

The History of the Creation of Museums in Uzbekistan Based on Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the history of museums in the Fergana Valley. In particular, the activities of the State Museum of History and Culture of the Ferghana region, the State Museum of History and Culture of the Namangan region, the State Museum of History and Culture of the Andijan Region, the Kokand State Museum-Reserve were investigated. The modern activity of the museums of the Ferghana Valley, expositions and exhibits of funds, and rare monuments of antiquity are characterized. Archaeological research and finds from the construction period of the Great Ferghana Canal attract attention. Based on reliable sources, tourist routes organized by museums, the participation of museums in international exhibitions, as well as the role of museums in popularizing national culture and history are highlighted.

1 INTRODUCTION

It is difficult to overestimate the role of museums in the effective preservation and protection of monuments of material culture, their collection, scientific and theoretical study and popularization. During the years of independence, a number of decrees, laws and resolutions on museology have been adopted in Uzbekistan. These documents reflect the procedure for further improvement of the system of museums in Uzbekistan. In particular, the main tasks are to provide museums with highly qualified specialists, strengthen the material and technical base, create the necessary conditions for applying the world experience in museology, and effectively organize the work of museums. There are many spiritual and educational places in the Fergana Valley, where unique exhibits are stored, relating to almost all periods, including the State Museum of History and Culture of the Ferghana Region, the State Museum of History and Culture of the Namangan Region, the State Museum of History and Culture of the Andijan Region, the Kokand state museum-reserve.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The first museum in Fergana was created based on the first agricultural and industrial exhibition, held from October 16 to November 17, 1894, in New Margilan. On July 4, 1897, the Regulations on the museum were approved. During this period, the museum's collection consisted of 1200 items and books. For two years the museum fund has increased by 2223 exhibits. On May 26, 1899, a solemn opening ceremony of the Ferghana Regional Folk Museum took place. By 1928, the museum fund kept 108 archaeological finds. Many items found as a result of archaeological expeditions during the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal in 1939-1940 were transferred to the museum. In 1950-1952 The museum's fund was replenished with exhibits found at the cemetery of Borkorboz, shakhristan of Kuva, and on the territory of the archaeological site of Mugposhsho. Since 1953, the museum staff, archaeologists N.G. Gorbunov and B.Z. Hamburg actively participated in the excavations of ancient monuments in the valley and four years increased the

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museum's collection by 2.5 thousand items. Half a century later, according to a 2010 report, it was noted that the archaeological collection of the museum alone exceeded 11,000 exhibits.

The first exhibits of the Numismatics Department of the Museum of Local Lore were copper coins of the Kokand Khanate handed over by local residents. Initially, the collection had over 200 coins. In 1928, the Ferghana Regional Museum of Local Lore received from the Central Asian Museum in Tashkent copper and silver coins of the Romanov dynasty and silver coins of the time of Ivan IV. Since this year, the numismatics fund has become an independent department. Museum staff participated in the construction of the Great Fergana Canal and replenished the department with found coins, and archaeological excavations conducted by N.G. Gorbunova and B.Z. Hamburg in 1951-1958, further enriched the collection with coins of the "Turgesh" type, found on the site of ancient monuments. During the years of independence, the museum's numismatics department was replenished with gold, silver, bronze and copper coins of the Seleucids, Kushans, Byzantines, the Turkic Khaganate, Bukharkhudat dirhams, coins of the Abbasids, Samanids, Karakhanids, Timurids, coins minted under the rulers of the Bukhara Emirate and the Kokand Khanate. This fund also includes a collection of unique coins that have been in circulation since the 18th century, to the present day. The total number of the collection is more than 8 thousand.

During the study, it was revealed that the collection of manuscripts and documents, which began with only two documents about land, now has more than 11,000 thousand exhibits. It can be noted that the collection of manuscripts and documents consists of handwritten and lithographic works, letters of the Kokand khans, documents of the Qazis on land and water issues, books published during the Russian Empire, statistical reports, a collection of information about the Fergana region of the late 19th - early 20th centuries., literature of a scientific and applied nature about the rich history, nature and minerals of the valley, maps, as well as various documents related to the socio-economic and cultural history of the region.

