

## LEGAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF MONUMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ANNOTATION

This article provides a legal and constructive analysis of architectural monuments in Uzbekistan. Based on archeological data, the author analyzed the problem on the basis of the available scientific literature and studied the existing features of the legal and constructive analysis of architectural monuments in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Archeology, architectural monuments, legal documents, shrines, cultural heritage.

### INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence in our country, the attitude towards our past has changed dramatically and has risen to the level of state policy. A lot of scientific and practical work is being carried out to study, restore and transfer our cultural heritage to future generations. Our ancient history is also of great interest to foreign experts. Historians, ethnographers, archaeologists and anthropologists from Europe, America and Asia are studying our past. Joint archaeological expeditions of our archaeologists together with foreign archaeologists are yielding positive results.

More than 100 years have passed since the scientific study of archaeological heritage sites began in Uzbekistan. It is no coincidence that during the years of independence, special attention was paid to the protection, conservation and research of archaeological heritage sites.

### MAIN PART

Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan named after Yu. In the Institute of Archaeological Research named after Gulomov, since 1959, annual collections "History of the material culture of Uzbekistan" have been published, since 2002 - "Archaeological research in Uzbekistan", which summarize the scientific findings of archaeological research conducted on the territory of the Republic. Since 2010, it began to be published scientific journal "Archaeology of Uzbekistan".

It is not a secret for any of us that during the times of the former Soviet Union, many archaeological sites were demolished and turned into plantations. During the years of independence, a number of laws and by-laws were adopted in our country, which served as a

legal basis for the protection, use and research of archaeological heritage sites. In 2001, a group of Uzbek archaeologists developed a concept for the development of archaeological science in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is one of the oldest centers of world civilization, its significant, integral part; images of each castle, fortress, settlement or rock left by our ancestors are important historical evidence, documents that are waiting to be explored. Therefore, the first important issue on the agenda is the comprehensive preservation of the aforementioned monuments; Uzbekistan is a huge open-air museum, whose priceless historical exhibits, along with the unique architectural ensembles of Samarkand and Bukhara, Khiva and Shakhrisabz, Termez and Kokand, have been preserved in Ancient Khorezm, Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Zarafshan and the Ferghana Valley, in the vast expanses where ran an intercontinental trade and caravan route connecting Far East with the East.

It was noted that all this is captured in the material culture and ethnic image of the peoples of Uzbekistan. In the concept of the development of archaeological science in Uzbekistan, the main fundamental and applied research that Uzbek archeology should conduct in order to develop historical consciousness in Uzbekistan, educate a young free citizen of independent Uzbekistan, are divided into the following sections:

A) The creation of the theoretical and methodological foundations of archeology - a materialistic approach to the past, the evolutionary and uniform development of society, the rejection of breaking history into strict formations and a civilizational approach to the problems of dividing the history of a country and a nation into periods and chronologies, etc. Improving research methods based on experience world archeology and approximation to the samples of world archeology of such concepts as "source of archeology", "culture", "cultural layer", "monument", "settlement", "civilization", "village", "early city", "early state", which are statistical, morphological, functional, taximetric measurements.

B) The study of the archaeological cultures of the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Early Iron Age, antiquity and the Middle Ages, the development of Central Asia by primitive people. The study of Acheulean, Mousterian, Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic sites, rock paintings, paleoecology, Neolithic revolutionary manufacturing economy, irrigation farming culture. Studying the problems of the origin of civilizations, the emergence of dwarf oasis states, the emergence of the first cities and states, the "great Khorezm", Bactria, Sogd, Hellenism, urbanization, the development of architecture, urban planning, the formation of the Great Silk Road, problems of trade, money circulation, crafts. The study of such important issues as the dialogue between farmers-farmers and pastoral nomads, ideology, worldview of ancient societies, the emergence and spread of secular religions, determining the origin, stages of development and contribution to the treasury of world civilization of such large historical cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Karshi, Termez, Margilan, Andijan and Tashkent.

C) The origin of the ethnos, society and humanity, seed formation, the interaction of the culture of settled agriculture in the south with the culture of nomadic steppes in the north, the identification (synthesis) of the mutual contribution of the Altai-Turanian and Indo-European peoples to the origin of the Uzbeks.

