

## ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS AND CULTURAL VALUES

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### ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the most important aspects of the Uzbek national mentality: the innate thirst for spirituality of our people, the history of our ancestors, and appreciation of the spiritual and cultural monuments created by them, the creation of all architectural monuments in our country for thousands of years. Their architectural system, the nature of the radical revision of the criteria, the recognition of architectural monuments as cultural values and the formation of their architectural organization in the system of national values on the basis of modern tourist requirements, because they were all adapted to or interpreted by the ideology of that time before independence; freedom of religion and conscience is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan; The study of the architectural monuments and their findings reflect the past, history, spirituality and values of a particular nation, the current state of the madrassas of Khoja Ahror Vali and Nadir Devonbegi.

**KEYWORDS:** Constitution, architectural monuments spirituality, cultural values, guardianship, high morals, divine qualities, great ancestors.

### INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, great changes have taken place in the political views and spirituality of our people. First of all, in the attitude to the world, society, man, in the perception and evaluation of various events and phenomena, ideas and beliefs, the narrow partisanship, class norms and principles of the communist idea, militant atheism were abandoned and true national values were ensured. Priority was given to the restoration of cultural heritage, the traditions of our people, while enriching them with universal values.

Human freedoms, freedom of religion and conscience are enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "Citizens have a duty to carefully preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan.

Cultural monuments are under state protection" (Article 49) [2:17].

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "It is necessary to understand our national identity, study the ancient and rich history of our country, strengthen scientific research in this area, and fully support the activities of scientists in the humanities.

We must pay special attention to inculcating in the minds of young people the invaluable heritage of our great scholars and writers, the invincibility of our invincible commanders and heroes, to strengthen their sense of national pride and pride." [1:40] -caring to their glory, they determined that we should continue the traditions in this regard at a new stage.

Due to independence, large-scale creative work is being carried out in our country on the path of beautification. In this regard, it is worth noting the restoration and repair of historical monuments in our country, the transformation of the tombs of our ancestors into sacred sites, the efforts made for the improvement of our historical monuments. In particular, the mausoleum of Amir Temur in Samarkand, Ulugbek Observatory, Shahi Zinda ensemble, Bibihanim Mosque, Sherdor, Tillakori, Nodirdevonbegi, Imam al-Bukhari, Imam Motrudi and Bahovuddin Naqshband in Bukhara, Chorbakr and Kalon Surkhoniy Mosque in Termez at-Termizi, Ichan-kala monuments in Khiva, Dor ut-tilovat in Shakhrisabz, Kok mosque, Odina mosque and Blue dome monuments in Karshi, Hazrati Imam architectural complexes in Tashkent and so on, dozens and even hundreds of monuments have been made beautiful and beautiful all over the world. There are thousands of historical monuments that captivate the people, they embody the rich spiritual values of our people, formed

over the centuries, as well as the creative and creative potential, the priceless and unique heritage of our ancestors left to future generations. These buildings reflect the long history of our Motherland, the people of our country, the achievements of our ancestors in architecture, the image of a hardworking people who worked hard for many years to show the subtleties of art in their buildings many centuries ago.

“There are more than 7,300 cultural heritage sites that have withstood the test of nature for centuries and added beauty to the beauty of our cities. It is noteworthy that the experts of the Australian information portal Skyscfntr have compiled a rating of the most beautiful places on the planet, in which the ancient and eternally young city of the future Samarkand, known to the world for its historical masterpieces, ancient monuments and great scientists and thinkers, took 6th place. . The legendary city of Samarkand, called the Great Miracle, is now home to 1,851 unique historical, material, cultural and architectural heritage sites, including the mausoleum of Amir Temur, Sherdor, Tillakori, Ulugbek Observatory, Shahi Zinda ensemble, Bibihanim Mosque, Khoja Daniel's shrine. Dozens of our unique monuments, such as the Bukhari and Imam Motrudi complexes, have become a sacred place of worship for Muslims around the world, and are receiving endless admiration from tourists around the world ”[3:28].

Architectural monuments and their findings reflect the past, history, spirituality and values of a particular nation. Therefore, the preservation and transmission to future generations of architectural monuments and unique finds recorded in them in all countries of the world is one of the most pressing issues among our cultural values.

During the years of independence, a number of positive measures have been taken in our country to preserve, protect and use architectural monuments, as they are our cultural values.

“All the holy books describe the work of the man who created architectural monuments, shaped cultural values, and made the deserts and gardens empty, with magnificent masterpieces, and glorified man as the highest being in the universe. Because if a person knows his worth, if he is confident in his power, he will create his own happiness free from ignorance, he will strive for an independent future. For a long time, great thinkers, scientists, and holy places have dreamed of their place in society”[4: 107].

