

## THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN ENSURING HUMAN WELL-BEING

**Karimov Bozarkul Khudaiberdiyevich**

*Bukhara Institute of Engineering and Technology, associate professor of the "Social Sciences" department, candidate of philosophy*

**Davlatova Muhlisa**

*student of EST group 308-21*

**Annotation:** *First of all, the essence of a person, his nature is determined by the ability to create knowledge and sciences. From this comes Fitrat's opinion that science and enlightenment are one of the most important factors in the life of a person and society. Therefore, "Man is the most honorable creature on earth," he writes. But a person's life is connected with society, people, and nation." In this context, he analyzes the most important pages and events of human history from the point of view of how far they meet the requirements of development*

**Key words:** *Man, human perfection, people, nation, society, country's development.*

**Аннотация:** *Аввало, инсоннинг моҳияти, унинг табиати билиш, илм-фанларни вужудга келтириш қобилияти билан белгиланади. Шундан Фитратнинг инсон ва жамият ҳаётида илм-фан, маърифат энг муҳим омиллардан бири эканлигини таъкидлаш фикри келиб чиқади. Шунинг учун «Инсон ер юзидаги махлуқларнинг энг шарафлисидир, - деб ёзади у. Лекин инсоннинг ҳаёт кечириши жамият, халқ, миллат билан боғланган». Шу нуқтаи назардан у инсон тарихининг энг муҳим саҳифалари ва ҳодисаларини уларнинг қанчалик тараққиёт талабларига жавоб бериши нуқтаи назардан таҳлил қилади*

**Калит сўзлар:** *Инсон, инсон камолоти, халқ, миллат, жамият, юрт тараққиёти.*

**Аннотация:** *В первую очередь сущность человека, его характер определяется способностью создавать знания и науки. Отсюда следует мнение Фитрата о том, что наука и просвещение являются одним из важнейших факторов в жизни человека и общества. Поэтому «Человек-самое благородное существо на земле», - пишет он. Но жизнь человека связана с обществом, людьми, нацией». В этом контексте он анализирует важнейшие страницы и события человеческой истории с точки зрения того, насколько они отвечают требованиям развития.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Человек, человеческое совершенство, народ, нация, общество, развитие страны.*

Thanks to the development of trade in caravans between China, India, the Middle East and Europe, the so-called Great Silk Road passed through Uzbekistan. The memory of the past centuries has been preserved in historical and architectural monuments in such large historical cities of Uzbekistan as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Urgench and others that are a "reserve" of the historical cultural heritage of the monuments of the East.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a young state, proclaimed independence more than two decades ago. In geopolitical space it is presented as a modern, highly developed industrial-agrarian country. Over the past short time, the foundations of statehood, priority reforms and transformations have been formed here. Thanks to this, it was possible to achieve qualitative structural changes in all spheres of life and, above all, in the economy, education, construction and architecture. The source of national honor and renaissance was the worship of the creative heritage and life feat of the great and world famous ancestors of the Uzbek people: Ulugbek, Avicenna, Berunia, Al Khorezmi, Al Bukhari and many other outstanding personalities. Monuments are installed in their honor; palaces, madrasahs and mausoleums, restored and subjected to major reconstruction. The ancient cities of Uzbekistan have restored the value of the centers of world culture, where large scientific conferences and symposia are held, in which famous scientists from all over the world take part. During these years in the Republic, the steps taken to "return the cultural heritage" have become the contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the world civilization of all mankind.

On the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan there are more than 4 thousand monuments of antiquity. Individual monuments are scattered throughout the territory of Uzbekistan, including small towns and villages. Ancient capitals, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand - have concentrated the tops of the building arts of past eras. The wealth and complexity of their construction allow you to learn the skills of city planners and architects who created picturesque complexes, ensembles and authentic architectural masterpieces. Scientific research and study of these monuments are always relevant and justified.

Uzbekistan is one of the ancient centers of world civilization. For the world of tourism, medieval architectural monuments with intricate decorative finishes are usually of interest. The question of the current use of architectural

monuments is one of the most important for successfully solving the problems of preserving and developing historical cities.

