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**ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS AGGREGATED WEB PORTALS WITH STUDY.**

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**Rakhimov Ulugbek Abdullayevich**

*Senior teacher of Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction  
named after Mirzo Ulugbek<sup>1</sup> [ulugbekraximovulugbek@gmail.com](mailto:ulugbekraximovulugbek@gmail.com),*

**Avalboyeva Nilufar Alloyorovna**

*Master's student of Mirzo Ulugbek Samarkand State University of Architecture and  
Construction<sup>2</sup>.*

**ABSTRACT**

Taking into account that the total number of tangible cultural heritage objects in Uzbekistan is 8,210, of which 7,827 are state property and 383 are private property. most of the 8210 cultural heritage objects in our republic are located there.

**Key words**

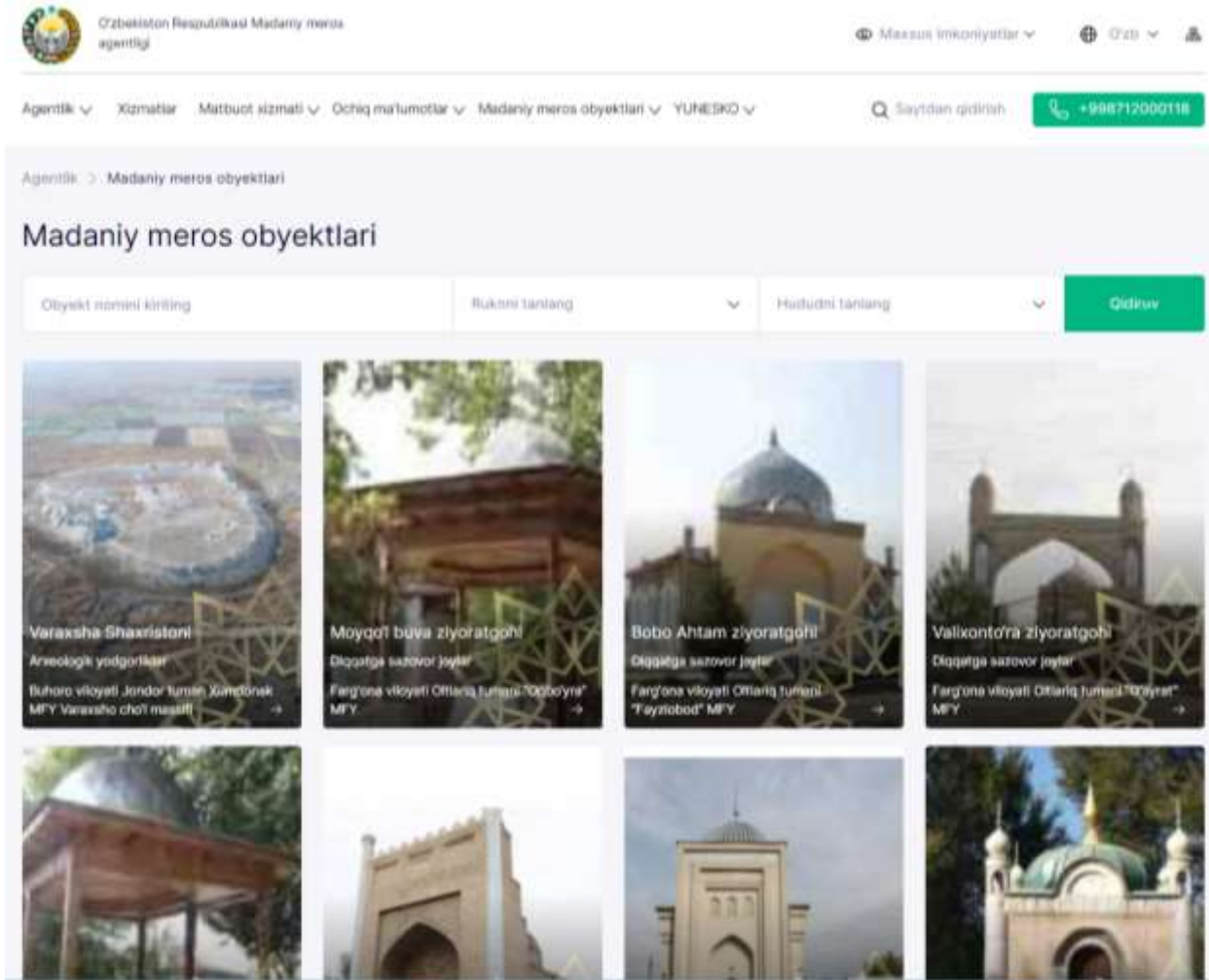
Cadastre, portal, cultural heritage, web portal, object, archaeological monument, historical monuments, architectural monuments, monumental art monuments.

