

UNESCO's Role In The Revival and Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *This paper analyzes the problems of cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO in the preservation and restoration of historical and cultural heritage of the Uzbek Republic. The author discusses such aspects as the development of the principles of intercultural dialogue and further expansion of the UNESCO's List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage by entering in a register the monuments in Uzbekistan and Central Asia at large.*

Keywords: *UNESCO, Uzbekistan, Central Asia, historical and cultural heritage, cooperation, inter-cultural dialogue, natural heritage, intangible heritage.*

Introduction

The policy of the United Nations Organization on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Issues (UNESCO) includes the strategy of activity, development of an international legal framework and the practice of cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis, which taken as a whole provides the opportunity to integrate cultural processes both at the national and at the international level².

UNESCO plays a critical role in the process of preservation and restoration of historical and cultural heritage of various regions, countries, and peoples. This role is especially great in the socio-economic and technological progress, human development, and, above all, in addressing the problems of conservation of the World Heritage, universal literacy,

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² Beda A.M. Okhrana kul'turnogo naslediya (Protection of cultural heritage). Moscow, 1999.

training specialists for the future and forming generations of people in the spirit of peace, understanding, tolerance and democracy³.

The analysis of real events in the international sphere in the world, in some regions and countries shows that during the second half of the 20th century, the activity of UNESCO was aimed at addressing the most pressing issues in education, culture, science, and historical heritage⁴.

1. World cultural heritage of Uzbekistan

In the heyday of the nation-states in Europe (from 1870 to 1945), the generally accepted principle was that all who live in a particular state should assimilate with the mainstream of life model in this state. A new concept known as multiculturalism rooted in post-war Western Europe. It assumed the recognition of a special life model of minorities as being equal to the model of the majority. Opatija Declaration of UNESCO (2003) suggested the cross-cultural dialogue as an alternative to the concepts of assimilation and multiculturalism. Currently, the emerging system of intercultural dialogue includes the best things of both previous models: the interest to the individual person from the concept of assimilation, and the recognition of the value of cultural diversity from multiculturalism⁵.

An important principle of intercultural dialogue is the recognition of the equivalence of all the elements of the world cultural heritage. The World Heritage Convention is the most famous Convention of UNESCO in the field of protection of natural and cultural values⁶. Up to now, the Convention has been ratified by 186 countries, that is, 90% of member states of UNESCO. The concept of the World Heritage Convention is based on the idea that the states signed an agreement share responsibility for the world heritage having a unique universal value, as it was specified by the community of states. This is a new concept in the international law. The Convention should be an instrument of shared responsibility for this common heritage.

³ Boguslavskiy M.M. *Mezhdunarodnaya okhrana kul'turnykh tsennostey* (International protection of cultural property). - Moscow: Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya, 1999.

⁴ *Kompleksnye regional'nye programmy sokhraneniya i ispol'zovaniya kul'turnogo i prirodnogo naslediya* (Integrated regional conservation programs and the use of cultural and natural heritage). Moscow, 1994.

⁵ http://www.coe.int/t/dc/files/themes/dialogue_interculturel/default_RU.asp

⁶ *Mezhdunarodnie normativnie akty YuNESKO* (International regulatory enactments of UNESCO). - Moscow, Pravo, 1999.

States-signatories voluntarily commit to protect and preserve the world heritage for humanity within their borders, and to support other states in their efforts to protect the heritage. However, not only the states, but also particular individuals form a target group of the Convention. First and foremost, the young people should familiarize with the world heritage and its preservation through the community service and educational programs, because no one will protect the heritage of which no one knows. After the Convention was enacted in November 1975, the structures to put it into life were gradually formed with engaging various, already existed institutions beyond the UNESCO⁷.

As of 2016, the World Heritage List included 1052 sites (including 814 cultural, 203 natural and 35 mixed properties) in 165 countries⁸.

