

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE
on the theme "Architecture is the Abode of Time" which will be held at
Samarkand State Architecture and Construction University

MODERN PROBLEMS OF SAMARKAND MUSEUMS PRESENT AND FUTURE

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Abstract. The construction of New Uzbekistan is a continuation of independent national development at a new stage, with an even deeper study of our ancient and modern history, unique cultural heritage, there was a need to create a modern center of the museum of culture that would meet innovative requirements. The analysis of the existing museums of Samarkand is carried out and an assessment of its current situation is given.

Keywords. museum, culture, national traditions, history, material values, concept. cultural heritage.

With the acquisition of national independence by Uzbekistan and the prospects for further development of the country, scientists are faced with the task of radically breaking old established ideas and developing new theoretical principles for understanding spiritual and material values, searching for fundamentally new ways to update all spheres of society without exception. Historical science will have to play a decisive role in ensuring the tasks of national revival, because "self-awareness begins with knowledge of the history and traditions of the Uzbek people" [1]

As you know, large-scale democratic transformations have been carried out in our country over the past five years. The concept of the "New Uzbekistan" is becoming a reality. As the head of state and the main reformer, who is the initiator and is at the center of all these socio-political processes, what do you see as the essence of such a radical renewal? "First of all, it should be noted that any nation, any nation that has set itself the goal of building a just society, a free and prosperous life in its country, is going through a difficult and thorny path of development," President Sh.Mirziyoyev. [2]

During the period 1991-2000, the state policy towards museums was analyzed, its main priorities aimed at reviving and strengthening the ideology of national independence, the growth of the museum network, the creation of a new type of museums, the improvement of museum activities and the main difficulties that museums face to this day.

It is well known that museums, being the gene pools of culture, occupy and will occupy an important place in the life of the state and society. Since the first days of independence, conditions have been created in Uzbekistan for reliable support of the social sphere, including science, culture, and art. At the same time, the transition to a new political structure of the state, to market relations of cultural institutions, including museums, poses new challenges for them.

As the analysis of world practice shows, museums today should not wait, but actively engage in new social and economic processes. It is well known that until the 1990s, there was a general trend of loss of interest and decrease in attendance in relation to museums. Museums simply "happened" to be ideological institutions, which meant that the functional space of museum activity is, first of all, the sphere of political life.

Museums were given the role of a tool for promoting political doctrines and attitudes. If the museum followed these guidelines, then official recognition and well-being were almost guaranteed. It is no coincidence that Lenin's museums were the most prosperous in the former Soviet Union. With its collapse, the non-viability of this activity of the museum organism became obvious.

Museums are an integral part of UNESCO's cultural program, and therefore UNESCO focuses in its strategy on museums, on museum issues and their collections, which make a significant contribution to the understanding of cultural heritage, to education, as well as to the economic, social, and human development of local communities," said Jorge Espinal, head of the UNESCO Representative Office. "Museums belong to the people. And when we talk about visiting museums, we also mean studying national history and national heritage. We come to the museum not only to learn more about the past, but also to study our current state. We must take care of museums, thus demonstrating that we value history and want it to be interpreted correctly," he said.[3]

One of the main sources reflecting the true history, along with written monuments, are numerous monuments of material culture stored in museums of Uzbekistan – archeology, ethnography, numismatics, material relics of the period of independence, of which there are over one and a half million. Museums will have to play a decisive role in the cultural revival of the nation, the promotion of national ideology, strengthening national pride and dignity in the minds of the people, strengthening the sense of loyalty to the idea of independence. The museum, as a social institution, is an effective means of historical reinterpretation of the past, analysis of the present, and reflection on the future. That is why Uzbekistan pays such great attention to the Decrees of the President and the Resolutions of the Government of Uzbekistan.

There are museums in Samarkand that were built at the end of the 18th and 19th centuries.