Statistical reviews of the Fergana region during the period of tsarist Russia are also of great importance. A priceless exhibit of the collection is a 507-page book of the Holy Quran, brought from the palace library of Khudoyarkhan, skillfully rewritten in Kufic script by an unknown calligrapher on the local paper. In addition, the works of such researchers as V.P. Nalivkin, V.I. Kushelevsky, A.P. Fedchenko,

I.V. Mushketov, and M.A. Middendorf, about the history and nature of the Fergana Valley, are kept as unique sources.

As you know, the main source in the study of material culture is ceramic products. Since these exhibits made up the bulk of the archaeological collection, a special department of ceramics and porcelain was created in the museum. It stores more than 4 thousand products made from these materials.

The collection of wooden objects includes more than 1500 exhibits. The Department of Metal Products has been functioning since 1938. Today, this collection contains about 3,000 metal products. The collection of fabric products was first exhibited in 1896. As an independent department, it has existed since 1922. Now the museum has about 2,000 exhibits of rare clothing and fabrics of the peoples of Central Asia, in particular the Fergana Valley, which have historical significance. The collection is based on national and traditional costumes of the 19th century. The museum stores more than 100 samples of Ferghana, Margilan, Kokand, Andijan, Chust, and Namangan skullcaps. The collection includes more than 50 types of fabrics - satin, adras, alacha, banoras, snipe, and silk. More than 200 embroidery patterns have been collected in the museum's storerooms.

There are more than 500 exhibits in the museum's jewelry collection section. The weapons collection contains more than 150 types of weapons. Since 1938, an art fund has been created in the museum. Today, the museum's collection contains more than 2,000 works of fine art and sculpture, more than 50 tapestries.

In 1998, the museum fund was replenished with 1120 exhibits made of bronze and iron, as well as ceramic products of the 10th-11th centuries, found during excavations of the Kuva shakhristan.

The State Museum of History and Culture of the Ferghana Region was established on the basis of the Ferghana Regional Museum of Local Lore on the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 975 dated December 11, 2017.

The first museum in Namangan was organized on the initiative of Vladimir Ivanov, a physics teacher at secondary school No. 1. In 1919, in his appeal to the Nazirat of Public Education of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, he proposed to collect all the equipment for studying physics in all schools in Namangan and create a single physics cabinet. This proposal was accepted by the Nazirat. The physics cabinet, which received the status of the first museum, worked on full self-support and fully provided for itself. Initially, it was the Namangan

City Museum of Local Lore, since 1934 - an inter-district museum and since 1938 - the Museum of Local Lore of Namangan Region.

Since the 1930s, the museum staff has focused on collecting natural artifacts. The material was collected on such topics as "Geographical structure of the region", "Population", "Soil", "Climate", "Water sources", "Mountains".

From 1920 to 1930, the Namangan Museum of Local Lore regularly replenished its collections. A five-year plan was developed for the development of the museum. Departments of zoology, agriculture, cotton growing, sericulture, agronomy, revolution, historical archeology, handicraft, art gallery, sculpture, and engraving samples were formed.

In the early years, the museum had about 1000 exhibits, and the number of visitors was 3205 people. By 1930, the number of exhibits had reached 3,000, visitors - 20,000 people, and by 1934 this figure had grown to 36,770 people. Although the museum work was well organized, in 1935 the number of visitors dropped sharply - to 16,075 people. This was due to the closing and sending to Tashkent of the department of zoology, along with all the living "exhibits". In 1940, the number of museum exhibits grew to 10,000, and the number of visitors was 23,000 people.

The fund of the Namangan Regional Museum was also expanded due to the acquired exhibits. Several works came from the Tretyakov Gallery and the Hermitage. In addition, to replenish the funds, the museum staff organized expeditions in various directions, covering the Ferghana Valley. Thus, the museum's funds were enriched with exhibits on ethnography, natural science, ethnology, and archeology.

