



# THE ROLE OF MODERN MUSEUMS IN UPBRINGING OF YOUNG AGE

**Nasiba Sadikova**

*Teacher of the National Institute of Arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

## ABSTRACT

*This article highlights the development of the activities of museums, ensure their growth in accordance with modern requirements and strive for new methods. The main goal is to integrate museums into the educational process. The use of visual, auditory, explanatory methods in teaching in the process of preschool, school and higher education, based on the theme of the museum. Special attention is paid to such issues as studying the experience of the largest museums in the world and its application in our national traditions. The museums tell about the methods of attracting visitors, as well as the correct use of modern techniques and technologies.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Uzbekistan, museum, museum work, education, exhibition, exposition, contemporary museum, world museum, audience, website.*

## INTRODUCTION

Attention to young people in our country is growing from year to year. Because young people are the future of our country. Attention to them is, in a sense, a solid foundation for the future. After all, the future belongs to the lake of mature and educated youth. A number of projects are being developed that link the process of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism and national ideology with the activities of museums. After all, having gone through a number of stages of working with young people in the most advanced museums, they not only gained practical experience in this matter, but also created theories and concepts. As we study and analyze the results of these experiments, we move away from the idea that they should be applied directly, exactly. But the field of museology, which has not yet reached the level of theory creation, must use the standards of the world's museums.

Museums must be recognized not only as one of the centers of culture of society, but also one of the important places of its development. Due to the broad presentation of certain areas of the educational process through the exposition, it arouses students' interest in knowledge and improves the quality of education.

Improving the education system of the republic, increasing the role of museums in society, training qualified specialists remains an urgent problem in the museum environment, and the educational institution solves pedagogical problems.

This situation exists not only in Uzbekistan, but also in most countries of the world. Practice shows that along with the growing role of museums in modern culture and public life, the training and retraining of its personnel lags far behind.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is also incorrect to interpret the current situation as the influence of museums only on the struggle for survival in a market economy. It has deep roots and has abandoned the old approach to training qualified museum personnel. Today, the National Institute of Arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod, the only one in Central Asia, has a department of museum affairs. When working with an audience, a lot depends on the psychological and pedagogical training of a specialist, the level of knowledge, understanding of the current socio-cultural situation. It is in this educational institution that the study of the subtleties and peculiarities of museology makes it possible to apply it in practice.

It is well known that since ancient times mankind has created ways of transferring its social experience to future generations. On the other hand, the museum was the most acceptable form of collecting, describing and preserving cultural experiences.

The interaction between the museum and education is the result of cooperation between different fields of science and science. This shows that the inclusion of the museum in the general



educational process not only prepares a person for life in a rapidly changing world spiritually and morally, but also serves to make him an active participant in the ongoing socio-cultural processes.

A modern museum is not only a center of science, science and culture, but also an experimental place that keeps up with the times and uses modern techniques and technologies. Today, technological development has spread throughout the world, permeated all aspects of our lives and led to significant changes in the world of museums. Before entering the museum, museum visitors had the opportunity to get acquainted with the museum exposition in various formats using modern techniques and technologies.

Another innovation is a small-sized electronic reference book. It provides an overview of an exhibit that has been specially designed by museum designers, showing simulated games and artifact reconstructions. There will be an exchange of views and a dialogue on many issues related to museum work, as well as information on what can be done to connect the audience and the exhibition, and what projects can evoke emotions.

However, despite any technique, the demand for a tour led by a professional guide is high. This can be seen in the example of the largest museums in the world. It has been proven that a person can be effective in his work only through the effective use of each technique. The use of technology is a requirement of the time, and the work done by a person on himself always manifests itself in various forms of rapid communication.

Today, museums around the world are faced with a dilemma: what a 21st century museum should look like and how it should attract visitors. Consequently, the rapid development of society, the emergence of 3D, 5D, 7D, 9D electronic films, the emergence of virtual (electronic) museums and many other factors have weakened the interest of citizens in the art world., Various shows, concerts, cinemas, exhibition halls and museums. Especially as the pandemic swept across the country, private museums raised the issue of working with different approaches to their audience. At the same time, excursions to virtual museums have expanded, and the possibilities for creating interesting websites have expanded. Now the opportunities to sit at home and visit large museums electronically have expanded and expanded. It is known that the spiritual maturity and cultural potential of people play an important role in the development of any society or state.

The role of museums in preserving the cultural heritage of people and enjoying their history, worldview and art is considered invaluable. However, it can be seen that the attention to

museums is currently declining, and research is being carried out in museums around the world to find solutions to this problem in various ways. For example, the Museum of History and Local Lore in Yaroslavl (Russia) has been organizing special evenings for visitors since 1993 to answer their questions. Some world famous museums in the UK, France, USA, Turkey and Russia have established special free days for visitors. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, free visits are accepted on the first Sunday of every month. At the same time, scientists in this field are conducting psychological and sociological research to solve this problem. According to Ellen Hooper-Greenhill, a US researcher, museum staff need to know what affects visitors before they can affect their minds. Based on his research, "Throughout my research, I have found that people are more interested in objects than in a subject and spend more time looking at them. They are trying to learn more about the object that interests them the most," the researcher notes. Later, this idea was supplemented by one of the Moscow museums as an experiment with exhibits that have nothing to do with the theme of the museum exposition. As a result, the number of visitors increased dramatically. There are many more such examples.

