

MONUMENTS INCLUDED IN THE UNESCO LIST IN HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. *This article discusses the monuments included in the UNESCO list in the historical cities of Uzbekistan. There are five names of objects on the UNESCO World Heritage List in Uzbekistan. Four are included in the list according to cultural criteria - the historical centers of Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, one according to natural criteria - the Western Tien Shan (Chatkal Reserve). At the stage of inclusion - more than 30 objects.*

Key words: *cultural heritage sites, tourism development, Republic of Uzbekistan, UNESCO, monuments.*

Modern civilization begins to realize the values of the cultural heritage of its peoples and seeks to preserve them, in which UNESCO makes a significant contribution. Its primary tasks in relation to cultural heritage are their preservation and promotion due to their special cultural, historical or environmental significance. Cultural heritage is a part of the material and spiritual culture, created by past generations, withstood the test of time and passed on to generations as something valuable and revered.

In 2015, UNESCO has 195 Member States with 1031 properties, of which 802 are cultural, 197 are natural and 32 are mixed, an increase of 17.5% since April 2009, which included 145 states with 878 properties, of which 679 are cultural, 174 are natural and 25 are mixed. These figures already show that countries are interested in the preservation and sustainable development of their tangible and intangible cultural heritage. In addition, their inclusion in the UNESCO cultural heritage list acquires the status of a World Cultural Heritage and provides them with a number of advantages:

- additional guarantees for the preservation and integrity of unique natural complexes;
- increasing the prestige of the territories and the institutions that manage them;

- popularization of the objects included in the List and development of alternative types of nature management (first of all, eco-tourism);
- ensuring priority in attracting financial resources for the maintenance of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage sites, primarily from the World Heritage Fund;
- Facilitating the organization of monitoring and control over the state of conservation of natural objects.

Objects of cultural heritage are places, structures (creations), complexes (ensembles), their parts, territories or water bodies associated with them, other natural, naturally anthropogenic or man-made objects, regardless of their state of preservation, which have brought anthropological value to our time, archaeological, aesthetic, ethnographic, historical, scientific or artistic point of view and have retained their authenticity.

Uzbekistan, as well as other countries of the world, has a rather ancient, unique and rich history. Even in the distant past, as evidenced by written and archaeological sources, the territory that was called Turin occupied its well-deserved place along with such ancient and great countries as China, India, Iran, Egypt and Italy. The modern territory of the country is one of the oldest centers of world civilization, has the largest tourism potential among the countries of Central Asia.

During the years of independence, under the direct leadership and at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov, the issues of restoring, preserving, studying, promoting our thousand-year-old rich and invaluable historical heritage were raised to the level of state policy. Over the past years, the country has created a legal framework that regulates the restoration, protection and use of cultural heritage sites that are the national treasure of the country. Thus, the laws “On the export and import of cultural property”, “On the protection and use of objects of cultural heritage”, “On the protection and use of objects of archaeological heritage”, “On archives”, “On museums” were adopted. The Cabinet of Ministers adopted about ten resolutions, which indicates the increased attention of the state to this issue. The issue of preserving cultural heritage, passing it on to subsequent generations is the subject of close attention of the states of the world and international organizations, as evidenced by special international documents. Among them are the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, November 16, 1972), the International Convention for the

Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris, October 17, 2003), which were ratified by Uzbekistan.

The parties of this state take an active part in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, especially in the territories of cultural heritage sites.

Members of the faction of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Business People - the Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan pay special attention to the development of service and maintenance in the territories adjacent to cultural heritage sites and the main roads leading to them. Members of the "Milliy Tiklanish" faction of the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan emphasize that further improvement in the state of preservation of cultural heritage sites is one of the factors for the development of tourism in the country, which is also of particular importance for familiarizing young people with historical heritage.

Members of the faction of the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan pay attention to issues of strengthening state control and legal responsibility for the safety of cultural heritage objects, social protection of workers in this area.

Members of the Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat" believe that, first of all, it is necessary to further improve legislation, regulate legal relations in this area, and prevent offenses and violations of the law.

All parties in Uzbekistan are of the same opinion that special attention should be paid to the implementation of the norms of international documents relating to the protection and use of cultural heritage sites in national legislation. Further improvement, based on the requirements of today, laws and by-laws regulating this area, strengthening control over the implementation of legislation and state programs in this area, especially strict control over the illegal export and import of material cultural heritage.

Sincere hospitality and Uzbek cuisine, beautiful landscapes, original culture, unique monuments of ancient architecture - all this cannot but attract tourists. Uzbekistan's unique location on the Great Silk Road also plays an important role in the tourist attractiveness of Uzbekistan. There are more than 7 thousand cultural heritage sites, unique historical monuments and ancient architecture in the country. Four of which - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Shakhrisabz - are included in the UNESCO List. Their ancient historical monuments and other territories of the republic are the foundation of tourism. The centuries-old influence of the Silk Road has turned these cities into lands filled with minarets, domes, mosques and atmospheric madrasahs.

