

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN DESIGNATING THE PROTECTED TEGRAS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS AND PRACTICE OF UZBEKISTAN

Rejabov Giyosiddin Qutbidinovich
Independent student of Tashkent
State University of Economics
E-mail: rejabovg@gmail.com

Today, the problem of preservation and use of cultural heritage remains one of the most discussed issues in the world. Because the problem of its preservation is one of the important issues that must be solved together with the development of the country. In particular, globalization processes affecting the development of our country are closely related to historical heritage, natural resources and cultural values.

It is known that the cultural and historical heritage is shown as an element of development of the socio-economic sphere with high value. The cultural potential of regions is manifested in terms of its historical heritage, and the result of this process is an important factor in the development of tourism.

Preservation of cultural heritage is a necessary task for the social health of the nation, but more and more objects of material cultural heritage are destroyed and illegal construction works are observed in Uzbekistan. For example, according to the information provided by the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 146 illegal devices were detected in a total of 108 monuments across the country, and 26 persons were brought to administrative responsibility for these cases.

However, cultural heritage is the main factor in the continuation of cultural traditions of the state (nation). Because cultural heritage objects lose their significance as they disappear and gradually disappear from people's memory. During the lifetime of each person, they manage to take only a part of the mass of information about the cultural heritage into their inner world and convey it to others.

If the cultural heritage is passed on to the next generation, it can become the common heritage of all mankind. Therefore, the problem of preservation of cultural heritage is in many respects inextricably linked with preservation of culture.

From time to time, issues of restoration of monuments are raised, sometimes spiritual values are forgotten. Their preservation affects the development of the individual and the formation of the historical identity of the society. The cultural and historical heritage around him plays an important role in the formation of each person.

Today, not only our country, but the entire world community is facing a serious problem in the field of preservation, protection and use of cultural heritage objects, and the problem of preserving cultural heritage is becoming more and more intense around the world, as well as cruel treatment of culturally important objects is

observed a lot. That is, on the one hand, there are many cases of mass destruction of monuments by vandals, illegal trade with rare museum exhibits, and on the other hand, natural disasters, especially unexpected natural disasters, damage objects of material cultural heritage.

In order to eliminate such problems, Uzbekistan is trying to introduce the experience of foreign countries in the field of protection of cultural and historical heritage under the auspices of UNESCO into its national practice. In particular:

Experience of preservation and protection of historical and cultural monuments in Russia. Special norms are formed in relation to objects of cultural heritage: protection, preservation and popularization.

According to Russian law, there are several types and categories of objects of cultural heritage. Objects of cultural heritage are divided into types of 1) Federal, 2) regional, 3) local significance [1].

In addition to these types of cultural heritage objects, they are not historical and cultural monuments, but they are objects that describe the local characteristics of the city and reflect its history.

Protection of cultural heritage is recognized by the world community as one of the global problems of our time and has entered a very critical phase.

Solving this problem is primarily related to the cadastral accounting of unique objects. The heritage value representing the scientific, cultural and historical heritage for identified and existing cultural objects, it must be reflected in the state cadastral documents, the mandatory formation of safe zones, the establishment of special regimes, the use of the territory of these objects [2].

Development and approval of projects of cultural heritage protection zones, requirements for them, urban planning rules play a key role in the preservation of objects. The requirements for the use of the land where the historical and cultural expertise is located for the establishment of the monuments protection zones by the state, the activities in the monument area, the rules of urban planning, etc. are determined by the protection body. Legal restrictions are established to ensure the protection of these objects, access of citizens, protection requirements established by law. As for the owners of the object, they do not have the right to change their appearance, design features. In the territory of the monument, economic activities that do not contradict the rules of its protection are allowed. Protection zones are set for each facility, but there are inconsistencies. In particular, its protection is not clearly defined, for example, warehouses around (next to or near) cultural heritage, enterprises, laboratories and other objects whose use for industry may have a negative impact on the cultural heritage object.

The boundaries of the conservation area should be defined by planning or by boards of a prescribed pattern, natural boundaries should be marked by the conservation area, if possible. The mandatory element of the red lines, which are the boundaries of the protected areas, and must be reflected in the composition of the main plan, master plan and detailed plan. It is necessary to establish a special

procedure for preservation and protection of historical and cultural monuments, it is necessary to use territories and form protection zones of such objects [3].

Protected areas of monuments are areas designated for the preservation of historical monuments and culturally important areas. Cultural heritage sites should have their own territory and protected areas clearly defined. They can both be installed individually. Historical and cultural monuments, as well as their ensembles and complexes, on special grounds - urban planning monuments, ensembles or groups of monuments for their integrity, reserves or protected areas that can be declared to have special historical, cultural, artistic or other value, about their protection should be clearly defined in legal documents.

Construction regulatory areas are the area surrounding the protected area of the monument, which is necessary to preserve or restore its unique character, to maintain the historical appearance, to strengthen the significance of the monuments in the settlement, to provide buildings or landscape, and to provide architectural services to ensure the unity of new buildings with the historically formed environment. and new constructions within the boundaries of such areas are strictly regulated by the state.

