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**Annotation:** *The articles provide information about unique historical exhibits in local history museums of Uzbekistan. Recommendations are given for the use of local history museums in tourism.*

**Keywords:** *exhibit, interior, design, communication, concept, functionality, archeology, ethnography, collection, catalogue, fortress, value.*

The State Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the Strategy of Actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in the "Year of Communication with the People and Human Interests", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the implementation of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development and improvement of the sphere of culture and art" of May 31, 2017 No. - made a decision on approving the program of events.

In the decision, a sketch of each museum building, focusing on new concepts of state museums to be developed, safe storage of museum objects, creation of favorable conditions for visitors, especially for disabled people, development of tourist services, architecture-planning, interior, design and landscape solutions It is decided to approve the project based on the direction and content of the museum.



The fact that tourism development issues are included in almost all decisions of our government requires the organization of new directions and new types of tourism in national tourism. That is, museology faced the social, economic and political problems of modernity. The authors of the new museum concept are introducing new methods of communication with the community in the museum. In modern life, museums need to deviate a little from traditional tasks and functions and implement more extensive programs that help active participation in the life of society.

This Decision starts the development of museums in our country. The national tourism of our country should also contribute its effective scientific and practical research and work to this development. Organization and development of the use of museums in national tourism should be accelerated. Taking into account the above, we present information about local history museums in our country.

**"Museum of Local History of the Republic of Karakalpakstan"** was established 75 years ago. Over the past period, it has become a cultural and educational center. Considered one of the first institutions of culture and enlightenment in Central Asia, this institution promotes museums of folk history, plants and the natural world. Every item here breathes history. "Congratulations to the masters who created such a unique world and gave eternal happiness to their creativity," wrote one of the foreign guests who visited the museum.

In 1927, the students who came to our country for study practice collected ethnographic materials from Karakalpak villages and excavated archaeological monuments. The museum, which started with a few exhibits, had 1022 exhibits by the end of the 1930s. In 1935, when history became a local history museum, a number of scientists were recruited to work in it. In



particular Ya. Ghulamov; S. Tolstov; The results of the team of archeological-ethnographic expeditions conducted on the island under the leadership of famous scientists such as T. Zhdanko enriched the museum fund.

Today, more than 56 thousand exhibits are stored in the natural archeology and ethnography new history departments of the museum. They talk about the past, present and future of the people of Karakalpak. Monuments found in Tuproq Castle, Jampiq Castle, Ayozi Castle, Kirqqiz Castle are the most unique items of the museum. The museum fund is replenished with new finds every year.

It has become a tradition to send expeditions to cities and regions to collect exhibits, to organize mobile exhibitions and public-educational events inside and outside the museum. Every year, in cooperation with the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the International Fund for Saving the Island, various events are held. In the fall of 2004, the 75th anniversary of the museum was celebrated. In this regard, exhibits, various forms of advertising of collections, posters and recommendations, catalogs, badges with the museum's symbol were prepared.

**Surkhandarya regional museum** of local history is a cultural and educational institution. It was established in the city of Termiz in 1934 (on the basis of the national economy exhibition organized in 1933). The museum has departments of history of Termiz and Termizi scholars, antiquities and coinage, folklore, ethnography, folk art, applied art, nature of the country, sports, visual arts, and a library with more than 14 thousand copies. The museum fund is over 64,000.

The exhibits tell about the history and culture of the Surkhandarya region from the earliest times to the present: jewelry from different periods, coins minted in different periods, handicrafts, ganch carving, remains of



architectural monuments, ceramics, figurines, textile looms, household utensils, work tools. is available. The museum carries out cultural and educational activities, organizes exhibitions, publishes scientific works, and works in cooperation with many other scientific institutions.

The State Museum of History and Culture of Surkhandarya Region. With the initiative of the head of our state, special attention is being paid to the development of the fields of culture, literature, and art in the region. It is the result of such attention that the regional museum of local history, which has been serving the history and works of art of the oasis, has been given the name of the State Museum of History and Culture of Surkhandarya Region, and it has been moved to a new magnificent building, where all the conditions have been created for the preservation of its collections and for visitors.