Islam Karimov, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, mentioning the problems of further development of mutual relations and cooperation among the states of Central Asian region (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan), in his speech at the IInd Session of the Oliy Majlis on 5 May 1995, said, “The closeness among Tajiks, Turkmens, Kazakhs and Uzbeks is a historical, spiritual, cultural, and religious affinity. The sense of regional unity took a worthy place in hearts of not only the representatives of the indigenous nationality, but also of those who accepted this beautiful land as their homeland - of Russians, Tatars, Jewish people, Uighurs and others”⁹. And one of the factors in improving relations among the states and peoples of the Central Asian region is the cooperation within the frameworks of the UNESCO.

2. UNESCO and the historical and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan

More than a dozen historical monuments in Uzbekistan, which are also very important sites of tourist industry, were inscribed on the UNESCO List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage¹⁰. These are the following sites: “Ichan Kala” Complex in Khiva (1990), the Historical Center of

⁷ *Zaschita i sokhrannost' kul'turnykh tsennostey* (The protection and preservation of cultural values). St. Petersburg, 1994; Maksakovskiy V.P. *Vsemirnoe kul'turnoe nasledie* (World cultural heritage). Moscow, 2002.

⁸ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list> World Heritage List

⁹ Karimov I.A. *Po puti dukhovnogo vozrozhdeniya* (Along the path of spiritual rebirth).- Tashkent.- 1998. - p. 228.

¹⁰ Maksakovskiy V.P. *Vsemirnoe kul'turnoe nasledie* (World cultural heritage). Moscow, 2002.

*UNESCO's Role In The Revival and Protection of Historical and
Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan*

the city of Bukhara (1993)¹¹, an architectural monument of the Temurids in Shakhrisabz (2000), the Boysun district in the Surkhandarya province (2001), Samarkand as an important element of the “Crossroads of Cultures” Project with the following historical and cultural sites (2002): Bibi Khanum Mausoleum, Bibi Khanum Mosque, Gur-Emir Complex Isirat-Khon Mausoleum, the Registan Architectural Ensemble, the Rukhabad Complex, the Ulugbek Observatory, Hodja Abdi Birun Ensemble, Shahrizad Ensemble, Kusama ibn Abbas Complex, Hazrat Khizr Mosque, the Mausoleum of Khoja Daniyar (who is revered not only in Islam but also in Judaism and Christianity as St. Daniel).

Thanks to all possible assistance and support of UNESCO at the international level, a series of commemorative and anniversary dates for the Uzbek people were celebrated, such as the 600th Anniversary of Ulugbek (1994), the 660th Anniversary of Amir Temur (1996), the 2,500th Anniversary of Bukhara and Khiva (1997), the 1200th Anniversary of Ahmad al-Fargoniy (1998), the 1225th Anniversary of Imam al-Bukhari (1998), the 1,000th Anniversary of the national epic “Alpomysht” (1999), the 545th Anniversary of an outstanding miniature artist Kamoliddin Bekhzod (2000), the 2700th Anniversary of the “Avesta” (2001), the 2500th Anniversary of Termez (2001), the 2,700th Anniversary of Shakhrisabz (2002), the 2,700th Anniversary of Karshi (2006), the 1,000th Anniversary of Mamun Academy in Khorezm (2006), the 2,750th Anniversary of Samarkand (2007), the 2,000th Anniversary of Margilan (2007), and the 2,200th Anniversary of Tashkent (2009).

Of particular note is the solemn celebration at the UNESCO Headquarters (Paris) of the following events: the 600th Anniversary of the birth (1994) of a renowned world-famous scientist Ulugbek and the 660th Anniversary (1996) of Amir Temur, the great State figure of the Middle Ages, the patron of science and culture. For instance, during the Week of Mirzo Ulugbek held in Paris the International Symposium “Mirzo Ulugbek and the Great Temurid Era” and the “Ulugbek and Traditional Art” Exhibition were organized¹². The opening ceremony of Jubilee celebrations in honor of

¹¹ Al'meev R.V. Bukhara - v spiske gorodov vsemirnogo naslediya YuNESKO (Bukhara has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List) // Iz istorii kul'turnogo naslediya Bukhary. Collection of scientific papers of BGAKhMZ. - Bukhara, 1995. Vol. 2. - pp. 18-20.

¹² Narodnoe slovo (People's Word) Newspaper. 15 April 1996.

