



MUSEUMS ARE CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract

Establishment of the museums, the tourism of Karakalpakstan Republic and museums' of such place, the developmental tourism strategy of Karakalpakstan Republic.

Keywords: museion, museyon, the place of Fessaliya, the Louvre of desert, strategy, the picture of "Shelekli a'yel".

Introduction

Museums are cultural and educational organizations, and their task is to collect historical documents, material and spiritual relies, collect and preserve samples of natural resources, study them scientifically and put them on exhibitions and give them to the general public. Museums carry out cultural and educational activities among the broad political groups of the people.

The activities of the museums provide great knowledge about the rich material and spiritual heritage left behind by the progress of the nation in the process of historical development. Museums as a cultural and educational institution, are considered to be one of the leading tools for meeting the social needs of the wider society and bringing them to spiritual maturity. The activities of museums provide great knowledge about the achievements of mankind in the course of historical development and the rich material and spiritual heritage left behind.

The ability of the aesthetic mind, which arises as a result of studying the activities of museums gives people the opportunity to re-express the world, its' creators, events, and processes in the environment.

The word "museum" is derived from the Greek word "museion" and the Latin word "museum" and means temple of muses, a place of sciences and art. The "Museum" is the Thessalian space of the Muses near Mount Helicon where the Museums - all - Greek festivals - are held every 5 years. Competitions of poets and artists are organized there. The word "museum", "museion" entered human culture either half a thousand years ago, or in ancient times. However, its' meaning was somewhat different from the current concept concept of a museum.

In ancient Greece, "Museion" referred to places of worship for the gods. Such places are located in beautiful places of nature on the banks of rivers and lakes in forests. Also, "museum" served as temples. Among the ancient poets, Hesiod (7th century BC) lists 9 muses: Clio-history, Urania-astronomy, Melpomeia-tragedy, Thalia-comedia, Thepsichore-play, Erato-love songs, Calliope-epic, Polyglenia-religious songs, Euterpa- considered the gods opoetry and music.

Apollon was the god of the Muses. The image of the muse appeared in European art. Gods- status of various kinds were carefully kept in sacred buildings. People visited them and wished that their



dreams would come true. As a result, the square where the museums are located has become a place of pilgrimage for people.

The most valuable objects things and beautiful works of art were kept in this place. Along with decorating the interior of this building, they also left a special impression on the hearts of pilgrims. "Museon" means a place where beautiful things are stored, where the spirits of inspiration gather. According historical experience, museum spaces are defined by different terms.

To illustrate for: Vietnamese museums are given the term "Bao ting" ("bao ta"), which is close to the meaning of "bao" - relic, "ta" - storage or place where relics are kept. He connects the origin of museums with the social demand for museums. According to historical and ethnographic materials, such demand appeared in the early stages of the development of human society or in the period of the first society.

In this case, it is certainly not the case that the "museum" dignity of the environment surrounding us should begin with the collection of valuable objects. For instance, predmets are totems, that is depending on religious beliefs, they were kept in order to satisfy aesthetic requirements in certain periods. In the Middle ages, hoarding of objects was done especially by the Church. Fifty museum collections from the renaissance period are considered as sources of knowledge, they are material-historical witnesses. "Kunstkamera", "naturalienkamera", "myunckabinet", "museums" appeared for the purpose of gaining knowledge and aesthetic pleasure. Later, the understanding of the importance of museum collections deepens. It became important in the material determination of the social historical experience passed from generation to generation. The museum on the other hand as a custodian of this experience expands the boundaries of knowledge, shortens the way to reach it. Thus, the museum is considered a multi-functional social information, which is directed to the presentation of cultural-historical and natural-scientific resources and dissemination of information through museum objects. Functionalization of museums determines museum work, which is a separate field of social activity in concrete historical processes. It includes: the practical service of museums and preservation of monuments, museum networks, museum legislation, the system of personnel training and training of specialists, sectoral scientific, scientific-methodical and educational centers, special printed word, as a result special scientific science museology. Museology studies the origin of museums, classification of history, typology of museums, history of museums [2]. Today, the Republic of Karakalpakstan is a living object that connects the present with the ancient past. 131 objects found as a result of archaeological research, 25 architectural objects, 89 monumental monuments and about 40 places of interest can be cited as proof of this. Every tourist traveling to the Republic of Karakalpakstan must visit the I.V. Savitskyi Karakalpak State Art Museum, known as the Louvre in the Desert, and see the priceless exhibits there. In the museum there are folk crafts, ancient and medieval Khorezm crafts, Uzbek and Russian painting crafts of the 1920s-1930s, Karakalpak modernpainting and sculpture, scientific and educational sections, jewelry, woodcarving created in the 1920s- 1930s. More than 90,000 exhibits, such as handicrafts, textiles and national clothes, are currently the main focus of tourists (D. Abibullaev, correspondent of the Karakalpakstan news agency).

