



ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS

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ANNOTATION. *In this article, the management of cultural heritage objects recommended by UNESCO and traditionally established in the territory of Uzbekistan and the factors affecting them are deeply studied. Management approaches are also proposed to reduce the impact of factors affecting the management of cultural heritage sites.*

Keywords: cultural heritage, management of cultural heritage objects, factors affecting cultural heritage objects.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1993, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been fulfilling its obligations regarding the preservation of objects included in the World Heritage List as a member state of the "Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" [1].

The Uzbek side has ratified a number of conventions on the protection of heritage objects. They are the following:

"Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict" (May 14, 1954, The Hague) was ratified by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 1995, and entered into force on May 21, 1996;

"International Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage" (October 15, 2003, Paris) was ratified by the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 12, 2007, entered into force on April 29, 2008;

"Convention on Measures to Prevent and Prohibit the Illegal Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property" (November 14, 1970, Paris) was ratified by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 1995 [2], on December 15, 1996 entered into force in June;



"Convention on the Protection of the Universal Cultural and Natural Heritage" (November 16, 1972, Paris) was ratified by the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 1995 [3], and entered into force on June 15, 1996.

The historic centers of four ancient cities on the territory of Uzbekistan are included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. They are the following:

According to the decision of the World Heritage Committee, at its 14th session held in Banff, Canada in 1990, "Inner Castle" was accepted into the World Heritage List according to criteria (iii), (iv), (v).

According to the decision of the World Heritage Committee, in the 17th session of 1993 in Cartagena, Colombia, "Historical Center of Bukhara" was accepted into the World Heritage List according to criteria (ii), (iv), (vi). The area of "Historical Center of Bukhara" is 216 hectares, the protected area is 326 hectares.

"Shahrisabz Historical Center" was accepted into the World Heritage List by the decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 24th session in Cairns, Australia, 2000. The area of "Shahrisabz Historical Center" is 240 hectares, the protected area is 80 hectares.

On February 20, 2014, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted decision No. 31 "On the program of comprehensive measures for the construction and reconstruction of objects in the city of Shahrisabz, Kashkadarya region." According to this decision, conservation and reconstruction works were carried out in the historical center of Shahrisabz.

On October 17, 2016, the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Uzbekistan to UNESCO stated in the appeal No. 031/792 of August 12, 2016 that "Shahrisabz Historical Center" should be preserved in the list of World Cultural Heritage, further improvement of the protection of the cultural heritage objects of our country, the preservation of historical centers included in the list of World Cultural Heritage a program of additional measures was adopted to preserve the authenticity and protect them.

ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

In the management of cultural heritage objects, the database of information resources is important. Because management planning relies on information on a specific



object. Next in order is the level of funding in the management of cultural heritage objects. It is known that a large amount of money is needed to protect such objects from external negative influences. Therefore, in most countries, special attention is paid to the targeted financial support of these facilities and the training of industry personnel. Then it is possible to achieve management efficiency, of course, effective monitoring should not be forgotten [4].

In recent years, many scientific researches are being conducted on improving the management of cultural heritage objects.

In particular, A.A. Nikiforova [5] conducted a scientific study on the theoretical and methodological foundations of natural and cultural heritage protection and the features of natural and cultural heritage preservation.

E.A. According to Akhmetova [6], anthropogenic risk factors affecting cultural heritage sites mainly include air pollution, radiation pollution, vibrations, flooding of the area, and other geological environment disturbances.

Reducing the negative impact of factors on cultural heritage sites lies in the strategic, tactical and practical aspects of managing cultural heritage sites [7], as well as increasing existing capacity and creating new opportunities for heritage sites.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, many years of scientific research work of local and foreign scientists were studied and analyzed. Also, methods such as official statistics, observation, comparison, logical reasoning were used. Foreign experiences are also studied. International and local legal and regulatory documents related to cultural heritage were used.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

By the decision of the World Heritage Committee, in the 25th session of 2001, in the city of Helsinki, Finland, "Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures" was included in the World Heritage List. The area of "Samarkand - crossroads of cultures" is 1123 hectares, the protected area is 1369 hectares.



According to the decision of the World Heritage Committee, at its 24th session in Cairns, Australia, 2000, "Shahrisabz Historical Center" was accepted into the World Heritage List according to criteria (iii), (iv).

"Shahrisabz Historical Center" features the historical city and Islamic architecture.

