

Section 1. Museology

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MUSEUMS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN IN THE XX–XXI CENTURIES

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Abstract

The purpose of the research: Scientific analysis of the current state of museums in Karakalpakstan, preservation and development of the museum network as the basis of a single cultural space.

Object of study: All museums of Karakalpakstan. The range of museums considered in this dissertation research includes museums that have somehow manifested themselves in the considered perspective of formation and development.

Methods: In the research process, survey, statistical, analytical, comparative, monitoring and other methods of analysis are used.

Practical significance: The practical value may be represented by a methodological manual for museums of the republic, and distribution to foreign museums working in the modern process.

Keywords: *museums of Karakalpakstan, museum business, main stages of formation, Igor Savitsky, development of the art museum, history museums*

Introduction

For the first time, museums of Karakalpakstan are studied as a whole as a single conglomerate of the museum community. The development of museums, which are complexes with multifunctional capabilities, is impossible without deep knowledge of the fundamentals of museum work in different countries of the world and the study of international experience in museum activities. In the 21st century, museums are experiencing

significant changes in traditional forms of work, differing from the museum activities of the 20th century. Museums of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are an integral part of the treasury of priceless world heritage of mankind. They widely represent the cultural and natural heritage of this region.

The development of museum work in Karakalpakstan was preceded by a long and unique history. In essence, the organization of museum work in Karakalpakstan is

connected with the historical and cultural processes that took place in Uzbekistan at the end of the 19th century. During this period, the first museum expositions were created in Tashkent, and the first exhibition-exposition was organized in the city of Petro-Alexandrovsk (now the city of Turtkul).

In 1928, the Society of Local History Experts of Karakalpakstan was formed, which organized a local history exhibition at the House of Culture in the city of Turtkul in 1929. This exhibition marked the beginning of the formation of the Karakalpak Historical and Local History Museum, which is one of the first museums not only in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and the Aral Sea region, but also in all of Central Asia.

In the 1950s, with the emergence of such a unique personality as I. V. Savitsky – an artist, restorer and ethnographer, great changes occurred in the development of museum affairs in Karakalpakstan. Igor Savitsky's phenomenal contribution was the founding of the State Museum of Arts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (now named after I. V. Savitsky), as well as the formation of the collection of this museum.

The research work examines historical stages from the end of the 19th century to the present day, issues of their preservation, exhibiting, problems and development of existing museums in Karakalpakstan. For more than 30 years of Independence of Uzbekistan, the state has paid great attention to museum work. That is why it is important to study this topic.

The purpose of the research

The purpose of the study is a scientific analysis of the current state of all museums in Karakalpakstan, the preservation and development of the museum network as the basis of a single cultural space, the development of issues of replenishment of museum collections, methods of effective museum documentation, the study of museum objects, scientific research to ensure museum activities; scientific restoration and conservation of museum objects, protection, preservation, restoration of objects included in the museums of the republic. The range of museums under consideration in this dissertation research includes museums that

have somehow demonstrated themselves in the considered perspective of formation and development. In our opinion, such representation is sufficient to draw a general picture and conclusions on the development strategy. The actual research materials were collected from archives, museums operating in the cities of, Tashkent, Nukus, Muynak, Ellikkala.

In the process of studying the topic, scientific and practical works of many Uzbek and foreign researchers were examined. The selection of literature for the dissertation was carried out in the library and archive of the State Museum of Arts of Karakalpakstan named after I. V. Savitsky, in the archive of the State Museum of History and Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in the archive of the Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the library of the National Institute of Fine arts and Design named after Kamoliddin Bekhzod, the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, and from many foreign online libraries. The study of the formation of museums in Karakalpakstan, their characteristics and representation in the museum environment of the country, the development of a development strategy is considered the main subject of the research work.

Research methods

In the process of the research the review, statistical, analytical, comparative, observational, inductive, deductive, logical, monitoring and other methods of analysis are used. Study of the general condition of the museum space of Karakalpakstan; full analysis of museum activities, maintenance of all collections; creation of scientific methodology of museums of Karakalpakstan on new sources. The historical-comparative method was used to analyze the development of the museum network on the territory of the KKASSR (Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic), as a component of the museum space, to identify patterns of regression or growth in the number of museums during the period of Independence of the country.

Practical significance

The results obtained in the dissertation are theoretically used in the creation of scientific research conducted in the field of muse-

ology, the development of museum deal, the preservation of objects of material heritage of Karakalpakstan and Uzbekistan; it will be useful in the creation of textbooks and teaching aids in higher and secondary educational institutions. The practical value can be represented by a methodological manual for museums of the republic, and distribution to foreign museums working in the modern process.

Conclusion

Thus, summing up the above and drawing conclusions, it is necessary to note that from the 1920s to the 2000s, the main cultural layer was formed, collecting began and the main ground was prepared for the creation of museums in Karakalpakstan, which was facilitated by the research work of various scientists of the republics. And in turn, museums played

a significant role in the cultural, economic, social life of the region. Museums and museum activities underwent a widespread transformation, which contributed to the development of museum theory and practice in Karakalpakstan. They began to promote regional values, strengthen cultural identity, organize social activities and intercultural interaction, expanding their role in the field of education, participating in the economic development of the region. The peculiarities of the economic, political, social, spiritual life of different countries, peoples, social communities determined the ways of satisfying the human need for knowledge, for systematization of their ideas about the world, the desire for harmony, beauty. The sacred attitude to social memory in humans has been preserved throughout a long history, and this is recorded in museums.

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