In the article, such dreams of our great ancestors came true only during the period of independence. We give a brief information about some architectural monuments obtained as a result of such dreams. Study of historical shrines around Samarkand, comparison with the literature, generalization, analysis of scientific results, interviews with elderly people who know the historical shrines and the use of historical photographs, as well as analysis and research and restoration of architectural landscape views.

We all know that on October 24, 1998 in the village of Hartang, Poyarik district of Samarkand region, a memorial complex was opened on the occasion of the 1225th anniversary of the birth of our ancestor Imam al-Bukhari, the Sultan of Hadith. This day was a day to rejoice the soul of our great ancestor al-Bukhari, to commemorate the memory of our great ancestor in the holy land where he was born. From the first years of our people's independence, it was a day to rejoice the soul of Imam al-Bukhari, to commemorate the memory of his ancestor in the holy land where our ancestor was born. From the first years of our independence, our people dreamed of turning the mausoleum of Imam al-Bukhari into a place of enlightenment worthy of his glory, a shrine that gives spiritual strength to the Muslims who come to visit. By the grace of Allah, good intentions were answered. A sacred place has been built to introduce our beautiful Uzbekistan to the world, to educate our young generation in the spirit of goodness, to make everyone think about life and eternity.

It is natural that such unique and beautiful buildings, which add splendor to the beauty of our country, will please every citizen and inspire pride in his heart. The work of our masters, who built this sacred place, is worth every task. This glorious complex is the result of the work of selfless people from Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent, Andijan, Namangan, Shakhrisabzu, Kokand and Margilan, as well as from different regions of the country. It is natural that everyone who visits, recognizes the art of our masters, our skilled architects. Especially the columns, decorated in the national style, which add splendor to the complex, have a special charm. These columns embody the art of wood carving, one of the ancient arts of our people. Anyone who knows a little about this art, no one can doubt that they will be amazed at the skill of the masters of handicrafts. The history of folk handicrafts is our spiritual, material heritage, which can serve as a field that fully reflects the ethnic characteristics of nations, national values.

Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari was born on July 20, 810 in Bukhara. At the age of 7, he mastered the Qur'an and Hadith, and at the age of 10, he mastered a number of sciences. Imam al-Bukhari's invaluable

work, Al-Jami as-Sahih, has been highly regarded in the Muslim East for twelve centuries as the main source of Islamic teachings after the Qur'an. The great scholar has more than 20 works on Islamic teachings. Imam al-Bukhari died in 870 in the village of Khartang near Samarkand. Today, this place has become one of the most revered shrines.

The total area of the Imam Bukhari memorial complex is 6 hectares. The complex consists of a mausoleum, a mosque, a palace and a conference hall. The complex has a total of 24 doors, 11 domes, as well as 74 columns. After entering the memorial complex of Imam Bukhari, a magnificent mausoleum is visible. The mausoleum is square in shape, 9 m wide, 9 m high and 18 m high above the dome. The lower part of the mausoleum is made of black rock. Particular attention is paid to the blue-green patterns on the walls of the mausoleum, tiled ornaments. Among them are hadiths and verses.

The mosque building in the complex is entered through 3 doors. On the roofs of the mosque there are national ornaments made of pottery, verses from the Qur'an. The mosque has one large and 4 small domes. About 1,500 people have the opportunity to pray here.

Organization of architectural monuments in the country on the basis of modern tourist requirements and assistance in increasing the number of tourists, more than 7,000 cultural sites and historical sites in the country alone amount to 2,500. Organization of exhibitions and museums on the history and culture of the people or exhibitions of achievements of branches of the national economy. They are more than 100 in Uzbekistan in various historical and cultural areas. These include tour bases, boarding houses, recreation areas, etc. We can show the exhibition facilities, which include prophylactics, resorts, treatment facilities, which fall into this group.

Industrial facilities to be shown to tourists. There are more than 300 of them in Uzbekistan. These are large industries, factories and mills. Objects of folk art are private organizations that produce metal, gold and porcelain. In the Fergana Valley alone, the number of producers of folk art is more than 2,500.

Nature-forest, mountain landscapes, national parks, mountain slopes, riverbeds and other attractions.

One of the factors increasing the number of tourists visiting the country is the recreation infrastructure. Demand for exhibition facilities is growing, as a result of which their position is rising. It is also possible to provide quality services to tourists through the architectural organization of historical areas on the basis of modern tourist requirements. Facilitate the areas of architectural monuments, ie the placement of benches around the area, the creation of landscape zones, as well as the organization of electronic screens for tourists. The goal is to attract more tourists by placing information about the architectural monuments on the big screens in at least 3-4 languages, creating a national cuisine of the area specifically for visitors, organizing scenes reminiscent of that time and introducing regular minibuses for tourists appropriate.

