

**BUKHKOMSTARIS - AN INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION
OF CULTURAL HERITAGE****Abdullayeva Dilduza Abdujalilovna**

Asia International University,

Faculty of Social Sciences and Technology,

Department of Foreign Languages and Social Sciences, Lecturer

dilduza.abdullayeva.90@mail.ru

Annotation: This article is devoted to the history of Bukhkomstaris, an institution that was engaged in the protection and restoration of architectural monuments of Bukhara. The significance and value of the work carried out within the scope of the competent organization for the fate of historical monuments are based on it. Based on archival documents, information is provided on architectural monuments repaired during the activities of the institution. Also, issues such as systematization in the history of repairs, achieved positive results and shortcomings are analyzed using information on the field.

Keywords: photofixation, restorer, Bukhkomstaris, restoration, executive committee, Uzkomstaris, Nodir Devonbegi, restoration, protection, monument.

Introduction. One of the institutions that has played an important role in the history of the protection, repair, and restoration of Bukhara architectural monuments is the Bukhara Committee for Museum Affairs, Ancient Monuments, and Art and Nature Conservation (Bukhara Committee). The primary basis for the establishment of this organization was the registration of historical monuments in the Bukhara region, their significance, and responsibility for their preservation. Based on the instructions of the Turkkomstaris, in 1924, I.I. Umnyakov, together with engineer M.M. Loginov, studied the state of preservation of the emir's palaces in the Bukhara and Karmana regions, took their measurements, and carried out photofixation and registration work[1]. As a result of the visit, it became known that the Bukhara Commission (Committee) for the Protection of Monuments was established.

The activities of local intellectuals such as Abdurauf Fitrat (March 1, 1925 - June 26, 1926), Muso Saidjonov (June 26, 1926 - November 22, 1927), Halim Ashurov (November 22, 1927 - September 4, 1928), Najab Kurbonov (September 4, 1928) as the chairman of the Accounting Committee are noteworthy. Analysis has shown that the main part of the staff was formed from representatives of the local nationality. This was a positive situation for the implementation of the organization's activities.

Research results and analysis: Over the years, as the nature and direction of the committee's activities changed, the staff composition was also adapted to this. In the period from 1934 to 1937, the Bukhkomstaris introduced the following staff units: chairman, architect, chief restorer, manager, accountant[2]. The repairmen who worked in the Bukhkomstaris were listed in the organization's list as seasonal employees. In particular, Majid Solihov began working as a restorer of the organization in 1932. He was mainly engaged in stone cutting, repair of domes

and roof parts. Kurban Saidov is a plasterer. Rasul Rahmatov has been working in the Bukhkomstaris since 1936 as a stone cutter and plasterer. Sulaymon Turayev is a plasterer. Imamqul Kurbonov has been performing various tasks related to the repair process in the committee since 1928. Also, master Abdusalom Abdurakhmonov, Ibrohim Hafizov, master Abdurahim Hayotov, master Shirin Murodov, Kurban Yuldoshev, Kholmat Sultanov, Narzulla Yodgorov and Aminjon Salomov worked as repairmen-masters at Bukhkomstaris.

The administration of Bukhkomstaris is located in the Nodir Devonbegi madrasah. Various dispatches and letters sent to the organization also indicate the following as the legal address: "Old Bukhara city. To the Devonbegi madrasah"[3]. Based on the study of documents within the scope of the subject, it was revealed that the economic issues of Bukhkomstaris were approved by the Zarafshan regional finance department (ZEROBFO), and its provision was mainly supported by three financial sources.

The state budget was irregular. Funds were allocated on the basis of primary accounting documents (estimates) prepared by the Central Budgetary Office.

Ten percent of the proceeds from the endowment property were allocated only after the submission of estimate documents related to repairs. This type of provision was mainly delayed, which led to the postponement of work that needed to be done on time. Since this type of provision has been at the disposal of the territorial economic departments since 1929, the relevant allocations are now determined by the Bukhara district executive committee.

Both of these types of funds were allocated only for work related to repair activities. Special fund revenues were allocated relatively regularly and were the only stable source of funds for the implementation of all activities of the Accounting Department. Expenses such as salaries, personnel expenses, and sending employees on scientific trips were covered by this revenue.

Based on the resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR of June 27, 1932, the Uzbek Committee for Museum Affairs, Protection of Monuments of the Past, Art and Nature (Uzkomstaris) was transferred from the People's Commissariat of Education. Name of the organization: People's Commissariat of the Uzbek SSR The Committee for the Scientific Investigation and Preservation of Antiquities of Uzbekistan (Uzosoratom) under the Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan. There are no changes in the territorial representations. Only in these years, the documents of the Bukhkomstaris were issued not in the name of the representative of the Bukhara district, but in the name of the authorized representative of the Bukhara district[4].

