



**MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS**

**SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE EXAMINATION OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS IN MUSEOLOGY**

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada muzeishunoslik fanining muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lgan madaniy meros obyektlarini ekspertizadan o‘tkazish jarayonining ilmiy asoslari yoritilgan. Unda ekspertiza tushunchasining mazmuni, turlari, o‘tkazilish bosqichlari hamda muzey kolleksiyalarida ekspertiza ishlarining o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, ilmiy ekspertizaning muzeishunoslikdagi ahamiyati, uning natijalari asosida madaniy obyektlarning qadri, autentikligi va tarixiy qiymatini aniqlash jarayonlari ilmiy nuqtai nazardan asoslab berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: muzeishunoslik, ekspertiza, konservatsiya, restavratsiya, autentiklik, kolleksiya, madaniy meros, ilmiy tahlil.

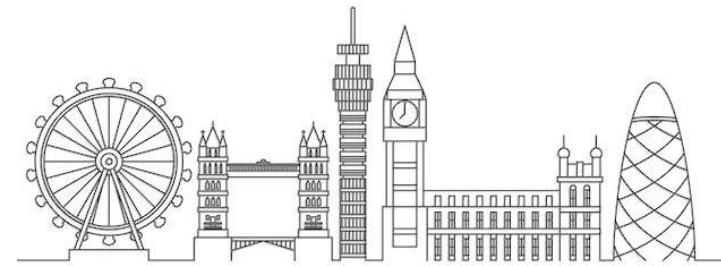
Annotation: The article highlights the scientific foundations of the process of conducting expert examinations of cultural heritage objects, which is an important component of the museology discipline. It analyzes the essence, types, and stages of expertise, as well as the role of expert work in museum collections. In addition, the article scientifically substantiates the significance of scientific expertise in museology and the process of determining the value, authenticity, and historical importance of cultural objects based on its results.

Key words: museology, expertise, conservation, restoration, authenticity, collection, cultural heritage, scientific analysis

Аннотация: В статье освещаются научные основы проведения экспертизы объектов культурного наследия, которая является важной составляющей музеиного дела. Анализируется сущность, виды и этапы проведения экспертизы, а также роль экспертной деятельности в музеиных коллекциях. Кроме того, научно обосновано значение экспертных исследований в музееведении и процесс определения ценности, подлинности и исторической значимости культурных объектов на основе их результатов.

Ключевые слова: музееведение, экспертиза, консервация, реставрация, подлинность, коллекция, культурное наследие, научный анализ

Introduction. Museology is a field of science that studies museum activities, its structure, collections, and the processes of preserving and researching material sources.



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This discipline is closely related to the scientific study, examination, and preservation methods of cultural heritage objects.

In museological terminology, terms such as examination, conservation, restoration, inventory, and attribution play a central role. In particular, examination is a scientific process aimed at determining the authenticity, historical period, material composition, aesthetic, and cultural value of a museum object, serving as an important stage in the formation of museum collections.

Today, the issue of examining cultural heritage objects is of great significance not only in museum practice but also in the systems of their international recognition and preservation.

Museology (museography) is a branch of science that studies the history of museums, their social functions, and the theory and methodology of museum work.

Discussion

The examination of cultural heritage objects is a multi-stage, complex scientific and practical process that serves to determine the authenticity, historical, aesthetic, and scientific value of an object. The examination process usually consists of the following stages:

1. **Preliminary study (visual analysis)** — identifying the condition, material, inscriptions, or patterns of the work.
2. **Scientific and technical analysis** — studying the material, pigments, and structure of the object in laboratory conditions.
3. **Historical analysis** — determining the origin, period, creator, and historical context of the work.
4. **Attribution** — the process of associating the object with a specific period or author.

From the museological point of view, the examination is divided into two main types:

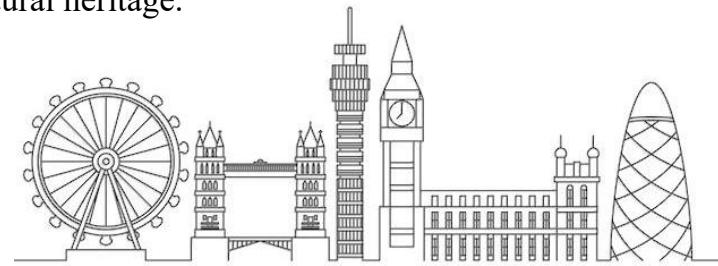
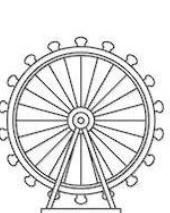
- **Artistic examination** — determining the artistic value and style of the work;
- **Technical and technological examination** — studying the material and production techniques.

