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Abstract. This article is devoted to the history of the establishment of the first museums in Bukhara, and the works being carried out on the development of museums in our country today at the republican and regional levels, as well as the work on the organization of new museum exhibitions.

Key words: Uzbek museum, house-museum, narkompros, M. Saidjonov, exhibit.

To further improve the system of museums established in the territory of Uzbekistan, to increase their role in the spiritual and moral development of the people, to carefully preserve, study, enrich, take out and promote the rich history of our nation, the steps of our independence, which are preserved in the museum funds, and the unique and rare exhibits works are being carried out. They are widely used in the minds of our people to strengthen the feelings of national pride and pride, independence and loyalty to the Motherland. Also, the necessary conditions have been created to provide museums with highly qualified specialists in line with the requirements of the times, to strengthen the material and technical base, and to apply the experiences of world museology.

Museums are not dead treasures lying in the buildings of our past, but traces of the life of humanity and each individual. The museum is not just a "flea market", a house built by collectors to collect the heritage of our ancestors, as some people imagine, but it is a special place intended to provide accurate information about the history of a certain period and a certain exhibit.

Today, in order to develop international relations and mutual cooperation in the field of museology, through the organization of comprehensive exhibitions organized by Uzbekistan abroad, the rich history of our country, today's achievements are introduced to the world public, and the work of promoting the unique exhibits stored in museums on a global scale is intensively carried out.

Everyone knows that one of the places rich in history of our country is Bukhara, it is one of the oldest cities in the world. Bukhara Sharif has made a great contribution to the development of the spiritual and material culture of mankind for centuries. Bukhara is one of the cities of international tourism. It has more than 400 antiquities and architectural monuments, including 11 architectural palace ensembles, 8 mausoleums, 47 mosques, 14 caravanserais, 39 madrasas, 8 antiquities monuments, 250 residences, 32 monumental works of art under state protection. there is a facility [2].

The history of the museum-reserve began in 1922, until now the museum has been formed as "Bukhara State Art-Architecture Museum-Reserve". Museum expositions are located in almost all memorials and important monuments of Fucaro architecture in the cities and their surroundings.

The museum was initially formed on the basis of the documents of the "Narkompros" UzSSR of 1922. On the basis of the decision No. 308 of the USSR Council of Ministers of May 16, 1983 "On the establishment of the Bukhara State Historical-Architectural Museum-Reserve" it has been operating until today [4].

THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VOLUME-4, ISSUE-4

The services of statesman, local historian Saidjonov Musojon Yuldoshevich (1893, Bukhara - 1937.25.10, Tashkent) - representative of the Jadidist movement in Bukhara, enlightener, historian, scientist, professor (1935) made a great contribution to the establishment of the first museum. After his schooling, he studied at the Mir Arab madrasa in Bukhara.

Since 1921, he worked as the chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Historical Monuments of Uzbekistan, as a researcher of its Samarkand department (1925). M. Saidjonov was the first Uzbek scientist to participate in the III Congress of Orientalists in Leningrad (1935) and gave his scientific lecture on "Kochkunchikhan Mausoleum". The scientist was awarded the title of professor in 1935 for his scientific services. Musa Saidjonov, author of the works "History of Architectural Monuments of Shahrisabz", "Architectural Monuments of Samarkand", "Waqfnoma of Sheikh Sayfiddin Boharzi" and scientific secretary B.I. Dudkevich are the first museum organizers in Bukhara (November 7, 1922).

The exposition was originally located in six small rooms in the courtyard of the Kokaldosh madrasa and consisted of 3 sections: archeology section (335 exhibits), ethnography section (618 exhibits), zoology section (90 exhibits).

The administrative building of the museum-reserve is currently located in the Ark (4th millennium BC) fortress, the residence of the rulers of Bukhara. It is also a separate historical ensemble [3].

After the independence of Uzbekistan, in all aspects of the socio-economic life of the past historical period, great works have been carried out for centuries in our region, including preserving the monuments inherited from our ancestors, renovating them and passing them on to future generations.

Improving the work of the museum, as it has been in all areas in our country since the first days of independence and a number of legal documents were adopted to enrich them with material and spiritual monuments. The creation of various works and brochures, Uzbekistan's membership in the International Council of Museums under UNESCO, in the years after independence, are examples of the attention paid to museums, which are the mirror of our history. In 1992 Bukhara, 2000 in the city of Samarkand in the international symposium and seminars devoted to museums, the participation of industry workers from the CIS countries and a number of European countries made it possible to gradually develop such institutions and their history in our country. Our country is rich in historical monuments, and 10 cities were included in the list of historical cities. Also, 2,500 architectural monuments, 2,700 archaeological monuments, and 1,800 monumental works of art are under state protection. The exhibitions and funds of the Bukhara Museum contain more than 130,000 exhibits that highlight the material and spiritual culture, unique traditions of the Uzbek people that have been passed down from generation to generation. Among them are stone, knife-shaped tablets, leaf copy first paykons, cylinder-shaped bowls, ceramic kadakhs, paymonas, pottery vessels, beads, household items, swords, daggers, wall paintings of Varakhsha and Poykent palaces of the Neolithic period of the IV-III millennium BC. These days, our museologists have developed a special scientific concept of museum development in order to further improve the activities of museums in the republic. According to experts, in this regard, the scientific concept of the new exposition of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan can be a model for all museums. During the following years, a number of works were carried out to fundamentally improve the activities of museums. In particular, on May 16, 2002, the Republican "Uzbek

Museum" Foundation held a scientific-practical conference on the topic "Museums of Uzbekistan in the 21st century".

Resolution No. 07/105-282 dated June 11, 2002 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On studying the condition of equipping museums based on the idea of national independence and providing them with assistance in this regard" is aimed at studying the activities of all museums in our republic [1].

This year, as part of the Bukhara State Museum-Reserve, the project documents for the construction of the "Bukhara History Museum" and Mutal Burkhanov's House-Museum were submitted to the list of state museums to be newly established in 2017-2027 in Annex 2 of the Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 975 of December 11, 2017.

Construction works are planned for 2020-2023. Mutal Burkhanov House-Museum was officially opened in August 2018. Currently, young composers and art lovers are enjoying the scientific legacy of the great composer.

Increasing the scientific potential of the Bukhara State Museum-Reserve based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 28, 2018 No. PQ-4038 "On approval of the concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan", In order to bring it up to the world standard level, to adopt the world's advanced technologies, it is planned to establish an exchange of skills between the museum-reserve and the branches of the museum under its management and international leading museums.

In conclusion, it should be said that helping to educate the young generation in the spirit of patriotism, pride in the history of our people and the heritage of our great ancestors is one of the important tasks of museums. Museums contribute to introducing young people to our cultural, historical and artistic heritage, universal values, past, scientific monuments, lifestyle and traditions of our people, works of art and raising their sense of loyalty to the Motherland.

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THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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