



The State Museum Of History And Culture Of Namangan Region Past And Today

Aliyeva Nargiza

3rd-Course Student, Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

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 not only a spiritual and educational institution but also a place that preserves the heritage of ancestors, instils in future generations a sense of pride.

KEYWORDS

Museum, exhibit, culture, section, numismatics, ethnology, collection.

INTRODUCTION

Founded in 1920 in the Namangan region, the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region has a history of 1 century. 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 centre 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 to provide students with 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.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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 artefacts 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 tools [1].

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, labour activity; g) Regulation of the collection of pottery donated by the population;
- d) Collection of numismatic exhibits from the population and their periodicity, etc. In the course of the museum's activity from 1920 to 1927, V. I. Ivanov headed the museum [1].

Every institution and organization has a role in the development of the leader. Inomjon Nizambaev, who headed the museum from 1927-1937, also played a special role in the development and role of the museum. Inomjon Nizambaev 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 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 the Namangan region in the Republic of Uzbekistan in March 1941, the Organizing Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the Namangan region decided to reorganize the Namangan City Museum of Local Lore as a museum of local lore [2]. 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 the Namangan region decided to reopen the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore [3]. 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 Institutions [4].

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 the 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 with the expositions of the mobile museum. On January 1, 1967, the museum had 22,375 exhibits [5].

On December 18, 1967, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, the 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 Department of Culture [6]. 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 mentioned. Since 1970, the museum's researchers have expanded the collection of ethnographic data and exhibits [7]. As a result, information was gathered about many people who led in the 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 the 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 several 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 administration, 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 km², of which 1700 km² are exhibition halls, 520 m². There are 7 exhibition halls, 6 administrative service rooms, 8 utility and additional rooms [8].

CONCLUSION

As a result of the 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 development. 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.

REFERENCES

1. Data from the current archive of the State Museum of Culture of Namangan region
2. Glass Y. I., Landa L. M. (1961). Museums of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. p. 58.
3. Turdiyev B.I. (2014). The role of museums in educating young people in the spirit of respect for national values (on the example of the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore). Graduation thesis. Namangan. p. 21
4. From the 2006 annual report of the Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore. Namangan, 2006. p. 12.
5. NVDA, 796-fund. List 1, Work 45, Sheet 9.
6. Mirzaliev E. (2010). Namangan Regional Museum of Local Lore: yesterday and today. Fergana. pp. 15-16.
7. Ahmadaliyeva L. (2006). Place of immortal monuments. Education and thinking. No.3. pp. 20-21.
8. Mirzaliev E. (1994). Excerpts from the history of Namangan culture. Namangan,. p. 7