The modern collection of the museum has more than 90,000 different exhibits. Among them are examples of works of the Russian avant-garde, paintings by Uzbek artists, and at the same time, objects of Karakalpakstan folk art and ancient Khorezm art. The collection includes several copies of Louvre exhibits.



The collection chronologically covers more than four thousand years. The archaeological collection of the museum includes more than 9 thousand (9134) in the main collection and 32 thousand 579 bases in scientific and auxiliary funds. It includes handicrafts and household items made of pottery, stone, bone, wood, metal, glass, leather and gauze. Among them are ossuaries, sculptures, examples of wall paintings, architectural decorations (capital and figured columns, glazed tiles, various pottery, all kinds of jewelry, as well as a large collection of silver and copper), coins belonging to the 3rd-18th centuries. Experts recognized the collection of the State Museum of the Republic of Karakalpakstan named after ImV. Savitsky as the most important and largest collection of Russian avant-garde works in the world after the collection of the Russian Museum (St. Petersburg), and at the same time, it is one of the best collections in Asia.

The following artists' paintings are in the museum collection: Ivan Kudryashov, Nikolai Karakhan, Pavel Benkov, Alexander Shevchenko, Ural Āwesekboev, Lev Bure, Alexander Volkov, Mikhail Kurzin,

Alexander Nikolaev (Master Believer), Amshey Nuremberg, Alexander Kuprin. In the 2010s, since many museum organizations in Uzbekistan were involved in corruption incidents, the museum collection named after I.V. Savitsky, Alert Heritage observatory ("Heritage at risk") became the focus of attention. In 2016, Bakhitli Fazilov, the head of the patronage board of the World Society for the Study, Preservation and Popularization of the Material Heritage of Uzbekistan, Edward Rtveladze, the head of the academic council, at the same time, the head of the Society for the Study, Preservation and Popularization of the Material Heritage of Uzbekistan, the management of the world society and the "Material Heritage of Uzbekistan" Firdavs Abdukholikov, head of the project, from the group "Material heritage of Uzbekistan in world collections" started work on the book-album about the collection of the Savitsky Museum of Arts and Crafts. Firdavs Abdukholikov, Kamola Oqilova, Marinika Babanazarova, as well as Maqset Karliboyev, the director of the museum at the time, participated in writing the articles. The book-album was distributed in Tashkent and Samarkand in 2017 by the International Scientific- At the same time, a film was shot about the museum's collection. In February 2017, the museum was headed by Gulbahar

Izentayeva, the daughter of artist Jollibay Izentayev, the former head of the Karakalpakstan department of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. In July 2018, the museum's fire protection system unexpectedly started working. fell. The sprinkler broke, and as a result, the avant-garde artist Alexander Shevchenko's painting "Shelekli āyel" from 1914 was submerged for six hours. The restoration of the painting was carried out by specialists from Moscow [3].

On August 25 of this year, a presentation of the tourism development strategy in Karakalpakstan in 2023-2026 was held in the city of Nukus, our capital. Rustem Saparbaev, Deputy Head of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Rasul Zarikeev, the Deputy Head of the Council of Ministers - Minister of Tourism and Cultural Heritage, Beate Shorayt, Nicole Heusler and Yulian Felten, representatives of the German Cooperation Organization, Koñiratbay Sharipov, rector of the Tashkent State Economic University, Karakolpok State University named after Berdak. rector Akhmet Reymov, at the same time businessmen in the field of tourism, local artisans, representatives of the state museum and representatives of a number of other ministries and agencies took part. For information, from the beginning of 2023, the arrival of more than 70,000 foreign tourists from about 100 countries to Karakalpakstan has been ensured. The number of tourists coming from Switzerland, the USA, and the Netherlands has increased by 2 percent compared to last year. The choice of citizens of El Salvador, Taiwan, Chile to travel to



Karakalpakstan shows the expansion of tourism geography [press service of the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Karakalpakstan]. As the museums serve as the main factor reviving the historical past, the objects displayed in this case are very valuable as they show the peculiarities of their time as evidence, and inform about the culture and artistic craft of that time. They attract the attention of the audience with their features based on the highly developed culture, literature, arts and spiritual world of our nation, and explain the rich history of our nation to travelers from all over the world. It would be expedient to say that the long history of the objects belonging to this period, the spiritual and cultural world of the ancestors will be left to the generations as a material heritage. Therefore, we are not mistaken when we say that the task of future generations is to increase the number of museums, which are part of the cultural heritage of our nation, and to reconstruct them.

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