

«QUBLA ARAL BOYI ARXEOLOGIYASI, ETNOGRAFIYASI, DEREKTANIWI, TARIYXNAMASI HÁM TARIYXINIŃ AKTUAL MÁSELELERI» ATAMASINDA XALIQ ARA LIQ ILIMY-TEORIYALI Q KONFERENCIYA MATERIYALLARI

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS – INFORMATION POTENTIAL OF HISTORICAL SCIENCE

S.Dosmagambetov

*Senior lecturer. Nukus State Pedagogical
Institute named after Ajiniyaz*

Events taking place in the modern world demonstrate the role and social significance of history in the interpretation of various facts and phenomena. Society faces problems of objectivity and reliability of historical knowledge, which, of course, is associated with mass forms of its presentation, one of which is the museum. The museum has always occupied a special place in the study of the history of the formation and development of culture, in the study of the objective and natural environment of man, as well as in enriching the content and forms of educational, educational and educational activities. Through the monuments of history, spiritual and material culture stored in museums, which represent authentic sources of knowledge, the continuity and continuity of cultural and historical traditions in the moral and aesthetic education of youth and the growing new generation is ensured, and the national self-awareness of the entire society is affirmed. Museum (from the ancient Greek Μουσείον (Mouseion), a place dedicated to the muses, a temple of the muses) is a scientific, scientific and educational institution that collects, stores, studies and popularizes monuments of natural history, material and spiritual culture - primary sources of knowledge about the development of nature and human society [3:4]. From ancient times, the peoples living on the territory of modern Karakalpakstan created and carefully preserved material and spiritual values known to the whole world - monuments of history, architecture and archeology, works of fine art, folk crafts and household utensils, priceless handwritten books and letters. The State Museum of Local Lore of the Republic of Karakalpakstan was formed over more than 96 years and currently represents a large scientific and educational center with significant potential for development of historical science and culture. The museum is one of the oldest scientific and educational institutions not only in the Aral Sea region, but also in Central Asia. Archival data contains information that the museum was organized in the city of Turtkul (the former capital of the autonomous republic) in 1927 under the People's Commissariat of Education of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region. Great help in the further development of the museum provided by the Karakalpak Commission of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which included prominent scientists of the country: academicians S.F.Oldenberq, A.S. Samoilovich, corresponding member of the USSR

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Academy of Sciences S.P. Tolinsky, as well as a number of scientists from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan [8]. In the initial period, Moscow State University graduates N.A. Baskakov, N.V. Torchinskaya and a young Karakalpak scientist, later Doctor of Philology, Professor Kally Aimbetov, took an active part in the creation and organization of the museum's work. Subsequently, the museum's funds were replenished as a result of ethnographic expeditions, archaeological excavations on the territory of Karakalpakstan, led by such prominent scientists as A. Melkov, A. S. Morozova, S. P. Tolstov, T. Jdanko and others, as well as Great work by the museum team. The State Museum of History and Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the largest repository of monuments of spiritual and material culture. Currently, its museum collections include 81,172 items of archaeological, numismatic, ethnographic museum objects, many black and white and color photographs and priceless documents, material relics on the history of our region [4]. In 1944, due to flooding in the city of Turtkul and its environs, the museum was urgently transferred to the city of Nukus, the new capital of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. [14] The one-story building of the State Local History Museum of the Republic of Karakalpakstan "G" - shaped from burnt brick without a roof was located from 1944 to 1965 of the last century, in the old part of the city of Nukus, near the former city pharmacy No. 9 on the street: former name Cooperative, modern name R. Utegenova house No. 36. One of the museum directors of that time was a good organizer, an excellent expert in her field, Jumagul Pahratdinova. [6].

In 1965, the State Museum of Local Lore was given one of the best at that time, a large two-story brick building in the center of Nukus. The building of the Karakalpak branch of Asaka Bank is now located on this site. [D.S.] Then the total area of the museum was 1506 sq/m. The museum's fund amounted to 50 thousand units. Museum exhibitions were deployed on an area of 1286 sq/m. [8:4] In connection with the construction and commissioning of a new modern and specialized building and renamed on March 29, 2019, the State Museum of History and Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is now located on S. Kamalov Street, house No. 24, in the center of the capital city of Nukus. The total area of the museum today is 3000 sq/m. Museum exhibitions and objects are located on an area of 1394.1 sq/m. [5]. Museum exhibits reflecting the history of our region are housed in the archeology department, which presents priceless finds from almost 200 archaeological monuments and ancient mounds of our republic. Archaeological sites of the Paleolithic era were discovered on the Ustyurt plateau, in the area of the Barsakelmes depression. These are groups of sites: Yesen's workshop, Churuk, Karakuduk, Mesolithic sites are known in the Aral Sea region on the Ustyurt