During the years of independence, a number of positive steps have been taken in our country to preserve, protect and use cultural monuments, including archeological monuments. In particular, the objects of national cultural heritage in the historical part of Samarkand have been radically reconstructed and the region has changed beyond recognition. As a result of these efforts, the region was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2001 in the nomination "Samarkand - the crossroads of culture." A total of 513 objects of material and cultural heritage are located in the area, which is divided into three parts. Architect DI Iofan and artist DK Stepanov, representatives of the Russian Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, were sent to Samarkand to conduct a comprehensive study of the monuments of the Soviet era. They closely assisted in the study of historical and cultural monuments in the city. [14]

Scientific research shows that the number of tourists visiting the architectural monuments around Samarkand is slightly lower than the number of tourists in Samarkand. This is due to the fact that the infrastructure of the surrounding architectural monuments is not well organized and the services that can attract a large number of tourists are not visible. As a result of a thorough study of this, I have witnessed many shortcomings and successes.

News was also introduced about the Khoja Ahror Vali and Nodir Devonbegi madrassahs located on Ishchilar Street in Samarkand district. These two mausoleums were reconstructed in the XVI-XVII centuries. Upon entering the courtyard, the mausoleum is reminiscent of the Sherdor Madrasa in Registan. It is very similar in construction, but differs in the one-story domes and rooms. While visiting here, I met Salokhonov Nuriddinkhan, the 19th generation of Khoja Ahror Vali, and from him I learned a lot about the history and life of Khoja Ahror Vali.

“There are people whose blessed names are mentioned in the sacred writings that have survived in the series of our ancient history, and their greatness will increase with the passage of time. They live in the hearts and spirituality of the people...

Unfortunately, during the Soviet era, it was not possible to tell the whole truth about Hoja Ahror Wali. It is common to condemn the greats of our national history on the basis of a superficial approach to our history, previously prepared templates, the idea of class struggle ”[5: 3].

"The human heart has always strived for perfection and maturity. The pursuit of perfection in the pursuit of Islamic theology and the rulers is embodied in their image of self-awareness, high morality, the recognition of divine virtues and qualities, the appreciation and enrichment of human spirituality.

The guardians are the righteous people who know the name and attribute of Allah, the Exalted, who do what He commands, who abstain from sinful deeds, who give up the pleasures of this world for the sake of the Hereafter, and whose prayers are answered. ”[6: 5]

The mausoleum of Khoja Ahror Wali was a madrasa with 32 rooms, where classes on Islamic teachings were held. Currently, this place is used as the Samarkand Regional Center for Urban Planning and Construction Industry Development.

In the years since independence, every historical monument, cultural heritage site, ancient artwork and, of course, shrines have been restored, beautified and planted with greenery, and their current cultural and educational significance is being studied in depth. One of the most important issues is the architectural organization and beautification of the areas of shrines around the city of Samarkand on the basis of modern tourist needs. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to develop and develop a scientific basis for the organization of architectural landscapes, taking into account the needs of tourists and modern requirements for historical and architectural monuments in the suburbs and the region.

Today, the material and architectural condition of the shrines around the city of Samarkand, architectural and landscape solutions are not in demand.

One of the most important issues is the architectural organization and beautification of the areas of shrines around the city of Samarkand on the basis of modern tourist needs. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to develop and develop a scientific basis for the organization of the architectural landscape, taking into account the tourist needs and modern requirements of the historically formed places of pilgrimage around the city and the region.

## CONCLUSION

In short, the material and architectural condition of the shrines around the city of Samarkand today, architectural and landscape solutions are not in demand. As a result of in-depth study and scientific research of such historical objects, a lot of data has been collected and their current state has been studied. Suggestions were developed based on their functional responsibilities. Architectural landscape solutions of the areas where the shrines are located and new project proposals for visitors have been developed. News was also introduced about the Khoja Ahror Wali and Nodir Devonbegi madrasahs located on Ishchilar Street in Samarkand district. As a result of research, in order to attract more tourists, the courtyard part of this place can be widely used, because the environment is very beautiful. It's a day of the week in the courtyard to mark the evening as usual and turn it into a venue for a cultural evening. With this offer, we will offer better and more interesting tour packages to today's tourists and achieve cost-effectiveness. With the day of our tourists visiting our region, I get tired of going around the shrines, and I offer to organize an evening cultural program (performance of national folk songs and dances and a gallery of national costumes), making the most of the evening. Through this offer, we will offer better and more interesting tour packages to today's tourists and achieve economic efficiency, create a comfortable environment for tourists in all shrines and, as a result, attract thousands of tourists. Introduce them innovations depending on the location and convenience of the shrines:

- Introduction of modern minibuses on the basis of planned connections between shrines;
- Organization of video projectors showing historical events;
- Introduction of linguistic devices for foreign tourists;
- As mentioned above, it would be expedient to introduce evening cultural programs, offering additional services to tour packages.

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