



Nationalism, Traditionalism and Artistry in the Museum's Exposition

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ABSTRACT

Museums have played a huge role in the cultural and educational development of all mankind. At a time when our values and identity are returning with the honor of independence, the developments initiated by our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev in the field of museums are particularly noteworthy.

Keywords:

Museum, exposition, nationalism, artistry, traditionalism.

Summarizing knowledge in professional museum practice is called "museology". This is the term it appeared only in the second half of the 19th century. First, the term "museography" was used to refer to all works related to museums, and from the beginning of the 20th century, it began to be used to describe museums.

Museum studies is a social science that studies the process of social information preservation, the transfer of knowledge and emotion using museum objects. Museum work, museum that it is a social institution studies the forms of its implementation in socio-economic conditions. Museum science is a separate science, it forms the theoretical and scientific-methodical basis of museum work practice, sums up its historical experience. So, the object of museology is the museum, the work of the museum as a social phenomenon. Thus, the subject of museology is an aloha consisting of objective laws, which consists in instilling knowledge, values, and impression through museum objects.

He connects the origin of museums with the demand for social museums. Historical and ethnographic materials confirm that such a

demand appeared in the early stages of the development of human society, or in the period of the primitive community. In this case, it is certainly wrong to connect the origin of the "museum" attitude to the environment that surrounds us with the collection of valuable objects. For example, in certain periods, objects began to be kept in order to satisfy aesthetic requirements, and totems were also kept in connection with religion and belief. Thus, the museum is considered a historically formed multi-functional social information institution, which is aimed at preserving cultural-historical and natural-scientific resources, and disseminating information through museum objects. Functionalization of museums determines the existence of museum work as a separate sphere of social activity in concrete historical processes. It includes: practical activities of museums and preservation of monuments, museum networks, museum policy and legality, personnel training and qualification system, sectoral scientific, scientific-methodical and educational centers, special press, as a result, special scientific science museology.

According to history, the libraries of the Bukhara and Shiraz emirates in the 10th century contained all the rare books created by mankind. The rare material and spiritual wealth collected during the time of the Khorezmshahs was lost during the Mongol invasion, and the libraries were demolished. As a result, life went

back 100 years. After 150 years, science and culture began to flourish again, especially during the time of Amir Temur. Amir Temur brings the original copy of the holy book of the Muslim world, "Othman's Koran", to Samarkand. Timur and the library of the Timurids were world famous.



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In Bukhara, Khiva, and Kukan khanates, it was customary to build palaces and private libraries with collections of rare manuscripts. Private libraries of Jurabek in Tashkent and Dukchi Eshon in Andijan were famous. Based on the above facts, we can see that the collection of material and spiritual monuments in Central Asia is a centuries-old tradition and is carried out in compliance with national characteristics. Museum funds are different from archive and library funds. Historical processes were

comprehensively documented in the museum funds. It is not intended to have many types of sources in archive and library funds. For a museum, only information or content is not enough, and the methods of providing this information, determined by the nature of the object, are also important. The nature of the objects shows their informational capabilities and characteristics and determines which type of historical sources they belong to: tangible (material culture), pictorial, written and oral.



The collection of visual resources can be divided into a collection of iconic images consisting of fine art, posters, photographs, and

schematic collections consisting of maps, atlases, globes, drawings. In turn, they are divided according to the geographical sign, time

of production, theme, genre, author, technical preparation, etc. Other types of sources are divided in the same way. When defining the objects of the museum, it is necessary to look at its stylistic features. Style shows national and social characteristics and is closely related to the program and life of the people. The concept of style is also used to define the personal manner of the author. When studying subjects, it is important to determine the time and place of its appearance. This can be known by the material of the subject and the method of processing. For example, it is inappropriate to include objects made of plastic mass from the third quarter of the 19th century. The reason is that this period is the first opening in this field. Clothes sewn on sewing machines can also be dated to the period after the middle of the 19th century.

In the life of society, there are objects belonging to different eras, and these complexes are called "objects of social reality" in museum practice. If we talk about the current society and the recent historical period, the study begins with the object of reality and ends with the selection of subjects. If the truth of the past years if it is to be learned, the point of learning is the subject itself. according to them, social objects, events, relations are restored.

Catalogs help to facilitate the study and accounting of museum objects. They are divided into the following types according to their nature: Inventory card. All the items that come to the funds are recorded in the index cards and placed in the index cards (boxes) in accordance with the inventory system of the museum materials and in the order of the inventory numbers assigned to the items when they were first brought to the museum.

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