

Advancing Ties: Uzbekistan's Relationship Development with UNESCO

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Abstract: In the middle of the last century, in the structure of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - UNESCO became important. In the following years, several conventions, declarations, recommendations, and other documents aimed at preserving the natural and cultural heritage of mankind were adopted within this organization. In this article, the activities of UNESCO in cooperation with organizations such as IKOM and IKOMOS, International Committee of Museums in the 60s-80s of the 20th century are highlighted.

1 INTRODUCTION

The concept of historical and cultural heritage as a scientific category appeared in the middle of the 19th century, and with the adoption of a number of legal and recommendatory documents related to this field at the international and national levels, this concept was widely set up in the 20th century. The concept of historical and cultural heritage includes a wide range of both tangible and intangible monuments. The historical and cultural heritage includes both notable examples of the creativity of people who lived in the past, as well as typical objects of material and intangible culture, as well as the natural environment. So, the attitude to heritage is a criterion and an indicator of the maturity of any society, the level of cultural development of the nation that makes up this society. Preservation of historical and cultural heritage means preservation of national identity and national statehood in conditions where globalization processes penetrate all spheres of our lives. Analysing the work conducted by UNESCO on the research of historical and cultural heritage objects within the

spheres of cooperation in Uzbekistan from a historical point of view and highlighting the activities of the researched projects in museology are among the current issues of today.

2 MATERIAL AND METHODS

Nowadays, popularization of the world cultural heritage plays a decisive role in the socio-economic life of the society. Great attention is paid to the humanitarian and cultural cooperation of Uzbekistan with UNESCO, an internationally prestigious institution. It is seen that the attention of this organization to the problems of cultural and social construction in Uzbekistan is increasing. Exchanges and relations are developing at the international level in the field of culture, information and education. These processes show the importance of international attention to material cultural heritage and the need for its research. The topic has been partially studied on a general basis, but special fundamental research works have not been created in Uzbekistan. Some studies

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have been made in foreign countries and some CIS countries, including Russia, only on the foundations of the formation of the international system of monument protection and the activities of UNESCO in the field of cultural heritage preservation (Kashlev, Y. B., et al., 1986). These sources mainly cover the foundations of UNESCO's historical formation and the report of works carried out on a global scale in the preservation of historical and cultural heritage objects. The activities of UNESCO and the processes of implementation of the main normative documents are fully explained mainly in English and French literature, in which the annual reports of the organization, in particular, the presentation of the work performed on the territory of Uzbekistan, are also partially given (UNESCO. et al., 2007).

3 RESULTS

One of the international organizations that representatives from Uzbekistan participated in cultural cooperation with foreign countries in the Soviet era was UNESCO, educational, scientific and cultural organizations of the United Nations. In this regard, in 1945 in November a conference was organized with representatives of 44 countries in London. The UNESCO Charter, approved by this conference on November 16, 1945, entered into force on November 4, 1946. The Soviet Union joined this organization in 1954 and since then actively cooperated with it, contributing to its strengthening and successful performance of its tasks. Representatives of the Uzbek SSR are permanent participants in the sessions of various UNESCO bodies, conferences, symposia, seminars held by UNESCO or with its participation (Rakhimbabaeva, T., & Gulyamova, M. 1986).

In 1963, an international seminar of African women organized by the UNESCO Commission of the USSR and the Soviet Women's Committee was held as part of the Tashkent UNESCO program. Participants of the seminar - representatives of 14 African countries and 6 Soviet Socialist Republics, including Uzbekistan - how to solve the problem of women's education better and faster, study the relevant experience of other countries, particularly the Soviet Union. exchanged (UNESCO and modernity., 1966).

In 1964, a congress dedicated to the discussion of the creation of an international intergovernmental organization for the protection of monuments and places of interest was held in Venice. 61 countries took part in its work, and they sent different numbers

of delegates to the event: Italy 161, France 90, Central Asia 25, the United States 9, and some countries only one representative. they spoke. Nevertheless, each state received the status of an equal unit. The main principles of protection, restoration and conservation of monuments and sights were embodied in a document called the Charter of Venice. All participants of the congress IKOMOS (ICOMOS - International Council of Monuments and Sights) - They supported the proposal to establish the International Council for the Protection of Monuments and Landmarks. Its centre was designated as Paris. IKOMOS was joined by all interested countries. An agreement was also reached on the establishment of national IKOMOS committees in each member country (Pugachenkova, G. A., 1982).

In addition to the issue of establishing a new international organization, developing an information centre, publishing an international magazine about the principles and techniques of preservation and restoration of ancient monuments and legislation in this field, publishing new discoveries and including them in the bibliography published by IKOMOS, creating a documentation centre, a number of resolutions on financial aspects of preservation of monuments and other issues were also adopted.

