



Problems repairing architectural monuments in Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the renovation of architectural buildings in Uzbekistan and its current problems

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Uzbekistan has a unique architectural heritage that can turn the country into a tourist mecca and contribute significantly to the economy. Realizing the special importance of the architectural heritage in spiritual and economic development, as well as recognizing the country's international historical and cultural position, pays a great deal of attention to storage and restoration. Large sums of money will be allocated for the reconstruction of historic sites and cities.

At the same time, the experience of recent decades shows that hasty, unskilled and unqualified restoration sometimes has historical authenticity and high artistic characteristics of monumental monuments will result in irreversible loss, which will negatively affect the country's international reputation and tourism development.

What will remain after the "New Building" There are 2079 monumental monuments and 4,308 archaeological sites in the country under state protection (as of November 2017). Historical cities such as Khiva, Bukhara, Shulammite, and Samarkand, which are listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, have gained international recognition. Therefore, in

addition to UNESCO, the International Council for the Preservation of Monuments and Attractions (ICOMOS, ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Places) is also the world community Controls the authorized restoration and maintenance of their medieval architecture, which has become property.

However, due to the unprofessional reviprofessional restoration of recent years, Samaria and Zarephath may be removed from the list of World Heritage Sites. The two are listed as "signal lists" in 2016 -- a world heritage site at risk.

The unconvetionable restoration could lead to a "troubling" UNESCO list of construction and construction work to improve tourism in Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva.

Instead of original or professionally restored unique monuments, tourists sometimes don't fit the "new building" into ancient patterns in format, features, quality, artistic levels, etc. they see them replacing or breaking using modern construction va decorative materials.

The reason for all this is the loss of one of the best restoration schools in the MDH and the current sad state of the restoration business in

the U.S. Therefore, it is important, first of all, to organize the restoration of professional businesses for the restoration of monumental monuments, because in the mid-1930s and mid-1990s, competent restoration has rich experience. Analysis of the vascular in this area allows you to outline a number of ways to improve it.

From 1979 to 1990, he worked successfully at the only Uzbek Research and Design Institute (Uznpi Restoration) for the restoration of monumental monuments in Central Asia in Tashkent, where more than 300 highly qualified professionals have developed projects to restore, preserve and adapt monuments and their protected areas, a monumental memory in Central Asia in the chemical laboratory Compositions of ancient construction and decorative materials from the only research institute for the restoration of orchids (Uznpi restoration). The closure of the institute caused considerable damage to this area.

Today, almost all design work has gone into the hands of private firms, where projects are often rushed, without full preliminary (archaeological, design and other) research, without scientific basis, without discussion or expertise. But protecting, restoring, and using the country's architectural heritage is primarily the duty and authority of the state!

The reasons for the decline in the level and quality of monument restoration include: incompatibility of the work performed with international standards;

emergency recovery mode - on a certain holiday date;

hiring workers instead of professional restaurateurs.

A difficult situation has also developed with the release of traditional high-quality brick, architectural décor, sustainable traditional dyes and secrets, terracotta, etc., similar to the Middle Ages. Although in state ceramic workshops in the 1980s local buildings were produced almost identical to ancient high-quality secreted decorative plates.

Loss after loss

Samariand, resulting from reduced restoration rates and unprofessional decisions made (king-Zindah necropolis, Aksoy tomb, during the

construction of roads in the historic part, etc.) The UNESCO list, included by the World Heritage Site Bee, needs expanded monitoring in 2008.

In ancient times, more illiterate reconstruction methods were used (the destruction of historical buildings of monumental buildings in the time of Amir Tiberius and the Timorese and the modern buildings and buildings replaced by elements, the guarded area of these monuments is densely planted with arch trees and filled with lights). threatened with removal from the UNESCO World Heritage Site List.

Bucharest, where this restoration practice continues, may also be on the List of World Heritage At Risk. Here are a few examples.

Décor of Central Asia without preliminary research and skilled preparations, as a result of unwarranted hastily lowering the cultural layers of the city's historical core with the help of heavy machinery. In the 17th century, the Monastery of Abdulazizzon, considered the riches of decorations as the Encyclopædia Britannica, collapsed

On the verge of collapse lies the Great Mosque, the oldest preserved in the Middle East in the early 15th century. The monument in these two countries still forms the Central Ensemble of Bucharest, which is represented by the Kosh-Madrassa. At the same time, the recently rebuilt and well constructive Kalyan Mosque and the Miri Arab Mosque next to them will have a lot of money for 2017-2018 separated and incorrect restoration work is under way. From such unreasonable distribution of funds not only the buildings of the Kosh-Madrassa, but also many other abandoned, "sad" monuments of Bucharest—Muhammad Hoja Porso The Sophia Complex, the Gozien Mosque, a number of quarterly mosques and other facilities may be lost. Although the need for repairs and priority attention would be for the main stage of allocation of funds, their preservation.

