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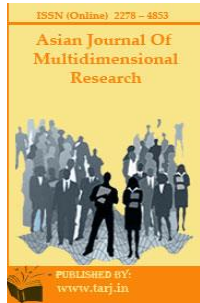
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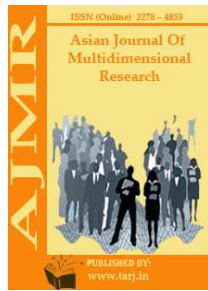
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THE STATE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND CULTURE OF NAMANGAN REGION PAST AND TODAY

Feruza Kholdorjon kizi Mirhakimova*

*Lecturer,
 Department of Cultural Studies,
 Namangan State University, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

Namangan State Museum of History and Culture is one of the oldest and youngest museums. The State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region is a spiritual and educational institution, as well as a place that preserves the heritage of ancestors, forming a sense of pride for generations. In accordance with the decision of the Department of Culture of the Council of Elders of Turkestan, a Namangan city department of public education, a physics museum cabinet has been launched. In the early years of the Namangan State Museum of History and Culture, there were not enough exhibits to open the fund, departments and expositions. The exhibits were mainly items related to geology, mineralogy and zoology. Among them were ethnographic items used in part by the local population in the household.

KEYWORDS: *Museum, Exhibit, Culture, Section, Numismatics, Ethnology, Collection Numismatics, Teaching Aids, History, Collection, Conference, Anniversary.*

INTRODUCTION

According to the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the Republic of Turkestan dated April 19, 1918, the building of the shop of the merchant Hamdam Kalandarov in the center of Namangan was allocated for the museum in 1920. The museum was established on the initiative of Vladimir Ivanovich Ivanov, a physics teacher at School No. 1 in Namangan. In a letter to the Ministry of Public Education in 1919, Vladimir Ivanov proposed to bring together all the physics teaching aids in the schools of Namangan and to create a single physics laboratory room in order to provide students with a thorough knowledge. The proposal was approved by the Ministry of Public Education. In accordance with the decision of the Department of Culture of the Council of Elders of Turkestan, a Namangan city department of public education, a physics museum cabinet has been launched. In the early years of the Namangan State Museum of History and Culture, there were not enough exhibits to open the fund, departments and expositions. The

exhibits were mainly items related to geology, mineralogy and zoology. Among them were ethnographic items used in part by the local population in the household.

By 1920, the Department of Public Education was focusing on strengthening the material and technical base of the new museum and allocating funds for the purchase of exhibits. By 1922, the number of exhibits at the site, which began work in 1920, had grown to 500. The residents of the city did their best to expand the museum and increase the number of exhibits, as well as to collect historical artifacts in the hands of the people. As a result, by 1923, the following sections were organized, depending on the type of exhibits in the museum:

1. Zoology.
2. Mineralogy.
3. Anatomy.
4. Numismatics,
5. Training tools¹.

At the end of 1923, the museum consisted of 6 sections and the number of exhibits was 770. From 1922 to 1927 the museum planned to carry out the following scientific work in the fall:

- a) Filling the ethnography department with the clothes of the local population, filling the collection of household items, ie dishes. Enrichment of the collection of men's and women's skullcaps and knives of Chust craftsmen;
- b) Organization of summer camps in Chust, Yangikurgan and Kosonsoy districts of the region in order to replenish the collection of natural sciences;
- c) Organization of an exhibition of photographs depicting the lifestyle of the local population, crafts, trade, labor activity;
- g) Regulation of the collection of pottery donated by the population;
- d) Collection of numismatic exhibits from the population and their periodicity, etc².

In the course of the museum's activity from 1920 to 1927 V. I. Ivanov headed the museum. Every institution and organization has its own role in the development of the leader. InomjonNizambaev, who headed the museum in 1927-1937, also played a special role in the development and role of the museum.

InomjonNizambaev was an enlightened man, who also contributed to the development of education in the region, and was particularly active in collecting historical exhibits and replenishing the fund of the museum. Proof of this can be seen in the reports, notebooks, sealed in historical documents, and by 1930, when the number of exhibits in the museum treasury reached 3,000, and the number of visitors reached 20,000. Museums, which served certain individuals during the early formative years, gradually became popular and became an integral part of the culture of the community.

After the 1930s, the museum team intensified its focus on collecting and displaying exhibits related to nature, taking into account the interest of the people of Namangan, especially

¹ Namangan viloyati tarixi va madaniyati davlat muzeyi joriy arxividan.

