

**ART MUSEUMS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UZBEKISTAN****Sukhrob Kurbanov**

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Uzbekistan, art, museum, education.

**Abstract:** This article analyzes and discusses the topic of art museums and educational institutions of Uzbekistan.

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**O‘ZBEKISTONNING SAN’AT MUZEYLARI VA TA’LIM MUASSASALARI****Suxrob Qurbonov**

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**MAQOLA HAQIDA**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning san'at muzeylari va ta'lim muassasalari mavzusi tahlil va muhokama qilingan.

**ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЕ МУЗЕИ И УЧЕБНЫЕ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯ УЗБЕКИСТАНА****Сухроб Курбанов**

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**О СТАТЬЕ**

**Ключевые слова:** Узбекистан, искусство, музей, образование.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируется и рассматривается тема художественных музеев и образовательных учреждений Узбекистана.

## INTRODUCTION

Today, the role of the museum in the harmonization of social relations and the formation of a highly moral, comprehensively developed personality is increasing. Modern museums strengthen cultural identity, support social cohesion and mediate educational interactions. In recent years, museums have changed greatly, striving to meet the educational and cultural needs of modern people. Today, museums in Uzbekistan partially have educational programs that are not always used by universities in the educational process. To achieve this goal, a significant increase in cooperation between museums and educational institutions is necessary. Collaboration between the museum sector and educational institutions responsible for culture, heritage and education is one of the most effective and sustainable ways to protect and promote museums.

## THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The history of the emergence of the first museums in Uzbekistan goes back to the 19th century. Museums were often created at libraries, in particular, the Turkestan Museum was created in 1876 as the Turkestan Public Library and Museum, which is considered the first museum in Uzbekistan. In the 1890s, almost at the same time, the Fergana Public Museum (1895/1899) and Samarkand (1896) were created; they presented mainly archaeological and mineralogical collections.

In the 1920s, a system of state management of museums was formed, their typology and status were determined: central, regional, local. Special Committees for the protection of ancient monuments, art and nature were created: Turkomstaris (1922), Sredazkomstaris (1925), Uzkomstaris (1927). A powerful factor in the formation of a centralized museum management system and its subsequent actions was the transfer of museum institutions to state resource support. In the 1930s, local history museums predominated in Uzbekistan. Of the 12 state museums, there were 9 local history museums. The remaining museums were: historical - 1, art - 1, nature - 1. The museum fund of Uzbekistan totaled 800 thousand items. During the Second World War 1941-1945. Many museum workers were sent to the front; museum buildings were transferred to organizations related to military needs. In the post-war years, the activities of many museums continued to be exhibition-oriented.

In the mid-1960s - 1980s, there was an increase in the museum network, as well as their material and technical base. The creation of memorial museums of statesmen, scientists, and poets becomes a priority. In 1973, 50 museums of various profiles functioned in Uzbekistan, of which 15 were local history museums, 4 were historical, and 4 were memorial museums. Up to 1,000 people worked in them, including more than 300 researchers. By the end of the 1980s, a new ideology of museum activity was formed in the leading museums of the Republic, according to which museums were endowed with rights that allowed them to independently resolve a range of issues of both a cultural and economic nature. At the end of the 1980s. - Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva museums were transformed into museum-reserves.

During the period of Independence, the situation with museums changes dramatically, since the main direction in tourism in modern Uzbekistan today is cultural tourism. And the country's art museums, representing the cultural heritage of the peoples living on the territory of Uzbekistan, are of particular importance in this direction.

Today there are more than 110 museums in Uzbekistan, containing about 2.2 million museum objects and exhibits. In order to improve the museum system in Uzbekistan, a special state program has been developed aimed at building new museums, searching for new museum objects and exhibits, and increasing youth involvement. For example, school students and young people under 18 years of age have the right to visit museums for free 2 times a week. There are various promotions for free visits to museums on International Museum Day.