It is recognized that the best safety of monuments can be achieved only with its active service for society, since the architectural monument, which has lost its functioning, collapses both morally and physically. In fact, architecture is not only an object that can evoke certain feelings and moods in the audience. Architecture is closely related to the life of society, its views and ideology. Therefore, one of the main ways to preserve the monument is that the monument should find the right to an active life with the required preservation of historical and artistic value. This requires the development of a method and methods of scientifically based adaptation. One of such methods that allow "second life and breathing" historical and architectural monuments is "light reconstruction" and "light architecture". Light architecture not only "prolongs" the life of monuments in the evening and night, but also gives them a new status of the found artistic image.

Studies in the field of light architecture are reflected and fully coordinated with the plans of priority directions of the research plan that are being conducted in Uzbekistan. As part of the thesis, we conducted comprehensive studies on the formation and solution of the problems of light architecture of architectural monuments and ensembles in such historical ancient cities of Uzbekistan as Tashkent, Bukhara, Khiva and Samarkand.

The complex multidimensional research technique combined with the computer version of the design of light architecture (using the 3D 3D model of the 3 D Max program) of historical and architectural monuments made it possible to solve a number of theoretical and practical problems of light architecture: to systematize the list of modern means of artificial illumination and local settings of light sources, To develop and make recommendations on the light architecture individually for each object. Thus, the following issues are resolved: the interrelated issues of light architecture of the main research facilities with the landscape of adjacent urban development territories-streets, squares, fountains, flower courtyards and flower gardens, etc.

It should be noted that light architecture as a new scientific direction in the architecture of urban planning and urban construction is volatile and dynamically developing. In recent decades, famous architects from a number of Western countries (France, USA, Japan, England, Russia, etc.) create original light images of structures. According to their forecasts, "city lighting" will one day turn into a new art direction where architecture, painting and electrical equipment will offer unprecedented world masterpieces and that the lighting will lead to new conclusions in the field of architecture and planning [5]. Now in

the leading countries using the latest technologies, find non-traditional approaches in accordance with the urban space and new techniques for creating an easy image.

In historical cities, the problem of creating visual security zones is relevant for monuments of architecture, history, culture, landscape architecture and monumental art. Where the illuminated historical and architectural object dominates, it can not visually argue with it or suppress its annoyingly bright, colorful and dynamic lighting installations. This electric light "light reconstruction and light architecture" creates a new value system, a new visual composition that specifically organizes the environment, is perceived by experts, undoubtedly.

The issues of protection of historical and architectural values are a priority in architectural science. They were constantly visible to the government of Uzbekistan and remain relevant in the 21st century. On October 17, 2009, the Law "On Amending the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" was adopted. In the new edition, the objects of the material cultural heritage were divided and represented as objects of material cultural heritage (monuments, ensembles and attractions of the environment - landscapes, archaeological monuments and town-planning structures of cities that historically developed parts of cities) and objects of intangible cultural heritage (customs, folk creativity - art words, dances, music, performances), as well as the corresponding national art crafts and applied art, skills, tools, artifacts and "cultural space".

Thus, the introduction of elements of light architecture into historical and architectural monuments of Uzbekistan combines the material values of all objects that create the urban environment of historic cities, and the historical and artistic composition of the new form of the objects under study. The latter was created on the basis of "light reconstruction" and "light architecture". This situation is a component of the cultural heritage and does not contradict the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects".

Artificial electric light, light architecture, light reconstruction and the use of modern light sources will allow architects, together with engineers, electrical light technicians, electronics designers, automatic equipment and other specialists to create art-composite projects. These projects will once again allow us to emphasize the uniqueness, grandeur and originality of historical and architectural ancient monuments of Uzbekistan in a new perspective.

The examples of selected objects show that light architecture in the ancient monuments of Uzbekistan will allow:

- change the shape of cities, make them more beautiful, attractive and impressive, which will undoubtedly affect the increase in the volume of inbound tourism and will become a factor of additional foreign exchange earnings to the state treasury, which makes up the tourist, national and world markets;

- to intensify various cultural and mass spectacular actions, create additional jobs and contribute to the state economy;

- to develop socially oriented, investment-attractive projects for the development of the historic quarter, historical centers in the historical cities of Uzbekistan;

- develop ways to promote cultural heritage.

The importance of historical and architectural monuments of Uzbekistan, as a cultural heritage, is obvious and unquestionable. Suffice it to say that many of them are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The light architecture of the ancient monuments of Uzbekistan is practically not developed and the field of research has been little studied. This, in fact, is a new page in the chronicle of the intangible cultural heritage of the East and the entire modern civilization of mankind.

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