



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

OPPORTUNITIES TO ENGAGE CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS IN MUSEUMS AND INTRODUCE THEM TO OUR
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE

Shodmonov Hakimjon

*Independent Researcher at the National Institute of Fine Arts and
Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod.*

Annotatsiya: Maqolada globallashuv sharoitida insonlarning qiziqishlari ortib borayotganligi, milliy merosga hurmat, milliy madaniyatni saqlash qanchalik dolzarblashib borsada, yoshlarda ushbu tushunchalarga nisbatan qiziqishning soʻnib borayotganligini aniqlangan. Muzeylarda tarixiy shaxslarning yubiley sanalari nishonlanishi, jadidlarning milliy davlatchilikni tiklash, xalqni maʼrifat qilish uchun qilgan harakatlarini namoyish etish orqali yosh avlodni dunyoqarashi, badiiy-estetik didini rivojlantirish yuzasidan amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar yoritilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: muzey, yoshlar, milliy gʻoya, milliy gʻurur, mafkura, koʻrgazma, turizm

Аннотация: Статья выявляет, что на фоне глобализации интересы людей растут, уважение к национальному наследию и сохранение национальной культуры становятся всё более актуальными. Однако интерес молодежи к этим понятиям постепенно угасает. Подчеркивается, что празднование юбилеев исторических личностей в музеях, а также демонстрация действий джадидов, направленных на восстановление национальной государственности и просвещение народа, способствует формированию мировоззрения и развитию эстетического и художественного вкуса молодого поколения.

Ключевые слова: музей, молодежь, национальная идея, национальная гордость, идеология, выставка, туризм

Abstract: The article identifies that, in the context of globalization, while people's interests are increasing, respect for national heritage and the preservation of national culture have become more relevant. However, the interest in these concepts among the youth is gradually declining. It is highlighted that the celebration of historical figures' anniversaries in museums, as well as the display of the actions of Jadids aimed at restoring national statehood and educating the people, contribute to shaping the worldview and developing the aesthetic and artistic tastes of the younger generation.

Keywords: museum, youth, national idea, national pride, ideology, exhibition, tourism

Introduction. The promotion of the ideas of independence, the restoration and preservation of cultural heritage, and the use of these as tools for national spiritual promotion have been elevated to the level of state policy. Special attention has been paid to restoring historical memory and promoting the nation's artistic heritage. The foundations of national ideology have been shaped based on the history of national





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

statehood, the people's national culture, historical figures, and their scientific and artistic legacy. Since the early years of independence, the naming of historical figures and events, such as declaring the year of Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulugbek, and Amir Temur, as well as celebrating the anniversaries of encyclopedic scholars like Ahmad al-Fergani, Beruni, and the 2700th anniversary of the *Avesta* and the 1000th anniversary of the *Alpomish* epic, have been ways to express national identity and restore history.

The establishment of the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of Temurid History, and the State Museum of the Victims of Repression has been a result of efforts to understand historical truth and show the history of national statehood to the people. Celebrating the anniversaries of historical figures, the actions of Jadid intellectuals to restore national statehood and enlighten the people, and the efforts to honor and immortalize the memory of repressed individuals have become essential actions for shaping the worldview and developing the artistic-aesthetic taste of the younger generation.

Involving young people in museums has been viewed as a challenge by any state and society throughout history. In the last decade of the past century, efforts focused on restoring the economy, strengthening the country's image in the international community, and reaffirming the place of the independent state in the global community made the arts the primary tool for promotion. Theater arts and literature focused on promoting the ideas of historical and national traditions have been given special attention. Various competitions were announced to encourage the authors of works created in the spirit of patriotism and staged national plays.

Museum exhibitions have been focused on promoting the history of statehood and the people's cultural heritage. Additionally, efforts were made to create conditions to involve youth in museums. First and foremost, a solid legal framework for museum development was established. Privileges were introduced to encourage students and residents to visit museums. In general, attracting students to museums has been a specific area of research in pedagogy, sociology, museology, and history. Based on surveys, scientific conclusions were drawn to develop the "School-Museum Partnership Concept." For example, the Museum of Art of Uzbekistan and the Museum of History of Uzbekistan have carried out practical work in attracting visitors.