From 2017 to 2022 Several new museums were created. Some old museums are being reorganized, reflecting various areas of human knowledge and activity. Among them: State Museum of the History of the Timurids, State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, State Museum of Arts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan named after I.V. Savitsky, Navoi Regional Museum of History and Local Lore, State Termez Archaeological Museum, Al-Bukhari Memorial Museum in Samarkand, Abdurauf Fitrat Memorial Museum, house-museum of Fayzulla Khojaev in Bukhara. A large number of thematic branches and stationary exhibitions have been created, reflecting the activities of ancient ancestors, history, culture and statehood of Uzbekistan.

Museums of Uzbekistan have gone through several stages of development, which reflected socio-political changes in the development of society. Since 2017, 13 new ones have been created in Uzbekistan. These are, in particular, the Muynak Ecological Museum, the Maqom Museum in Shakhrisabz, the Erkin Vakhidov Memorial Museum, the Mutal Burkhanov House Museum, the Khazini House Museum, the Memorial Museum and the Abdullah Kadiri House Museum, the Ergash Jumanbulbul oglu Memorial Museum and the Museum of Glory. In May 2020, on the initiative of the President, the Tashkent City Museum opened on the Writers' Alley.

In 2019, state museum-reserves "Sarmishsoy", "Shakhrisabz", "Termez" and "Kokand" were created in order to protect the material and cultural heritage of Navoi, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions, preserve it together with the surrounding historical environment and rational use.

Over the past three years, about a dozen museum buildings have been reconstructed and renovated. A new building of the State Museum of History and Culture of Surkhandarya Region was built, the Museum of Great Thinkers in Kokand, the Sadriddin Aini Memorial House-Museum in Samarkand and the Chirchik City Museum of Local Lore were renovated.

Art museums quickly became centers of cultural, scientific, educational and educational work, becoming an important communicative link in public relations. More than 60 thousand priceless

examples of fine art - sculpture, works of folk art, ancient coins, gold embroidery and pottery art are stored in the State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan. In the first years of the museum's work, it was based on art objects confiscated or purchased from private collectors, as well as exhibits transferred from the funds of state museums in Moscow and St. Petersburg. In 1935, the museum received the status of the State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan. On April 30, 1974, the grand opening of the new museum building took place, which enabled the museum to display its complete collection.

One of the unique cultural and educational centers of the country is also the Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan. According to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan dated August 15, 1997, the exhibition received the status of the "Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan." The museum building is a striking example of national architectural art of the late 19th century. Famous craftsmen from Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, Tashkent and Rishtan took part in the design of the building. The museum contains highly artistic exhibits of applied art created by Uzbek craftsmen from the beginning of the 19th century. Until now.

Among the art museums of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of the Republic of Karakalpakstan named after I.V. Savitsky in Nukus occupies a special place. It ranks first in the republic in terms of the number (more than 80 thousand) of works of fine art. According to experts, this museum, in terms of the significance and scale of the collection of works by Russian artists, ranks second in the world after the famous Russian Museum in St. Petersburg. Among them were the works of the founders of the art school of Uzbekistan, in particular - A. Volkov, M. Kurzin, N. Karakhan, U. Tansykbaev, V. Ufimtsev and others. I. V. Savitsky and his like-minded people created a museum containing valuable works of art.

In 1983, the Urgench Art Gallery (Khorezm region) was opened in connection with the 1200th anniversary of the great scientist Al Khorezmi. The Gallery exhibits more than 400 works by almost 180 artists who lived and worked in the 20th century. Their works reflected all creative schools and trends that were important in the history of Uzbek national fine art. The report of the Urgench Painting Gallery for 2022 notes that its permanent exhibition includes more than 50 works of painting, graphics, sculpture and applied art by Khorezm artists such as Tura Kuryazov, Otakhon Ollaberganov, Erkaboy Masharipov, Soli Kadirov. In 2017, the Urgench Art Gallery was renamed the Museum of Modern Art. In organizing exhibitions, from master artists of the region to young artists, there is constant cooperation with the administration of schools and higher educational institutions. Experienced artists and teachers organize master classes, round tables and educational events in the "Teacher-Student" tradition. Each exhibition and event is constantly communicated to the general public through the media. The museum works not only with educational institutions, but also with organizing visits to the museum by enterprise employees and creating conditions for their recreation.

