

**ACTIVITIES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROTECTION
OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS**

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the history of institutions and organizations that were engaged in the protection and restoration of architectural monuments in our country during the 1920s-1980s. The significance and value of the work carried out within the scope of the competence of restoration organizations in the fate of historical monuments are based on this. Through information on this area, issues such as systematization in the history of restoration, achieved positive results and shortcomings, and the attitude towards cultural monuments in general are analyzed.

Keywords: architectural monument, restoration, committee, SUARDEL, Historical conference, Turkomstaris, Sredazkomstaris, Uzkomstaris, Bukhkomstaris, restoration, archaeological map, historical topography, photofixation of monuments.

Introduction. Our monuments preserved for centuries and the history of our nation associated with them are important. After all, monuments are a mirror of the existing material history, and the history that takes place in them is also valuable in that it shows how ancient, enlightened and creative our people are.

The work of preserving and restoring these unique masterpieces from the influence of natural and artificial factors directly includes the task of preserving the artistic value of the monuments and introducing them to the public. The history of organizations that made these tasks the basis of their activities provides important information. Initially, on January 30, 1920, the Council of the Central Executive Committee of Turkestan signed a decree on the establishment of the Central Department of Archival Affairs (SUARDEL) as the central body for the work of "protecting all monuments of science and culture in Turkestan"[1]. This body, under the leadership of D.I. Nechkin, created a new structure - system for the field. This stage can be considered a turning point in the situation with cultural monuments.

Research results and analysis: By the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan dated May 22, 1921, the Turkestan Committee for Museum Work, Ancient Monuments, Art and Nature Protection (Turkcomstaris) was established under the People's Commissariat of Education[2]. The initial activities of the committee were mainly related to the study of architectural monuments, cultural and historical monuments. The main tasks of the Turkcomstaris were to manage all existing museums in Central Asia, register historical and cultural monuments, conduct archaeological research related to their preservation and restoration, and scientifically process materials of scientific importance in this area.

This committee initially operated on the basis of 4 departments: museums, protection and restoration of ancient monuments and works of art, archeology, and nature protection.

The systematic preservation and restoration of historical monuments in Bukhara is also associated with the activities of Turkkomstaris. The photographic recording of historical monuments and the reconstruction of the city's history by architects D. Ginzburg and D. A. Morozov, on the instructions of the committee, are of great importance[3].

During this period, the committee operated as a single center dedicated to the study of historical monuments.

As a result of the national territorial delimitation, on December 26, 1924, Turkkomstaris was reorganized and renamed the Central Asian Committee for Museum Affairs, Ancient Monuments, Art and Nature Protection - Sredazkomstaris, subordinate to the Central Asian Economic Council.

Since the establishment of the committee, its scope of activity has covered the territories of the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The main tasks of the Sredazkomstaris organization are, firstly, to protect the monuments of antiquity, art and archeology in Central Asia; secondly, the protection of natural monuments, and thirdly, the conduct of museum work. In terms of content, this organization can be called the successor and follower of Turkostaris. Based on the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan of May 7, 1925, the "Regulations" of the Central Committee were developed in 1926. The only difference between this regulation and that of Turkostaris is the structure of the committee and the allocation of funds.

At the meeting of the committee held on January 15, 1925, the issue of developing monument conservation work in historical cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand was considered. As a result, the organization of its departments was established in all historical cities. The Bukhara Department of the Organization for Museum Affairs, Ancient Monuments, Art and Nature Protection (Bukhostaris) was established in Bukhara[4]. The administrative building of the organization was designated as the Devonbegi Madrasah in the city center.

One of the first places in the restoration practice is the Bayonkulykhan Mausoleum near the city. Scientific research work is being carried out under the leadership of engineer V.A. Krasilnikov. Restoration work is carried out based on the leases. The Ismail Somoni Mausoleum was also partially repaired in 1925, and in 1926 additional work is assigned under the responsibility of M.M. Loginov. In this, mainly the area around the monument was cleared of graves, and the lower part of the building was cleared of soil. Archaeological investigations were carried out in the southeastern part of the mausoleum under the leadership of V.L. Vyatkin. The northeastern part of the Gavkushon Madrasah and the Nodir Devonbegi Madrasah, and the Kokaldosh Madrasah under the leadership of architect P.S. Kasatkin were also repaired, and the cracks in the roof were filled with mortar. At the same time, restoration work is also carried out in the Abdullakhan Madrasah and the Namozgoh Mosque. In these years, the main attention is paid to the repair of the trading towers (Toqi Telpakfurushon and Zargaron) and the Abdullakhan team.