In 1950-1960, our researchers studied ancient settlements in the Chust, Kuvasay, Chartak, Chodak, Akhsikent regions. In 1960, museum staff gave 37 lectures to the public on various historical and educational topics, and in 1961 - 52 lectures. In 1961, the Directorate of Art Exhibitions of Uzbekistan donated 50 works of fine art to the Namangan Museum of Local Lore. As a result of the expedition, organized to develop agriculture in the Namangan region, in 1961-1964, 1350 exhibits were collected.

In 1960, the museum fund was replenished with 1657 new exhibits, of which 1015 were exhibited in the Department of nature, 215 - in the History Department, and 427 - in the Department of the period of recent years. In the same year, the number of visitors was 20,938. In 1961, the museum staff collected 1405 exhibits. Of these, 324 items belonged to the Department of nature, 328 - to the Department of History, and 753 - to the Department of the period

of recent years. The number of visitors grew to 22,846 people, 9247 people took part in 555 excursions. In 1965-1967, 2291 exhibits entered the museum fund. In 1967, the number of visitors to the museum was 72,540 people. In 1973, the museum fund increased by 200 exhibits, in 1974 the total number of exhibits reached 24,812.

Changes in the activities of museums in the 1930s demanded the training of qualified personnel, especially museologists. At the First Congress of Museologists, held in Moscow on December 1, 1930, special attention was paid to this issue. In 1957, the museum prepared a new guide called "A Brief Guide to the Halls". In 1988 the museum moved to a specially constructed building.

By the 2000s the number of museum exhibits exceeded 61,000, in 2002 it was 62,771, and in 2004 - 63,118 copies. Today, the number of exhibits exceeds 70,000, of which 3,000 are unique historically valuable specimens.

On May 18, 2007, the museum hosted an international conference on the topic "Strategy for the renewal of museums in Uzbekistan: prospects for the storage and exhibition of funds". The museum annually participates in festivals of the national scale and wins prizes. At the festival dedicated to the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi, in 2006, employees of the regional museum became winners in the nominations for "The Best Director-Entrepreneur", and "The Best Guide", in 2007 at the festival in honor of 2000- the anniversary of the city of Margilan - in the nomination "The owner of the most unique exhibit on the history of Uzbekistan", and in 2008 at the festival dedicated to the 2200th anniversary of Tashkent, the museum was declared the winner in the nomination "Experienced guide".

The State Museum of History and Culture of the Namangan Region was reorganized based on the Museum of Local Lore of the Namangan Region by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 975 dated December 11, 2017.

Another major museum is the State Museum of History and Culture of the Andijan region, which is rightfully considered one of the leading cultural and educational institutions in the country. It was organized in 1934 on the basis of an agricultural exhibition. In 1937, the museum had 760 exhibits. A year later, the total number of exhibits was 1046, a year later - 1649, and by 1940 this number had grown to 1753. 450 exhibits were presented in the exhibition halls. The Andijan Regional Museum of Local Lore began to form complexes of archaeological, ethnographic, and natural exhibits collected in 1935-

1941, during scientific trips and expeditions around the region and the Ferghana Valley.

The number of visitors in 1938 was 3652 people, in 1939 - 7945 people, in 1940 - 8818 people. In 1960 the museum was visited by 6382 people.

In 1960-1961. The museum organized archaeological expeditions, which were carried out jointly with the Institute of Material Culture of the USSR Academy of Sciences. One of them, under the leadership of T.G. Obolduyeva, went to shahristan Eylotan in the Izboskan region, the second, under the leadership of Yu.A. Zadneprovsky, went to the ruins of the city of Dalvarzin in the Dzhalakuduk region. In 1965, the number of museum exhibits reached 16,916 in 1965-1967. Museum employees collected 2,729 exhibits, in 1974 their number was 24,103, and in 1979 - 26,669. Museum researchers, together with scientists, took an active part in expeditions to regularly replenish funds.