Notable reforms launched in Uzbekistan required the creation of an education system that corresponds to the socio-economic transformations of society and the prospects for its development. The concept of education reform provides as the most important goals: reorientation of the education system towards a market economy and an open society; creating equal opportunities for education as a condition for improving the standard of living of the population; improving the education financing system in order to provide quality educational services. State policy and the Concept of reforming education in Uzbekistan were embodied in the resolution “On approval of the Concept for the development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” dated August 16, 2017.

Educational activities, museum pedagogy, collection management, and curatorial activities are directly related to the training of museum personnel. In the 1970s In Uzbekistan, the training of museum staff begins, which led to the emergence of a new specialty in the museum field. During the twentieth century, the system of training museum personnel made a significant step forward in terms of demand.

The education system in the field of museum affairs in Uzbekistan, as well as the entire modern education system, was formed in the 20th century. The transformations carried out in the field of museums in the 1930s showed the importance of training qualified museum personnel. Initially, in 1929, by decision, 9-month advanced training courses were organized in the central universities of the former Union. During 1926-1936, 150 museum workers were trained, among them were representatives of Uzbekistan. Despite this, the problem of a shortage of museum specialists remains open. Therefore, in 1936, short-term courses were organized at the Central Asian University in Tashkent, and the first intake was 25 people. According to the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 1940, 310 museologists were trained in the republic. Among them are famous scientists: ethnographers, archaeologists, art historians and museum experts - M. S. Andreev, T. Mirgiyazov, Sh. Inogamov, M. Bikzhanova, I. Sukharev, M. Yusupov, M. Kaplunova, S. Krukovskaya, A. Khaitov, A. Morozov, who made a great contribution to the development of museums in Uzbekistan in the twentieth century.

In the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, the need for museum personnel increased. At the initiative of the first President I. Karimov, in connection with the radical renewal and improvement of museum affairs in the country, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 23, 1994 No. 618 “On measures to improve the activities of museums of the republic” dated December 5, 1998 was adopted. The problem of training museum specialists is relevant and, in our opinion, is associated with the changing sociocultural situation in society. The question naturally arises: what place should a museum occupy in the modern world? The answer largely depends on museum specialists, their quality of training, creativity and intelligence.

Reasonable requests from museums for highly qualified specialists require the creation of a multi-level training system, the basis of which should be not only an interdisciplinary, but also a creative approach.

According to Appendix 7 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 28, 2008 No. 68 “On approval of regulatory documents necessary for the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Museums”, a procedure has been established for the training of museum specialists and advanced training of museum workers.

At the National Institute of Arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Bekhzod in 2001, the Department of Museum Studies began its activities. Qualified teaching staff of the institute conducts classes based on the requirements of higher education in accordance with the National Education Program. Such famous scientists A. Khakimov, N. Akhmedova, K. Akilova, M. Yusupova, Z. Rakhimova, S. Aliyeva and R. Fatkhullaev pass on their knowledge to the future artistic intelligentsia of Uzbekistan. From the 2018-2019 academic year, NIHD named after K. Behzad in order to ensure the implementation of the tasks determined by paragraph 7 of the decision of the meeting held in the presence of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev on the discussion of reports of the heads of the Ministry of Culture and the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan dated December 25, 2017, taking into account the educational importance of museums not only in their rapprochement with educational institutions, but also in bringing educational institutions closer to the museum, in order to develop tourism in Uzbekistan, popularize local historical monuments, attract foreign tourists to them, improve guide services, create tourism programs such as cultural and historical tourism, as well as to train qualified personnel in the field The following areas of museum tourism have opened:

5151900 – Museum studies

5151900 – Museum business (museum business and cultural tourism);

5112500 – Museum pedagogy.