In museums of Uzbekistan, in particular, institutions such as the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of Art, and the Ichan-Kala Museum-Reserve, examination processes are based on international methodologies.

The results of the examination serve as a scientific basis for confirming the authenticity of the object, determining its eligibility for inclusion in the museum collection, as well as planning conservation and restoration works.

In addition, in museology, examination is not only the evaluation of an object but also a means of restoring its cultural and historical context and determining its place in personal or collective memory.

From this perspective, examination is considered one of the most reliable scientific directions in the preservation and study of cultural heritage.



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Musealization, in a broad sense, can be regarded as the process of transforming any object into a museum state. This term is usually applied to immovable, environmental, and intangible heritage objects.

• The term “museification” is a relatively new concept in local museology and became widespread only in the second half of the 20th century. When addressing the issue of musealization, it is first necessary to determine the types of objects that need to be worked on. Modern researchers distinguish

- the following types:
 - Archaeological complex – a collection of archaeological monuments (a fortified settlement with neighboring settlements, cemeteries, etc.);
 - Archaeological monuments (mounds, settlements, cemeteries, etc.);
 - Archaeological sites (individual structures – buildings, bridges, fortresses, canals).
- The musealization of any object is carried out in several stages:
 - identification;
 - study;
 - restoration (after research, necessary conservation, restoration, and, to a lesser extent, reconstruction work is carried out);
 - organization of the exhibition area (creation of exhibitions, organization of tourist routes and programs, creation of necessary infrastructure, etc.).

• From a scientific point of view, the examination process in museology has an interdisciplinary character. It is based on the integration of sciences such as art history, history, chemistry, physics, and biology. For example, in determining the pigments of a work, spectroscopy and radiography methods are used, while in analyzing the composition of materials, chemical analyses are applied.

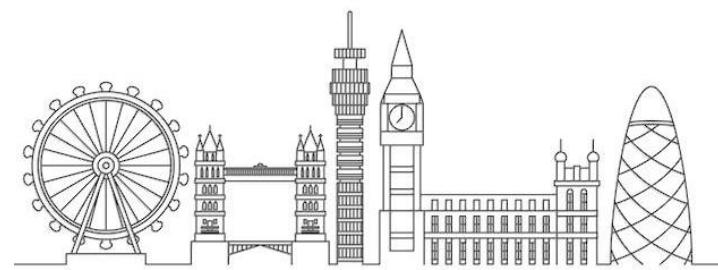
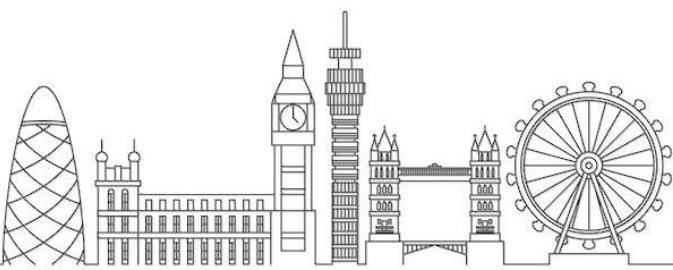
The scientific foundations of examination rely on the following criteria:

- Objectivity – research results are based on scientific evidence;
- Systematic approach – each object is evaluated through a comprehensive approach;
- Verifiability – scientific conclusions can be confirmed by other experts.
- Legal validity – the results of the examination are reinforced by national and international documents.

In modern museology, the concept of digital examination is also emerging. Through 3D modeling, artificial intelligence, and databases, it becomes possible to conduct virtual analyses of objects, bringing the process of cultural heritage preservation to a new stage.

• Thus, examination is regarded not only as a practical process in museology but also as a theoretical concept for the scientific preservation and study of cultural heritage.

Conclusion. The process of examining cultural heritage objects in museology is one of the most important stages in preserving cultural heritage. It serves not only to determine the authenticity, historical period, aesthetic, and scientific value of the objects but also to ensure their preservation for future generations.





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The scientific validity, systematic approach, and interdisciplinary integration of the examination process further improve museum work. Therefore, developing the examination process in museology, introducing modern technologies, and enhancing the qualifications of specialists are among the most urgent tasks of today.

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