In connection with this process, the issue of moving the central department of the Uzkomstaris, which has been operating in Samarkand since 1928, to the city of Bukhara is being discussed. This proposal was put forward due to the significant number and importance of monuments in Bukhara. However, a number of factors prevent this from happening. The reasons for this are the remoteness of the department from central government agencies, as well as from the main archive in Tashkent for studying and registering monuments, as well as from libraries for processing research results, the lack of a scientific community and environment, and the difficulties in controlling the Scientific Committee of the Uzbek SSR.

As a result, the Uzkomstaris continued its activities in Tashkent from 1932. Nizomiddin Khojayev was appointed chairman of the organization, and Yahyo Gulyamov was appointed

scientific secretary[5]. It was from this period that special attention was paid not only to the restoration of monuments, but also to their scientific study and research. The inclusion of the item "study of architectural monuments" in the reporting documents of the Uzkomstaris since 1936 is a clear proof of this. In the field of restoration, it is known that 46 cultural heritage sites were taken under protection in the Bukhara region this year.

The activities of the Bukhara State Committee for the Restoration of Architectural Monuments showed that this process consisted of several stages.

Initially, the condition of the monuments was studied and a technical inspection was carried out. Based on the acts of this stage, the scope of the necessary work was determined. In the next step, the engineers-architects prepared the primary estimate (cost list) documents and allocated the appropriate funds and necessary construction materials, and the repair process began. At the last stage, final control acts were drawn up and formalized on the work carried out.

One of such inspection and control works was carried out on October 14-15, 1933 by the representative of the Uzkomstaris Y. Gulomov and the researcher V. Zhukov. As a result of familiarization with the monuments of Bukhara and the repair work carried out on them, the following shortcomings were identified: the repair work in the Prison and the Obkhona is being carried out very slowly, all monuments, except for the Kukaldash Madrasah and the Kalon Mosque, do not fully meet the requirements for cleanliness, there is no work list (workbook - D.A) of the committee employees, the scientific passporting of cultural monuments is not carried out in the proper manner, and the photofixation practice is not carried out. At the end of the work, it is noted that additional funds should be allocated for repairs.

Our studies have shed light on some of the reasons for the indicated shortcomings. In particular, in addition to the delay in the allocation of funds, only eleven of the twenty alabaster construction wagons required for repairs have arrived. At the same time, the fact that the staffing is covered by special funds has led to the reduction of the staff as much as possible. Of course, this did not affect the scope of work. The photofixation of the monuments, although partial, was carried out by V.A. Shishkin using a photo laboratory organized in the cell of the Nodir Devonbegi madrasah[6].

For almost a month in 1938 (from August 3 to 20), the chairman of the Uzkomstaris, I.E. Skorlikov, visited Samarkand, Bukhara and Shakhrisabz and got acquainted with the state of the monuments in these cities and the scope of the work carried out. The information about the activities of the Bukhara commissariat in his report on this trip is significant. The report, referring to the state of preservation of the Bukhara monuments, states that "...In them, unlike in Samarkand, only parts of decorative ornaments can be found...". It is noted that the work carried out was not restoration, but mainly repair in nature.

I.E. Skorlikov also criticizes the fact that not enough personnel were allocated to keep the monuments clean and protect them. In this regard, special attention is paid to the sharp decrease in the number of young people among the craftsmen involved in repair work in Bukhara. As a result of the investigation, it became clear that this is due to the amount of salary allocated. I.E. Skorlikov also noted in his conclusion that the work on setting up the work correctly and determining the volume of daily work is going in the wrong direction.

Conclusion. In the process of investigating the activities of the Bukhkomstaris, the organization, within its competence, It turned out that the institution faced a number of obstacles and problems in the full implementation of its goals. Almost throughout its entire existence, there were constant problems with the allocation of funds, which led to uncertainties and various additional consequences in the repair process. For example, as a result of the untimely resolution of financial issues, the necessary work was delayed, which resulted in additional work on the restoration of the monument. Estimates became invalid due to changes in the scope of work and raw material prices.

References:

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2. NA Uzbekistan, R-2296-found, list 1, case 144, sheet 92.
3. NA Uzbekistan, R-394-found, list 1, case 309, sheet 21.
4. Bukhara RSA, 836-fund, 1-list, case 5, sheet 4.
5. NA Uzbekistan, R-2296-found, list 1, case 3, sheet 43-46.
6. NA Uzbekistan, R-2296-found, list 1, case 61, sheet 23.