The current museum building was built in 1982 as the first specialized museum in the Ferghana Valley and has all the necessary characteristics. Its storerooms contain more than 68 thousand priceless archaeological finds, artifacts, numismatic and ethnographic exhibits, as well as unique archival information, manuscripts, historical documents, and photographs reflecting important stages in the history of the Uzbek people.

It should be noted that the exposition "History of Ancient Andijan", covering the period from the Stone Age to the end of the 19th century, was prepared on the basis of the latest research and achievements in the years of independence. The exhibits found in the territories of Dalvarzin, Mingtepa, Gayrattepa, Chordon, Lumbitepa, and other archaeological sites are of great interest to the audience. These exhibits play an important role in determining the age of the Andijan region. The fund of the department of archeology was replenished mainly due to materials obtained as a result of excavations and study of the site of an ancient man in the Fergana Valley, settlements of the Bronze Age in Dalvarzin and Zarguldoktepa, as well as rare antiquities found by an expedition led by the famous archaeologist B. Matboboev in Markhamat, Kurgantepa and Ulugnor regions.

The exposition "Animals and Plants", opened in 1992, presents information about the scientists who studied this area, the geological past of the valley, water resources, as well as exhibits dedicated to work in cotton growing, livestock breeding, silk spinning, horticulture, and other industries. Today there is a growing need for educational lectures in museums. In this regard, the Andijan Regional Museum occupies a

leading position in the republic, its staff gave lectures on 699 topics.

In this museum, which now houses more than 110 thousand exhibits, in 2019 the number of visitors exceeded 70,000, of which more than 250 people were foreign tourists.

Museum workers take an active part in joint expeditions. Thus, the museum organized the exhibition "Pearls of the Ancient Land", dedicated to the results of scientific research of the archaeological site "Kushtepa". The museum organizes international cooperation, in particular, establishes contacts with the National Historical and Archaeological Museum of the Kyrgyz Republic "Suleiman-too", the Orenburg Museum of Local History of the Russian Federation, the People's Museum of the Republic of Hungary, the National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the northwestern universities of the Xi'an Republic of China.

The State Museum of History and Culture of the Andijan Region was reorganized based on the Andijan Regional Museum of Local Lore and the Museum of Literature and Art of the Andijan Region by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 975 dated December 11, 2017.

One of the significant museums of the Ferghana Valley is the Kokand State Museum-Reserve. It was organized in 1924 in Urda Khudoyarkhan on the basis of the Exhibition of Achievements of Agriculture and Industry of the Ferghana Region. Until 1929 it was called the Okrug Museum, since 1929 - the Interdistrict Museum, since 1959 - the Kokand City Museum of Local Lore. Museum funds have been replenished over the years. If before 1937 they had 1,040 exhibits, now there are more than 40,000 of them, and most of them are on display in the exhibition halls.

During his visit to Kokand in 2011, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, got acquainted with the museum and gave instructions on how to improve its activities. The Republican Fund "Uzbekmuseum" and the museum's specialists developed a new scientific concept for the Kokand Museum of Local Lore and updated the exposition. The museum has sections of archeology, numismatics, calligraphy and book art, military weapons and armor, ethnography, fine and applied arts.

Today, the Kokand Museum works effectively on the basis of new excursion programs designed for everyone, especially for foreign tourists. In particular, excursion routes "Kokand in the years of independence", "Along Khudoyarkhan's Urda",

“Kokand handicraft: Yesterday and Today”, and “Across the places of national architectural monuments of Kokand” were organized.