In accordance with the order of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR dated March 28, 1928, the "Uzbek Committee for Museum Affairs, Preservation of Monuments of the Past, Art and Nature" - Uzkomstaris was established in Samarkand. From October 1 of the same year, the committee received its legal status. Within the framework of the study, it can be concluded that the experience of the Sredazkomstaris in preserving monuments and their scientific study found its continuation in the activities of this organization.

If we analyze the scope of work carried out in the Bukhara region with the participation of the Uzkomstaris, the archaeological excavations carried out in the Fayzabad Khanate under the leadership of M. Saidjonov and the organization of an expedition led by A.Y. Yakubovsky in the oasis to study the monuments were of great importance. The restoration work carried out on architectural monuments in Bukhara was carried out under the leadership of architect Kasatkin since 1928.

As a result of the establishment of the Uzkomstaris Committee, it can be noted that the architectural and cultural monuments of historical cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent were scientifically studied in more depth.

By 1939, the Uzkomstaris was transformed into the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, Revolution and Art of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR. Its scientific research work was assigned to the Department of Archaeology of the Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. In May 1946, the activities of the Uzkomstaris were completely suspended.

In the years after World War II, the preservation and protection of material and cultural monuments became one of the "non-important" areas for almost ten years. Because in these years there was an extremely difficult socio-political, economic and spiritual-cultural situation, as a result, the main attention was paid to the restoration of the national economy of the republic. During this period, museums, which are considered cultural institutions, provide support for restoration work.

Another institution that worked in the field of restoration was the Council for the Preservation of Material and Cultural Monuments of Uzbekistan, established in 1957. Special scientific restoration workshops were established in historical cities, including Bukhara, where workshops for the preparation of ancient brick samples and ceramic coatings, and wood processing were established. In the square near the Abdullakhan Madrasah, in 1960-1961, a ceramic restoration workshop was established under the leadership of master Usman Umarov, just like in Samarkand, where special decorative materials began to be prepared separately for each restoration object.

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. The development of the tourism industry in the country served as an impetus for the registration and protection of these objects. During these years, the Scientific-Repair and Design Special Bureau began its activities. This organization was engaged in the development of scientific documents related to the preservation and restoration of architectural monuments of historical and artistic value.

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[5]. This society, in a certain sense, set itself the goal of organizing the preservation and restoration of existing monuments in the republic. As a result of the work carried out within the framework of this direction, by the beginning of 1970, more than 400 unique architectural monuments were identified in the republic.

With the participation of the society, 35 architectural monuments in the city of Bukhara were restored during 1976-80. These include the Devonbegi Khanaqohi, the Magoki Attor Mosque, the Sitorayi Moxi Khossa, the Ulugbek Madrasah, and the Toqi Sarrofon. After renovation, the area of the Bolo Khovuz Mosque was transformed into a local exhibition hall of the society. Here, mainly fine arts, photofixations of monuments, and handicrafts were exhibited.[6] For almost ten years, the Kukaldosh Madrasah the museum served as a tour base for the society.

In accordance with the resolution "On the protection and use of historical and cultural monuments" adopted on October 29, 1976, the Scientific and Repair Production Association - Me'mor was established in 1977. Analysis of available data shows that before the association was established, the restoration scientific and production workshops in all regions operated without any regulations, and after the Me'mor association was established, they had a common direction. With the participation of this association, the Nodir Devanbeg Khanaqos and

Madrasah in Bukhara, the Bolokhovuz, Mirzo Ulugbek, Abdulazizkhan Madrasahs, as well as shopping complexes such as Toqi Telpakfurushan and Toqi Zargaron were renovated.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it is worth noting that during the 1920s-1980s, work on the preservation, repair and restoration of our cultural heritage was carried out on a systematic basis within the framework of the activities of special institutions and organizations. As a result of scientific study and research, the basis was created for the formation of a correct attitude towards monuments. At the same time, in the history of the restoration of this period, minor shortcomings such as the misuse of monuments and neglect of them are also noticeable, as a result of which, by the end of the 1980s, 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. The study of documents on the activities of professional organizations allows us to study the scale of the policy and activities carried out on historical monuments in our country during this period through concrete facts and evidence.

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