**Introduction:** To develop and strengthen the tourism potential of Uzbekistan, preservation and promotion of material cultural heritage objects, shrines and holy places requires a highly professional approach. It is necessary to maintain the state cadastre of objects of tangible cultural heritage and to provide them with geodetic and cartographic support, and to carry out the necessary measures to update digital electronic maps and improve existing maps. One of the possibilities for preservation and promotion of cultural heritage objects is to create a cartographic web service that includes not only spatial information about the object, but also multimedia that allows the user to get to know it.

**Relevance of the topic:** The state cadastre includes basic and current types that ensure continuous updating of cadastral information. When maintaining the main type of state cadastre, a preliminary calculation of all types of cultural heritage objects is carried out, their number is indicated, and the boundaries of land plots are determined in kind (based on land plot registration data). In the current type, all changes made to the cultural heritage object after the transfer of the main type of cadastre are made to the cadaster [6].

**Analysis:** On the Veb portal created by the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the information of 117 objects out of 8210 objects was analyzed. can get data Fig. 1.

**Figure 1. Veb portal of the Cultural Heritage Agency**



"Meros.uz" site was developed by the "ZiyoNET" network in order to summarize all our cultural heritages, from architecture and archaeological monuments to natural wonders and customs, in one common base. Meros.uz site currently contains more than 600 objects belonging to categories such as tangible art, natural wonders, technical structures, customs and traditions, and applied art, together with objects of cultural heritage in our republic 2 - fig.



**Figure 2. Meros.uz veb portal**

Based on the above, it can be said that interactive cartographic veb portals created in Uzbekistan have many shortcomings for users. The user needs to know more information about the object. In order for users to get more information, there should be information such as the object's address, period, type and category, function, dimensions of the object, technical condition, construction material and restoration works.

In different countries of the world, the mapping of cultural heritage objects has reached a completely different level of development [5].

Protection of cultural heritage in the Russian Federation dates back to ancient times, and protection of individual monuments was started during the reign of Peter I, but the first work on cataloging monuments began in 1838. Currently, the Russian Federation ranks 9th in the world in terms of the total number of objects of cultural heritage in the world. Among them, it ranks 4th in the number of natural heritage objects (after China, USA and Australia) [1].

The objects of cultural heritage located on the territory of the Russian Federation were first included in the list in 1990 at the 14th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

Cultural heritage objects in the Russian Federation are divided into the following types:

monuments - separate buildings, buildings and structures with historically developed areas (including religious monuments related to religious property);



memorial apartments; mausoleums, individual burials; monumental works of art; scientific and technical facilities, including military facilities;

ensembles - separate or combined monuments, fortifications, palaces, residential, public, administrative, trade, production, scientific, educational buildings and structures, as well as groups of religious monuments and structures clearly localized in historically developed areas, including urban planning ensembles fragments of possible historical planning and settlement buildings; works of landscape architecture and horticultural art (gardens, squares, avenues), necropolises, objects of archaeological heritage;

places of interest - places where there are objects created by man or the joint creation of man and nature, including folk art;

objects of archaeological heritage - centers of historical settlements or parts of urban planning and development [2].

History of the formation of peoples and other ethnic communities on the territory of the Russian Federation, historical (including military) events, memorable places related to the lives of famous historical figures, cultural and natural landscapes; objects of archaeological heritage; places where religious ceremonies are held; burial places of mass repression victims; religious and historical places [39; 50-65 b]. Monuments and/or ensembles may be located within the boundaries of the attraction [3].

Cultural heritage objects in the Russian Federation are divided into the following categories depending on their historical and cultural significance:

objects of cultural heritage of federal importance - objects of historical-architectural, artistic, scientific and memorial value of special importance for the history and culture of the Russian Federation, as well as objects of archaeological heritage;

cultural heritage objects of regional importance - objects of historical-architectural, artistic, scientific and memorial value of special importance for the history and culture of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation;

cultural heritage objects of local (city) significance - objects of special historical-architectural, artistic, scientific and memorial value for the history and culture of the municipality [5].

In the Russian Federation, the cadastre of cultural heritage objects is managed by the Ministry of Culture [6]. An automated information system for maintaining the register of cultural heritage objects has been developed in the Russian Federation, and now there is an open database of all cultural heritage objects [10].

One of the most advanced and large-scale projects in the field of cultural heritage mapping in Russia was created in 2020 by researchers from Nizhny Novgorod, and the web portal contains information about all cultural heritage

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objects of the Russian Federation [7]. On the map, in addition to the location of the object, we can find information about its name, description, historical period to which the object of cultural heritage belongs, and a photo [9]. Figure 3 shows the map of cultural heritage posted on the portal <https://heritagemap.ru>.

