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STATE POLICY ON THE RESTORATION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN OUR COUNTRY

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisda sobiq SSSR davridagi tarixiy-madaniy merosning ahvoli va O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishilgandan keying e’tiborning kuchayishi,tarixiy-madaniy merosning tiklanishiga qaratilgan davlat siyosati haqida so‘z boradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: madaniy meros, ma’naviy meros, UNESCO, jahon tarixiy va madaniy merosni asrash ro‘yxati, Oltin meros, milliy markaz.

Annotation In this thesis, the state of historical and cultural heritage in the former Soviet period and the increased attention to them after the establishment of the independent state of Uzbekistan. It is about the state policy aimed at the restoration of the historical and cultural heritage.

Key words: literary and cultural heritage, spiritual heritage, UNESCO, World Historical and Cultural Heritage list, "Golden heritage", national center.

From ancient times, our country has a special place in the development of human civilization, including Islamic culture. The world has acknowledged that the world has acknowledged the invaluable contribution of our great ancestors to the development of science and culture.

Research methodology and results.

Literature and cultural heritage is material and cultural riches in the past. Samples of the ancestors remaining to generation, written literature, art, architecture, etc. The literary and cultural heritage is consistent and strongly associated with the history of the people created; The literary and spiritual monuments, material and cultural monuments, which have created and preserve from these people to the present, include material and cultural monuments. Self-inheritance, the spiritual wealth we have arrived from our ancestors, our ancestors has been aimed at political, legal and religious views, scientific achievements, historical, artistic and art. After the independence of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the restoration and further development of the rich cultural heritage,

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which left the ancestry. [1] The country has done a great work has been done in the country to repair and beautify the holy shrines of the great scientists and holy saints, to study their rich scientific cultural heritage. Imam Bukhari, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Imam Moturidi, is gaining attention to the study of their inheritance. Many mosques and madrassahs, such as Kalon, Shahi Zinda, Kokgumbaz, were renovated. These changes are being recognized and high by the international community. The National Model of Modern Cultural Olds is an integral part of the sovereign national development program. Its theoretical and conceptual grounds were developed in the works of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov. They do not perform without spiritual recovery, and the idea that only "high spirituality will lead to a great future." Even during the Soviet totalitarianism, the colonial policy has led to historical, spiritual and cultural losses of the people of Uzbekistan during the reign. After all, the sovereignty of our country cannot be achieved by the restoration of spiritual, national, religious and historical values. Therefore, the reputation of the spiritual, socio-economic developments in the republic, and the restoration of the spiritual heritage and cultural values of the people, along the early days of Uzbekistan, have been placed in the country. He became an integral part of society to spiritual strengthen. It is known that during the Soviets, national and religious traditions, rituals were banned, criticized and our people were expelled from the mitrement life of our people. Only thanks to independence has the opportunity to restore them. The return of Navruz was the biggest achievement of the country.

Discussion

I.A.Karimov took the following summary: "We are own given the experience of our destiny and rely on our ancient values, we are still in a deep understanding that we have been recognized by such nations, and the international community has admitted to our people.[2-195]

In terms of maintaining historical values and national customs, we know the importance of the anniversary of the great scholars and thinkers of the world of Islam. The 1,200th Anniversary of At-Termizi, the 850th anniversary of Najmiddin Kubro, the 920th anniversary of Bahmud Zamakshari, was widely celebrated all over the world, and many nights, seminars and conferences were held. The 1000th anniversary of the epic "Alpomish", the 800th anniversary of the birth of a legendary commander Jaloliddin Manguberdi were held. The Gold Heritage Fund plays a special role in restoring the national and spiritual heritage. It should also be noted that in 1994 the establishment of the society in the 1994 society and all this

https://wordlyknowledge.uz/index.php/gpble
Qabul qilingan sana: 03.12.2025
Nashr etilgan sana: 26.01.2026

was of great importance in the restoration and development of the spiritual life of our people.[6] As part of the 1225th anniversary of Imam al-Bukhari, the 1225th anniversary of his works were published by his works, such as "Al-jome as- sahih), (Al-Eva Al-Mufrad). Important events by cooperation between Uzbekistan and UNESCO are rising to a new international level. UNESCO is promoting unique cities and architectural monuments, not only in Uzbekistan, not only in Uzbekistan. UNESCO includes more than 7,000 historical architectural architecture and art to the World Historical and Cultural Heritage History. The first site included in the UNESCO Heritage List was Khiva. In 1997, with the direct presence of UNESCO, the 2,500th anniversary of this historic city was celebrated. This year, the 2,500th anniversary of Bukhara was celebrated on underground of UNESCO. In 2005, the city of Samarkand with the support of the UNESCO sponsorship, as well as the UNESCO World's World Heritage, celebrated its 2750s. People's traditions are formed for many centuries, which are manifested in modern life, but the process of recovery of historical traditions is much more active. Ancient folk holidays such as Navruz, melon feast, flower feast, especially in rural areas, is becoming more and more ancient people holidays. Navruz, boychechak of the feast of Navruz, Boychechak, and others belong to the regional holidays.[7.75] These holidays are familiar to all peoples of the region, which are important to agriculture, and therefore for many nations living in Central Asia. In the years of independence, merger processes not only Uzbeks, but other nations .[4.2-4]

It was also carried out on the basis of ethnic and cultural bases among the nations. National and cultural centers appeared. In 1989, the Republican Center for Culture of Culture was established under the Ministry of Culture. It includes 12 national centers like Kazakh, Korean. The Agency for Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on June 21, 2021 by Shavkat Mirziyoyev. The agency is specially authorized in the field of the export and import of cultural heritage, museums, archeology, cultural property.[11]

