

ENVIRONMENT OF THE MUSEUM WORKERS' MEMORY

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
The article is devoted to perpetuating the memory of museum figures who have made a significant contribution to the development of museum business and the preservation of cultural heritage. The work examines various methods and forms of memorialization, such as the establishment of monuments, the creation of plaques, the organization of exhibitions, as well as the publication of scientific papers and documentaries about the life and work of these figures. Special attention is paid to the role of museums in preserving historical memory and shaping cultural heritage through personalized exhibitions and events dedicated to prominent figures of museum science.	Museum business, perpetuation of memory, museum figures, cultural heritage, memorialization, expositions, digitalization.

Introduction

Museums play an important role in preserving cultural and historical heritage, but a significant part in their development is also the people behind the creation and development of these cultural institutions. Museum workers, whether they are researchers, restorers, tour guides, or museum administration, all contribute significantly to the preservation and popularization of cultural heritage.

In addition, museums perform a preservation function in promoting cultural heritage¹. By preserving cultural heritage sites, the museum contributes to the further development of society, the progressive movement of human history, and the museum staff is the foundation of this work. Their activities include not only administration but also active participation in the museum's scientific and educational mission: creating expositions, scientifically studying museum objects, creating museum exhibitions,... Museum staff are often bearers of knowledge that cannot be recorded only in the objects of the

¹ Н.В.Кузина «Основы музееведения активные формы обучения». Нижний Новгород 2015. Стр.122

collection, but must be conveyed to visitors through personal contacts, including lectures, exhibitions, research, and publications.

The first museums appeared in Turkestan from the end of the 19th century². In 1973, 50 museums of various profiles operated in Uzbekistan, including 15 local history museums, 4 historical museums, and 4 memorial museums. They employed up to 1,000 people, including over 300 researchers. According to statistics, there are currently more than 130 museums operating in Uzbekistan. Among them are the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of the Timurids, the I.V. Savitsky State Museum of Arts in Nukus, the Termez State Archaeological Museum, the Navoi Regional Museum of History and Local Lore, the Jizzakh History Museum, the Paikend History Museum, the Al-Bukhari Memorial Museum in Samarkand, the Mukumi Memorial Museum in Kokand, and the Abduruf Fitrat, Fayzulla Khojayev, and Bahauddin Naqshband Memorial Museum in Bukhara. They employ several thousand employees and the work of each of them is equally important. The specific development of museum work in Uzbekistan was also studied from the perspective of scientific research: sometimes throughout the republic, sometimes in the context of individual regions³. Each of the museums is a separate object of research, some of which were used by several renowned scientists, archaeologists, and ethnographers of their time. Museum researchers have organized or participated in numerous archaeological and ethnographic expeditions within Uzbekistan. As a result, the museum fund was replenished with new exhibits.

Museum figures play a key role in the formation and development of museum culture, influencing the preservation and popularization of cultural heritage. Their activities cover a wide range of areas, including exhibition organization, scientific research, and cultural and educational activities. Museum staff are not only guardians of knowledge and culture but also key figures in shaping the historical memory of society. They often remain in the shadow of public history, however, their contribution to preserving and interpreting the heritage has long-lasting significance.

The scientific staff working in the museums of Uzbekistan did not limit themselves to organizing expeditions to the museum and replenishing its collection; these artifacts were studied from a scientific point of view, that is, scientific description cards were compiled, their condition of preservation was inventoried, and various thematic expositions were organized throughout the museum halls. If we take the example of the Bukhara Museum, then during this period, valuable items were inventoried, and information about them was well preserved in the scientific archive. The exhibitions are adapted to the ideology of the Soviet era, with new exhibitions dedicated annually to several years of the revolution in Bukhara, the formation of the state, and other events. In addition, the museum has organized many thematic expositions: ethnographic, archaeological, various periods of history, etc.

There are several ways to honor the memory of museum staff: 1. Commemoration through exhibitions, scientific and cultural events⁴. An important part is the holding of scientific conferences, exhibitions, or lectures dedicated to the life and work of a particular museum employee; **2. Monuments and memorial plaques.** In a number of cases, the memory of museum staff is preserved in the form of monuments or memorial boards on the museum building or in its surroundings. Such forms of

²Р.В.Альмеев «Музеи Узбекистана и социально-культурные перспективы их развития» Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора исторических наук. Т. 2011г. Стр.19

³ Альмеев Р.В. Бухара – город музеев. Ташкент, 1999

⁴ Савельева О.А. Память о музейных деятелях через памятники и выставки». // *История музеев и музееведение*, 2016, № 6, с. 23-29.

memorialization are most often associated with prominent figures whose influence on the museum sphere was significant; 3. Documentary and biographical publications. Literary works reflecting the museum worker's life, career path, and scientific achievements are also an important part of the memorial. Biographies of museum staff published in books or articles become a source of inspiration for future generations of scientists and museum workers; 4. Digital memorization. In the modern era, digitalization is actively used as a means of preserving the memory of museum employees. Online archives, virtual exhibitions, and electronic databases help preserve the history of museum workers, their work, and their contribution to preserving cultural heritage. This also contributes to expanding access to this knowledge and making it accessible to a wider audience.

It is also important to consider that memorialization is a part of the transition from one generation to another. Museum staff whose names and achievements are preserved in memory become guides to cultural and historical heritage. This process of knowledge and experience transfer is necessary for the formation of professional continuity, for inspiring new generations of museum workers and researchers.

In Uzbekistan, a number of works are also being carried out to perpetuate the memory of museum workers, especially those who significantly influenced the development of museum work and the preservation of cultural heritage. In recent years, museum culture in the country has been actively developing, and attention is being paid to preserving historical memory through various forms of commemoration. In addition to the capital's museums, regional museums of the republic, including the Bukhara State Museum-Reserve, annually hold various exhibitions and scientific meetings dedicated to the study of the scientific heritage of museum staff. The memorial of museum staff is an integral part of the cultural and historical heritage that contributes to the preservation and transmission of knowledge to future generations. Through monuments, publications, exhibitions, and other forms of preserving memory, museum staff become not only guardians of the past but also important figures who determine the future of museum work and scientific research.

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