The theoretical knowledge provided in literature textbooks can spark ideas about our artistic literature in students' minds. However, watching museum exhibits and directly experiencing them greatly strengthens their understanding. "In cities where literature and history museums exist (Tashkent, Kokand, Andijan, Samarkand, Jizzakh, and others), classes started to be held in museums. Activities in museums are far more exhibition-focused compared to regular literature classes in schools." Furthermore, students' knowledge in subjects like geography, astronomy, natural sciences, chemistry, physics, and mathematics can be reinforced through the exhibitions in local history and specialized museums. However, organizing specialized exhibitions aligned with school





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

curricula, and involving museum educators—professionals with pedagogical expertise—has remained an unresolved issue in the field of museology for a long time.

Consequently, museum specialists needed to study and analyze the scientific critical opinions regarding museum activities and their relevance based on the interests of the audience, particularly the youth. In global museology and museum sociology, museum pedagogy has become an object of study. The mechanisms of working with visitors in museums and the implementation of projects aimed at attracting visitors have been researched. Before 2016, the systematic organization of attracting visitors to museums and enhancing their appeal had not been properly established in Uzbekistan. Traditional approaches, which focused on attracting students to museums based on school schedules, limited the audience.

Museum rebranding, management, and museum pedagogy were not yet fundamental research objects. Museologists mainly focused on training tour guides and staff working with museum collections. Thus, the museum's role as a means of preserving historical heritage and promoting it, through interpreting exhibits and educating the public on the nation's cultural legacy, became a primary goal. Museum pedagogy, due to a lack of theoretical foundations, did not effectively achieve its objectives. Often, the visits made by students and pupils in their free time from lessons did not yield the expected results. The tours led by traditional guides, which lacked visual materials, were somewhat monotonous.

In recent years, decisions aimed at improving museum activities, the development of virtual worlds, and the use of computer technology to introduce museum exhibits have prompted the development of new mechanisms for working with visitors. New regulatory documents have allowed free access for children and their accompanying parents to national museum collections, thus increasing the number of visitors. According to the instructions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from June 16, 2014, a working group visited museums from June 16 to June 30 to study their activities, resulting in identifying 444 museums across the country. Of these, 135 were state-funded, 99 were non-governmental, 28 were from vocational colleges, and 182 were school museums. These museums collectively housed 2 million 387 thousand 028 exhibits.

To create sufficient conditions for visitors, the "Regulations on the Procedure and Conditions for Visiting Museum Objects and Collections Included in the National Museum Fund" was adopted, which allows children under 18 years of age and their parents to visit the museums for free on Tuesdays and Fridays. Additionally, during the "Museum Week" (September 2-8), the general public also receives free access to state museums.

Museums have focused on maintaining their relevance by showcasing their growing activities to their audience. Understanding the audience's opinions about the museum, its exhibitions, and the development of new methods and visual presentation styles for promoting exhibitions has become essential. Developing the scientific-theoretical





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

foundations of museum pedagogy also plays a critical role in this. When studying the characteristics of museum audiences, demographic analyses help identify the reasons behind their visits, such as gender, age, and residence. Visitor feedback has the potential to create new opportunities and improvements for museum activities in the future. Issues such as limited visitors, inadequate exhibits, and outdated artistic-architectural solutions for exhibitions remain relevant. Museums need to continue innovating to meet modern demands and enhance their appeal.

In conclusion, museums play an important role in the cultural and educational landscape, and modern technologies are being increasingly integrated to attract a diverse audience. With the development of new interactive and virtual systems, museums can offer innovative ways for visitors to explore exhibits, even without a guide. These new technologies, like virtual guides and sensor kiosks, are becoming integral to enhancing the museum experience and making it more accessible.

REFERENCES:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “O‘zbekiston tarixi muzeyini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi 1992 yil 21 apreldagi 203-son qarori//<https://lex.uz/uz/docs/894731>
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Temuriylar tarixi davlat muzeyi faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi 1997 yil 24 yanvardagi 50-son qarori//<https://lex.uz/acts/1190609>
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” davlat muzeyi faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi 2002 yil 8 noyabrdagi 387-son qarori//<https://lex.uz/docs/687521>
4. Alakkov B. Muzeylarda innovatsion texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi ahamiyati. Fan sohasida innovatsiyalar: nazariya va amaliyot. Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti Fakultetlararo O‘zbekiston tarixi kafedrası ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. Toshkent 2011. B-20.
5. Kvebekskaya deklaratsiya: osnovniye principi novoy muzeologii//Museum. 1985. № 148. S. 21
6. Usmonov J. Adabiyot muzeyi va dars. – Toshkent, 1987, 6-b.

