

Analysis of the Methods of Using Modern Technologies in the Activities of Museums

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information about reforms in the field of culture and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan, methods of using modern technology in the activities of museums, and the activities of museums in our country.

Keywords: Internet, museum reserve, computer equipment, electronic system, people's museum, IKOM, new technology.

It is not only a natural phenomenon, but also a vital necessity that the advanced achievements of scientific and technical development enter into the work of the museum along with all other areas.

In particular, with the creation of computers in our current understanding in the 90s of the 20th century, the possibilities of forming an information system in the field of museums and providing full information expanded. In particular, the acquisition of a computer by museum specialists and the creation of a single network created many conveniences in documenting museum funds. In particular, the image of the exhibits is entered directly into the computer through a digital camera. Their analysis and other information are attached, and if necessary, additions and corrections are made by experts. This ensured a sharp improvement in the quality of the catalog and card file, which is in constant motion in the work of the museum.

Music education is also carried out in certain organizational forms, such as classes, excursions, practical and laboratory training, lectures, seminars, dictation, control tests, etc. Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts[1]. 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 makom", of May 30, 2019 "On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay", "Shakhrisabz", "Termez" and "Kokand" Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21 [2], 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 [3]. The introduction of the Internet has activated this process at the international level. Now you can enter the "Museums" and "Culture" sections in it to "walk" around any museum of the world, in addition to general information about museums, about fund exhibits, news, special events and scientific conferences, addresses of specialists and employees in the field, their e-mails and other information can be obtained on the Internet. According to the information distributed by the AMIKO consortium in the United States, there is a file system on the Internet with pictures of more than two and a half million museum exhibits.

Museums of Uzbekistan are also working on creating their own sites on the Internet. In the Bukhara State Architectural and Art Museum-Reserve, the issue of providing museum

employees with personal computer equipment is gradually being positively resolved.[4] In the museum, some work is being done on connecting to the Internet, creating a site and establishing a database. As a first step, the works of copying the collection of manuscripts in the museum fund to an electronic laser disc have been started. But, in fact, the work in this field is going very slowly in the museums of our republic.

It is known that the main task of the museum is to collect, store and display. Today, museums can ensure the preservation of their exhibits by using modern information technologies. Because accurate accounting guarantees the right to keep and own the museum's treasures.

Today, historians, art historians, museological researchers and other representatives of the social sphere face some problems in the full scientific study of museum treasures. First of all, the procedures and rules introduced in our large museums often lead to disagreements and sometimes opposition between the foreign expert-scientist and the museum administration. In practice, such phenomena are observed that the researcher who applied with the official referral letter of the scientific institution where he works is only allowed to get acquainted with the card files in the departments; some museums offer a paid service. This type of service may be appropriate for commercial publications by researchers from foreign countries.[5] However, conditions should be created for employees of the republic's scientific institutions to study our cultural wealth without any obstacles. Because, first of all, they are not allocated additional funds from the state budget for such research. Secondly, such research is carried out for the sake of the scientific, spiritual and cultural development of our republic, including the benefit of those museums.

Due to the above problem, 70% of the museum fund exhibits in Uzbekistan are waiting for their fundamental research. The publications available in the libraries cover only 10% of them at most.[6]

However, at present, we are witnessing that the work of the museum in the world has advanced a lot. Almost all of the world's leading museums are constantly making presentations through the Internet, regularly filling their sites with new information. If we look at the practice of Russia alone, there are a number of associations and centers engaged in the activities of museums. All aspects of museum life are covered in detail on the "Museums of Russia" server, "All-Russian Register of Museums" and other sites on the Internet. Since 1997, the State Museum of History (Moscow) has been displaying its exhibits through the Internet system. More than three thousand exhibits of the museum are included in the pan-European "Museum Online" network. The State Hermitage Museum also exhibits more than four thousand works in its reserve in this way. The Rubinski Art Museum made progress in its field and on March 10, 2000, presented an electronic site consisting of 45,000 cards in Moscow.

A number of scientific and practical conferences are held on the introduction of the electronic system in museums, the form, order, appearance, structure of the sites displayed in it and other issues of the field.