From September 27 to October 10, 2015, a seminar training was held in Shahrisabz, Bukhara and Khiva under the program "MAPAUZ: Management Plan for World Heritage Sites in Uzbekistan" with the participation of representatives of the UNESCO representative office in Uzbekistan and international expert Ona Vileykis. This training took place on September 27-30 in the city of Shahrisabz. It was attended by representatives of all agencies and organizations interested in the development of the Management Plan of the "Shahrisabz Historical Center", which is a world heritage site.

At the seminar, the following was discussed with representatives of the regional inspection and local authorities and experts participating in the development of the management plan:

- urgency and problems of management plan development;
- plans for conservation of world heritage sites;
- goals of the management plan development strategy;
- the next stages of development of the management plan, etc.

On April 18-27, 2016, a seminar training was held in Shahrisabz, Bukhara and Khiva under the program "MAPAUZ: Management Plan for World Heritage Sites in Uzbekistan" with the participation of representatives of the UNESCO representative office in Uzbekistan and international expert Ona Vileykis. This training took place on April 18-20 in the city of Shahrisabz. It was attended by representatives of all agencies and organizations interested in the development of the Management Plan of "Shahrisabz Historical Center", a World Heritage site.

This conceptual document will be developed with the participation of organizations and management structures based on the requirements of the "Guide to the Implementation of the Convention on the Protection of the Universal Cultural and Natural Heritage" in accordance with the current laws.



It forms a whole with all the monuments and settlements of the World Heritage Site. Architectural monuments, residences, methods of preservation and use of historical urban planning structure are inextricably linked with the place where they are located. Preserving all their unique features and not losing their unique universal value is the main principle of World Heritage Site conservation.

Protection against natural and anthropogenic hazards is important for preserving the unique structure, decoration and use of the main monuments.

All problems and issues related to objects included in the list of World Heritage should be carried out in agreement with the World Heritage Committee.

Since 2005, the World Heritage Committee has been in discussions with participating States to prepare a management plan and has developed guidelines. This guideline, adopted in Paris in 2005, is called "On the Implementation of the Convention on the Protection of World Heritage".

According to the guidelines, each participating state is obliged to preserve, protect and pass on cultural and natural heritage objects in its territory to the next generation.

The Cultural Heritage Agency and Khorezm Regional Administration must prepare an annual report on the state of the World Heritage Site to the World Heritage Committee, as well as a periodic report every six years after the management plan is prepared.

Factors that negatively affect historical monuments:

Impact of visitors - The impact of visitors can damage cultural heritage sites. In order to prevent it, it is of great importance to set up the order of visitors to the monuments, and set up the state of the next infrastructure.

Lack of visitor amenities - Lack of visitor amenities can lead to misuse and damage to monuments. The creation of facilities (toilets, waste bins, etc.) will reduce the impact of visitors and ensure that the surroundings of the monuments are kept clean.

Transport vibration - the use of heavy and light vehicles by visitors has a negative effect on the state of preservation of monuments. In order to reduce traffic vibrations, their access to the historic center area should be restricted and regulated.

Erosion - Erosion occurs naturally in ancient monuments over time. Monuments in a state of erosion require constant conservation and restoration work.



Temperature change - various negative situations arise as a result of temperature change in architectural monuments. In order to prevent these changes, it is necessary to conduct frequent monitoring and develop measures to avoid negative consequences.

Dust - dust has a negative effect on the appearance of architectural monuments. In order to prevent this, they need to be periodically cleaned.

Molding - molding can damage the original state of monuments (patterns, inscriptions, etc.). Therefore, it is necessary to clean the monuments on time.

Wind - winds are one of the factors that naturally erode monuments. Timely elimination of wind damage is important in preserving the integrity of monuments.

Precipitation is one of the factors that naturally damage monuments. Snow, rainwater runoff and seepage, floods cause increased humidity, salinity, erosion of walls. In order to prevent them, it is necessary to install tarvans correctly, to keep the roof of the monuments intact, to clean the ditches, and to get additional ditches so that the water does not rise.

Cracks - situations that occur as a result of various natural disasters (earthquakes, landslides, etc.) can become dangerous if not prevented in time. In such cases, the reasons for the occurrence of cracks should be investigated immediately, and restoration work should be carried out.