A. Temur was attended by I.A.Karimov, President of Uzbekistan, Jacques Chirac, President of France, and Federico Mayor, the UNESCO Director-General. Addressing the participants of the Jubilee celebrations, the head of the Uzbek state emphasized, “perhaps for the first time in history, the nations of Asia and Europe saw themselves in the common geopolitical space”¹³. The scientific conference “Blossom of Science, Culture and Education in the Temurid Era”, the exhibition and the concert of masters of arts of Uzbekistan were held as part of the Jubilee celebrations¹⁴.

The documents are currently prepared for inclusion in the register of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of such sites from the countries of Central Asia as “Ancient Termez, a cultural monument”, “Mountains of Western Tien Shan”, and “Sarmyshsay, a cultural and natural monument”.

Under the Convention, UNESCO, together with China and Central Asian countries is drawing up documents on the “Great Silk Road” cultural and historical complex. The progress of work in this area is also attested by the Preliminary List of the natural heritage of the Republic of Uzbekistan prepared by the State Committee for Nature Protection (Goskompriroda), which by joint efforts of the Ministry of Culture and Sports (MKS) and the National Commission for UNESCO was submitted to the World Heritage Committee. The List includes six natural sites: Hissar (Gissar) Mountains, Chatkal Biosphere Reserve, Zaamin Mountains, Shakhimardan, Boysun, and Sarmyshsay.

The Chatkal nature reserve has an international certificate of MAB (Intergovernmental Programme on Man and Biosphere) of UNESCO (February 1993), thereby it was given the status of a biosphere reserve and it was included in the international network of biosphere reserves¹⁵.

In 1997, the “Aral-Dialogue” Association was established in Nukus, the charter purposes of which outlined the following¹⁶:

- consolidation of peace and friendship among nations by means of “people’s democracy”;

¹³ Karimov I.A. Po puti dukhovnogo vozrozhdeniya (Along the path of spiritual rebirth). Tashkent. 1998. p. 380.

¹⁴ Narodnoe slovo (People's Word) Newspaper. 15 April 1996.

¹⁵ Press-byulleten' of Oliy Mazhlis RUz. 2008, №3.

¹⁶ Buklet "Assotsiatsiya Aral-Dialog". Nukus, 1999.

UNESCO's Role In The Revival and Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan

- support for UNESCO's Programs: "The Great Silk Road as the Way of Dialogue", "The Pathway to the Culture of Peace", "Tourism on the Great Silk Road", "Cultural Development Decade" and others, involvement in other actions and affairs of UNESCO;
- translation and study of the basic documents of UNESCO, their adaptation and popularization;
- study and integration of progressive international experience;
- cross-fertilization of national cultures;
- development of artistic, and scientific and technological creative work, folk-crafts, and services;
- development of social, creative and business activity of the population;
- cultivation of respect for the laws and human rights;
- study of the biosphere, the measures for its protection, the environmental educational program;
- study of the problems of women and youth evolving, health, old age, minorities;
- establishment of Information Centers on these topics.

The National Commission of Uzbekistan for UNESCO in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Sports (MCS) accomplished a certain work in order to include in this list the "Katta ashula" folk songs as well as "Navruz" Holiday. The respective proposals were submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee of the Convention and adopted in 2009¹⁷.

Today, 90 masterpieces of different states were included in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity compiled by UNESCO. Among them, there are already four samples of Uzbek Intangible Cultural Heritage: the Cultural Space of the Boysun District, Shashmakom music, Navruz Holiday, and Katta ashula.

"Uzbekistan has an ancient and rich culture", said Michael Barry Lane, the then head of the UNESCO office in Uzbekistan, in his speech

¹⁷ "Navruz" i "Katta Ashula" vklucheni v Representativniy spisok nematerial'nogo kul'turnogo naslediya YuNESKO ("Navruz" and "Katta Ashula" are included in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage) // <http://www.unesco.kz/nasledie/?sector=®ion=&lang=1&newsid=2389&announce=>

at a conference. “Uzbek people have made a worthy contribution to the human civilization, not only in the fields of science and culture, but also in the musical heritage of the peoples of the world. A striking instance of that is represented by the Shashmakom melodies born on the Uzbek land and having been of great importance in the development of musical culture of many countries¹⁸.

