

# THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE —3D DIGITAL SILK ROAD PROJECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE COUNTRY

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the contribution of the 3D Digital Silk Road project to the development and preservation of the country's cultural heritage. Made a brief analysis of the work done in the field of cultural heritage.

**Keywords:** 3D-technologies, knowledge, improvement, cultural heritage of the region, development potential, information technology

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматривается вклад проекта 3D Digital Silk Road в развитие и сохранение культурного наследия страны. Сделан краткий анализ проделанной работы в сфере культурного наследия.

**Ключевые слова:** 3D-технологии, знания, благоустройство, культурное наследие региона, потенциал развития, информационные технологии.

The —3D Digital Silk Road project, which is being implemented today in Uzbekistan, is a vivid example of the consolidation of public, state and international organizations, as well as socially responsible business in the implementation of the initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the preservation, study and promotion of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan.

The project is designed to make available to researchers and the general public artifacts and manuscripts that have been preserved to this day thanks to the selfless work of foreign scientists, museum workers and specialists, provides for joint publications with references to museums, research institutes and the names of their employees.

Methodology and materials

Heritage preservation is the conservation and protection of historic structures, sculptures and culture of a nation. Heritage has been passed from generation to generation, which is important to preserve in this fast-changing world. The goal of conserving is to benefit future generations through learning about the past. With various threats in the world, activists and preservationists can spread awareness to protect these historical artefacts. Heritage preservation provides opportunities to restore rather than replace the remains of the past and bring them into the future.

For very different reasons, a huge number of artifacts, material objects and cultural property of the Uzbek people, located far from their homeland. On the one hand, this fact is sad from the point of view of loss, on the other hand, from the point of view of gain. The great culture of the Uzbek people began to be widely persecuted outside of Uzbekistan.

Representatives of different ethnic groups, from orientalisks to simple public museums, touched the Uzbek art, began to study it, imbued with respect and warmth for the bearers and continuers of the tradition of this culture in the person of the modern Uzbek people.

During the implementation of the 3D Digital Silk Road project, not only the collection of information about Uzbek collections in various museums is collected. In a record short time, a network was created that brings together first-class scientists and research specialists from various countries involved in the study of the history and culture of Uzbekistan, which allows expanding experience and sharing opinions, strengthening intercultural, interstate dialogue. History is still unknown of such a large-scale phenomenon, when the study of the whole world united around the cultural heritage of one country. The territory of Uzbekistan has always been a meeting place for various peoples and cultures.

In the process of work, the project managed to unite around the idea of studying, preserving and popularizing the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, many oriental scholars who have devoted many years of their scientific research to studying the culture and science of Uzbekistan around the world.

For over a millennium, minarets, as dominant silhouettes, have been decorating urban landscapes in the countries of the Muslim East. They have become a kind of hallmark of many cities, their religious or educational institutions - mosques and madrasahs. In independent Uzbekistan, these unique creations of medieval memoran architects, having acquired a special status as objects of invaluable cultural heritage, are under state protection.

The goal of the society is to promote international cooperation between state and public organizations, researchers, experts, representatives of science, media and other interested public in the field of conservation, study and promotion of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan in the context of preserving the world cultural heritage.

For all the media orientation of the Project, it has not only popularizing, but also scientific significance. For the first time, a huge amount of new factual data is being introduced into scientific circulation, expanding our understanding of the richness and diversity of national culture. Being in museum collections, many wonderful works of art have been dormant for decades in storerooms. The idea of publishing these things prompted the museum workers to carry out their attribution and organize special exhibitions. According to many foreign and national scientists, it was impossible to think of anything better to create the image of Uzbekistan than such a popularization of the richest history, culture and traditions of our country.

The project also launched another publishing series - "Science and culture of Uzbekistan in the works of scientists." It implies the reprinting of monographs created in the past, but of great interest to science, which are now inaccessible to researchers.

The Uzbek people have a rich historical past, the pages of its history are inextricably linked with the history of Central Asia. The land of Uzbekistan is a kind of precious archive that stores unique historical and archaeological monuments of different eras. None of the republics of Central Asia has such a number of monuments of history and ancient culture as Uzbekistan. The territory of our country is considered the cradle of the most ancient human civilization. The culture of Uzbekistan is one of the brightest and most original cultures of the East, it has been formed over thousands of years and absorbed the traditions and customs of the peoples who inhabited the territory of modern Uzbekistan at different times.

The ancient Iranians, Greeks, nomadic Turkic tribes, Arabs, Chinese, Russians contributed to it. The Great Silk Road contributed to the fusion of peoples' cultures, their customs and art. Numerous monuments of culture and history were restored, and new memorial complexes were built, such as the Memorial of Memory and Honor, Imam Al-Bukhori, Al-Fergani, the Amir Timur and Timurid Museum and many other monuments, which, combining the traditions of oriental architecture and modern architecture achievements. The Fund Forum plays a special role in the restoration of the spiritual heritage and in the development of cultural and spiritual awareness among the younger generation.

#### Conclusions

The Project „3D Digital Silk Road” is aimed at identifying the creative potential in the field of contemporary arts and crafts, familiarizing the general public with the most striking trends in this area, supporting creative dynasties and talented craftsmen, as well as preserving and enhancing the national heritage. Cultural and spiritual heritage is an invaluable treasure of the people, which is necessary for the upbringing and development of the younger generation, the formation of a new statehood. The cultural and spiritual heritage must be treated very carefully, preserved and fruitfully used for the development of the national spirituality of independent Uzbekistan.

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