

Measures to Preserve the Historical Monuments of Our Country after Independence

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ANNOTATION

In the years of independence, not only historical monuments and architectural monuments were renovated, but also a number of modern architectural complexes were built in honor of the great ancestors of the Uzbek nation, at the initiative and direct participation of our country's president.

KEYWORDS: monument, independence, architectural complex, pedagogue.

Alisher Navoi, our great ancestors who created our rich cultural and spiritual heritage thanks to independence. Amir Temur, Mirza Ulug'bek, Bahauddin Naqshband, Imam al-Bukhari, Ahmad al-Farghani, Imam al-Moturudi, al-Tirmizi, Imam al-Marghilani, Mirza Babur, and many other names was restored, the original details of our ancient history began to be read. In the field of architecture, the fact that a number of historical monument complexes are being built and repaired, at the same time, gardens and beautification works are being carried out are among the actual "fruits of creativity" in the years of independence. Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Our cultural heritage includes historical cities, architectural and historical monuments, such as Khiva, Shahrisabz, Termiz, Karshi, Kokand, Margilan, which are of great importance in the development of world civilization.

On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abdugyanovich Karimov, in 1991 "Ichan Castle" in Khiva, in 1993 the historical center of the city of Bukhara, in 2000 the architectural monuments of Shahrisabzm Amir Temur and the Timurid period, in 2001 the city of Samarkand It is a source of pride for our country that its historical monuments are included in the "List of World Cultural Heritage". Also, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" (adopted on August 30, 2001) created a legal basis for the protection and use of historical and architectural monuments in accordance with world standards. Unfortunately, since the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, as a result of the "policy" of destroying and leveling the cultural heritage of our people, our architectural monuments were turned into warehouses, abandoned places, and even prisons where prisoners are kept. our witness.

This sad truth has been revealed since the first years of our independence.

The observatory built by Mirzo Ulugbek in Samarkand, the Ulugbek madrasa, the Ulugbek madrasas in Bukhara and Gijduvan, and the Kokkumbaz mosque in Shahrisabz city, inherited from the 15th century, known as the Renaissance of Central Asia, were renovated. A statue of Mirzo Ulugbek was installed in the town of scientists in Tashkent (1993).

Dedicated to the celebration of the 660th anniversary of Amir Temur's birth (1996), the Amir Temur Mausoleum, Registan Square, Bibikhanim Mosque, Donit Tilovat and Dorus Saodat complexes in Shahrisabz were renovated from among the most famous and beautiful

monuments built during his reign. Statues of Amir Temur were installed in the central parts of Samarkand and Shahrisabz cities. The statue of Amir Temur in Tashkent was built in 1993. Sherdor madrasa (1616-1636) and Tillakori madrasa (1646-1660), which were built in front of the Ulugbek madrasa, were completely renovated during the years of independence. Our old cities: 2500th anniversary of Bukhara (1997); 2500th Anniversary of Khiva (1997). On the occasion of the 2500th anniversary of Termiz (2002) and the 2700th anniversary of Shahrisabz (2002), many architectural monuments - madrasa, mosque, ancient market stalls, palaces, architectural complexes were repaired.

It is known from history that Bukhara Sharif, located on the Great Silk Road, was one of the most developed cities in ancient times. In honor of the anniversary, dozens of monuments such as the Mag'oki Attori Mosque, one of the favorite monuments for tourists, the Kalon Mosque, the 50-meter-high Minarai Kalon, the Mir Arab Madrasa, the Joint Madrasa: Modarikhon, Abdullakhan, Labi Pool, Nadir Devonbegi Mosque and Madrasa he muttered. It is of great importance that Ismail Somoni's mausoleum (9th-10th centuries), the rarest and most ancient monument in danger of drowning, has been renovated and is one of the first historical monuments in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan to be included in the list of UNESCO's world cultural heritage.

According to the decision No. 110 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 10, 2022, restoration and conservation work is scheduled for 25 cultural heritage objects in the Bukhara region.

Today, 8 cultural heritage objects in the region are being preserved, and restoration, conservation, repair-restoration and beautification works are being carried out by the skilled restorers of the Bukhara Regional Restoration Center.

On August 2 and 3 of this year, specialists of the cultural heritage department of Bukhara region began to repair and restore the "Ark" complex, "Abdullah Khan", "Abdulaziz Khan", "Amir Olim Khan" madrasas, "Kalon Mosque", " Monitoring works were carried out on conservation works in Khoja Kalon mosques, Torakulboy House cultural heritage objects and in the Qizbibi complex in Jondor district.

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