Deformation of the monument (subsidence) - As a result of deformation, the shape of the monument may change, and as a result, it may lose its integrity and original state. First, it is necessary to take measures to restore the deformed monument to its original state, and then to strengthen it, restore and conserve it if necessary.

Soil stagnation - soil instability is one of the main threats to the monument. It will be possible to take measures to strengthen the soil, densify it and thus prevent the danger.

Humidity - an increase in humidity is a factor that causes decay of monuments or decay of wooden parts. For this, it is necessary to take measures to reduce humidity, including creating a ventilation and drainage system.

Fire - the growth of plants causes damage to the monuments (original writing, tiles, paints, walls, etc.). It will be necessary to prevent the growth of plants and to carry out constant restoration. It should be prevented and conserved so that it does not burn.



Corrosion processes - the state of corrosion mainly affects the metal parts of monuments. These parts must be conserved and constantly monitored to prevent corrosion.

Salinity - Salinity is one of the greatest threats to the monument. It can cause the monument to completely disintegrate. In order to prevent salinization, it is necessary to eliminate the conditions that cause it (creating a drainage system, lowering the seepage water level, etc.). The damaged part should be cleaned and then restored.

Excavation - Excavation around monuments can affect their stability. Therefore, it is advisable to take measures for the safety of the monuments before carrying out such works.

Earthquake - Earthquake is one of the uncontrollable natural disasters. It is only necessary to take measures to reduce its consequences.

Marks and Inscriptions - Marks and inscriptions associated with human activity are considered to damage the authenticity of monuments. In order to avoid such situations, it will be necessary to destroy these records and carry out propaganda work among local residents and visitors.

Erosion - erosion, the risk of erosion occurs under the influence of the natural environment. In order to prevent it, it is necessary to constantly control it, to immediately eliminate the consequences of the danger. It is necessary to carry out restoration and conservation works.

Vandalism - Avoiding vandalism as much as possible and preventing them are the best measures. If this is not possible, it is necessary to carry out restoration works according to the original condition.

Destruction - loss of monuments, destruction is one of the worst consequences. In order to prevent it, it is necessary to establish permanent control and take measures to preserve it.

Improper maintenance – the consequences of improper maintenance of cultural heritage objects can affect their future condition. Their repair process should be monitored regularly.

Misuse – Misuse of cultural heritage objects can shorten their lifespan. It is necessary to constantly control and monitor the use of facilities.



Vandalism is caused by the lack of civility, rude attitude towards material culture, disdain and lack of understanding of its essence. In order to prevent it and end its consequences, it is necessary to strengthen propaganda among the population. It is also important to apply increased control.

It should be noted that the main goal of the management system is to preserve and ensure the preservation of all its unique qualities, taking into account the sustainable development of modern urban planning and the environment, and to protect the special universal value of the world heritage.

Among the goals of management, the following tasks should be performed in order to find a solution to the main problems:

- to increase the quality of life in the traditional way along with modern economic development;
- implementation of design and construction works based on the improvement of the law and normative legal framework;
- by promoting social awareness and values through all aspects of society;
- development of central and local bodies based on interdependence in the preservation of world heritage sites.

CONCLUSION

The main principles of facility management are primarily decisions that all city-wide structural organizations of the city make.

Protection and conservation, as well as preserving the value of a World Heritage Site, is an ongoing process of solving current and long-term problems arising from various life situations. The qualities of the objects and their documentation are important in the assessment of the modern state, in the planning of conservation and measures.

One of the wise ways to solve the problems is the full implementation of planning and continuous monitoring is the main task of management.

In the management of cultural heritage objects, it is desirable to be based on the following approaches:



1. Holistic approach: it is necessary to take into account the importance of the established management system and the composition of cultural and natural monuments, as well as to follow a holistic approach in determining the state of preservation and local value of the object;

2. Focus on processes: in order to ensure the long-term performance of the established management system, it is necessary to focus on the links between the processes, the components of the facility and the various stakeholders;

3. Bottom-up Approach: Considers facility-level reality when developing a holistic management storage strategy. This is especially true for cultural heritage dwellings in the area of monuments;

4. Expanding the powers of local representatives: In order not to lose the integrity and coordination between all components of the World Heritage sites, it is necessary to expand the powers of its managers as much as possible;

5. It is necessary to coordinate the management of the World Heritage and its components by all local authorities, which are local government institutions;

6. Social and economic stability: according to the established management, it is appropriate to form social and economic processes in the object based on the concept of stability.

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