

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSEUMS IN RAISING THE SPIRITUALITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract: *This article focuses on how museums have evolved, how they have grown to meet contemporary needs, and how they continue to seek out new approaches. Integrating museums into the teaching process is the primary objective. The implementation of visual, auditory, and explanatory teaching methods in preschool, school, and higher education, according to the museum's theme. Issues like examining the experiences of the biggest museums worldwide and how they apply to our national customs receive particular focus. The museums provide information on how to draw in tourists as well as how to employ contemporary tools and procedures correctly.*

Key words: *Uzbekistan, museum, museum work, education, exhibition, exposition, contemporary museum, world museum, audience, website.*

INTRODUCTION

Every year, more and more focus in our nation is directed toward the youth. Since our nation's youth represent its future. In a way, paying attention to them lays a strong basis for the future. After all, the lake of young people who are mature and educated owns the future. Many initiatives are being developed that connect museum operations with the process of teaching youth about national ideology and patriotism. After all, they developed ideas and conceptions in addition to gaining practical expertise in this area after going through several phases of working with youth in the most cutting-edge museums. As we examine and evaluate these tests' findings, we move away from the idea that they should be applied directly, exactly. But the field of museology, which has not yet reached the level of theory creation, must use the standards of the world's museums. Museums should be seen as key locations for the growth of society as well as one of its cultural hubs. Owing to the exposition's extensive presentation of some aspects of the educational process, students' curiosity is piqued and the standard of instruction is raised. The republic's educational system needs to be improved, museums should play a bigger role in society, and the training of skilled specialists is still a pressing issue in museum settings. The educational institution also handles pedagogical issues. This situation exists not only in Uzbekistan, but also in most countries of the world. Practice shows that along with the growing role of museums in modern culture and public life, the training and retraining of its personnel lags far behind.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Furthermore, it is inaccurate to see the current state of affairs as the result of museums' exclusive influence on the fight for existence in a market economy. It has strong roots and has given up on the conventional method of educating competent museum staff. The only institution of its kind in Central Asia, the National Institute of Arts and Design named for Kamoliddin Bekhzod, now houses a section dedicated to museum issues. A specialist's psychological and pedagogical training, as well as their degree of knowledge and comprehension of the present socio-cultural context, are all important factors to consider while working with an audience. It is in this educational setting that the intricacies and quirks of museology are studied, enabling its practical application. It is well known that since ancient times mankind has created ways of transferring its social experience to future generations. On the other hand, the museum was the most acceptable form of collecting, describing and preserving cultural experiences. The interaction between the museum and education is the result of cooperation between different fields of science and science. This shows that the inclusion of the museum in the general educational process not only prepares a person for life in a rapidly changing world spiritually and morally, but also serves to make him an active participant in the ongoing socio-cultural processes. A contemporary museum is an experimental space that employs cutting-edge methods and technologies and is a hub for science, culture, and the arts. Modern technology advancement has swept throughout the globe, influencing every facet of human existence and bringing about profound shifts in the museum industry. Visitors to the museum have the chance to familiarize themselves with the exposition in a variety of forms utilizing cutting-edge methods and tools prior to entering the building.

Another innovation is a small-sized electronic reference book. It provides an overview of an exhibit that has been specially designed by museum designers, showing simulated games and artifact reconstructions. There will be an exchange of views and a dialogue on many issues related to museum work, as well as information on what can be done to connect the audience and the exhibition, and what projects can evoke emotions. However, despite any technique, the demand for a tour led by a professional guide is high. This can be seen in the example of the largest museums in the world. It has been proven that a person can be effective in his work only through the effective use of

each technique. The use of technology is a requirement of the time, and the work done by a person on himself always manifests itself in various forms of rapid communication.

Currently, museums all around the world are struggling to decide how to draw people and what kind of exhibits are appropriate for the twenty-first century. Citizens' interest in the art world has therefore decreased due to a number of circumstances, including the quick growth of society, the advent of virtual (electronic) museums, electronic films in 3D, 5D, 7D, and 9D, and many more. Numerous performances, events, movie theaters, exhibition spaces, and museums. Working with diverse approaches to their audience became a concern for private museums, particularly as the virus spread throughout the nation. Simultaneously, visits to virtual museums have increased, as have the opportunities for developing engaging websites. The options to view massive museums virtually from the comfort of your home have increased throughout time. It is widely acknowledged that museums play a vital role in safeguarding people's cultural legacy and promoting appreciation of their history, worldview, and artwork. Nonetheless, it is evident that public interest in museums is currently waning, and research is being done at museums all over the world to identify different approaches to addressing this issue. For instance, since 1993, the Museum of History and Local Lore in Yaroslavl, Russia, has arranged special evenings for guests to address their inquiries. Several internationally renowned museums in the USA, UK, France, Turkey, and Russia have arranged unique free days for their patrons. Every month on the first Sunday, free visits are accepted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In parallel, researchers in this domain are carrying out psychological

Students study away from school buildings and desks; • Explore the topic with the help of kiosks, exhibits and photographic documents, armed with modern technology; • the subject is taught not by a teacher, but by a guide; • Conducting various training questions to consolidate knowledge; • Study of free influence to confirm the obtained data; • Students must walk a certain distance (transport, walking) from their familiar environment; When implementing this project, the educational process will include such programs as "Lessons in the Museum", "Free Lessons". In turn, guides working in the museum will be prepared on the basis of these programs. Traffic signs, special multimedia programs and videos should be introduced. At this stage, the students should be divided into layers. That is, given their age and the structure of museums. The presented project has been confirmed by European museums as fully compatible with the modern educational process. For example, at the Metropolitan Museum in the United States, schoolchildren teach world history, mainly the history of Central Asian countries. The knowledge gained in the museum can be verified using tests, questionnaires, questions and answers and many other methods to verify its reliability. We must not forget that the education of the younger generation is important for the future. Taking into account the age of the museum visitors, it is possible to

prepare the text of individual lectures and arouse the interest of each visitor. In American museums, lectures are given depending on the age of the audience, guided tours are conducted, and the topic is explained. To further improve the topic, various questions will be placed in the halls, and the student will have to re-examine the exposition to find answers. In addition, the location and appearance of the museum building is important. Museums should be located mainly near gardens, parks, surrounded by beautiful natural landscapes. Examples of museums in Uzbekistan include the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of Repression Victims, the State Museum of the History of the Temurids, the Mohi Khossa Palace Museum in Bukhara, the Termez Archaeological Museum, the Samarkand State Museum, and many others. Naturally, museums surrounded by a beautiful garden attract visitors with their beautiful landscapes.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we can say that the role of museums in the life of society and people is invaluable. The activities of museums play an important role in studying the past, historical experience, preserving and popularizing the unique material and spiritual heritage created by our ancestors, defining goals on the path to independence. Today there are about 1400 different museums in Uzbekistan. These museums display materials that tell about the long history of our people, develop national ideology and thinking, and play an important role in raising national pride and pride among young people. There are many opportunities to attract young people to museums, using them correctly and effectively.

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