



**ЮНЕСКОНИНГ “НОМОДДИЙ МАДАНИЙ  
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МАРКАЗИ**

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМ, ФАН ВА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАР  
ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
БУХОРО ДАВЛАТ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ**

**МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁ ХАЛҚАРО ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ИНСТИТУТИ**

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Нақшбанд мақбарасини зиёрат қилиб, Нақшбандия таълимоти музейи билан танишдилар. Меъморий комплексдаги жоме масжида Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд таълимотига бағишланган ваъз ўқилди[6].

2003 йилда ҳам зиёратгоҳда ободончилик ишлари амалга оширилган. Бухоро шаҳридан то ушбу қадамжого борадиган йўл жаҳон андозаларига мос равишда бунёд этилди. Комплекснинг жануб томонида улкан гумбазли дарвозахона тикланди. Қадимги дарвозалар-Хожа Диловар, Бобус салом асл холига келтирилди. Баҳоуддин Нақшбандийнинг қабрларини шарқ ва жануб томонларида шимол тарафдаги қадимги айвонга уйғунлаштирилиб кўркам ва чиройли айвонлар тикланди. Худудда улкан мажмуа қад рослади.

Хулоса. Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд таваллудининг 675 йиллиги юбилей тантаналаридан сўнг Бухоро мусулмон оламининг зиёратгоҳ шаҳарларидан бирига айланди. Хорижий ва маҳаллий сайёҳлар ташрифи кўпайди. Ҳар кун қадамжого юзлаб кишилар зиёратга келмоқда.

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## LEGAL BASIS OF PROTECTION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN

**Annotation:** Ushbu maqolada O`zbekistondagi tarixiy va madaniy yodgorliklarni asrab avaylashning, moddiy va nomoddiy merosimizni muhofaza qilishning huquqiy asoslari keltirilgan va me`yoriy huquqiy hujjatlar tahlil qilingan.

**Keyword:** historical and cultural monuments, legal framework, Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, UNESCO World Heritage Center, Law "On the protection and use of cultural heritage objects.

### Introduction

Preservation of cultural monuments is a state and national duty in Uzbekistan. After all, in Article 49 of Chapter XI of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is written: "Citizens are obliged to carefully preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan." Cultural monuments are under state protection." Based on the main law of our country - the Constitution Laws, various guidelines and scientific methodical guidelines have been adopted on the protection of architectural monuments and other types of monuments. The supervision of the implementation of these architectural documents is carried out by the "General Directorate for the Protection and Use of Material Cultural Objects" under the Ministry of Culture and Sports and its local departments.[1]

Protection of architectural monuments, in other words, preservation or protection, has two meanings. The first is to preserve their physical condition, and the second is to protect the artistic features of monuments. The first of these consists of a legal norm, which consists in preventing accidental damage to the monument, taking action against the person who caused the damage

based on the law, and eliminating the damage and its consequences. Persons who cause material damage to architectural monuments shall be held criminally liable.

The second one performs the task of protecting architectural monuments from damage to their artistic character by building disproportionate buildings around them due to urban planning or improperly repairing them. So there is legal, that is, legal protection and artistic protection. Legal protection of monuments if it ensures its materiality, artistic protection ensures that its aesthetic appearance is not damaged.

### **Discussion**

Currently, the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage Protection and Scientific Production under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan is engaged. 1999 in order to deal with rare manuscripts, cultural and historical monuments, handicrafts, examples of folklore, art and artistic works, theater, music, documents related to the history of ancient statehood, ancient musical instruments kept in the territory of the Republic and in foreign countries, etc., in 1999 On October 12, the "Golden Heritage" international charity fund was established.

Today, there is a lot of work being done to protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage objects of our country. Currently, 4 architectural complexes in Uzbekistan - the historical centers of the cities of Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Shahrisabz - are included in the list of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage.[2]

8 objects of our country's intangible cultural heritage are included in UNESCO's representative list of intangible cultural heritage: Boysun cultural space, Shashmaqom classical music, Big song, Askiya art, Navruz, culture and traditions of Pilov, Margilon craft development center: adras and satin sewing, Khorezm dance - Lazgi is included.

Since 1993, when our country became a member of UNESCO, it has taken measures to join all the main international documents related to the field, and their norms are being implemented into the national legislation.[2]

The legal framework for the protection of cultural heritage objects is being regularly improved in our country. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, relevant laws and legal documents are important guidelines in this regard. In particular, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection and use of objects of cultural heritage" and "On the protection and use of objects of archaeological heritage" clearly define the legal mechanisms for organizing work in this regard. [3]

In our country, the anniversaries of our ancient cities, the birthdays of our great scholars are widely celebrated, as a result of the consistent work carried out to preserve and restore our historical monuments, and expand the scope of archaeological scientific research, the flow of tourists to our historical cities is increasing more and more.

### **Conclusion**

In order to ensure the longevity of cultural heritage objects, it is important to strengthen the respect for the heritage of ancestors in the hearts of the young generation, to educate them in the spirit of respect for our national spiritual heritage. In educational institutions, young people are deeply inculcated in this regard through special courses, along with theoretical knowledge in educational hours, organized trips to historical monuments, and various spiritual and educational events.

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