The document regulating the main directions of IKOMOS activity is the Charter of Venice, which was accepted by all delegates. The clauses provided for in it cover a number of important issues regarding the principles of protection, conservation and restoration of monuments. In particular, the document notes that the most important goal is to preserve monuments. And the restoration should be carried out only in emergency cases and should be stopped when the hypothesis begins. It's necessary to preserve the layers of different periods, destroying one of them is possible only if the destroyed details are not aesthetically and historically important. Special attention should be paid to monument complexes and ensembles, including the environment. Archaeological excavations should be conducted in accordance with all scientific standards, and the discovered ruins should be preserved. Also, issues of personnel training in the faculties of history, archaeology, architecture, and art studies are envisaged. The need to publish various information on the preservation of monuments, information on discoveries related to ancient monuments, and to send a copy of the printed works to the IKOMOS library was also decided. It was planned to copy this information in the IKOMOS library and distribute it

to all members of the organization (Pugachenkova, G. A., 1982).

At the congress, lectures were given on various aspects of monument protection and conservation, legislation in the field, scientific research on the method of fixation (in particular, photogrammetry), involvement of natural and technical sciences in solving practical problems, and other topics. These lectures were published in a special collection devoted to the results of the congress.

Italian scientist and practitioner Petro Gossola, one of the most influential specialists in restoration, was appointed as the chairperson of the IKOMOS organizing committee. In 1965, the IKOMOS Council Committee was proved, and Moscow was designated as its centre. Its representatives V.N. Ivanov and A.N. Khalturin were members of the IKOMOS organizing committee (Rakhimbabaeva, T., & Gulyamova, M., 1986)

During the past period, IKOMOS showed its progress. This is not only the service of the organization to the highest goals of humanity, but also the result of its activity. With its activities, IKOMOS united different countries for the common goal of preserving the cultural values of humanity. The activity of IKOMOS is distinguished by its international spirit, because its functions covered not only the countries that invest copious amounts of money or play a major role in the world political arena, but all the members of the organization. In particular, the main attention was paid to countries that lack financial means or specialists. Over the past years, IKOMOS has been involved in the preservation of ensembles in the modern construction system, the strengthening of stones, bricks, raw materials and wall decorations, the preservation of the appearance of small towns and villages, monuments and tourism, and the use of physics-chemical methods in the practice of restoration. A number of congresses and conferences were held on its application, the role of cultural heritage in modern society and other topics. One of the tasks of the IKOMOS organizing committee was to collect and disseminate information on various issues. For this purpose, IKOMOS newsletters were regularly published and sent to national committees. For many years, the "Monument" magazine was published, which began to publish current information for specialists in various fields, as well as information for a wide range of readers. A number of books containing the results of the held conferences were also published (Pugachenkova, G. A., 1982).

The Board Committee plays an active role in the activities of IKOMOS. In 1969, he organized a

colloquium on the topic "Monuments and Society". The participants of the event held in Moscow-Leningrad also visited a number of historical cities of the country. The committee collected information about events important from the point of view of IKOMOS and regularly sent them to the organizing committee. Its representatives participated in a number of conferences and symposiums held in different countries. Since the staff of the Council Committee was not large, and the number of its members outside Moscow-Leningrad was limited, it was decided to establish several regional initiative groups of the IKOMOS Council Committee. They unite several republics based not only on geographical proximity, but also on the basis of historical commonality reflected in cultural monuments. In 1981, two groups were established and began their work:

Baltic group including Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (centered in Vilnius).

Kavkazorti group, which includes Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia (the centre is in Tbilisi).

At the same time, the structure of the Central Asian regional group, which is centered in Tashkent and includes four Central Asian republics, was also determined. For this purpose, the IKOMOS Council Committee appealed to the Ministries of Culture of the Republics and societies for the protection of historical and cultural monuments. In 1982, the first organizational meeting was held in Tashkent with the participation of representatives of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Karakalpakstan. In it, the organizational issues of the regional group were resolved, its main goals were determined, and the planned work program was adopted (Pugachenkova, G. A., 1982).

4 DISCUSSION

The regional initiative group of the Republics of Central Asia of the IKOMOS Council Committee consists of four groups, which had the right to establish sections under the societies for the protection of monuments of the republics. At the same time, an organizational bureau was elected, which coordinated the activities of the group by coordinating the current issues through the chairmen of the republican groups and their secretaries. Every year, in each republic, four groups started holding one conference on a topic close to their interests. The following topics were developed and approved:

1. Protection of monuments in the republics of Central Asia - Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

2. Principles of protection of archaeological reserves and complexes (in the case of Nisa, Konyo-Urganch and Mizdaqkhan) - Turkmenistan, in cooperation with Karakalpakstan, Ashgabat-Konyo-Urganch-Mizdaqkhan.