The public administration is prescribed our people value the religion of Islam spiritually. Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail Al-Bukhari enriched the Qur'an, the main source of Islam after the Qur'an, enriched Islam and enriched Islam. Our ancestors Imam al-Moturidi, Burhoniddin Al-Marg'inoni, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Imam Ahmad Yassavi, who invites the creators of religious, moral and legal afflictions involving spiritual maturity. On October 23, 1998, Samarkand celebrated the 1225th anniversary of the birth of the great thinker Imam al-Bukhari. At the XVIII session of the Intergovernmental Committee of UNESCO, which took place on December 6, 2023, Uzbekistan achieved an important success: three

https://wordlyknowledge.uz/index.php/gpble
Qabul qilingan sana: 03.12.2025
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nominations were simultaneously included in the representative list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. In cooperation between Iran, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Turkey, the nominations "Decorative art: painting", "Iftar and its socio-cultural traditions" were presented. Thanks to the new nominations, Uzbekistan is proud that 15 intangible heritages recognized as important for human civilization are protected by UNESCO. This is an important step in promoting and protecting the rich cultural heritage at the international level. On May 12-14, 2023, a large-scale cultural event - the forum "Traditional crafts of Turkish peoples" and a pottery exhibition-trade was held. Another of our cultural environments, Boisun is one of the first 19 candidates included in the "List of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity" announced by UNESCO in 2001. In 2008, after Uzbekistan joined the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage, it was transferred to the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. According to custom, the objects recommended for inclusion in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity should be related to one or more of the five areas of intangible cultural heritage. There are elements related to all directions, including oral traditions and forms of self-expression, performing arts, and knowledge and skills related to community customs, holidays, and rituals.[5] To sum up, in a historically short period of time, Uzbekistan has done centuries worth of work in establishing and developing international relations with UNESCO. The Republic of Uzbekistan is known to the whole world for its peace-loving, good-neighborly, mutually beneficial cooperation policies and activities, and has taken its rightful place in the world community. Thus, the national culture of each independent country is important for its sustainable development and strengthening of international relations between different countries in the world. President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev met with UNESCO Director General Audrey Azoulet in Paris on October 8, and during the meeting, Audrey Azoule warmly welcomed Shavkat Mirziyoyev and noted the importance of this meeting in the development of cooperation with Uzbekistan. The Director General highly appreciated Uzbekistan's policy of preserving the cultural and historical heritage, which is the wealth of all humanity. In addition, UNESCO Director General Audrey Azule supported the initiatives of the President of Uzbekistan to create a culture of peace and tolerance under the auspices of this organization, to establish an international institute named after Mirzo Ulugbek in Samarkand, to prevent extremism, a regional center for information and communication technologies in education at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies, and a UNESCO chair at the International University of Tourism in Samarkand. Most importantly, according to the agreement of the two

https://wordlyknowledge.uz/index.php/gpble
Qabul qilingan sana: 03.12.2025
Nashr etilgan sana: 26.01.2026

sides, an agreement was reached to hold the regional forum of young scientists of Central Asia in Uzbekistan and the Asian forum on the topic "Information technologies in the service of preserving cultural heritage" in Tashkent in 2019.[10] And finally, at the end of the historic meeting, Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Audrey Azule signed a cooperation program until 2021 aimed at developing UNESCO relations with Uzbekistan.

Conclusion

From the day Uzbekistan gained independence, it took the path of establishing and developing interstate relations with influential countries in the world, defined the main directions of its foreign policy, and became a member of UNESCO, one of the 15 specialized organizations of the UN, on October 29, 1993. Currently, relations of our country with the UNESCO organization during the period of national independence have been studied more widely, and the following recommendations are made based on the analysis of the acquired knowledge. Applying the role and importance of UNESCO under the auspices of the UN in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, as well as international law, allows us to come to the following theoretical and practical conclusions.

Today, UNESCO is one of the largest and most prominent organizations in the world and is characterized by the inclusion of not only education, science, and culture, but also other areas related to these areas. UNESCO mission is to build sustainable peace based on human intelligence and moral unity, and it is a unique, unique international organization that creatively approaches the most important humanitarian issues. His work contributes to the development of world culture, to the creation of international scientific programs for sustainable development and human progress, and helps the development of national cultures. It helps to preserve and increase the material and spiritual wealth considered as worldly heritage, as well as the free development of the flow of information and the press, and it helps to increase communication opportunities in developing countries.[8]

The Republic of Uzbekistan strengthened its global reputation in a historically short period of time, became a full and equal member of international relations, and is developing new mechanisms and forms of interstate cooperation. Today, Uzbekistan is paying special attention to the need to create friendly relations that are building a developed civil society based on market economy with democratic values. Uzbekistan is the owner of its own ancient culture, historical monuments, and at the same time, it is an advanced country with modern architectural structures. It is important for everyone to find a field that interests them when they

https://wordlyknowledge.uz/index.php/gpble
Qabul qilingan sana: 03.12.2025
Nashr etilgan sana: 26.01.2026

visit Uzbekistan.[3.11-13] For example, for tourists, first of all, safety, quality of service, gastrotourism, ecotourism, antiquity of culture and history, for academic circles - use of databases and archival materials, for investors - transparency of business and rule of law in the country, for international media workers - freedom of speech, relations with the people and the government. Based on this, it is necessary to develop the infrastructure of the sectors that attract foreign tourists.[5]

The growing focus on the protection of cultural heritage facilities in Uzbekistan is a testament to the pursuit of the country's specific culture and history through national and international efforts. Intangible cultural heritage plays a crucial role in the cultural diversity, encouragement of social solution and sustainable development. The participation of local community and practitioners in the protection of the intangible cultural heritage is important in ensuring its validity and sustainability, intangible cultural heritage operations and documentation to maintain them and submit them to future generation.

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