



REFORMS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEOLOGY IN DEVELOPING UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>This article aims to support the activities of museums in our Country, complex development of their marketing policy and services sphere, effective application of innovative technologies to museums, as well as to create modern new expositions on the history of Uzbek people and statehood in museums, the first and Second Renaissance periods, the life and work of great allomas, to widely promote our rich historical and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Museum Foundation, culture, enlightenment, nature monuments, "strategy of action", "on the organization of the Museum of Olympic glory", our ancestors have a high level of knowledge and thinking, worldview, art, skill, talent.</p>

Introduction

As Uzbekistan gained independence and moved towards development, from the first days of our independence, attention was increased to the study and preservation of existing traditions, traditions and ancient monuments, giving a look at history. And in this facade, the role and role of museums is incomparable. Zero museums are the sum of the monuments of culture, enlightenment, nature from the past, embedded in a holistic system, stored and displayed in accordance with current procedures. It has a huge place in instilling the national ideology of museums in the hearts and minds of our people, in realizing our national identity, teaching social Sox, in educating a perfect person.

The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Abdugfnievich Karimov did not stay out of the sphere of organization and development of state museums. The organizational and legal foundations of this sphere were created. A number of significant works have been carried out to establish museums that embody the rich history of our country, its centuries-old heritage. Including, in 1994, the State Museum of the history of Uzbekistan was established. Effective work has also been carried out on the restoration of the name of our historical figures, great signs and the delivery of their rich material and cultural heritage to the younger generation, which left an indelible mark on the history of our country. On October 18, 1996, on the occasion of the 660th anniversary of the birth of the great sahibqiron Amir

Temur, a new museum-the State Museum of the history of the Temurians - began its activities in our country. I.A.Karimov said at the opening ceremony in relation to this museum: "in this museum, both our past and our present and great prospects are reflected in a calm mirror.

In 1997, the National Institute of art and design named after Kamoliddin Behzod, a higher education institution that supplies specialist personnel in the field of artistic creation, was established, and for the first time a direction was opened under the Institute, where a museum specialist aimed to train 356 personnel. This marked the first major step in the direction of museology. In the following years, these works were continued systematically, on August 14, 1996, "on the establishment of the Museum of Olympic glory", on January 24, 1997, "on the establishment of the State Museum of the history of the Temurians", in 2001, the Termez Archaeological Museum, on November 8, 2002, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers on the organization of the activities of the museum "memory of the victims of repression" were made, while in 2009, the Museum of the history of communication museum opened. In 2008, The Museums Act was passed by the Ohio House of Representatives. The adoption of this legislation by parliament has shown that the activities of museums in the state and society are given a high level of attention, while serving as the main norm for the large-scale development of this industry in our country.

The development of the museum sphere of our country is becoming one of the issues of our islihotlar and Development Plan, which is being carried out today. To do this, it is necessary to study in depth the materials and collections in museums and reveal their invaluable value to our people, enrich their theoretical knowledge about them in the minds of young people. It is not for nothing that the development of the museum sphere is indicated by our government in the "strategy of action", the development program of our country, the designation of the program for the development of this sphere for 2017-2027. Through museums, one can demonstrate to the world today how rich the history of our motherland is in the achievements of material culture, that our ancestors are at a high level of knowledge and thinking, worldview, art, skill, talent.

It is known that our land is one of the most ancient settlements and centers of world history and civilization. Hundreds of invaluable archaeological architectural and written monuments preserved on the territory of the Republic, examples of Applied Art and folk art - all this is a rich and unique historical spiritual heritage of our people. It is our honorable and responsible duty and duty of contemporaries to study this heritage, to preserve it avidly and to convey it flawlessly to future generations.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out to further improve the activities of the field, to establish the activities of new museums, to improve the effectiveness of the system of training of museum staff. In particular, on the initiative and decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the Oqsaroy residence in Tashkent, where the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov has been active for many years, was transformed into a museum.[2] in 2020, The Tashkent museum was established. Also, a Museum of Fame was opened in order to perpetuate the memory of the participants of the World War. The decision of the head of the country "on the organization of the activities of the Ministry of culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan" in 2017 and "on measures for the further development and improvement of the culture and art sphere " also serves to improve the activities of museums and strengthen the pedagogical base

In place of the conclusion, we can say that as a result of the focus on museum studies, a number of legal regulatory acts on the development, improvement of the field of museum studies were adopted and organizational and legal foundations of the activities of museums were created. As such, a fund was

established with the aim of effective organization of the work of the museum and coordination of the activities of museums. In the years of independence, a number of exhibitions on the demonstration of our material and cultural heritage in museums of Uzbekistan to the wider world masses were organized in world museums. A number of practical work has been carried out and is being carried out on the training of museum staff and their professional development. The preservation of rare and unique exhibits inherited from our ancestors, the protection of our architectural monuments, archaeological monuments that have come down to us in peace over the centuries, as well as the period of World War II, suffering, perseverance of our peoples adaptation of the education system in the fields of tourism and museology in the Republic of Uzbekistan to international standards; along with establishing new museums, strengthening the material and technical base of the existing ones, equipping them with modern equipment; in order to increase the flow of tourists, to increase the touristic level of our country on TV channels and mass media, including to strengthen the activities of museums, to increase the interest and visits of students and young people to museums by expanding cooperation with educational institutions, to display in 358 expositions improving the system of QR codes about the exhibits and thereby obtaining all the information related to the exhibits. These and other similar measures will effectively affect the development of the sector, including the increase in the flow of tourists.

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