To this end, on January 15, 2020, a branch of the Department of “Museum Studies” of the National Institute of Arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Bekhzod was opened at the State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan, and today such subjects as “Excursion Studies”, “Museum Interior Design”, “Fundamentals of Museum Studies”, “Photography” is part of the museum curriculum and is carried out as practical classes in the museum. The opening in February 2020 of the second branch of the Department of Museum Studies at the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan creates more opportunities for training qualified museum personnel. It should be said that the opening of a branch of the department is considered one of the important steps in training qualified personnel in this area.

Forms of cooperation NIHD im. K. Bekhzad and Tashkent museums are very diverse; this does not solve all the problems of training qualified museum specialists. In modern conditions, the problem of employing museologists is becoming very relevant. The actively developing tourism services



market dictates the need to search for new forms of interaction with interested potential places of work.

An important role in training specialists in the field of museum affairs and tourism managers is played by the Samarkand International University of Tourism “Great Silk Road”. In 2018, the International University of Tourism “Silk Road” was created in Samarkand. The initiative to open the Silk Road International Tourism University in Samarkand was put forward by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on June 10, 2018 at the SCO summit in Qingdao (China). Two and a half weeks later, on June 28, the head of our state signed a decree on the opening of the university. According to the document, educational and methodological management and conduct of the educational process at the university was transferred to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Tourism Development.

At the moment, the university has a Faculty of Tourism Management, in which 284 students study in nine areas. This is tourism (by area of activity), tourism marketing, hotel business, restaurant business, etc. Training is conducted in Uzbek, Russian and English. At the undergraduate level, two foreign languages are studied: the first is English (French, German), the second is one of the official languages of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (Russian, Chinese).

In a short period of time, the university has established connections with foreign universities and is constantly expanding its international connections. At the moment, the university has partnerships with many specialized higher education institutions in Russia, Indonesia, Italy, Turkey, France and a number of other countries. The university has signed a bilateral agreement with the Sahid Polytechnic School in Jakarta and the Sahid Institute of Tourism in Surakarta (Indonesia) to issue double diplomas.

In 2019, the University increased the quota for undergraduate students and opened a master’s program. In the 2019-2020 academic year, the university accepted 400 students, 100 of whom will continue their studies abroad after a year of study. 80 people were accepted into the master's program, 20 of whom will continue their studies at universities in foreign countries. The university operates a doctoral program and a center for advanced training of faculty and staff. In 2022, the university opened a branch of the Paris Academy of the Panthéon-Sorbonne University and a UNESCO Chair in Cultural Tourism.

With the credit system, classes are conducted in an interactive form. During the week, the student performs independent work, after which the teacher gets acquainted with the results of the work and the weekly rating of the students. A student at a university observes the rise and fall of his rating in his chosen field. If a student receives a low score or does not prepare for one class, their average grade will decrease. If he does not attend lectures or participate in seminars, he is not allowed to take exams. Students also have the opportunity to choose teachers. Also, the accumulated credit

scores do not change; they can be transferred when transferring to study at another, more suitable university. In 2022, a new building was put into operation at the university, which houses a hotel and a restaurant where students can take practical classes. All classrooms are equipped with the latest equipment for conducting classes.

### CONCLUSION

Drawing conclusions, it should be noted that it is in the learning process that the future of a museologist is formed. Today, in the curricula for university students, unfortunately, the history of modern museum studies is absent from the bachelor's program. The master's program is practically no different from the previous four-year bachelor's program. The Master's program should probably be reconsidered. Despite the fact that a lot has been done over the past period, domestic museology still faces many challenges in studying various facets of a unique phenomenon like the artistic culture of Uzbekistan.

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