3. Presentation of Uzbek culture worldwide

One of the first foreign art exhibitions of independent Uzbekistan was the exhibition “Colors of the land of Samarkand” arranged by the Samarkand Museum-Reserve in France (Cannes, Toulouse, Rouen) in 1993. In 1998, also in France (Lyon), this Museum arranged an exhibition “Samarkand in Legends, Events, and Affairs”. In November 1995, the Linden Museum of Stuttgart (Germany) arranged an exhibition of over 120 items from the collection of the State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan, Institute of Art Studies and from the reserves-museums of Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. The exhibition of art and culture was held in May 1996 at the Paris headquarters of UNESCO within the framework of Jubilee celebration dedicated to the 660th Anniversary of Amir Temur’s birth. Of great success was an exhibition held in 1998 in the French city of Cannes. It was an exhibition of pictorial art “Survived in the Red Sands” of the State Art Museum named after I.V.Savitsky of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Museum also received some offers to arrange similar exhibitions in Austria and in the U.S.A.

Interaction between Uzbekistan and UNESCO provides an opportunity to popularize Uzbek culture abroad. In this context, a special place is taken by the International Music Festival “Sharq taronalari” held under the auspices of UNESCO in Samarkand.

In 1995, the International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS) established with the assistance of UNESCO in Samarkand

In addition, during the years of cooperation with UNESCO a number of projects were implemented in Uzbekistan, the total amount of their

¹⁸ Shoshmakom is the term used to designate an Uzbek classical music-and-vocal composition consisting of six main parts-makoms: Buzruk, Navo, Dugoh, Segoh, Rost, and Iroko, each of which, in turn, is divided into sections that contain a number of tunes. For example: a bayot, is included into a third maqom of the Shashmakom system//. Narodnoe slovo (People's Word) Newspaper:28 August 2005

*UNESCO's Role In The Revival and Protection of Historical and
Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan*

funding exceeded 2 million US dollars. Among them are the following: "Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Sites Built of Clay Brick, Training of Local Specialists", "Economic and Environmental Reforms on the Rational Use of Land and Water Resources in the Khorezm Region", "Conservation of the Buddhist Heritage Sites in Uzbekistan", "Fictile Craft (Pottery) of Uzbekistan", "Preservation and Development of Shoshmakom" and Transmitting It to the Next Generation", "Uzbek Carpet Weaving and Establishing Training Centers in the Cities of Bukhara and Khiva for Carpets Manufacturing and Dyeing", "Cultural Heritage of the Boysun Region"¹⁹.

In the 1990s, the project "Great Silk Road Is a Path to Understanding" was implemented, in which UNESCO sent several scientific expeditions to Uzbekistan. The important events in strengthening cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO were the visits to Uzbekistan of the then Director General of UNESCO Federico Mayor (1995 and 1998) and Koichiro Matsuura (2000 and 2006). The event, which highlights the special role of Uzbekistan in the development of human civilization, was held in Tashkent in November 1998, it was the final meeting of the 155th Session of the Executive Board of UNESCO, following which the Tashkent Declaration "Culture of Peace and UNESCO's Action in Member States" was adopted.

In his speech at that meeting, President I.A.Karimov said, "We perceive the institute of UNESCO as a unique international institution that serves not only as a generator of new creative approaches to address critical humanitarian needs, but also it is a structure that opens to many countries and people who are on the path of spiritual renewal, particularly for Uzbekistan, the opportunity to expand and strengthen the international spiritual cooperation, and integration into the global intellectual space"²⁰.

The joint fruitful work of museum staff members, the Ministry of Culture and Sports, and the National Commission for UNESCO in Uzbekistan resulted in establishing the Council of Museums of Uzbekistan on 23 July 1997. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council of Museums on 17 June 1997, it was admitted as an equal member to the International Museum Community under the auspices

¹⁹ YuNESKO v Tsentral'noy Azii na zare tretiego tisyacheletiya (UNESCO in Central Asia at the dawn of the third millennium). Paris. 2008.

