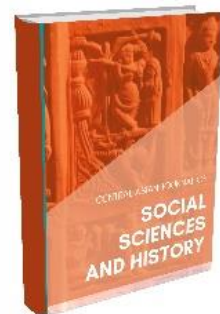




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### Activities of the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan

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#### **Abstract:**

The following article provides information on the structure, purpose, tasks and powers of the Society for the preservation of monuments of history and culture of Uzbekistan. The society's activities related to the protection and repair of monuments are thoroughly covered.

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**Introduction.** The value of unique monuments that are witnesses of ancient history and ancient culture in the coverage of the history of our country is not inferior to manuscript sources. On the basis of the research of our architectural heritage, the unknown and unopened pages and the jewels of history will continue to show more profoundly.

**Materials and Methods.** An analysis of archival documents related to the field of repair and information from primary sources showed that the attitude towards historical monuments in our country has undergone many changes in one era itself. It is no exaggeration to say that various contradictions, projects of decisions that negate each other in the result of government exchanges, large plans for the construction of ancient cities that have no scientific basis, created without taking into account natural and social opportunities-all this has become an additional test for our architectural monuments, such as the factor of nature and time.

Although the protection and repair of the preserved unique objects of cultural heritage has been systematically organized since 1920, a methodically relatively perfect approach to the industry on a planned basis begins much later than in 1961. However, it was during this period that the repair of our material culture was in a state of crisis. This was due to the fact that, according to the slogan “the fight against excessive decorativeness in architecture”, based directly on the decisions of the last years of World War II, less tools were allocated for repair work for almost ten years, and instead of traditional repair materials (gypsum, obigisht, tiles), “modern technologies” of their time were used, such as cement, concrete, reinforced concrete, limited with the initial renovation.

Museums, which were considered cultural institutions during this period, contributed to the preservation and protection of material and cultural monuments.

Based on the research of sources related to the industry, it can be observed that by the end of the 1960s, the work on the repair of architectural monuments and their restoration began to improve relatively well. The development of tourism in the 1960s and 1970s served as an impetus for the registration and protection of these objects.

**Results.** On March 27, 1967, on the basis of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Society for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan was established[1, 87]. This society was considered a volunteer mass public organization and set itself the goals of helping state bodies in the work of preserving monuments of history and culture, using them in the development of science, folk spirituality and culture, and educating the future generation in the spirit of patriotism.

The constituent conference of the society will be held on March 28. Chairman of the organizing committee H.Pulatova listed the tasks that society sets for itself. These are: 1. Involvement of the forces of society in the work of preserving the historical and cultural wealth of the people; 2. Organization of special seminars dedicated to the study of historical monuments. 3. Preparation of indicator books covering the history of monuments for travelers-tourists; 4. Starting the participants of the excursions consisted of such as the preparation of walking tourism guides [2].

When we studied the activities of the Society for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan, several other tasks and powers were also revealed, which consisted of the promotion of laws in the field of preserving monuments of history and culture, as well as the establishment of public control over the storage, use, repair and restoration of monuments[3]. At the same time, in accordance with Article 16 of the law “On the preservation and use of monuments of history and culture of the Uzbek SSR”, adopted on December 21, 1977, it also organizes the work of enterprises, institutions and organizations to fatheralize historical monuments.

Initially, more than 300 grassroots organizations were formed in places and 15,000 people entered them as members, according to the data of January 1, 1969, about 8 thousand grassroots organizations, and according to February 1974, about 6,000 enterprises, organizations and educational institutions can be seen to be included[3]. Based on the data of the Chairman of the Presidium of the society I.B. Usmonkhojayev in the 1980s, by this time the number of members had reached 5 million 200 thousand. Of this, 1 million 910 thousand people will pay the contribution of Bukhara region. These statistics indicate that the structure of the organization has expanded from year to year and its activities have grown[4, 28].

Historians, architects, art critics, archaeological specialists are included in the society. At the same time, in the structure of members, persons who have reached the age of 16, (persons under the age of 16) were accepted into primary organizations. –D.A.) representatives of all strata of the population could be found such as doctors, teachers, workers, staff and Student Youth, Masters-architects. They were given membership cards and badges by the republican department. This gave each member the rights to participate in meetings and councils held by the society with a decisive voice, participate in synagogues and conferences, elect and elect to the governing bodies, identify monuments of history and culture, participate in their studies, propaganda activities and in the work of commissions, use of libraries and other institutions of the society.