As it turned out in the course of the study, the interest of local and foreign tourists in Kokand is growing from year to year. For example, if in 2006 the city was visited by 1200 foreign tourists, by 2014 their number reached 5257 people. The role of marketing in informing the public about events, exhibitions and other projects organized by museums is invaluable today. The Kokand Museum began to study various types of advertising, in particular:

- booklets “Urda Khudoyarkhan”, “Kokand”, “Coins of Kokand”, invitation letters and badges with the image of Urda Khudoyarkhan published by the museum are distributed;

- the museum with its antiquities and advertising booklets takes part in the annual International Tourism Fair "The Great Silk Road", concludes promising contracts;

- postage stamps are issued with the image of Urda Khudoyarkhan and the monument of the Cathedral Mosque - Jome;

- on the basis of the cycle "Pearls of Architecture of Uzbekistan", documentaries about Urda Khudoyarkhan, a monument of the Cathedral Mosque - Jome, were prepared.

Based on the Kokand City Museum of Local Lore, by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 975 dated December 11, 2017, the “State Museum of the History of Culture of Kokand” was reorganized. By Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 dated May 30, 2019, the State Museum of the History of Culture of Kokand was transformed into the "Kokand State Museum-Reserve". According to the decree, Urda Khudoyar Khan, the Jome complex, the Mien Khazrat madrasah, the Norbutabiya madrasah, the Dakhmai Modarikhon mausoleum, the Dasturkhanchi madrasah and the archaeological sites of Tepakurgan were attached to the reserve.

Based on the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On Approval of the Program of Measures to Improve the Activities and Comprehensive Strengthening of the Material and Technical Base of State Museums for 2017-2027.” No. 975 dated December 11, 2017, on the basis of the Museum of Literature of the Ferghana Region named after Gafur Gulyam, the Museum “Great Scientists” was organized. In this museum, created as part of the International Festival of Artisans, visitors can get acquainted with the culture and history of the region, and its literary environment.

The exposition of the museum consists of five sections. The first of them provides information about the life and scientific and creative activities of such great thinkers as Muso Khorezmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Raykhon Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Ahmad Fergani, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termezi, Imam Moturidi, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Mahmud Kashgari, Ahmad Yassavi, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Burkhaniddin Marghinani, samples of rare manuscripts created by them are placed. The second section of the museum exhibits monuments of science and culture created during the Timurids period; historical works relating to such figures as Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Sadiddin Taftazoni, Giesiddin Jamshid, Ali Kushchi, Mirkhond, Alisher Navoi, Khoja Akhror Vali, Makhdumi Azam, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur.

In addition, the museum's expositions contain information about the life and work of those who lived in the XVIII-XIX centuries. in the Fergana Valley such great personalities as Mashrab, Khuvaido, Sadoyi, Nizomi Khukandi, Azimi, Uvaisi, Amiri, Nodira, Hakimkhon Tura, Gulkhani, Fazli, Mukhyi, Mukimi, Furkat, Zavki, Mahmud Hakim Yaifoni, Khaziny.

The next section highlights the life and work of well-known representatives of the Jadid movement in Turkestan - Behbudi, Fitrat, Abdulla Avloni, Hamza Hakimzade Niyazi, Ashurali Zohiri, Ibrohim Davron, Ibrat. It also provides information about the Kokand calligraphic art, national crafts and holy places.

The fifth section of the museum contains materials and exhibits that reflect the life and scientific work of great scientists, academicians, natives of the Ferghana Valley - Kary Niyazi, M. Urozboev, T. Zokhidov, J. Saidov, A. Muhammadiev and others.

3 CONCLUSION

It should be said that the history of the organization of large museums in the Fergana Valley, important aspects of their activities were studied on the basis of factual materials. In the process of scientific research, along with positive aspects, there were also disadvantages. In particular, it was revealed that there were not enough specialists for the development of museums. It should be especially noted that the museums of the valley attract the attention of tourists not only in our country, but all over the world, popularizing our history and national culture. It seems appropriate to expand the influence of society on the development of new areas in the activities of

museums, to use a communication approach in scientific and theoretical museology, to conduct research in ecomuseology, museum and pedagogical activities, to organize cultural, educational and exposition exhibitions, as well as to introduce modern technologies in all areas. museum business.

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