²⁰ Diplomaticheskaya panorama. №11, November 1998

of UNESCO. The Council of Museums of Uzbekistan is a nonprofit public organization of professional museum workers, workers of science, culture, and art directly related to the work of museums²¹. The Council maintains contacts with museums and other institutions and works closely with the relevant departments of the Ministry of Culture and Sports, the National Commission of Uzbekistan for UNESCO, is included as an institutional member into the International Council of Museums ICOM (Paris) and ranked as the National Committee of the ICOM, at that relying on the provisions of the organization Charter based on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law on Non-Governmental, Non-Profit Organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Code of Ethics of the ICOM.

At the UN General Conference on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris on 17 October 2003, there was adopted an International Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. On 1 December 2007, the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Convention and became a full-fledged member from 29 April 2008. On 13 November 2008, the Committee of the Senate of Oliy Majlis on Foreign Affairs considered a question and adopted a resolution “On the Implementation of the UN Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage”.

The Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan arranged (2 - 31 May 2005) at the headquarters of UNESCO the Exhibition “Festival: Cultural Diversity and Dialogue in Central Asia”, and the Festival “Applied Arts of Uzbekistan” in Lyon, Bordeaux, and Beaugency. Simultaneously with the Festival, the UNESCO representation office in Uzbekistan jointly with the Central Asian Crafts Support Association (CACSA) and Bukhara Association of Small Tourist Firms and Private Hotels in Bukhara effected the following arrangements and events:

- Meeting-Contest of the Asia-Pacific region with presenting the 2005 UNESCO Prize in the field of crafts (3-5 May);

²¹ Al'meev R.V. Iz istorii sozdaniya i deyatel'nosti Mezhdunarodnogo Soveta muzeev (ICOM), Soveta muzeev Respubliki Uzbekistan (On the history and activities of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the Council of Museums of Uzbekistan)// Informatsionniy byulleten' Soveta muzeev Uzbekistana (Information bulletin. - of the Council of Museums in Uzbekistan) Bukhara-Tashkent: SB “Buhara Tur Viza”, 1999. - № 1. - p. 17.

UNESCO's Role In The Revival and Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan

- Assembly of the Council on Asia-Pacific Regional Crafts;
- International Festival of Silk and Spices (5-7 May)²².

In connection with the statement of the General Director of UNESCO that oral and intangible heritage of humanity is “the pearl that we must preserve” Uzbekistan with the support of UNESCO started implementation of the three projects directly related to this problem:

1. Project on Conservation of Traditional Culture and Folk Art in the Boysun region, Surkhandarya province. Its budget made up 148,671 USD (May 2003). As early as 2001, UNESCO officially awarded the Boysun region the title of one of 19 Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. On the one hand, it is a high estimate of Boysun popular culture; on the other hand, it is a call for protection of a unique cultural space. Recognizing the global significance of Boysun as of a historical and cultural phenomenon became the basis for the deployment of the special UNESCO program to preserve traditional culture and folklore of the Boysun district²³;
2. Project to preserve and revive the pottery. The partners in the project, a total budget of which was accounted for USD 197,323, acted the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Uzbekistan, Uzbek Academy of Arts, Uzbek National Broadcasting Company, the local authorities, and Akbar Rakhimov, a master potter, People’s Artist of Uzbekistan (January 2003)²⁴. The Project goal was to prevent the disappearance of the national pottery in Tashkent, Shakhrisabz, and Karshi, Gijduvan, Khorezm, Gurumsaray, Rishton, Samarkand, and other centers.
3. Shashmakom Project is aimed at the development of classical music. Project partners from Uzbekistan were represented by the Ministry of Culture and Sports of Uzbekistan, Tashkent State Conservatory, Institute of Art Studies, National Broadcasting Company, Yunus Rajabi Museum, Turgun Alimatova Foundation, Uzbek Union of Melodists; the Tajik party in the Project was represented by the Tajik

²² Narodnoe slovo (People's Word) Newspaper. 10 May 2005.

²³ Tursunkhodzhaeva M. Boysun. Strana skazochnykh chudes i zagadochnykh legend (The country of fabulous wonders and mysterious legends). // Bella Terra. Tashkent.:July.-2005. p.99

²⁴ Shedevry ustnogo i nematerial'nogo naslediya chelovechestva Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity). Paris, 2007. p. 83.