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plateau and in the Kyzylkum desert. Mesolithic monuments include the following: like Yesen-3, Churuk-12, Aidabol, Djharin kuduk. Models of fortresses made of clay “Topyrak Kala”, “Koy-Kirilgan Kala”, household items, tools and military armor testify to the life and everyday life of people of ancient eras. The archeology department also houses the basis of the museum fund - a collection of primitive, ancient and medieval history of Karakalpakstan. Unique is the diverse collection of ossuaries - a box, urn, well, place or building for storing skeletal human remains - an ossuary or bone vault made of ganch, alabaster, as well as rectangular, round, oval clay and a peculiar lid with a handle - associated with Zoroastrian funeral rite, which took place in the territories of present-day Karakalpakstan. Unique exhibits of the museum. Capital (V-IV centuries BC). One of the exhibits of the museum is the Capital (V-IV centuries BC), found in 1966 in the Sultan Uizdag mountain range in the Beruni district, undoubtedly attracts special attention of museum visitors. The capital is made of gray fine-grained marble, made in the form of lying animals with small tails, legs tucked under them and a human face. The animals are depicted in a very general way, and some details are simplified. Despite this, the contours of the animals' bodies on the sides of the capitals are anatomically correct. The heads are directed in different directions, probably one head was knocked off using complex processing technology [13:36]. The fund of material relics includes photographs, personal belongings and documents and awards of state and public figures, learned historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, outstanding cultural figures: writers, poets, theater and film artists, performers of dastans and epics, folk songs: baksi, jirau-storytellers and folk musical instruments - dutar, kobiz, nai, shinkobiz, girjek, balaman, etc. The museum carefully preserves and displays for public display the works of artists and sculptors of Karakalpakstan of the 20th century: Galia Abdurakhmanova (1956), Mikhail Antonov (1956), Aitmuratov Barlykbay (1957), Alibekov Islam (1945-2008) Atabaev Aman (1925-1985), academician, People's Artist of Karakalpakstan Baibosynov Sarsen (1957), academician Izentaev Zhollybay (1943-2009), Kuttimuratov Joldasbek (1934), Kudaibergenov Murat (1944-) People's Artist of Karakalpakstan Lipesov Jenis (1945), Madgazina Faima (1930-1991), Serekeev Bazarbay (1942-2017), Saipov Kdirbay (1939-1972), Torenliyazov Daribay (1928-2003), Utegenov Amangeldi (1951), Shpade Alvina (1935-2019) and others, in painting, graphics, sculpture, weaving from local varieties of wood, marble, gypsum, talc, limestone, travertine and other materials. Employees of the State Museum of History and Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan regularly appear on local radio and television, their articles are published on museum topics in republican newspapers: “Vesti Karakalpakstan”, “Erkin Karakalpakstan”, “Karakalpakstan Jaslari”,

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as well as in the magazines “Saniyat” and “ Moziidan sado.” The museum staff actively takes part in regularly held scientific and practical conferences and seminars devoted to the study of the history of Karakalpakstan, Karakalpak folklore, the material and spiritual culture of the Karakalpak people, the history of the emergence of the global Aral tragedy, etc. Modern historical science uses a wide range of material and spiritual sources. A potential information resource of historical science undoubtedly are collections from the museum fund. Museum funds an indispensable source for studying the history, culture and life of the population, the characteristics of money circulation, trade, etc. Historical funds include museum items that comprehensively document socio-economic processes, domestic and foreign policy, cultural history, etc. The main difference between museum collections and other different collections is due to the special properties of museum objects [3:239]. A museum collection is a set of cultural values that acquire the properties of a museum object only when joined together due to the nature of their origin or species relationship, or for other reasons. [1]. Museum objects are a vivid source, authentic evidence and reliable proof of historical facts. A museum object is a rich cultural value, the quality or special characteristics of which make it necessary in the interests of the whole society to preserve, record, study and publicize it representation [1]. Researchers consider the museum as one of the basic elements of information and substantive support for historical science. The museum needs historical science to scientifically substantiate the principles of acquisition, systematization, creation of expositions and exhibitions that meet the requirements of representation. Historical science, in turn, needs a museum as a source of information, museum collections as information resources[10:83].An important feature of a museum object as a source is that it carries information on its own, as well as part of the entire museum collection. Museum objects in the collection complement each other, which increases their information potential [12:1-2].In the foreword of the book, produced by the British Museum, whose collections have been “aimed at universality” since its founding in 1753, to illustrate world history, museum director Neil MacGregor writes that the purpose of museums is to tell history through items [11]. The advantage of museum objects is their clarity. Conducting research based on such sources is an urgent task of historical science. Researchers agree that museum collections have high information potential for historical science. Turning to museum sources can significantly diversify the topic, enrich the research with new facts, and also introduce new groups of sources (physical, pictorial, written) into scientific circulation. In recent years, starting from 2017, systemic measures have been implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at the further development of national culture and spirituality, the creation of the

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modern history of New Uzbekistan, the preservation and promotion of pearls of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the further popularization of oral folk art and amateur art, ensuring the active integration of our country into the world cultural space, as well as innovative development of the sphere of culture and art. As a result of fundamental reforms carried out under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, great transformations in all areas of our lives.[2] .By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated On November 28, 2018, No. PP-4038, the Concept for the further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved, and a museum renovation program was adopted. According to Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 6000 “On measures to further enhance the role and importance of the sphere of culture and art in the life of society” dated May 25, 2020, starting from September 2020, the first Sunday of every month in state museums has been declared “Open Door Day”, on this day, citizens are admitted free of charge to state museums to see museum objects and collections, the creation of local history museums in each district and city in the form of branches of state museums of history and culture during 2020 - 2025 with their inclusion in the list of museums, branches and departments of museums financed by the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in his annual Message to the Oliy Majlis, dated January 24, 2020. The government faces new directions and tasks to accelerate the inclusion of architectural and cultural monuments of Uzbekistan in the UNESCO lists of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. According to the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in april-may 2021, an international research expedition was conducted in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, assessing the potential and value of the historical and cultural heritage sites of the region in order to develop a long-term strategy for their inclusion in the UNESCO lists. The expedition was supported by the National Commission for UNESCO, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as well as khokimiyats of regions and cities and a wide audience of the creative community. Research based on museum collections and objects will reveal the information and technical potential of museum sources and expand the chronological and thematic field of research.

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