologists. At the same time, among the members, one could find representatives of all strata of the population, including doctors, teachers, workers, employees and students, master architects, etc. who had reached the age of 16. The members of the Society were issued membership cards and badges by the republican administration. These gave each member the right to participate with a casting vote in meetings and councils held by the Society, to participate in congresses and conferences, to elect and be elected to governing bodies, to identify historical and cultural monuments, to study them, to participate in promotional events and in the work of commissions, to use the Society's libraries and other institutions.

Members of the Society were awarded the title of “Honorary Member of the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan” and the corresponding certificate for their special services in the study, preservation and promotion of historical and cultural monuments, as well as the badge “For active work in the field of preservation of historical and cultural monuments”. All incentive work was carried out by the governing bodies of the organization, which were the Society's Board, whose sessions and plenums convened at least once a year, and the Presidium, responsible for the administrative, economic and financial sphere.

There was also a supervisory body that checked the compliance of the activities of the governing bodies of the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan, local branches in regions, cities and districts, and primary organizations, which was an audit commission consisting of 11 members. The enterprises and organizations of the Society, using the rights of legal entities, had their own special stamp and seal. In the process of studying publications about the activities of the Society, membership cards, forms and badges, it was revealed that the organization also had its own emblem.

The Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan worked in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic and its local bodies, the Council of Architects and other social organizations. This helped to create legal conditions and a favorable environment for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the organization. As a result of such cooperation, the Society, within the framework of its activities, organized events, lectures and meetings, exhibitions, excursions, published popular scientific and methodological literature on monuments in the established order, and reviewed scientific projects in collaboration with research, educational and other institutions.

By the resolution of the Council of Ministers of May 14, 1968, "Measures to improve the preservation of architectural monuments in the city of Bukhara" were considered [5]. As a result, there are noticeable changes in the direction of the organization's activities in terms of renovation. The Society has been holding seminars throughout the republic to improve the work of its representative and local branches. The first of such seminars will be held in our ancient and noble city of Bukhara. As a result, 35 architectural monuments will be renovated with the direct participation of the Society in 1976-80, including the Devonbegi Khanaqohi, the Magoki Attor Mosque, the Sitoraei Mokhi-khosa, the Ulugbek Madrasah, and the Toki Sarrofon. After the renovation, the area of the Bolo Khovuz Mosque was transformed into the local exhibition hall of the Society. Here, mainly fine arts, photofixations of monuments, and handicrafts are exhibited. For almost ten years, the Kokaldosh Madrasah has served as the Society's excursion base. These figures help to draw conclusions about the scale and potential of the restoration and repair of historical and architectural monuments carried out during this period.

In particular, these aspects, considered on the example of public activity, cannot fully reveal the issue. Because in the history of the restoration of this period, there are also minor shortcomings, such as the misuse of monuments and neglect, as a result of which, by the end of the 80s, more than 200 large historical monuments in the city of Bukhara alone had deteriorated under the influence of various hydrogeological, social and other factors and became unusable.

Conclusion. Based on the above analytical data, it is reasonable to conclude that a large-scale network of state and public organizations has been created in the Republic for the study and protection of monuments of the past. By studying the activities of this organization, it is possible to understand how our attitude towards historical monuments in the Soviet period was

It is possible to obtain important evidence about the work carried out in the field of repair and restoration, the achievements made and the shortcomings made. And this will help to objectively and objectively illuminate the history of the attitude towards our monuments. Most importantly, this information will serve as important lines in the reconstruction of the historical portrait of the repair in the 70s-80s.

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