



## CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org>



### The Role of Museums in Educating the Young Generation

**Khaydarov Zakhriddinbobir Umarovich**

Associate professor of Namangan state university

#### Annotation

This article provides full information about the reforms in the field of culture and art after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the improvement of museum activities, the establishment of new museums, and the role of museums in human life.

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### *Article history:*

Received 10- Aug -2022

Received in revised form 11 Aug

Accepted 09-Sep-2022

Available online 06-Oct-2022

**Key words:** museum, population, national, tradition, history, memory, universal value, spirituality, factor.

The attention paid at the state level to the development of national culture in the construction of a new Uzbekistan is of great importance. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan According to Sh. Mirziyoev, “The level of development of our people is assessed primarily by our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people, our society. As we begin to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must begin with the development of our national culture.”[1].

The Uzbek Center for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad and the Center for New History of Uzbekistan are being set up. Great attention is paid to the development of reading culture, culture and art, and creative schools and centers named after our great artists are being established in the regions. Systematic measures are being taken to further popularize folklore and amateur arts, and to develop innovative areas of culture and the arts. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoev said, “If culture and art do not develop in the country, society will not develop. It is important to develop the field of culture and arts, to increase the prestige of the Uzbek national culture and art in the world, to realize the potential of young talents. Indeed, when art and culture live, the nation and the people, the whole of humanity, live in peace”.[2]

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD - 3391 of November 17, 2017 “ On measures to further develop the art of the Uzbek national makom”, August 26, 2018 Resolution No. PD - 3920 “ On measures for innovative development of the arts ”, Resolution No. PD-4038 of November 28, 2018 “ On approval of the Concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, 2019 Resolution of

E-mail address: [editor@centralasianstudies.org](mailto:editor@centralasianstudies.org)

(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved..

the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1019 of December 19, 2019 “On approval of the Program for improving the activities of museums in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021”, November 23, 2019 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 26, 2019 “ On approval of the activities of the Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [3] of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay ”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “ Kokand ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [4] , 2020 “On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD - 4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [5], 2020 “On measures to further enhance the role and influence of the arts in society” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 325 of June 9, 2021 and “Marturs’ Memory” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 357 of February 2, 2022 “On support of the Moat Fund” The normative legal acts adopted, such as Resolution No. PD – 12 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6] are becoming increasingly important.

Independent Uzbekistan has found a place among the most advanced countries in the world, has a worldview of independence for its stable development, is filled with a sense of national pride, is free and free-thinking, and at the same time has a deep understanding of civic responsibility. makes it his task to bring up a person who feels national and universal values to the extent required by his profession and social environment.

National pride makes a person glorify the village or city where he was born and grew up, the place where his umbilical blood dripped, the place of his ancestors, descendants and ancestors, honoring his parents, brothers, relatives, and his country. It is reflected in being proud of the past, present, and future. That’s why, in today’s conditions where the New Society is being built, as the President said: “The feeling of the homeland, the concept of the homeland should be as holy as a place of worship, pure and great as a place of worship...” National pride is not lofty words, appeals, slogans about loving the Motherland, but truly honest work for the bright future of the country, for the people, for the well-being of the nation. Loving the motherland from the heart, mobilizing all knowledge, abilities, and strength for her benefit is a sign of patriotism. The feeling of national pride is the complete opposite of national arrogance, national conceit, and national bragging. Cultural heritage plays an important role in the formation of national pride. Because cultural heritage is the value of every nation.

Cultural heritage, which is the fruit of human intelligence, is a collection of material and spiritual values of the people that are passed from one generation to another. For this reason, in the enrichment of cultural heritage, it is of great importance to fully assimilate national and universal values, to have a deep knowledge of the achievements of world culture and to follow them. Comprehensive study of our cultural heritage accelerates the formation of national pride in young men and women who are the future of our society. The monuments, which amaze the whole world and dazzle and amaze thousands of tourists, have united famous scientists, philosophers, poets, calligraphers, artists, and raised the mood of the citizens in the battles and campaigns. Gave strength, and called young people to morality, honesty, purity, bravery, bravery, and defense of the homeland. Conveying the truth about the cultural heritage of our people to young people will help to build national pride in them.

Education of a fully developed, spiritually mature person, which is one of the most urgent problems of today, is being implemented in a unique way in all aspects of our society. In the conditions of today's self-awareness and the strengthening of our independence day by day, there is no more sacred duty for every child of the Motherland than to love, study and memorize the history of the Motherland. That is why the past is historical and material. - great importance is attached to solving the problems of studying and increasing the role of protection of cultural monuments. In the booklet “There is no

future without historical memory” by the 1st President of our country, I. A. Karimov, a number of historical issues of deep scientific importance are presented, without correctly interpreting them and without having a clear idea of how to solve them, about the future of our nation and people. Can’t speak.

