THE FORMATION OF MUSEUMS AND INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:
This article discusses about the organization of virtual museums, the development of museums, the path of development, achievements in this field in Uzbekistan. It also gives information about how much attention is being given to the activity of museums and the significance of these activities to Uzbek youth.

KEY WORDS: Museology, Hojikhon Boltaboev, “O’zbekmuzey”, fund, Stars museum, Virtual museums, 3D format, IT technology, cmu.uz, the platform roundme.com

INTRODUCTION:
Museums have a great significance in apprehending the history and passing it to the next generation. Therefore, a number of museums in Uzbekistan began their activity in different parts of the country from 90s of 20th century, some of them have been renovated, others began to be reconstructed completely. So we can say that new history of museums in Uzbekistan began from 1992. For example, the museum of Boborahim Mashrab, one of great Uzbek poets, established in Namangan; in Khorezm Makam museum named under the singer Hojikhon Boltabaev, house museum of Islam poet Nazar ugli, a folk singer, was established in Samarkand.

The museum of Khadicha Sulaymonova, a jurist, began is work in Tashkent in 1993 and the museum of Mukhiddin Rakhimov, an (xalq) artist, was done so in 1944. Considering the order No.98 ‘on the measures of full support the activity of museums’ on March 5, 1998 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan and the fact that Public Counciletate of Uzbekistan museums is a member of ICOM (International Consulate of Museums), ’O’zbekmuzey’ fund was assigned to provide Uzbekistan museums comprehensive assistance. Thus, a lot of museums of different fields were opened and began its work in different regions of Uzbekistan. Also, there are the museums built in typical method which amaze spectators. Most tourists going Europe visit Madame Tussauds and take photos of the monuments of Hollywood stars, scientists, politicians and other famous people. Now there is such opportunity in the capital of Uzbekistan too. ’Stars museum’ wax museum has been opened in New Park in Tashkent. Each exhibit, the surroundings and every little detail was considered carefully: live dolls, the complex of great people who contributed to modern history directly and indirectly. A typical feature of ‘Stars museum’ is that the waxworks of famous people of Uzbekistan has also been installed.

Another distinctive museum, the first smart museum in Central Asia, has begun its work in Samarkand. It is supported by State Committee of Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Innovative
Development, Ministry of Culture, and Samarkand region and city government. The museum is located in Amir Timur mausoleum. The most comfortable feature of the museum is that visitors can gain extra information about the mausoleum and exhibits using modern interactive methods. The project was carried out with the initiative of the President Shavkat Mirziyoev in January of the current year when he visited Samarkand. Afterwards, he also offered to open the same museum in all prominent historical places. There is audio manual for 10 exhibits in 5 languages: Russian, Uzbek, English, French and Korean. Museum visitors can use their own smartphones to listen to the audio and to read the information given about the exhibit by showing telephone camera on the exhibit. Besides, video documents have also made from historical chronicles to create historical atmosphere in the museum.

Another difference of the museum is the possibility of immersing in another reality. The technology of augmented reality on NazzAR platform is the system of interactive communication between users and surrounding objects by using a smartphone. The user takes extra interactive content in audio, video, 3D scene, and object format. To begin work the user should install the application NazzAR in their own smartphones. It works both with Android and IOS devices. The last thing is special glasses to be in virtual reality.

According to reports from the President Shavkat Mirziyoev's visit to Fergana valley in summer, 2018, the order ‘on orginizing Erkin Vohidov memorial museum and Ziyovuddintura Hazini house museum’ of the Cabinet of ministers if the Republic of Uzbekistan was issued on July, 2019. According to the decree, the Hazini House-Museum in Uch kuprik district as a branch of the Fergana Regional State Museum of History and Culture and the Erkin Vahidov Memorial Museum in Margilan were established. As for this person, Hazini Kokani (real name Ziyovuddintora Kattahoja oglu Hazini) was born in 1867 in the village of Kenagas near Kokand. The poet and sheikh Hazini was long engaged in religious education and was awarded the title of "Murshidi Fergana". At the age of 30, he became a well-known religious person in Kokand and was respectfully called Hazini Tora or Eshonbuva. Hazini was engaged in farming, gardening and building. The poet died in 1923. The burial place of the famous poet is included in the architectural heritage of Fergana region.

The literary heritage of Hazini consists of about 4,000 poems. He wrote ghazals, murabba’, muhammas va musallas. The poet described such qualities as purity of heart, kindness and humanity. The poet's work "Bayozi Hazini" is kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

Today, there are more than 400 museums in the country. They pay special attention to the preservation of cultural heritage and its transmission to future generations. In this regard, the work on modernization and development of international relations in our country, as well as in the world-famous museums, is resulting effectively. Initially, data on six museums were collected through the website cmu.uz. This work took place this year, during the CoVID 19 pandemic, which shocked the whole world in 2020. The project "Virtual Museum" was implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, which initiated the virtualization of museums. Museums in Tashkent were photographed and placed in 3D using the latest IT technologies for the roundme.com platform. The first virtual museums in Uzbekistan are the State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan and the State Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan.
Another essential factor of museums is that they are the only centers with all necessary data about a historic event or important figures. Learning them has great scientific and ideological-educating values. Encouraging museum objects to people via mass media in the form of monography and scientific works helps the nation forge patriotism and pride, and make them more aware of the history. Unfortunately, today’s actions cannot meet the requirements. The introduction of technological achievements in the field of museum as well as other spheres is not a natural occasion but a necessity.¹

In particular, the use of computers in museum studies in the 1990s, the formation of information systems in the field expanded the possibilities of full delivery of information. The creation of a single network of museum institutions has facilitated the documentation of museum collections. The image of the exhibits is entered directly into the computer via a digital camera. Their analysis and other information will be attached, and additions and corrections will be made by experts as needed. This event will significantly improve the quality of the catalog and card index, which is constantly working in the museum.

The current system of the Internet has intensified this process internationally. Now user can access the ‘Museums’, ‘Culture’ sections, ‘watch’ any museum in the world and find about stock exhibit, news, special events and scientific conferences, the address of area specialists, their e-mails besides the general information about museums. The Internet has a file system that contains over 2.5 million museum exhibits.

In conclusion, all the work done in the field of museums is aimed at creating a high sense of patriotism for us, the Uzbek youth. In this regard, we must never forget the words of President Mirziyoev: "If we understand ourselves, explain our great history to young people, develop their knowledge, we will never fail in the future".²

REFERENCES:
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