² Мирзалиев Э. Наманган вилоят ўлкани ўрганиш музейи: кеча ва бугун. – Фаргона, 2010. – Б. 11-12.

schoolchildren, in nature. Data were collected on such topics as “Geographical structure of the region”, “Population”, “Soils”, “Climate”, “Water sources”, “Mountains”. I. Thanks to Nizambayev's efforts, a harvest festival was organized in Namangan, where an exhibition of products made by the city's craft associations was held. After the end of the exhibition, most of them were donated to the museum treasury, which shows that the number of exhibits has increased spontaneously. In 1938, the museum was temporarily closed for the purpose of re-equipping the museum's exhibition halls. In 1939, the departments of nature, history, and socialist construction were established, and when the equipping work was completed, it resumed its work. By 1940, the number of exhibits was 10,000. Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore In connection with the establishment of Namangan region in the Republic of Uzbekistan in March 1941, the Organizing Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in Namangan region decided to reorganize the Namangan City Museum of Local Lore as a museum of local lore³.

Due to the outbreak of World War II in 1941, the museum was temporarily closed until 1943. On September 8, 1943, the Organizing Committee of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan on the establishment of Namangan region decided to reopen the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore⁴. During this period, the museum was headed by Haydarali Zokirov, then Nabijon Ahmedov, Ivan Malenkov, Obidjon Kamolov. During their presidency, the museum became a scientific institution:

- Study the nature and history of the region;
- Promotion of scientific knowledge about nature;
- Collection and promotion of samples of natural resources of the region;
- Assistance in educating the people of the region in the spirit of love and affection for the Motherland.

By the Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR No. 1766 of October 20, 1945, the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore was transferred from the Namangan Regional Department of Public Education to the Namangan Department of Cultural and Educational Institutions⁵.

In accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR on January 25, 1960, in connection with the abolition of Namangan region, the regional museum of local lore was transformed into the museum of local lore of Namangan city. In 1966, the museum was visited by 74,019 people. There are 518 excursions in the museum. In 1966, a mobile museum operated in the districts of the region. This museum was visited by 9108 people. 222 excursions were organized along the expositions of the mobile museum. On January 1, 1967, the museum had 22,375 exhibits⁶.

On December 18, 1967, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, Namangan region was reorganized. As a result, in 1968, the Namangan City Museum of Local Lore was transformed into a regional museum of local lore under the Namangan Regional

³ Гласе Ю. И., Ланда Л. М. Музеи Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1961. – С. 58.

⁴ Turdiyev B. I. Yoshlarni milliy qadriyatlarga xurmat ruhida tarbiyalashda muzeylarning o'рни (Namangan viloyati o'lkashunoslik muzeyi misolida). Bitiruv malakaviy ishi. – Namangan, 2014. – B. 21

⁵ Наманган вилоят ўлкани ўрганиш музейининг 2006 йил йиллик хисоботидан. – Namangan, 2006. – Б. 12.

⁶ НВДА, 796-фонд. 1-рўйхат, 45-иш, 9-варақ.

Department of Culture⁷. There are more than 64,455 exhibits in the treasury of the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region. About 3,000 of them are unique items. In particular, coins of the Karakhanid, Samanid, Amir Temur and Kokand khanates should be mentioned⁸.

Since 1970, the museum's researchers have expanded the collection of ethnographic data and exhibits. As a result, information was gathered about many people who led in Namangan region and showed heroism on the front. The museum, which is the oldest spiritual and educational institution in the country, operated in this building until 1988. During the inspection of cultural institutions and their buildings in Namangan region, it was noted that a building should be allocated for the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore, and the issue of land allocation for the museum and the construction of a new special building was included in the agenda.

The services of a number of executives in the construction of a new building for the Namangan Regional Museum of Regional Studies were great. In particular, the efforts of the first secretary of the regional party committee, chairman of the regional executive committee Botirali Hakimov, heads of the regional department of culture Umarkhon Iminov, Hafiza Ahmedova, Sanoat Ziyaeva. The operation of the old building of the museum did not meet the requirements of the time.

In 1986, according to the order of the Namangan city khokimiyat, construction work began on the basis of a standard design and was completed in 1988. In August 1988, it was moved to a modern, new and beautiful building. Museum Namangan city N. It is located at 41 Namangani Street. The total land area is 5322 sq. Km, of which 1700 sq. Km are exhibition halls, 520 sq. M. There are 7 exhibition halls, 6 administrative service rooms, 8 utility and additional rooms. As a result of diligence and fruitful work of the staff, the museum was included in the list of Category 1 museums in 1998. In August 2004, Ibrahimjon Yunusovich Yusupov was appointed director of the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore. Since that day, the museum's scientific potential has undergone radical changes, the museum has reached a stage of development⁹. In particular, in 2004-2008 on the 3rd floor the exhibition halls of history, ethnography, sports of Namangan region, Namangan, Namangan literary environment in the years of independence were equipped on the basis of the planned thematic-exposition plan. In 2010, the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region celebrated its 90th anniversary. In pursuance of Resolution № 68 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2008, the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed the SKM-Museum Program and by the end of 2013 prepared scientific passports and photos of about 17,000 exhibits. acknowledge that it has been entered into the computer. In 2014, 3,731 exhibits were downloaded to the SKM, bringing the number of computerized exhibits to 18,057. Continuing this tradition in 2016, mobile exhibitions were organized in Pop, Turakurgan, Mingbulak, Yangikurgan, Uchkurgan, Chust, Namangan, Chartak districts of the region. There are exhibits on the museum, history, nature, ethnography and art on such topics as "Museum is a place of historical monuments", "Independence is our national pride", "The role of museums in the upbringing of children", "Ancestral heritage".