During the years of independence, reforms were carried out in many areas, including the education system. The system has developed new methods, installed modern equipment, built a scientific base with all the amenities. Now a new direction in the higher education system is museum pedagogy. However, now museum pedagogy needs to be taught not only in the higher education system, but also in young educational institutions, in the family, to form an idea of museums. As a living example of these processes, the processes of implementing the five principles developed by the faculties of the National Institute of Arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod for higher educational institutions were established. Together with talented students of the Department of Museum Affairs in kindergartens and schools "What is a Museum?" The propaganda work is carried out under the motto "My profession is my pride". At the same time, one of the tasks of museologists is to expand educational and practical classes in museums, as soon as possible to attract the attention of students to them, by providing relevant examples from the exhibits presented.

As the pace of time and technology becomes the backbone of large-scale living activities, the demand for education among young people is also changing. We all know that young people are now losing interest in books and gaining information on computers, tablets and phones, requiring the



introduction of teaching methods using technical means. However, the fact that not all information received via the Internet is filtered, and often the inaccuracy of information sources, as a result of the inability to sort information among young people, can be seen in the superficiality of knowledge. While technology develops and attracts young people, a unique aspect of the field of museology can be realized by linking it to the educational process. With this method, we can not only improve the quality of education, but also help young people, especially school-age students, think more holistically.

The holistic conduct of the educational process with museums allows the ideal student to master the educational process. With the Ministry of Secondary Education, we can provide museums with the opportunity to develop projects in accordance with an integrated curriculum and, as a result of their effective implementation, master several educational processes.

- Students study away from school buildings and desks;
- Explore the topic with the help of kiosks, exhibits and photographic documents, armed with modern technology;
- the subject is taught not by a teacher, but by a guide;
- Conducting various training questions to consolidate knowledge;
- Study of free influence to confirm the obtained data;
- Students must walk a certain distance (transport, walking) from their familiar environment;

When implementing this project, the educational process will include such programs as "Lessons in the Museum", "Free Lessons". In turn, guides working in the museum will be prepared on the basis of these programs. Traffic signs, special multimedia programs and videos should be introduced. At this stage, the students should be divided into layers. That is, given their age and the structure of museums. The presented project has been confirmed by European museums as fully compatible with the modern educational process. For example, at the Metropolitan Museum in the United States, schoolchildren teach world history, mainly the history of Central Asian countries.

The knowledge gained in the museum can be verified using tests, questionnaires, questions and answers and many other methods to verify its reliability. We must not forget that the education of the younger generation is important for the future.

Taking into account the age of the museum visitors, it is possible to prepare the text of individual lectures and arouse the interest of each visitor. In American museums, lectures are given depending on

the age of the audience, guided tours are conducted, and the topic is explained. To further improve the topic, various questions will be placed in the halls, and the student will have to re-examine the exposition to find answers.

In addition, the location and appearance of the museum building is important. Museums should be located mainly near gardens, parks, surrounded by beautiful natural landscapes. Examples of museums in Uzbekistan include the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of Repression Victims, the State Museum of the History of the Timurids, the Mohi Khossa Palace Museum in Bukhara, the Termez Archaeological Museum, the Samarkand State Museum, and many others. Naturally, museums surrounded by a beautiful garden attract visitors with their beautiful landscapes.

Interviews between different groups can also be seen as a unique way to attract visitors to museums. The purpose of this is not only to visit the museum, but also to draw the necessary conclusions from it and find out what made them negative and positive. For example, in a number of museums in Moscow, such surveys were conducted with school-age children, many of whom misunderstood the information provided by the guides. One of the main tasks of the museum is to become an important educational center as a result of the correct explanation of the exhibit and exhibition to the visitors.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the role of museums in the life of society and people is invaluable. The activities of museums play an important role in studying the past, historical experience, preserving and popularizing the unique material and spiritual heritage created by our ancestors, defining goals on the path to independence. Today there are about 1400 different museums in Uzbekistan. These museums display materials that tell about the long history of our people, develop national ideology and thinking, and play an important role in raising national pride and pride among young people. There are many opportunities to attract young people to museums, using them correctly and effectively.

## REFERENCES

1. Stolyarov B.A. *Museum pedagogy. History, theory, practice.* - Moscow: Higher School, 2004.
2. *Museum works in Russia / Under the general editorship of Kaulen M.E., Kossova I.M., Sundieva A.A.* - Moscow: VK Publishing House, 2003.
3. *World Heritage News // World Heritage.* Moscow, 2003. - No. 5.



4. *Ilalova I. Museology. Tashkent -2006.*
5. *www.zarubejye.com*
6. *www.tourlib.net Excursion and tourist routes*
7. *www.n-cult.ru Publishing house "Science and Culture". Museum №7 // 2011. Information technologies in museums in New York and Russia. Elena Medvedeva and A. Grigorieva.*
8. *http://museum.fondpotanin.ru M.V. Dimoglo Modernity and tradition of museum content*
9. *http://student.km.ru/ Modern forms of work with visitors to museums in Germany and Russia D. E. Ozrov.*
10. *http://www.cultivate.ru / Chuvilova I.V. Society Museums and Society in the Museum, Cultivate-Russia Web Magaine, Issue 1, October 2002.*