Members 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, storage 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 considered the Syezd, the society department of, whose plenums are called at least once a year, and the Presidium in charge of the administrative-economic and financial sphere[5, 10-17]. There was also a supervisory body that checks the compliance of the activities of the leading bodies of the Society for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan, local departments and primary organizations of the Karakalpakstan ASSR, regions, cities and districts. It was considered an audit commission of 11 members. Based on the research of the documents, it became known that the Bukhara master-architect, Honored Worker of culture Aminjon Salomov was one of the members of the Republican Revision Commission.

Enterprises and organizations operating within the community also had their own special stamp and seal. In the process of studying publications, membership tickets, forms and badges on the activities of the society, it was determined that the organization also has its own emblem image.

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 authorities, the Council of Architects and other social organizations. This contributed to the formation of legal conditions and a favorable environment for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the organization. As a result of such cooperation, within the framework of its activities, the society carried out work on organizing events, lectures and meetings, exhibitions, conducting excursions, publishing popular scientific, methodological literature on monuments in accordance with the established procedure, reviewing scientific projects in cooperation with research, educational and other institutions.

**Discussion.** Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR “Measures to improve the storage of architectural monuments in the city of Bukhara” was developed on May 14, 1968[6, 4]. As a result of this, shifts are noticeable in the organization's activities on the repair of Bukhara monuments.

The society held seminars within the Republic to improve the performance of its representative and local departments. One such seminar will be held in Bukhara. As a result of this, 35 architectural monuments will be repaired in 1976-80 with the participation of the direct society. Among them are Khanaqah Nadir Devonbegi, Magoki Attor mosque, Sitorai Mokhi-Khosa Palace, Ulugbek Madrasah, Toqi Sarrofon. The area of the Bolo Khauz mosque has been converted into a local exhibition hall section of the community after renovation. Mainly, samples of Fine Arts, photofixing of monuments

and craft items are exhibited here. And for almost ten years, the greening Kukaldash served as the excursion base of the society[7, 74].

At the 3<sup>rd</sup> plenum of the Republican Department of the Society for the preservation of monuments of history and culture of Uzbekistan on July 19, 1983, a decision was adopted “On the quality and progress of the implementation of the plan for the reconstruction of architectural monuments of the Republic in the third year of the eleventh five years”. In accordance with it, the task of re-repairing architectural monuments in the Republic and carrying out their repair work on the ground was set.

In 1983, more than 2,000 architectural monuments were registered on the territory of the Republic, of which 571 were of Republican significance. During these years, the reconstruction of about 250 monuments will be completed. In the case of Bukhara region, there is information that the objects of cultural heritage in the state list are 691 and about 40 of them have been repaired. It can be said that there was also an influence on the scale of the work done on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the birth of the great thinker scientist Abu Ali ibn Sina and the celebration of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Master Shirin Muradov.

During its activities in 1983-1985, the Republican Society for the preservation of the historical and cultural monuments carried out work on the restoration and preservation of architectural complexes and some samples of ancient architecture. It was as a result of the re – repair and renovation measures of architectural monuments of these years that more than 40 architectural monuments were repaired[8, 45].

In the direction of propaganda with the participation of employees and active members, a number of works were also carried out in these years. In order to increase the potential of domestic and international tourism, a series of radio broadcasts was organized along with the publication of various scientific publications, road vehicles, greeting cards (postcards) with the image of a historical monument. Based on the order of the society, a documentary film entitled “Xotira qo’riqchilari” and a film “Revival” dedicated to the repair of monuments were also filmed.

The financial sphere of the Society for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan is formed mainly at the expense of membership fees, publications and economic activities.

**Conclusion.** Based on the above analytical data, it is appropriate to conclude that a large-scale network of studies and protection of monuments of the past was created in the Republic by state and public organizations. By studying the activities of the Society for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan in the 70-80s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, one can obtain significant evidence of the attitude towards our historical monuments, the work carried out in the field of their repair and restoration, the positive results obtained and the shortcomings allowed. This contributes to the objective and objective coverage of the history of the attitude towards our cultural heritage.

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