

MUSEUMS A FACTOR OF REVIVALING HISTORICAL MEMORY

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information on the laws, decrees, the formation of museums, the activities of museums, the role of museums in society, adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: museum, exhibit, state, education, culture, development, people, nation, upbringing, tradition, law, strategy.

МУЗЕИ – ФАКТОР ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЯ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ ПАМЯТИ

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Аннотация: В данной статье представлена подробная информация о законах, указах, образовании музеев, деятельности музеев, роли музеев в жизни общества, принятых Президентом Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: музей, экспонат, государство, образование, культура, развитие, народ, нация, воспитание, традиция, закон, стратегия.

МУЗЕЙЛАР ТАРИХИЙ ХОТИРАНИ ЖОНЛАНТИРИШ ОМИЛИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти томонидан қабул қилинган қонунлар, фармонлар, музейларни ташкил топиши, музейларнинг фаолияти, музейларнинг жамиятдаги туганган ўрни ҳақида батафсил маълумот берилган.

Калит сўзлар: музей, экспонат, давлат, таълим, маданият, тараққиёт, халқ, миллат, тарбия, анъана, қонун, стратегия.

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.[1]

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." [1]

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 maqom", 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 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 Vahidov Memorial Museum and the Treasury House-Museum ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 630 [2] of May 30, 2019 “ On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay ”, “ Shahrissabz “, “Termez ” and “ Kokand ” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [3] , 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 [4], 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 “Martyrs’ 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 - 112 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [5] are becoming increasingly important.

Adoption of the above-mentioned normative legal acts is a complex measure to raise the spiritual and educational level of the people in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to strengthen the material and technical base of cultural and art institutions, to support the industry. [6].

In the process of implementing new changes in society in Uzbekistan in the conditions of independence, the role of museums in educating members of society in the spirit of freedom, spiritual maturity and national ideology is growing. "Of course, the spirituality of any people or nation cannot be imagined without its history, unique customs and traditions, life values".

Museums and historical and architectural monuments of the Republic of Uzbekistan play an important role in the cultural awakening of the nation, strengthening and consolidating national pride and values in the minds of the people. Museums are not only a treasure trove of unique and diverse objects of nature and society, but also important scientific, educational and social circles and centers of social communication. Independent Uzbekistan is one of the most advanced countries in the world found an independent worldview for sustainable development a popular and free-thinking thinker with a sense of national pride who also has a deep sense of civic responsibility to the extent that values are required by their professional social environment it is his duty to bring up the person he has mastered.

National pride is reflected in the fact that the past of the country is proud of the future of the present, in honoring the parents and brothers, in honoring the homeland of the descendants and ancestors of the ancestors of the village or city where he was born and raised. A sense of national pride, national arrogance, national arrogance, national arrogance is the complete opposite. Cultural heritage plays an important role in the formation of national pride. Because cultural heritage is the dignity of every nation. The cultural heritage, which is the fruit of human intellect, is the sum of the material and spiritual values of a nation passed down from one generation to the next. For the same reason, in the enrichment of cultural heritage, the comprehensive assimilation of national and universal values is of great importance for a deep knowledge and application of the achievements of world culture.

A comprehensive study of our cultural heritage will accelerate the process of formation of national pride in young men and women who are the future of our society. Thousands of tourists from all over the world are fascinated by the monuments, famous scientists, poets, calligraphers and artists. delivery helps them form national pride. One of the most pressing problems of today is the education of a comprehensively developed spiritually mature person in a unique way in all spheres of our society.

In today’s world, where our self-awareness and independence are strengthening day by day, there is no more sacred duty for every child of the motherland than to learn to love the history of the Motherland. Therefore, the study of historical and material-cultural monuments of the past is given great importance in solving the problem of enhancing the role of protection. After gaining independence, our people faced several new and important problems.

Their essence is, first of all, to ensure the comprehensive development and prosperity of our nation. The revival of spirituality requires a historical memory in order to raise one's head high in the country of one's birth and

upbringing. costs Along with all cultural and educational institutions, museums are making a significant contribution to the formation and development of historical memory, as well as to the creation of a sense of national pride in the spirit of the present generation. Indeed, historical memory is also one of the most important sources of the formation and development of social philosophical heritage. Therefore, both of them are the object of human activity to understand the general essence of the historical process of the way of life of the people.

Therefore, the opinion of our President that the understanding of identity begins with the knowledge of history, and without knowing the true history, it is impossible to understand identity. It should be noted that in understanding history, as in the recent past, it is necessary not only to study it in relation to the factors of production, but also to understand it in all its aspects, especially as the main source and foundation of our spirituality. of course, if the people have a historical consciousness of their historical memory, they will inevitably have a deeper understanding and interpretation of the historical and social processes they have gone through.

These efforts are embodied in the scientific work of the people's thinkers, scientists, and they are reflected in the creation of the principles of a certain theory of society in the scientific-theoretical analysis of human life and spirituality. The spiritual values that are formed on the basis of human and social life and then form the basis of historical memory, that is, the paths, are preserved and developed as a spiritual heritage through the inner world of future generations. People are united as a certain group of people by a certain spiritual factor. Spirituality is based on a long history, and all past people embody the spirit of generations, that is, the ideas and beliefs of the past. . Of course, the history and national consciousness of each nation, which includes the historical memory, also reflects the affiliation to a particular religion. Abu Rayhan Beruni approaches the issue of the pride of a certain nation as follows. Each nation makes its own contribution to world culture and science, thus giving it its own place among other nations, and it is worthwhile to be proud of its scientific and cultural achievements.

According to Beruni's definition, every nation is different in that it has developed some kind of science or experience. Our great ancestors, such as Farobi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Navoi, Babur, are the national pride of our people. Such great ancestors are the national pride of our people. Thanks to the rich spirituality created by such great people over the centuries, our people have lived and worked proudly, always striving for freedom and liberty. It is this national consciousness, this national pride that is the golden foundation of our future. Hundreds of great people such as Shirak and Tomaris Beruni and Farobi Abu Ali ibn Sino and Al-Khwarizmi, Amir Temur and Babur, Navoi and Ulugbek founded this foundation.

We are proud to mention the names of our ancestors Imam al-Bukhari and Imam al-Termizi. The task of museums is to cover the works and activities of the great scholars and thinkers mentioned above in a more impressive and memorable way. The exhibition and scientific analysis of cultural monuments play a key role in the activities of museums. Every exhibit in the museum, whether it is made of precious metals or stones, whether it is a shining example of applied art or a unique bright side of the spiritual heritage, shows the talent of the people to think about their past lives. it is very valuable in its message from the art of the culture of that period, as it reflects the peculiarities of its time as material evidence.

They attract the attention of the audience with the features of the highly developed culture of our people, based on the art of literature and the spiritual worldview. The charm, geometric precision, chemical perfection, which is directly reflected in these objects, evokes an astonishing effect on the ultra-precise and sophisticated designs of building and architectural structures, which inspires him to admire and create new works of art.

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