3. Methods of structural strengthening of architectural monuments and problems of using original materials or their modern substitutes - Kyrgyzstan, Uzgan.

4. Preservation of the buildings and architectural decor of the peoples of Central Asia - Tajikistan, Dushanbe.

The first conference was organized by the initiative committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where the plans and activities of the regional initiative group of the Central Asian Republics of the IKOMOS Council Committee were announced. The main topic was "Protection of monuments in the Central Asian Republics" (Pugachenkova, G. A., 1982). In addition, the special topic "Problems of protection and conservation of archaeological monuments" was discussed at the branch meetings. Because in this historical period, the protection of architectural monuments gained special importance in the entire Central Asian region. On the one hand, the expansion of cultivated land, the construction of roads, settlements, irrigation facilities, the rapid reconstruction of historically formed cities – Samarkand, Ozgan, Ora-Tepa, Leninabad, Konyo-Urganch, etc. as a result, most of the monuments began to disappear. On the other hand, in some cases, archaeologists were irresponsible in their work and left the excavated objects without conservation, so they disappeared within a few years. In order to widely promote the Council's restoration science and practice, legislation on the protection of monuments, the latest research and findings in this field, the regional initiative group should send relevant information not only to the IKOMOS Council Committee, but also directly to the headquarters of IKOMOS in Paris. It's done. This information was published in newsletters. IKOMOS Council Committee regional group activity results Central Asian publications - "Construction and Architecture of Uzbekistan" ("Construction and architecture of Uzbekistan"), "Culture", "Science and Life" (Tashkent), "Monuments of Turkmenistan" (Ashkhabad) and magazines close to the field published in Dushanbe, Frunze, Nukus began to be widely covered. Printed articles should also be sent to the IKOMOS Council Committee in Moscow and to the IKOMOS Library in Paris. From Paris, their copies are sent to different countries at the request of experts. In addition to the inter-republican exchange,

the participation of the representatives of the regional group in the annual meetings of the IKOMOS Council Committee is planned. During these meetings, the results of the work carried out during the year and the results of IKOMOS activities were presented (Pugachenkova, G. A., 1982).

The establishment of the regional initiative group of the Central Asian republics of the IKOMOS Council Committee has become a bright example of the policy aimed at the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples, and the preservation of the achievements in cultural development throughout the history of mankind.

Before our country adopted its independence, this organization was very interested in Uzbekistan. Taking into account the great contribution of the Uzbek people to the treasure of world culture, this prestigious international organization made a worthy contribution to the wide celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the birth of encyclopaedists Abu Rayhan Beruni and Abu Tawalludi. Abu Ali Ibn Sina, 2000th anniversary of the city of Tashkent. In 1969, a symposium devoted to the study of Central Asian art during the Timurid period was held in Samarkand. On the basis of these events, relations between Uzbekistan and UNESCO rose to a new level.

In 1978, the General Conference of UNESCO proposed to pay tribute to Ibn Sina (Avicenna) in 1980 on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of his birth and emphasized the great influence of his works on the further development of science in all countries. In 1980, solemn meetings were held in Moscow, Tashkent and Dushanbe, and an international conference was held in Dushanbe and Bukhara, where Ibn Sina's great contribution to the development of philosophy, logic, sociology, literature, concrete, natural sciences and medicine was emphasized (Soviet Uzbekistan., 1984). As the Director General of UNESCO said, "In Avicenna, compared to other thinkers of his time, the original truth was confirmed, which in a certain sense is the essence of the existence and activity of UNESCO, that is, it serves the future of civilizations (UNESCO Courier. 1980).

5 CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the event, concerts of Soviet and foreign Eastern singers and instrumentalists were held with a large audience. Uzbek and Tajik maqams, Arabic maqams, Indian ragas and Maghreb music were performed by modern composers. Foreign guests got acquainted with the rich cultural life of the

Uzbek people. The Secretary General of the International Music Council of UNESCO Vladimir Stepanek (Czechoslovakia) shared his impressions of his days in Samarkand and told journalists in an interview: "Earlier, the history of world music was written from a Eurocentrism position. Leadership in creating a multi-level history of world music "Our council, which is tasked to do this, intends to create a document from the point of view of the equality of all cultures, and in this sense the Samarkand Forum is very useful. The experience of the Central Asian republics and all the republics in the east is very important for us" (Soviet Uzbekistan., 1984).