Modern two-story monument stores are now intertwined with the walls of unique architectural stations, thinking about their appearance, closing the appearance of monuments, and to rudely overtake the security zone, this does not meet international

standards and provokes the anger and admiration of foreign tourists. Recovery of Lost The following priority steps are needed to improve and promote the restoration business in Uzbekistan.

Develop a well-thought-out, competent and holistic government program for the restoration of professional reconstruction by experts, as well as the concept of restoring and maintaining historical parts of cities. To do this, you need to create a team of skilled specialists, not officials, as in practice. G discussions of domestic and foreign experts will help identify other problems and ways to solve them.

Attracting highly qualified specialists in specialized education separately from the Ministry of Culture, the State Committee, or the Ministry of Architectural Heritage (architects—restaurateurs, designers (v) fully reorganization of organs for the protection and restoration of monumental monuments with the establishment of a new department.)

Construction of the Institute of Restoration under an updated name (for example, the Institute of Scientific and Design of the Reconstruction of State Architectural Monuments of Uzbekistan).

Strengthening the activities and responsibilities of the recently updated scientific and methodological council for reconstruction by highly qualified specialists.

The reorganization of the National Committee of ICOMOS, which includes many lipstick countries of the MDH, previously included Uzbekistan. ICOMOS helps to prevent bugs through trainings and consultations and to b die internationally with the necessary recovery skills.

Methods and traditional technologies designed to improve the quality of reconstruction, restore building and finishing materials to comply with the artistic level and historical authenticity of monuments strengthening control over scientific basis and qualified use, durability and earthquake resistance of buildings with a reasonable minimum use of metal and parchment materials you need to provide.

Architectural heritage conservation, restoration and management experts -- architects, designers, décor experts -- are now needed and will meet further demand in the future it is important to prepare specialists. To do this, you need to follow these steps:

Staffing is carried out at the level of specialized colleges, to open separate departments for the restoration, restoration and management of architectural heritage at universities (TASI, SamGASI, etc.) should be enhanced;

the legacy, the true master, the same, the knowledge and experience of the elderly, and the masterpieces of the people through master classes, textbooks, and textbooks assigned to the heirs — mastering the experience of restaurateurs and masters;

continue training internationally. The Center for the Restoration and Management of Uzbek-German Architectural Monuments, which opened in 2013 under Volkswagen Coal, graduated from 12 master's degrees from the Potsdam Institute of Restoration in 2015 . It is necessary to claim this cooperation with other countries, and later to use the knowledge of foreign graduates in the U.S. wisely.

It is necessary to create a research center for the architectural heritage of Uzbekistan, which examines the issues of heritage history and theory, the problems of restoration, preservation and popularization. The center could prepare scientific and popular publications for publication—the most needed "Code of Monumental Monuments of Uzbekistan" (catalogs in separate folders by region), "Uzbekistan Architectural Heritage: Issues of study, preservation and restoration" magazine and other publications prepared by experts, including authorized tourist literature. rich heritage of the country.

Currently, at the order of the president, urgent inventory of architectural monuments is under way throughout the country, unfortunately, mainly not by experts in this field, but it is carried out by officials from Tashkent and experts who are not involved in this area under their leadership. This important and timely event must be carried out by a group of experts on the history of architecture and the restoration of heritage, preserving clean

monuments the level and their artistic characteristics, thus revealing their importance as tourism objects. Conducting professional research, they can provide information and other documentation for each heritage site. These materials needed lists of emergency monuments that require urgent measures to preserve them, as well as measures to restore them at various levels may be the basis for the identification and construction of other historical structures.

While the knowledge of and long-term experience of scientists and real restorative professionals remains untenable, the first and second heads of various institutions have abandoned their direct duties passing and traveling throughout the country, their activities and vocational education will conduct a foreign inventory of the uchun, which can bring a little benefit in the future objects.

It is also worth noting that many years of deep professional knowledge, practical, taking into account the restoration of monumental monuments and the scientific-based methods of urban architecture and this international experience, high qualifications, a complex process that requires a delicate, balanced approach to each individual structure. For more information, please contact the Treasurer's Office by writing to the address noted above or by teleps (718) 560 - 7500 . Experience shows that the restoration, which is unskilled and rapidly carried out without regard to the opinions of experts, was created by our ancestors for many centuries and can lead to a loss of authenticity and dignity of a carefully preserved historical heritage.

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