Ministry of Culture, the Tajik Union of Melodists, Tajik National Broadcasting Company, Tajik Academy of Sciences, “Shashmakom” ensemble, Republican Academy of Shashmakom-Performers and other institutions. The total budget was accounted for 218.456 USD (January 2005)²⁵.

On 23 October 1998, Samarkand hosted the jubilee celebration of the 1225th Anniversary of the great thinker Imam al-Bukhari, which was attended by guests from 40 foreign countries, representatives of such authoritative organizations as UNESCO and the “Al-Babtiyn” Foundation. Simultaneously, there was held an International Conference on the theme “Imam al-Bukhari and His Role in World Culture”²⁶.

Scholars and experts from Uzbekistan, Bulgaria, Greece, Egypt, Russia, France and other countries took part in the International Forum of restorers, which was held in the Uzbek Academy of Arts on 27 November 2005. The Forum participants discussed the problems of restoration and preservation of the cultural heritage of their countries. In his opening speech, Barry Lane, the head of the UNESCO representation office in Uzbekistan, emphasized that the Central Asian region possessed a great artistic and scientific heritage represented in the form of monuments and museums in the open air, and today’s important task was to restore their original appearance and safeguard this heritage. It was informed at the forum that in Uzbekistan, as of 2005, there are about 3,000 archaeological monuments and more than 200 architectural monuments, as well as nearly 30 monuments of wall paintings from the early Middle Ages²⁷.

In the present period of social development, having become a member of the World Federation of Sister-Cities and obtained the highest category consultative status for non-governmental organizations at the United Nations and UNESCO, Tashkent maintains and develops close relations of friendly relations with many cities abroad. For example, the Uzbek capital city exercises broad fraternity communications with Seattle (USA), Bonn, Berlin and Potsdam (Germany), Patiala (India), Shanghai (China), Cordoba

²⁵ *Shedevry ustnogo i nematerial'nogo naslediya chelovechestva Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity*. Paris, 2007. p. 84.

²⁶ Tyurikov V., Shagulyamov R. *Po puti nezavisimosti (Along the road of independence)*. Tashkent, 2001. p. 300.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

(Spain), Lyon (France), and Komatsu (Japan) In September 2011, the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan approved a special program provided for the allocation of up to 6.14 billion Uzbek soums (about USD 2.5 million) for research and restoration of the 22 cultural heritage sites in Samarkand²⁸, in Bukhara until 2020 planned restoration architectural complexes. On this from the state budget is allocated over 4.341 billion Uzbek soums.²⁹

CONCLUSION

The cultural and natural heritage of Uzbekistan are actively involved in the world cultural space. Our country is a full-fledged member of such authoritative international organizations as the United Nations (UN), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). Many of the unique monuments of Uzbekistan are under the patronage of these organizations. Latest domestic and international research studies develop new methodological approaches to the protection of cultural and natural heritage, which correspond to international standards³⁰. In the long view, the practice of heritage conservation includes preservation of unique areas with a complex regeneration of monuments of history and culture, and traditional forms of economic activities and environmental management.

The ancient and priceless cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, its identity, and beauty are becoming the center of attraction of people of our planet. It is no coincidence that such an authoritative international organization, as UNESCO and many other influential organizations from the advanced countries of the world are partners and cooperate with Uzbekistan in the field of protection, restoration, and popularization of the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people.

²⁸ Uzbekistan orestaviruet istoricheskie pamyatniki Samarkanda i Bukhary (Uzbekistan will restore historical monuments of Samarkand and Bukhara) // www.rian.ru 24 September 2011.

²⁹ <http://podrobno.uz/cat/calche/evroremontdlyabyxaru/> «From 2011 to 2020 in Bukhara will be restored 25 madrasas, 41 mosque, 12 caravanserais, mausoleums and 10 5 of architectural complexes.»

³⁰ Frezer T. Sokrovischa chelovechestva. Pamyatniki istorii, kul'turi i prirodnie zapovedniki pod okhranyu YuNESKO (Treasures of mankind. Monuments of history, culture and nature reserves under UNESCO protection). Moscow, 1997.