Figure 1. The Museum of Local Lore in Samarkand in 1981. The Archaeological Museum in Samarkand



Figure 2. Registan Chorsu Museum Samarkand Khovrenko. Winery Museum Samarkand

In different periods, the museum functioned under the following names: 1896-1911 - the Museum of the Samarkand Statistical Committee; 1911-1918 - the Samarkand City Museum; 1918-1930 - the Samarkand Regional Museum; 1930-1937 - the State Central Museum of Uzbekistan; 1937-1945 - the Samarkand Regional Museum of Local Lore; 1945-1955 - the Republican Museum of Culture of the Uzbek People; 1955-1969. - Republican Museum of the History of Culture and Art of Uzbekistan; 1969-1982 - Samarkand State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan named after A.Ikramov.

In 1982, the Samarkand United Historical, Architectural and Art Museum-Reserve was created on its basis. Today, the museum-reserve includes: Samarkand State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan; Samarkand Regional Museum of Local Lore; Museum of the History of the founding of the city of Samarkand on Afrasiab; Ulugbek Memorial Museum; Sadriddin Aini Memorial House Museum; Kattakurgan City Museum of Local Lore; Ishtykhon Museum of the History of the district; Pakhtachi Museum of the History of the district; Gur-Emir Ensemble; Bibi-Khanim Mosque; Hazrat-Khizr Mosque; Nodir Devan begi Madrasah; Khoja Daniyar Mausoleum, Abu Mansur Moturudi complex, Chor-chinor complex in Urgut district and Khazrati Dovud shrine in Aksai village of Nurabad district.

Previously, the Samarkand Museum of Culture and History was located next to the Registan, but in 2010 it was demolished, as the museum building, built in 1978 in the former Soviet Union. Therefore, the Soviet museum was moved to a new building, it is located in the railway district of the so-called turn, although no one knows about the museum itself.

The museum is very decent, although small, the collection of ancient artifacts occupies one floor in it. This building belonged to a research institute, it is not designed for the State Museum of the History and Culture of the Uzbek People. Therefore, it is necessary to find a place for a Museum within the city limits and it corresponded to its functional and planning purpose.



Figure 3. A copy of the frieze depicting musicians Buddhist images from the Kuva settlement, VII-VIII centuries. Ferghana region. from the Buddhist temple in Ayrtam, Surkhandarya, II century BC.

Currently, graduate students of the Faculty of Architecture of SamSACU are engaged in this topic.



Figure 4. These are working drawings by the author Shodmonzoda H. Facade and layout.

The purpose of the thesis is to recreate the history of the development of Samarkand museums in the modern period and, against this background, identify patterns and mechanisms of functioning of museum institutions in the system of socio-economic development of territories, in search of effective approaches to using socially significant motives and incentives in the interests of improving the cultural and economic well-being of the population of Samarkand and the Samarkand region.

In the process of work, the formation of the museum business in Samarkand is revealed;

- analysis of the history of the development of Samarkand museums in the Soviet period;
- identification of the features of museum construction and museum activities at the present stage, in conditions of independence;
- identification of the main directions for improving the activities of museums, taking into account the real needs and trends in the development of society in the region;

Conclusion. An analysis of the activities of museums shows that work in this direction needs to be carried out comprehensively, including all aspects of museum business, from the museum management system to its internal activities and external communications. In our opinion, taking into account the experience of museum construction in the advanced countries of the world, the USA, England, etc., as well as the existing domestic experience, it is advisable to develop a scientific concept for the development of museum business in Uzbekistan, as well as a program of museum activities based on the real capabilities of the state and society in its implementation. To do this, it is necessary to take advantage of the scientific and intellectual potential of the country, with the involvement of well-known architects, international experts and consultants. Given that museums in all countries of the world, as social institutions, will play an increasingly important role in the society of the 21st century, the preparation and implementation of such a scientific concept and program is vital for the country. Speaking of international experience, it should be noted that in the USA, back in 1982, a special commission on museums of the future was established, and the mission of museums in the XXI century was determined.

It took the Commission two years to determine the importance of American museums for culture, the quality of human knowledge in the 21st century and to propose recommendations aimed at meeting the current specific needs of museums, social, economic, political and scientific trends in their development that could affect their future.

To improve and create a clear museum management system using existing and accepted international standards so that it meets the requirements of the future. For the construction of museum buildings and their equipment, taking into account international standards

in all respects; for the overhaul of museum buildings that need it today. The basis of state guarantees for the development of museums is state funding. [4]

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