

DETERMINANTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF MUSEOLOGY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS;

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11582569>

Akhunova Shirina

*1st year master's student of the department of Museum Studies
at the National Institute of Fine arts and
Design named after Kamoliddin Bekhzod,*

Annotation: *This article presents current issues in the museum sphere of Uzbekistan. Key issues are highlighted, including funding, the state of museum institutions and personnel issues. Strategies are proposed to improve the quality of work, such as the development of a personnel training system, the active involvement of charitable organizations and the integration of information technology. The importance of international cooperation and the development of scientifically based programs for the development of the museum sphere are emphasized. These measures are aimed at creating favorable conditions for the growth of museums in the country and its positive impact on culture and the economy.*

Key words: *Museum studies, history, culture, heritage, museum.*

Museum studies are an important area of cultural activity that plays a key role in the preservation and dissemination of national heritage. In the modern world, museums act not only as repositories of historical artifacts, but also as centers of education, research and cultural development. In light of global changes and challenges facing the cultural community, the role of museums becomes especially relevant.

The idea of creating museums goes back to ancient times. Across civilizations, people have collected and preserved objects that symbolize their history, culture, and beliefs. However, modern museology as a scientific and practical activity began to develop in the 19th century in Europe. The founder of modern museology is considered the English historian and archaeologist Mark Weber, who in 1835 created the first professional museum institute in London. Since then, museology has continued to develop, and museums have become an integral part of the cultural and educational life of many countries [1]¹⁶.

At the initial stage of its development, museum science was pure museography - a generalization of practical experience in working with collections, their formation, methods of description and preservation. With the development of rational knowledge and its differentiation into areas and subjects, a close connection between museum collections and certain sciences that used collections as material for research arose and

¹⁶ Telcharov AD, Fundamentals of museum business - 2005

was established for a long time. Under these conditions, the emerging museum science had a clearly applied nature. Specialists in certain fields of knowledge have always worked with museum collections; It was they who laid the foundations for the scientific description, interpretation, systematization and exhibition presentation of museum objects, i.e., they formed the methodology or tools of science on a subject-by-subject basis.

That is why the formation of a modern museum typology began with specialized museums that arose as certain areas of subject knowledge became established. Moreover, many specialized museums in the 19th century. initiated the formation of some areas of knowledge, and also served as the basis for education in Uzbekistan. Such a close connection between the museum and science contributed to the development of scientific methods for working with museum objects. At the same time, it permanently consolidated the primary status of museology as an applied discipline in a certain area of subject knowledge [2]¹⁷.

Let us now move on to consider the situation with museology in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan, with its rich cultural heritage, plays an important role in preserving and studying the history and culture of Central Asia. The country has many museums that store valuable archaeological finds, works of art, household items and religious artifacts.

During the Soviet Union, the museum sphere of Uzbekistan continued to develop. New museums were created, and existing collections and exhibitions were restored and modernized. Museums have become important centers of cultural exchange and education for the local population and foreign visitors. The first museums in the country appeared in the 19th century, when Uzbekistan was part of the Soviet Union. One of the most famous museums in Uzbekistan is the State Museum of Art of Uzbekistan, founded in Tashkent in 1918. This museum has collected a rich collection of works of art and archaeological finds reflecting the history and culture of the peoples of Central Asia.

However, as in many other countries, museums in Uzbekistan face a number of challenges, including financing, preserving and restoring collections, updating exhibitions and attracting visitors.

In practice, a social survey was conducted in the museums of Uzbekistan based on Russian literature in order to explore museum affairs and learn more about the opinions of museum visitors [3].¹⁸

THE RESULTS OF THE SOCIAL SURVEY AND THEIR DISCUSSION AND SOLUTION

To find out how much our museums in Uzbekistan are developing and improving in modern society, a social survey revealed a low level of popularity of museums among local residents, but also some other factors, such as:

- lack of information about museum exhibits;

¹⁷ Yukhnevich MY, I will take you to the museum. Textbook on museum pedagogy - 2001

¹⁸Guide to Museum Visitor Research

- poor condition of interiors and territories;
- irregular updating of exhibitions;
- low level of programs offered by museums.
- non-working QR codes that are placed next to the exhibit to obtain more information about the exhibit.