Among them, ADIT (Automation of museum activities and information technology) association, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations and agencies, is doing a lot of work in bringing modern communication networks to the museum field. In particular, the association holds scientific conferences every year in different cities of Russia. On May 28-June 1, 2001, a scientific conference on "Museums and information space: problems of informatization and cultural heritage" was held in Tula.[7] In addition to museum specialists, library, archival university, electronic publishing and technical firms, representatives of many foreign organizations and specialists of other fields related to the problem will participate in the conference.

The conference included the following topics: "The mission of ADIT as a national association for museum documents", "Information management", "Information of accounting and storage activities", "Introduction of automatic networks to scientific research and exposition-exhibition

activities of museums" , section meetings on the topics of "Dissemination of information in working with the audience" were held. Also, samples from SD-ZOM electronic publication and Internet sites for museums were presented.

Currently, as in other scientific research institutions, republican museums are faced with big financial problems, precisely the issue of publication. Museums, libraries and archives of Europe and America are trying to solve this problem through wide use of the same Internet network. For example, German specialists have published on a special website the materials of the IV International "Museum work, assembly, repair and technology for exhibitions" held in Munich on June 19-22, 2001. Russian museologists published part of the collection of articles entitled "Museum of the Future: information technology and cultural heritage" and other publications on the Internet. Some of them are in Russian, making it convenient for specialists of our museums who do not know other foreign languages.

Based on the above, we believe that the establishment of a special center consisting of specialists who create electronic programs for museums under the foundation of the Republic "Uzbek Museum" is an urgent issue on the agenda of supporting museums. Because it is through such a center that it is possible to introduce a unified system of information dissemination and creation of sites in the museums of Uzbekistan. Our major museums can create an electronic information collection based on international standards by attracting foreign investments. However, in this case, different methods and forms of data collection are created in museums, which is likely to cause some confusion. Taking this into account, if more than 80 museums of different directions of the republic prepare a single template of sites, accounting and card files, it would be very useful in publishing a single catalog of the museum fund of the republic later.

Therefore, we should accept it as a natural state and a requirement of the times that our museums, along with other cultural institutions, should be included in the world's information flow with their electronic publications. After all, by disseminating information, the museum can advertise itself in the society, increase the number of visitors, and establish fast and convenient communication with foreign colleagues. The introduction of the electronic information distribution system plays a positive role in promoting the wealth of our museums to the general public, especially among young people.

In 1986, when the International Year of Peace was celebrated, the International Museum of Peace and Solidarity was opened in Samarkand, and in 1989 it was named "People's Museum". This museum, which acts as a unique information and communication center, hosts many educational programs, international projects and art exhibitions, and also has a permanent exhibition.

The museum has more than 20,000 exhibits-posters, paintings, tapestries, flags, pennants, books, badges, video films, audio cassettes, CDs and many other items brought from all continents. Among them, a fragment of the house roof tiles that melted as a result of the atomic bomb explosion in Nagasaki, the soil of the Stalingrad battlefields, Auschwitz, and the Peace Park in Hiroshima were placed among them. capsules, a piece of the Berlin Wall, a clock of the destroyed American nuclear missiles "Pershing-2", a gift of astronaut R. Furrer, which he took with him on the flight "Challenger"; The paintings of Denis Legri, a French artist born with a disability, with a spirit of beauty and love for life are amazing.

The museum has extensive contacts with many international and national (intergovernmental and non-governmental) organizations and well-intentioned people on all continents. Institutions of the UN, OSCE, European Council, European Union Commission, UNESCO, ICOM, NATO, International PEN Club, Norwegian Nobel Institute, World Council of Churches, World Bank, International Committee of the Red Cross and other organizations send their publications to the museum.

Exhibitions in the museum fund, which is a member of the International Peace Bureau in Geneva and the global network of World Museums, were shown in Cyprus, France, Holland, Russia and

other countries. His work has been reflected in many articles, TV and radio programs. At the right time, it should be mentioned that the first issue of 2000 of the magazine published by the International Council of Museums in Paris in English, French and Spanish languages opened with an article dedicated to the activities of the International Museum of Peace and Solidarity in Samarkand. This is the only way to achieve spiritual maturity and a rich cultural and spiritual heritage.[8]

During the past period, the museum was able to show its promising potential as a unique unique museum in the CIS and Baltic countries. However, due to the lack of sufficient material and technical conditions, its huge potential is not fully utilized. All the work of the museum is carried out mainly with the help of its activists and friends. Currently, the Society of Friends of the Museum, which supports the initiatives of the museum, is being formed.

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