D) Search, certification, mapping, repair, preservation and protection of archaeological sites, the creation of a complex of archaeological sites and a generalized perfect picture of the archeology of Uzbekistan, using the achievements of such sciences as paleobotany, paleoecology, paleoeconomics, paleozoology, paleobotany, ancient irrigation and widely using the history of ancient agricultural culture.

The main goal of Uzbek archeology today is to create a true picture of the past of our people, to study its rich history from ancient times to the time of the Timurids, without separating it from world history, without opposing it, to show the contribution of the Uzbek people, who rendered great service to the dialogue between East and West, to the treasury of world culture and to reveal the merits of our ancestors in shaping the culture and statehood of the peoples of Central Asia.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The concept of the development of archeology in Uzbekistan will contribute to the prosperity of our republic, increase its authority in the international arena, the growth of the historical and spiritual consciousness of the nation, the comprehensive education of a free citizen of our free Motherland by a mature, patriotic, harmoniously developed people. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects” was adopted on August 30, 2001. This law regulates relations in the field of protection and use of cultural heritage objects, which are the national treasure of the people of Uzbekistan.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection and Use of Archaeological Heritage Objects” was adopted on October 13, 2009. The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the field of protection and use of objects of archaeological heritage.

On July 21, 2014, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 200 “On additional measures to further improve the protection and use of objects of material, cultural and archaeological heritage” was adopted.

The purpose of this event is to further improve the system of protection and use of objects of material, cultural and archaeological heritage, which are the national treasure of the people of Uzbekistan, create conditions for a comprehensive study, popularization and promotion of unique objects of intangible cultural heritage, increase the tourism potential of Uzbekistan.

On October 16, 2017, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 831 was adopted “on the creation in the Turakurgan district of the Namangan region of the memorial complex for the protection and research of the archaeological heritage site “Akhsikent”. The resolution set the goal of consistently continuing work to restore the ancient history and rich culture of our people, to improve its sacred places.

On December 29, 2018, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1059 was adopted “on the protection, research and rational use of the Mingtepa archaeological heritage site of the Markhamat district of the Andijan region. The resolution is based on the restoration of the ancient history and rich culture of our people, in-depth scientific study, wide propaganda, protection and research of the Mingtepa archaeological heritage site of the Markhamat district of the Andijan region, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for visitors.



On October 2, 2018, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 788 was adopted “on the creation of a complex for the protection and research of the Mugtepa archaeological heritage site in the Kasansay district of Namangan region”. The resolution defines urgent tasks for restoring the ancient history and rich culture of our people, deep scientific study and wide promotion, reliable protection, conservation and preservation of the Mugtepa archaeological heritage site in the Kasansay district of Namangan region, and creating favorable conditions for visitors.

On December 19, 2018, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PK4068 “on measures to radically improve activities in the field of protection of material and cultural heritage” was adopted. The main purpose of the adoption of this resolution is to increase the role and importance of objects of material and cultural heritage in the protection, scientific study, their rational use and increase the country's tourism potential, as well as the fundamental improvement of state control in the field of material and cultural heritage.

To strengthen the implementation of state control, it is planned to create a new organizational structure - the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture. The main tasks of the department are:

- Implementation of state control over compliance with legislation in the field of protection and use of material cultural heritage, including archaeological heritage sites, museum items and collections, as well as cultural values;
- Maintenance of the state catalog of archeological objects, control over compliance with the procedure and conditions for conducting archaeological research, timely registration and transfer of archeological objects to the state and attaching them to institutions of science, culture and education, as well as receiving, examining and archiving scientific reports on archaeological research, conservation and museumification of an archeological monument.

## CONCLUSION

Summing up, we can say that this resolution also provides for the publication of the results of archaeological research, strengthening the technical base of institutions conducting archaeological research. Thus, a number of laws and regulations adopted during the years of independence reflect the attention paid to the protection and research of archaeological heritage sites. Studying each object of the archaeological heritage, one page of the history of our Motherland becomes clear. They are of particular importance because of their uniqueness and provide a variety of information. After all, each object of archaeological heritage is our national treasure.

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