If we talk about the museum collection, then (a large percentage of museum objects) remain inaccessible to the wide mass of visitors, not only due to the lack of exhibition space, but also due to the policy of prohibiting familiarization with the collections of ordinary citizens.

In addition, approximately 35% of museum institutions have their own Internet sites.

Along with this, there are still many problems and plans in the activities of museums that require solutions and implementation. They seem to be the most relevant today:

1. Solving the problem of personnel management. In the period of globalization, museums are once again becoming the center of attention, in parallel with the development of tourism. The quality of museum institutions, the level of exhibitions, readiness to receive visitors and the availability of guides who speak foreign languages largely depend on the professionalism and competence of the management. Therefore, the appointment of managers should take into account their knowledge, experience and practical skills in the field. This problem deserves special attention and consideration.

2. Improving the training system for museum workers requires a two-pronged approach. Firstly, it is necessary to organize advanced training courses for existing specialists. This can be done with the help of large state museums, holding thematic seminars, trainings and round tables with the involvement of foreign experts, as well as participation in international museum programs and projects. Secondly, there is a need for access to higher education in the specialty “museum studies” for working employees or training of personnel with higher education in educational institutions of the country. Currently, the training of museum workers is carried out at the National Institute of Arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Bekhzoda. However, to improve this process, it is necessary to provide universities with highly qualified teaching staff and modern educational programs. To do this, it is important to develop close cooperation with Russian universities that have extensive experience in training specialists in the field of “museum studies,” such as the Moscow State University of Culture, St. Petersburg State University of Culture and Arts, Russian State University for the Humanities and others. These educational institutions provide the training of competent specialists, allowing students to acquire theoretical knowledge both in classrooms and in practice in museum halls and galleries where practical training is organized. The establishment of partnerships between universities and Russian centers, the signing of cooperation agreements, the organization of joint educational programs, research activities and the exchange of specialists among

museums will certainly have a positive impact on the training of museum personnel and the development of museum business in Uzbekistan.

3. Increase the contribution to the development of tourism in the regions through the integrated development of museums. Museums of the Soviet era were primarily educational, propaganda and educational institutions. Museums of today are becoming multifunctional historical and cultural centers that have an impact on the culture and economy of the country.

It is no secret that today the country's museum libraries are stocked with literature from the Soviet era. There are very few modern books and specialized literature on museum affairs. Only museums themselves can change this state of affairs for the better.

One of the main problems, which was indicated at the beginning of the article, is the financing that museums in Uzbekistan face. Insufficient budgetary allocations and a lack of external sources of funding limit the ability of museums to develop and ensure adequate functioning. This results in insufficient exhibit maintenance, inadequate lighting and security, and lower quality educational programs and research projects.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

1. Diversification of funding sources: In addition to government funding, museums can more actively attract private investment, sponsorships, grants and donations. Building partnerships with the business community and raising public awareness of the importance of museums can help increase financial resources.

2. Optimization of expenses: Museums should analyze their expenses and find ways to optimize the budget without compromising the quality of services provided. This may include reviewing rental and maintenance costs, streamlining work processes and using energy-saving technologies.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the field of museology in Uzbekistan faces a number of difficulties, but there are also prospects for improving the situation. The need to solve problems such as the unsatisfactory condition of museum institutions, insufficient funding and the lack of modern literature requires urgent action. Effective financial support, improvement of storage conditions for exhibits and the development of modern methods of working with visitors will help create favorable conditions for the development of museum business in Uzbekistan and increase its influence on the culture and economy of the country. Nevertheless, it should be noted that museums are and, undoubtedly, will be reliable carriers and guardians of the history and culture of the country for future generations and their importance in this aspect cannot be overestimated.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE AND ONLINE RESOURCES:

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