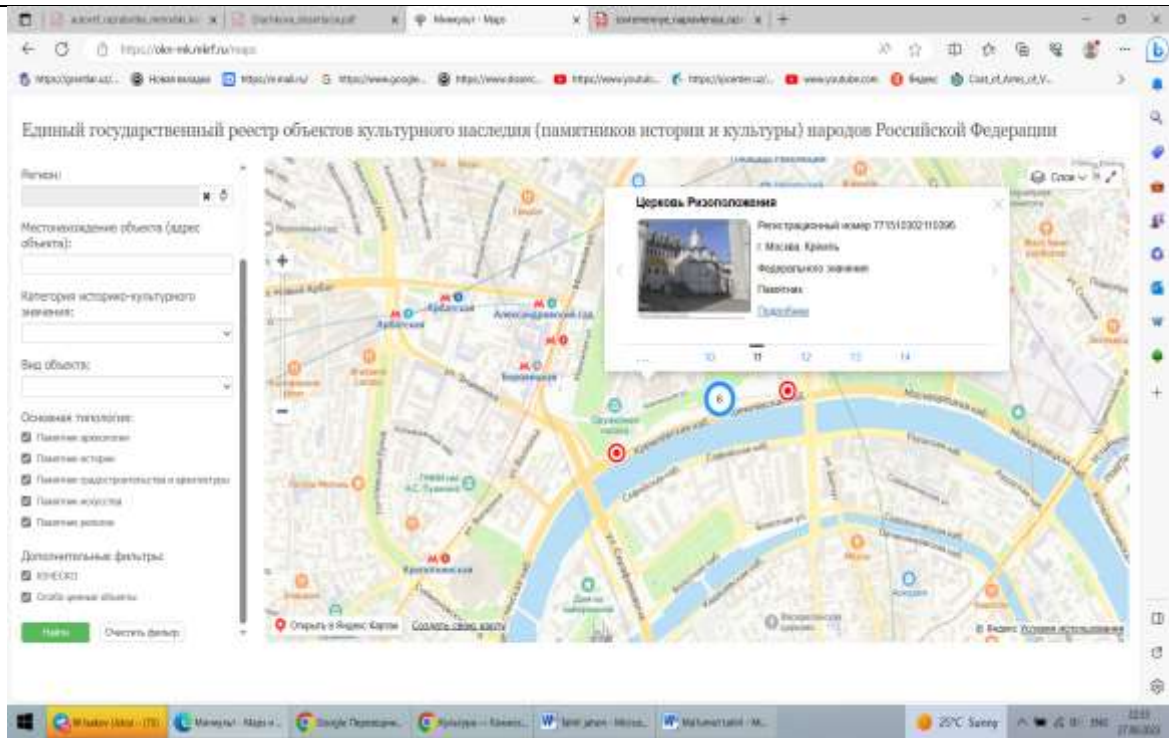


**Figure 3. The cultural heritage map posted on the portal [<https://heritagemap.ru>] is shown.**

Among the advantages of the cartography service on this web portal under consideration, it should be noted that cultural heritage objects in all regions of Russia are marked on the map [10]. However, there are also a number of disadvantages:

- insufficient amount of information on cultural heritage objects;
- lack of possibility to sort and display objects by any attribute;
- lack of links to sources with detailed information about cultural heritage objects [2].

Another project in the field of mapping objects of cultural heritage is the cartographic web service of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation "Unified state register of objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation" Fig. 4.



**Figure 4. Unified State Register of the Peoples of the Russian Federation" [https://okn-mk.mkrf.ru/maps].**

Currently, the web portal of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation has more than 34 thousand objects of cultural heritage, of which the number of objects included in the UNESCO World Heritage List is 30, of which 19 objects are included in the list according to cultural criteria and 11 objects according to natural criteria [8].

One of the most modern projects in the European region was developed by PERICLES (pericles-heritage.eu), an interactive cartographic web service that allows collecting information about cultural heritage objects and analyzing their location in European regions [3]. Users can upload photos, videos, audio recordings and documents related to the cultural heritage object to the card [1]. The view of the map posted on the "pericles-heritage.eu" portal is shown in Figure 5.



**Figure 5. Objects in the European region on the web portal.**  
[<https://pericles-heritage.eu>]

**Research results:** Research shows that the number of web portals with historical, material cultural heritage objects in the Republic of Uzbekistan is about 10, and these portals include (18%) of cultural heritage objects in our republic. These web portals are mainly designed for tourism purposes and include some objects of interest to tourists.

**Conclusion:** In the course of the conducted research, a number of problems arising in the creation of a modern cartographic web service of material cultural heritage objects were identified. The main problem that arises when creating such a cartographic web service is the lack or incompleteness of any photo and video materials. According to the statistics of the creators of the "Heritagemap.ru" portal, about 36% of cultural heritage objects are equipped with photographs. The largest number of such objects are located in St. Petersburg (75%) and Kamchatka (73%).

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