Only in Samarkand - the capital of the great Amir Timur - unique monuments of ancient architecture, the heritage of scientific and art schools is concentrated. The centers of national crafts, available in the ancient city, are famous today throughout the world. Samarkand, one of the most ancient cities in the world, the same age as Rome, Athens, Babylon, has crossed the line of its 2750th anniversary. "The shining point of the globe", "precious pearl", "face of the Earth" has long been called it in the East. During its centuries-old history, the ancient city experienced the times of prosperity and decline, was subjected to devastating raids of foreign conquerors, was reborn to a new life, becoming even more beautiful. The Registan architectural ensemble and the Ulugbek observatory, the Bibi Khanum mosque, built by order of Amir Timur, the Shakhi Zinda ensemble and the most famous monument - the Gur-Emir mausoleum, which is rightfully considered one of the best examples of the architecture of the medieval East, have become the hallmark and decoration of the city.

Bukhara is not inferior to Samarkand in the abundance and significance of the holy places. Majestic minarets, mosques and madrasahs, trading domes and hospitals, hauz-ponds and squares are the witnesses of Bukhara's history. Bukhara is a city-museum where you can see more than 140 architectural monuments of the Middle Ages, such as the small mausoleum of the Samanids, which recently celebrated its 1000th anniversary, Kosh Madrasah, the Kalon Minaret and the Poi-Kalyan architectural complex. They were built approximately 2300 years ago and attract many tourists.

The mausoleum of Ismail Samani was built during the lifetime of this ruler, one of the most prominent representatives of the dynasty, who ruled Bukhara from 892 to 907. Initially, the mausoleum was intended for the tomb of Ismail's father, Ahmad, but later became a tomb for all members of the royal family. This is the oldest Muslim attraction in Bukhara and a real masterpiece of early Islamic architecture.

Khiva is one of the few places in the world where historical buildings have been practically preserved, in fact, a whole fairy-tale city. Among the unique values of world significance are the architectural monuments of Khiva, which has rightfully earned the title of "museum city". The rich heritage that has survived to this day makes Khiva one of the most interesting cities in modern Uzbekistan. Unlike Samarkand and other historical cities of the country, here all the sights are concentrated inside the old city of Ichan-Kala. Built over the

centuries, fortifications and palaces, mosques and madrasahs, mausoleums and minarets, caravanserais and baths turned Ichan-Kala into a kind of monument city, a city-reserve, which it officially became since 1968.

A rich centuries-old history and unique masterpieces of architecture are also found in other regions of Uzbekistan, such as: Andijan region - the holy place of Bibi Seshanba, the Tomb of Kuteiba ibn Muslim; Jizzakh region - Zaamin mountains; Kashkadarya region - Aksaray Palace; Navoi region - "Stone Forest" in the tract Dzharakuduk; Namangan region - Chodak mosque; Surkhandarya region - Boy-Bulok cave; Syrdarya region - Sayhun Reserve; Ferghana region - Lake Kurbankul (Blue Lake); Karakalpakstan - State Museum of Arts named after I.V. Savitsky is one of the largest museums in Uzbekistan. The museum's collection is recognized as the second in the world in terms of significance and volume among the collections of works of the Russian avant-garde, as well as the best art collection in the Asian region.

As part of the implementation of the decisions of the President, the Oliy Majlis and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at implementing measures to develop tourism in Uzbekistan, JSC Uzbektelecom presented a project on a commercial basis to organize a Wi-Fi wireless subscriber radio access network. It was launched in 2014 in order to create favorable conditions for guests and residents on the territory of historical and cultural heritage sites, as well as at public facilities and tourist activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Prepaid cards for using the Internet service have been issued. The convenience is that users of a Wi-Fi network using this card can use the Internet at all facilities where there is a Wi-Fi network of JSC "Uzbektelecom".

Specialists of the National Company "Uzbektourism" created a map of cultural heritage sites of the republic, covering a huge historical period, from the Stone Age to the present day. Today, more than 10 thousand monuments of ancient architecture and other objects have already been marked on this map, and this list will be replenished in the future. The purpose of creating this map is to concentrate all objects of historical and cultural value in one document, which will help to keep records of them, will serve as one of the aspects for the development of historical, educational and cultural tourism. In addition, this approach is a fundamental component of the tangible and intangible heritage of mankind, affecting cultural identity and the preservation of cultural diversity.

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated March 6, 2014 No. 53 approved the Regulation on the procedure for leasing objects of material and cultural heritage and the territories adjacent to them with the adoption of investment obligations for their improvement and maintenance in proper condition. It is formed by the Main Scientific and Production Department for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is approved by the Government Commission for the consideration of proposals of business entities for the lease of these objects. After its approval, the Commission sends it to the lessor together with the conditions for the transfer of objects for rent. The Government Commission also approves the minimum investment and lease terms individually for each object based on the design and estimate documentation for restoration and restoration work developed by the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan to preserve and maintain the integrity of the cultural heritage object.

In order to promote the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan abroad and in order to attract foreign tourists, Uzbek tourism organizations participate in various tourism exhibitions and fairs that take place in Moscow, Madrid, Riga, Berlin, Paris, Tokyo and London. The National Company "Uzbektourism" organizes the participation of several travel agencies and tour operators in them. At the same time, the National Airline "Uzbekistan Airways" and the State Joint-Stock Company "Uzbekistan Temir Yo'llari" carry out the main cooperation.

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