TRENDS IN THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT CITY CENTERS' ARCHITECTURAL LANDMARKS

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Annotation: This thesis contains facts about the preservation trends of the architectural monuments of ancient city centers. It is known that cities have played an important role in the development of countries since ancient times. It covers a set of socio-economic, sanitary-hygienic, construction-technical, artistic-architectural issues in the construction of cities.

Key words: Architecture, urban design, landscape architecture, historical and cultural monuments, Renaissance period, UNESCO, "Historical city".

Architecture is the art and science of designing buildings and other physical structures. A wider definition often includes the design of the total built environment from the macro level of town planning, urban design, and landscape architecture to the micro level of construction details and, sometimes, furniture.

All cultural and historical monuments are witnesses of their eras. Only they can tell the younger generations about their history, thereby awakening national self-awareness, love for their homeland, respect for its history and culture.

Protection of historical and cultural monuments is a system of international, state and public measures to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of mankind. Historical monuments, architectural monuments, works of literature, fine and applied art, archaeological findings, complexes of national and international importance, important scientific researches are preserved. Protection of historical and cultural monuments started mainly from the Renaissance period. During the Great French Revolution, private collections were nationalized (decree on the establishment of the Louvre Museum, 1793). Historical and cultural monuments were taken under state protection in many European countries in the 19th and 20th centuries. After the Second World War, on the initiative of UNESCO, in 1954 (The Hague Conference), the International Convention and the Protocol "On the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflicts" were signed. T. and m.yo.m. the International Council of Museums (1946), the International Research Center for the Protection and Restoration of Cultural Property (1959), the International Council for the Protection of Monuments and Landmarks (1965).

Protection of monuments in Uzbekistan started mainly in the 20s of the 20th century. 1920: Museums, works of art and monuments under the People's Commissariat of Education. the Turkestan committee for the protection of monuments - Turkkomstaris was formed, later Sredazkomstaris was engaged in this work. Scientific production of protection and use of cultural heritage objects under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The General Administration is engaged. Unique manuscripts, cultural and historical monuments, handicrafts, samples of folklore, art and artistic works, theater music, etc. kept in the territory of the Republic and in foreign countries. Documents on the history of statehood, p. "Golden Heritage" International Charitable Fund was established for the purpose of collecting, storing, and other activities of musical instruments (October 12, 1999).

Urban planning (city building) is a major field of architecture; theory and practice of urban development - planning of residential areas (residential buildings) on the basis of a project.[1]

In the context of the development of science and technology and urbanization, the role of the city has increased, and great importance has been attached to the creation of cities and the development of existing cities. New cities were built with modern engineering facilities. In addition to new cities, special attention is being paid to the reconstruction of ancient cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Tashkent, Kokan, preserving their architectural monuments, cultural monuments are being combined with modern buildings.[2]

In the period of independence in Uzbekistan Sh. developed in all aspects, the appearance of the cities became beautiful. Several memorial complexes related to historical memory have been created: the National Park of Uzbekistan in Tashkent, the Square of Remembrance and Appreciation, Martyrs' Memorial Complexes; Imam Bukhari memorial complex in Samarkand, Al-Farghani complex in Kuva; Reconstruction works were carried out at the shrines of Chor Bakr and Bahauddin Nakshband in Bukhara. The ancient streets of the old cities were widened, many new roads and bridges were built. In particular, the Small Ring Road created in Tashkent has greatly improved traffic in the city.[3]

The term "Historical city" refers to conditional city-type settlements that have undergone significant development in their time, are valuable in terms of history, art, and urban planning, and have natural landscapes, ancient monuments, ensembles, and urban planning complexes planning as well as a cultural layer representing archaeological value.

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