There is an opportunity to study the nature, history, ethnography, art and culture, crafts and other aspects of the region, to study many topics that were forbidden before the years of independence:

⁷ Мирзалиев Э. Наманган вилоят ўлкани ўрганиш музейи: кеча ва бугун. – Фаргона, 2010. – Б. 15-16.

⁸ Ахмадалиева Л. О'лмас yodgorliklar maskani. // Та'лим va tafakkur. 2006. - №3. – В. 20-21.

⁹ Мирзалиев Е. Наманган маданияти тарихидан лавхалар. – Наманган, 1994. – Б. 78.

the understanding of national identity, mysticism. There are 66827 exhibits in the museum exhibition halls and museum treasury of the history of the region¹⁰.

March 27, 2012 Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan A. According to the protocol approved by Aripov, the Republic of Uzbekistan plans to widely celebrate the 35th anniversary of the International Museum Day on May 18, and the Namangan regional administration has developed a program to this effect, which was approved on April 21. On May 18, 2012, the festival "Museums are a mirror of the history of the people" was organized, bringing together all the museums of Namangan region. The festival was also attended by heads of museums of Fergana and Andijan.

At present, the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region has a total of 47,023 exhibits, including 355 paintings, 15,288 photographs, 27 sculptures, 7,445 archeological, 7,093 numismatic, 3,367 ethnographic, 11,140 documents and 2,308 other items reaches

The museum has 4 sections, 3 sectors: Treasury, Literature and Art, Nature, History, Independence, Art, Spirituality, and they work in their respective areas. As of May 1, 2012, the museum has 57 state units. Today, the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region has 57 employees, 23 of whom are researchers.

In the reporting year, a total of 2,536 exhibits were issued scientific passports by researchers. The exhibits of the "Documents" and "Archeology" sections of the fund are being photographed on demand. During the year, the work on the program "SKM - Museum" continued, and 3731 exhibits were included in the program "SKM - Museum". The number of exhibits in the program so far is 18057. The museum's personal website www.nammuzey.uz was created to provide information about the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region, its changes and innovations, history, exhibition halls on the Internet.

In addition to the news, they are trying to organize special events to make the events at the museum more interesting and to attract visitors. A special event should disrupt the boring, accustomed rhythm of life in and around the museum, turning it into an event for the public. For example, presentations, opening ceremonies, open days, anniversaries, conferences, roundtables, meetings, and so on. Of course, the media and the general public also take part in such events. A special event is an opportunity to directly express their impressions, exchange ideas, find new partnerships and advertise at the same time. Thanks to the efforts and fruitful work of the museum staff, it has been included in the list of 1st category museums since 1998 and the highest category museums since 2017. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 2017 No 975 "On approval of a comprehensive program of measures to strengthen the material and technical base to improve the activities of state museums in 2017-2027" replaced. In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 2017 No 975, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2017 No 874 and the Department of Culture of Namangan region dated December 20, 2017 No 89 With the participation of members of the commission formed by the Department of Culture, the Namangan regional museum "Memory and Honor", museum objects, collections, material and technical base of the museums of Uychi, Chartak, Mingbulak, Yangikurgan, Turakurgan districts were recounted.

¹⁰ Мирзалиев Э. Наманган вилоят ўлкани ўрганиш музейи: кеча ва бугун. – Фарғона, 2010. – Б. 38.

Of these, the Namangan Regional Museum of Memory and Honor has 25,900 exhibits, 6 horizontal showcases, 13 vertical showcases;

1842 exhibits and 6 horizontal showcases, 8 vertical showcases from the museum of Uychi district;

1872 exhibits and 7 horizontal showcases, 7 vertical showcases from the museum of Chartak district;

1153 exhibits and 6 horizontal showcases, 6 vertical showcases from the museum of Mingbulak district;

1761 exhibits and 4 horizontal showcases, 10 vertical showcases from the museum of Yangikurgan district;

1456 exhibits and 7 horizontal showcases, 7 vertical showcases from the museum of Turakorgan district were transferred to the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 2017 No 975, the Kosonsoy district museum was attached as a branch.

In short, the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore, along with enriching the spiritual world of the population of the region, serves as a key tool in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

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