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THE ELEVATION OF STATE POLICY REGARDING CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS IN THE NAVOI REGION TO A NEW STAGE DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation: This article discusses the elevation of state policy regarding cultural heritage objects in the Navoi Region to a new stage during the years of Independence, as well as the measures carried out within the framework of the cultural heritage protection system.

Keywords: religious monument, pilgrimage site, khanqah, monumental memorial, typology, geography, archaeological, ruin, place of worship, heritage.

Introduction. Cultural heritage is a broad concept that encompasses ancient relics passed down to us, architectural monuments, manuscripts, and all cultural products used by the population. Indeed, any individual or nation that does not know its history, forgets it, or fails to draw conclusions from it may lose its way and repeat past mistakes.¹ Beginning in the twentieth century, attention to history developed significantly, resulting in an expanded understanding of the essence of cultural heritage. In 1993, out of a total of 7,216 cultural monuments in Uzbekistan, 5,474 were officially registered. Of these, 2,196 were archaeological sites, 355 were historical monuments, and 479 were works of monumental sculpture.²

Thanks to independence, the re-establishment of the Navoi Region in 1992 became a significant event.³ From that time onward, given that Navoi Region is rich in historical monuments and cultural heritage sites, the preservation of this unique heritage began to be regarded as a constantly relevant issue. After Uzbekistan gained independence, the reorganization of Navoi Region became an important factor in ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage objects.

In the year of the region's establishment, based on the decision of the regional governor "On the Protection of Architectural, Archaeological, Historical and Art Monuments," a list of 46 historical monuments of national significance placed under state protection was approved. This list included 13 objects in Kyzyltepa district, 12 in Nurata district, 11 in Khatirchi district, 5 in Karmana district, 2 in Navbahor district, 1 in Konimex district, and 2 within the city of Navoi⁴.

During the early years of independence, the preservation and restoration of historical and cultural monuments in the region were in a difficult condition. Archival materials confirm this situation. In particular, all collective and state farms in the region were requested to provide financial assistance in the form of charitable contributions to the Regional Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, established in 1992, to support research, promotion, and partial restoration of monuments. State farms were asked to transfer five thousand soums each, while collective units were asked to contribute up to one thousand soums⁵.

In 1994, the adoption of a new Regulation aimed at further improving the activities of state inspections for the protection and use of historical and cultural monuments marked an important step in advancing state policy in the field of cultural heritage. The Cabinet of Ministers' Resolution No. 210 of January 3, 1995, and the decision of the Interdepartmental Council on Tourism of August 19, 1995, approved the State Program "Meros" ("Heritage")⁶. This program

¹Каримов И. Ўзбек халқиға тинчлик ва омонлик керак. -Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2013 йил.-Б.9

²ЎзМА 2296-фонд, М-7-рўйхат, 607-иш. 102-104-варақлар

³Навоий ВДА,100-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 8-йиғма жилд, 147-149 варақлар

⁴Ўз МА, М-7-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 369- йиғма жилд, 55-варақ

⁵Навоий ВДА,100-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 8-йиғма жилд, 147-149 варақлар

⁶Ўз МА, М-7-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 369- йиғма жилд, 55-варақ

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ensured the responsibility of state and public organizations in preserving, researching, promoting, utilizing, and restoring cultural heritage. The preparation of the draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Protection of Cultural Heritage” became a practical result of the policy aimed at safeguarding historical monuments.⁷

When discussing historical and cultural heritage, it is important to emphasize the principle of continuity and its role in shaping national identity.⁸ In this regard, by decision of the regional governor, and in order to ensure the protection, preservation, and rational use of architectural, archaeological, historical, and art monuments in the region, a list of monuments of national and local significance under state control was approved upon the proposal of the Regional Department of Culture. Numerous cultural heritage objects in the districts of Nurata, Khatirchi, Karmana (formerly Navoi district), Navbahor, Konimex, and Kyzyltepa were placed under state protection and recognized as historical and architectural monuments of national importance.⁹

In 1994, the Government of Uzbekistan signed an agreement with UNESCO and United Nations Development Programme on the “Restoration of the Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan and Its Sustainable Development.” The program was successfully completed at the end of 1995. To present its results, an international conference titled “Revival of the Great Silk Road and the Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan” was held on February 21–23, 1996. During the conference, a strategy for preserving cultural heritage monuments and transmitting this unique treasure to future generations was developed, and more than twenty joint projects were proposed for implementation in cooperation with the international community.¹⁰ This program further strengthened the attention of local authorities to the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage sites.

As a result, on September 9, 1996, the governor of Navoi Region adopted a resolution “On the Improvement, Restoration and Comprehensive Development of the Raboti Malik and Sardoba Historical Monuments.”¹¹ Based on this resolution, an eleven-member working group was established to preserve, restore, improve, and ensure the proper use of historical and cultural monuments¹². Landscaping works were carried out around the Raboti Malik caravanserai and its sardoba; new pathways for visitors and special parking areas for vehicles were constructed in accordance with a new development plan.

In conclusion, since Uzbekistan gained independence, mainly at the initiative of the government, historical monuments, sites associated with prominent historical figures, and the graves of revered saints have been restored and transformed into places of pilgrimage. Today, in Navoi Region, efforts have been made to develop international tourism, provide quality services to foreign visitors, pass on our ancient history and national values to future generations, restore cultural heritage objects of national and local significance, define protection zones, and conduct cadastral documentation.

⁷Ўз МА, М-7-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 369- йиғма жилд, 174-варақ.

⁸Тойирова Н. Тарихий-маданий мерос ва миллий ўзликни англаш // Тарихий хотира-маънавият асоси мавзuidaги республика илмий-назарий анжумани материаллари.Бухоро, 2010 йил .-Б.177

⁹Навоий вилоят давлат архиви (Навоий ВДА), 100-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 8-йиғма жилд, 41-42-варақлар.

¹⁰Усмонов У.Умумбашарий қадриятлар // Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати, 2000 йил 29 сентябрь

¹¹Навоий ВДА, М-100-фонд, 1 рўйхат. 58 йиғма жилд.1-5 варақлар.

¹² Тарихий ва маданий ёдгорликларни сақлаш, таъмирлаш, ободонлаштириш ва улардан фойдаланиш” мақсадида 11 кишидан иборат вилоят комиссияси таркиби: Комиссия раиси: вилоят ҳокимининг қурилиш ва таъмирлаш бўйича ўринбосари. В.В.Уласевич, вилоят ҳокими ўринбосари, комиссия раиси ўринбосари А.Х.Ҳайдаров, вилоят тарихий, маданий ёдгорликларни сақлаш Давлат инспекцияси бошлиғи, комиссия котиби Б.К.Саманов, аъзолари: Навоий шаҳар ҳокими Б.И.Ҳамдамов, Навоий туман ҳокими М.Ш.Шамсиев, Қизилтепа туман ҳокими Т.П.Патуллаев, вилоят сув бошқармаси бошлиғи А.Р.Бакиев, Навоий паррандачилик фабрикаси директори А.П.Дубинин, вилоят матлубот жамиятлари уюшмаси раиси Р.Р.Шарипов, вилоят шартномасавдо бирлашма бошлиғи К.З.Ахмедов, вилоят шаҳарсозлик ва меъморчилик бошқарма бошлиғи Ш.З.Ҳамраев.

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