Protected landscape areas – buildings necessary to preserve the valuable landscape not included in the protection areas and regulation areas, the historical core of the settlement determines the place of the monument in the composition. The boundaries of such areas are established along natural boundaries and topographical lines depending on the characteristics of the area. Activities that do not harm the landscape are allowed within the protected boundaries of historical and cultural monuments. As a rule, it occupies a significant area in terms of area.

According to the legislation of the Russian Federation, for the monument located on the borders of the settlement, the size of the protection zone is 100 meters from the outer borders of the monument territory, located outside the settlement at a distance of 200 meters from the outer borders of the monument territory, the ensemble within the borders of the settlement, the size of the protection zone is 150 meters from the outer borders of the monument territory, population outside the residential area, a protected area is defined at a distance of 250 meters from the outer borders of the monument area. If there are no defined boundaries of the monument area, the protection area is 200 meters from the contour of the object [4].

Taking measures to preserve the technical condition of historical buildings and cultural heritage in a good condition: consists of methods of restoration, popularization, search for sources of financing and implementation of investment projects. Achieving these is the cadastral registration of these objects, compliance with the standards of protection of historical and cultural monuments.

The experience of France in the protection of historical and cultural monuments. France is one of the first European countries where the issues of cultural heritage study and protection are addressed at the state level. Legislation on the protection of monuments appeared in the 19th century, due to the loss of many monuments during revolutions and wars.

The modern organization of the protection of monuments in France is very complex and indirect, and in a city as rich in historical and cultural attractions as Paris, it is a vast multi-level network.

The architectural heritage of Paris includes more than 100,000 buildings and more than 70,000 plots of land. Currently, about 1,950 buildings are protected as historical monuments at the state level, and about 5,000 more are under municipal protection of the city of Paris.

In France, all matters related to the protection of cultural heritage are regulated by the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture and Communications.

Heritage protection is carried out at several levels at the same time: in the process of international cooperation, within the framework of state protection of historical and cultural monuments, and through the practical activities of city authorities.

It should be noted that, based on the scientific proposals and conclusions given as a result of our research, the Government of Uzbekistan approved the procedure for defining the protected areas of real estate objects of material cultural heritage and their preservation [5]. In particular, in cases where the protected areas of the monuments are not defined according to it, the capital construction works in the territory of the areas included in the UNESCO World Heritage List (up to 300 meters), the separately protected historical and cultural area (up to 200 meters), the object of republican importance (up to 100 meters) must be agreed with a special authorized body. defined.

At the same time, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, building or demolishing objects in the protected areas of monuments without a permit is punishable by administrative imprisonment up to fifteen days and correctional work up to three years.

Based on the above analysis, the following scientific proposals and conclusions can be put forward:

Improving the procedure for determining the protected areas of the monument in Uzbekistan, including strengthening the norms - restrictions that directly affect the rights of individuals and legal entities, especially business entities at the legal level;

accelerate the designation of protected areas of all monuments, integrate restrictions on protected areas with public electronic services and place them in open sources. By doing so, expanding the possibilities of land use management and making correct and quick decisions in this regard.

In short, preservation and protection of cultural heritage objects requires, first of all, a large amount of money and mature specialists in this direction. Also, preserving the original condition of the cultural heritage, ensuring its harmony with the city image and preventing its wear and tear over time is also one of the main problems.

Of course, objects of cultural heritage are not only a factor that represents the historical formation of each country and its unique statehood. Perhaps, it is important

in the development of tourism in the country. Therefore, preservation and protection of cultural heritage objects should be one of the important tasks not only of the state, but also of every member of this society.

Used literature

1. Федеральный закон от 25 июня 2002 г. № 73-ФЗ «Об объектах культурного наследия (памятниках истории и культуры) народов Российской Федерации» [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_37318

2. Антропов, Д.В. Зоны с особыми условиями использования территорий объектов культурного наследия (памятников истории и культуры) // Проблемы и перспективы современного эффективного землепользования Сборник научных трудов кафедры Землепользования и кадастров.– Москва: 2013. – С. 48-53.

3. Федеральный закон от 25 июня 2002 г. № 73-ФЗ «Об объектах культурного наследия (памятниках истории и культуры) народов Российской Федерации». http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_37318

4. Петрищев В.П. Ландшафтно-генетические особенности и современное состояние памятников природы Оренбургской области // Урал. Бирюков. чтения: сб. науч. и науч-попул. ст., посвящ. 120-летию В. П. Бирюкова. – Челябинск, 2008. – Вып. 5, ч. 2 : историко-культурное наследие российских регионов. - С. 375-379. 6.; Петрищев В.П. Проблемы антропогенной трансформации объектов природного наследия Оренбургской области / В. П. Петрищев, И. Г. Яковлев // Природное наследие России в 21 веке: доклады II Междунар. научно-практ. конф. – Уфа, 2008. – С. 327-332.

5. <http://lex.adm.uz/docs/4262171>