In 1982, UNESCO decided to celebrate the 2000th anniversary of Tashkent. The guidelines for the preservation and protection of the unique cultural heritage of any country are sealed in a number of UNESCO conventions and are an ideal norm of international law that accepts the national wealth of each country as a component of the World Heritage. Nevertheless, the set of legal culture problems in the field of preservation of cultural assets has not yet taken its place in museology. Cultural resources have a great influence on the development of education, science and culture, and help to enrich the cultural life of peoples and mutual cooperation between countries.

According to the archive documents, the following actions were carried out on the basis of the decision (UzR MDA, R-2487-fund, Ministry of Culture of the Uzbek SSR):

A) Published every three months on the basis of UNESCO publications "Культура" (Culture): Continuity of traditions ("continuity of tradition") 10-12 pages in the magazine about the art and culture of Uzbekistan. preparation of introductory articles by January 1983.

B) in "MUSEUM" magazine "Folk memory in stone, metal, silk..." Publication of an article about the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan.

C) Impact, which is published every three months (Science and society) academician S. Sirajdinov in the magazine "A genius who stepped over the centuries - to the 1200th anniversary of Al Khorezmi" publication of the article.

D) "UNESCO News" it was recommended to publish articles on the following topics in the information analysis journal:

1. By reading ancient manuscripts.
2. Description of new archaeological objects of Tashkent
3. Tragedy and optimism (reconstruction after the 1966 earthquake and modern Tashkent)
4. Considering the publication of articles in Russian and translation into other languages in the

"Новости Юнеско" magazine on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Zahiriddin Mukhammed Babur.

5. Publication of books in Russian, English and French with 8-10 pages of illustrations showing the historical and cultural heritage objects of Tashkent until October 1982 in the Cultural Heritage Sector of UNESCO. Manuscript versions of the books were requested to be submitted to the Cultural Heritage Sector of UNESCO in May.

From September 15 to 25, 1983, "Tashkent Days" was held at the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris, organization of a press conference, photo exhibition, art films, exhibition of artisans, sale of souvenirs was organized with the funding of the UNESCO organization. At the same time, the presentation of stamps dedicated to the 2000th anniversary of the city of Tashkent was held in harmony with the UNESCO logo. Prepared by scientists of Uzbekistan "Architectural masterpiece Central Asia XVI-XVII century" The publication of the book was approved in the plan of the UNESCO General Conference.

Academician G.A. Pugachenkova "Tashkent: traditions and continuity of culture (to the 2000th anniversary of the city)" article of December 17, 1982, No. 1159, Deputy Chairman of the Commission for UNESCO Affairs G.V. It was published in the magazine "Culture" of the organization based on the recommendations of Uranov and the Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Abdurazakov.

On March 9, 1983, in a letter sent by UNESCO to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan, Bakhadir Abbasovich, in the letter No. OPI/SPE/130, News UNESCO in Russian, English, French and Arabic languages, taking into account the publication of a special issue dedicated to the event, the General of UNESCO during the visit of director Amadu Makhtar M.Bou, he expressed his opinion on speeding up the publication, considering that this issue will be presented in a ready form. Vyacheslav Kostikov, the Russian-language editor of the magazine, during his visit to UNESCO in the last 10 days of April 1983, clarified the general materials.

In 1984, UNESCO Director General Amadu Makhtar M. Bou was a guest of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Here, he participated in the IV session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Communication Development Program of UNESCO, in the celebration of the 2000th anniversary of Tashkent, and in the opening of the statue erected in Tashkent on the occasion of the 1200th anniversary of the birth of the great scholar of the Middle Ages Khorezmi. The Director General of UNESCO visited

a number of interesting places of Tashkent and held meetings and talks with state and public figures of the republic. At a meeting with local journalists, A.M.M.Bow said: "I am very happy to come to Tashkent. International Program for the Development of Communication (IPDC International Program for the Development of Communication) The work of the Tashkent session was successful. It was very pleasant for me to participate in the celebrations of the anniversary of the city. In the building of Tashkent State University, where boys and girls from dozens of countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America study, I was awarded the title of honorary citizen of Tashkent.

Residents of the capital of Uzbekistan can be proud of their historical achievements in all fields. The life and appearance of your city have changed beyond recognition. Modern Tashkent is one of the major industrial, scientific, and cultural cities. At the same time, they pay tribute to the legacy of Al-Khwarizmi and other ancient thinkers of the East. I believe that Tashkent makes a great contribution to the strengthening of universal peace and mutual understanding between people of different races, political and social views, and the development of universal culture and cooperation." Recently, several important new events were held through UNESCO, in which Uzbekistan also participated. Thus, in September 1986, UNESCO held an international symposium on "Using and processing folk dance resources." The repertoire of the folklore ensemble of the Bukhara Palace of Culture of Uzbekistan was presented at the symposium.

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