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STATE MANAGEMENT IN THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS

Abstract: This article discusses the role of state administration in the protection of cultural heritage objects and the attention paid to cultural heritage objects by our government.

Key words: Cultural heritage object, UNESCO, cultural heritage, values and traditions, national identity.

During the years of independence, comprehensive reforms are being implemented in Uzbekistan regarding preservation, restoration and conservation of cultural heritage objects and their use. Currently, 8,208 objects of cultural heritage are under state protection in the Republic, of which 2,250 are architectural, 4,748 are archaeological monuments, 678 are majestic art (monumental) objects, and 532 are places of interest.¹ More than 4,000 of these cultural heritage sites are on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

A number of works are being carried out in our country in terms of protection, scientific study and use of our cultural heritage, which is considered the national wealth of the people of Uzbekistan.

In particular, the historical centers of the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Shahrisabz are candidates for the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List, "Boysun Cultural Environment", "Shashmaqom Music", "Navroz", "Katta Ashula", "Askiya", "Palov Culture and Traditions". The fact that the Qur'an of Usman, the collection of manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni, and the documents of the Khiva Khanate's office were included in the list of the representative list of intangible cultural heritage are a vivid example of the recognition of the cultural heritage of our country at the world level.

The system of preservation, research and promotion of ancient written sources was further improved, the Imam Termizi International Research Center, the Center for the Study of Cultural Assets of Uzbekistan Abroad under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Center for Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan were established. At the same time, the organizational and state structure of the body responsible for the protection of objects of material cultural heritage does not allow effective organization of state control in the field.

As a result of not effectively using the achievements of science and innovative technologies in the organization of fundamental and applied research in the field, design, restoration and restoration work has a negative effect on preserving the uniqueness of material cultural heritage objects.²

On the initiative of the head of our state, a boarding school and museum named after Ishaqkhan Ibrat specializing in foreign languages in Namangan region, Abul-Mu'in an-Nasafi shrine in Karshi district, Abu Iso Muhammad at-Tirmizi shrine in Surkhandarya region, Imam Bukhari international research center in Samarkand, Urganch Grandfather Niyoz Muhammad Akhund mosque designed for 4,000 people was built in Tashkent, and a mosque named after Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf was built in Tashkent. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has been recognized as the "Person of the Year" by the Association of Asian Journalists, who has paid special attention to the issue of spiritual needs in the development of society in the period of intense reforms, and who shows that the role of the individual is extremely important in today's turning point of our country. It makes us all proud.

To please our people, to support businessmen, to make our Motherland a prosperous and beautiful place, to further strengthen its reputation in the world community, to educate the growing young

¹ <https://www.pv.uz/uz/news/moddiy-madaniy-merosning-royxati-tasdiqlandi>

² <https://uza.uz/posts/111211>

generation in the spirit of patriotism, in the era in which our ancestors flourished. Preservation of our cultural monuments, which have become masterpieces of world culture and are recognized as universal human values, has become a priority task of the reforms implemented under the leadership of our President. It is necessary to strengthen fundamental and practical researches in the protection of cultural heritage objects, to effectively use the achievements of innovative technologies, to reorganize the state control in design and restoration works based on the requirements of the times. On December 19, 2018, the President adopted the decision "On measures to fundamentally improve activities in the field of protection of tangible cultural heritage objects" is an important step in the direction of these efforts, which contains detailed measures to eliminate problems. shown.

The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the main scientific and production department for the protection and use of cultural heritage objects of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its interregional (regional) state inspections departments are being established.³

The main tasks of the department are as follows:

- ✓ implementation of state control over material cultural heritage, including objects of archeological heritage, museum objects and collections, and compliance with legal documents regarding the protection and use of cultural assets;
- ✓ maintaining the state cadastre of objects of material cultural heritage, identifying objects of historical, scientific, artistic or special cultural value, documenting them and taking them to the state account, defining categories of immovable property objects of material cultural heritage and protected areas, as well as , ensure their rational use;
- ✓ carrying out the examination of historical-cultural and project-estimate documents, continuous scientific and technical control over the implementation of works related to preserving the historical-cultural value and uniqueness of material cultural heritage objects without damaging them;
- ✓ coordinate the implementation of urban planning and other economic activities in the areas included in the list of specially protected historical-cultural and world cultural heritage objects while preserving their historical-cultural environment, natural landscape and uniqueness;
- ✓ maintaining the state catalog of archaeological objects, monitoring the observance of the procedure and conditions for carrying out archaeological research, timely accounting and handing over of archaeological objects to the state and attaching them to scientific, cultural and educational institutions, as well as scientific reports on archeological research reception, examination and collection of archives, conservation and museumization of archaeological monuments;
- ✓ maintaining the state catalog of the national museum fund, removing museum objects and collections from the disposal of the museum fund or transferring them to another museum fund, issuing permits for the realization of cultural assets, as well as cultural assets included in state protection lists and registers, including museum objects and checking the preservation and accounting of collections, ancient written sources, with the exception of the national archival fund;
- ✓ to cooperate closely with scientists, folk masters, restorers, experts, to support the development of unique styles, traditions and schools of repair science, and the implementation of public control;
- ✓ wide promotion and popularization of material cultural heritage objects, effective implementation of public-private partnership mechanisms, innovative and advanced information and communication technologies, development of electronic services;
- ✓ development of cooperation with international and foreign organizations, including attracting grants, loans and sponsorship donations from financial institutions.

³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 19 dekabrgai "Moddiy madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish sohasidagi faoliyatni tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori

Today, there are 7476 tangible cultural heritage objects in our republic. Of these, 7123 are state property and 353 are private property. In particular, there are 4,308 archeology, 2,079 architectural objects, 694 magnificent works of art, and 395 places of interest. More than 2.5 million museum objects and more than 100 thousand written works are stored in our national funds.⁴

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yhati:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2018 yil 19 dekabrgai “Moddiy madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish sohasidagi faoliyatni tubdan takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori
2. <https://www.pv.uz/uz/news/moddiy-madaniy-merosning-royxati-tasdiqlandi>
3. <https://uza.uz/posts/111211>
4. A.Haydarov.”Madaniy merosimiz istiqboli”. “O‘zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati” gazetasi, 2019 yil 1 yanvar 1-son (4503)

⁴ A.Haydarov.”Madaniy merosimiz istiqboli”. “O‘zbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati” gazetasi, 2019 yil 1 yanvar 1-son (4503)