After we gained independence, several new and important problems appeared before our people. Their essence and meaning are primarily related to ensuring the all-round development and prosperity of our nation. Our 1st President, I. A. Karimov, in his article on the current problems of the science of history, pointed out the important directions in this regard: "To restore spirituality, for a person to walk with his head held high, not feeling inferior to others in the country where he was born and raised, of course, historical memory is needed." In front of our nation, which has a rich history and an ancient culture dating back to the distant past, learn more deeply about its past, origin, ancestors, traditions, spiritual wealth, high culture, art. The task is to learn, understand and directly continue. As the President emphasized that "... history is the basis of the nation’s spirituality”, every citizen of an independent country, especially the young people who determine its future, must know their history and culture well. Among all cultural and educational institutions, museums also contribute to the formation of historical memory, its development, and at the same time, to the creation of feelings of national pride in the spirit of the current generation. While we get theoretical knowledge from textbooks and manuals, practical exhibitions and museums where physical evidences are displayed directly serve to further strengthen this theoretical knowledge. At the same time, the philosophical heritage is an integral and main part of the people's spirituality. In fact, history, historical memory is one of the most important sources of formation and development of socio-philosophical heritage. Therefore, both of them are the object of understanding human activity, people's way of life, the general essence of the historical process. That’s why the thoughts of our head of state, “Understanding one's identity begins with knowing history” and “It is impossible to understand one's identity without knowing the true history” are very valuable. It should be said that in understanding history, it is necessary to study it not only in terms of production factors, as in the recent past, but to understand it in all its aspects, especially as the main source and basis of our spirituality.[7]

Historical memory - every people, nation's understanding of its place in time and space, its lineage, its identity, its real history, its spiritual and cultural place, and its contribution to its development. , is an independent and objective realization of his national pride. Of course, if the nation has its historical memory and historical consciousness, it will inevitably understand and interpret the historical and social processes it has experienced more deeply. These attempts are embodied in the scientific activity of the people's representatives - scientists, thinkers, and are manifested by them in the scientific-theoretical analysis of society, human life and spirituality, and in the creation of its known theory and principles [8]. The spiritual values, i.e., “paths” formed on the ground of human and social life and forming the basis of historical memory, are preserved and developed as a spiritual heritage through the inner world of the next generations. A certain spiritual factor unites people as a certain group, community. Spirituality is based on a long history and embodies the spirit of all past people, generations that is, their thoughts, ideas and beliefs.

The spiritual factor is very complex and multifaceted, and it certainly includes historical memory and national consciousness. Because they develop in connection with each other and lead to each other's improvement. Of course, belonging to a certain religion is also reflected in the history and national consciousness of every nation, which covers the historical memory of the nation. The President pays great attention to another extremely important function of historical memory. It is also the role of historical memory in the development of national pride. Abu Rayhan Beruni approaches the issue of the pride of a certain people and nation as follows: Every nation makes its own special contribution to

world culture and science, thus it gives its place among other nations, and with its scientific and cultural achievements it is worth being proud of. According to Beruni's definition, each nation is distinguished by the fact that it has developed some kind of science or experience. Our great ancestors like Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Navoi, Babur are the national pride of our people. Our people lived proudly, worked hard, and always strived for freedom and freedom, thanks to the rich spirituality created by such great people over the centuries. Anna, this national consciousness, this national pride is the golden foundation of our current perspective. Shiraq and To'maris, Beruni and Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina and Al-Khorazmi, Amir Temur and Babur, Navai and Ulug'bek were founded on this foundation by hundreds of great people. We proudly mention the names of our ancestors - Imam al-Bukhari and Imam at-Tirmidhi. Our respect for the pure soul of our great grandfather, Khoja Ahmad Yassavi, is endless. It is the mission of the museums to illuminate the works and activities of the above-mentioned great scholars and thinkers, to reflect them in a more impressive and memorable way. The exhibition and scientific analysis of these rich spiritual and material resources, cultural monuments occupy the main place in the activity of museums. Each exhibit displayed in the museum, whether it is made of precious metals or stones, whether it is a bright example of applied art, or unique bright aspects of spiritual heritage, is the past life and thinking of this people. , shows his talent. As the museums serve as a factor of revitalization of historical memory, the materials displayed in them are very valuable because they reflect the characteristics of their time as physical evidence, and because of the message they give about the culture and art of that time. They attract the attention of the audience with their features based on the highly developed culture, literature, art and spiritual outlook of our people. The charm, magic, geometric precision, chemical perfection reflected in these objects directly evokes an effect that amazes the human mind in relation to the very clear and mature projects of construction and architectural structures, which makes him involuntarily proud, admire and learn from it. Takes inspiration to create new works of art.

## References

1. O.R Topildiyev - CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF..., 2021 - masterjournals.com. THE PROCESS OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH. 78-82 pages.
2. O. R. Topildiev - Theoretical & Applied Science, 2019 e library. ru. FORMATION OF TOLERANCE IN THE YOUTH. 267-270 pages
3. ABDURAUF, A., FERUZA, M., & AMIRBEK, A. (2020). The Formation of Museums and Innovative Achievements in Uzbekistan. JournalNX, 6 (05), 14-16.
4. Topildiev Odiljon Rakhimjonovich, Mirkhakimova Feruza Kholdorjon kizi. REFORM IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND ART IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Web of scientist: International scientific research journal. ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 5, May. 2022.196-198 pp.
5. Mirhakimova, F. K. (2021). The state museum of history and culture of Namangan region past and today. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research, 10(8), 84-89.
6. Mirhakimova, F., & Aliyeva, N. (2020). ARCHITECTURE OF THE ISMAILI SAMANID PERIOD. Интернаука, (18-3), 12-14.
7. Kayumov A. Dedicated to the work of the museum. Bukhara, 2000. – P.52
8. Sadiqova N. Treasure of cultural monuments. T., “Science”, 1991. – P.52