Museums are a spiritual bridge that connects the past with the present. The building of the State Museum of History and Culture of the Surkhandarya region, while adding beauty to the city of Termiz, serves to educate the population, including our youth, in the spirit of respect for our history, national customs and traditions. It consists of 5 sections, such as "Fine Art", "Era of Independence" and "Ethnography", says Saodat Inoyatova, director of the museum. Its fund includes 61 thousand 325 exhibits in 16 directions, of which 3150 exhibits are rare items and collections. From the rare exhibits stored here, you can learn about the thousand-year-old traditions and values of our people.

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 dated May 30, 2019, the "Termiz" state museum-reserve was established on the basis of the museum, "Zurmala Tower" and "Old Termiz" in the Termiz district, "Zarautsoy" in the Sherabad district, "Jarqorgon Tower" in the Zharqorgon district, Cultural heritage objects



"Dalvarzintepa" in Shorchi district, "Kampirtepa" in Muzrabot district were transferred to his disposal.

**National History Museum of Namangan region.** Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Ministry of Culture and Sports Affairs" dated September 27, 2004 No. PF-3491 and "On the organization of the activities of the Ministry of Culture and Sports Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. According to the decision no. Namangan Regional Museum of Local Studies is included in the system of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan and subordinates to it.

The Namangan regional museum of local history was founded in 1920 and is called the Namangan regional local history museum. The museum funds contain extremely valuable exhibits related to the history, culture, art and nature of our region. Namangan Regional Museum of Regional Studies is a museum that provides scientific and methodological support to the regional "Memory and Appreciation" Museum and public museums in the region. Regional Regional Studies Museum studies the history, culture, art, ethnography, nature and other areas of our region on a scientific basis in its expositions and exhibitions.

The activity of the museum is to help the socio-economic, scientific-technical, cultural-spiritual and educational development of our country, to help the population, especially the youth, to form a social consciousness.

It provides scientific and methodological support to "Khalq" museums, "Memory and Appreciation" houses, and public museums in the regions and districts. The regional museum organizes its expositions based on the latest achievements of science and according to the requirements of museological knowledge, based on worldly knowledge in explaining various historical and



social processes, and relying on newly found sources to study the lifestyle of our ancestors, deepens the knowledge of museum visitors about the history, culture, art and nature of our country. At the same time, it sheds light on the problems and solutions of applying the ancient traditions inherited from our ancestors to our lives, searching for the scientific and cultural heritage of our ancestors, learning and popularizing it among the masses, preserving nature and protecting the environment.

**Jizzakh Regional History Museum.** Jizzakh is one of the ancient cities and one of the regions located in the central part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Even in the 2nd century BC, Jizzakh is a mysterious oasis rich in trade relations between the East and the West, that is, the great silk road, a thousand and one springs, beautiful mountains, fields and gardens with abundant harvests, fortifications, and in short, rich in historical events full of secrets. Due to its location in the valley of the Sangzor River between Jizzakh, Samarkand and Tashkent, where the mountains end and the desert begins, irrigated agriculture and handicrafts developed.

Jizzakh "Dizak" means "fortress", i.e. "fortress" in the Sogdian language. The oasis of Jizzakh was particularly developed during the Timurid period. Jizzakh saw Alexander Macedonian invasions, experienced many battles and robberies by the Mongols in the 16th-19th centuries. In particular, the steppes saw severe conflicts during the invasions of Kipchak Khans, Abdullah Khan's wars, and the years of Imam Quli Khan's rule, and suffered and suffered due to heavy taxes and tribute payments. In the following centuries, the oasis of Jizzakh was a dispute between the Bukhara and Kokand khanates, and suffered bloody wars.

The employees of the history department of the regional "Olkashunoslik" museum consider the study of information about the history



of the Jizzakh region and the city, as well as the transmission of the ancient heritage of our people to the next generation, to be one of their main tasks. Based on the demands and wishes of the people of Jizzakh, an exhibition dedicated to the Jizzakh Uprising of 1916 was created, which shows the causes of the uprising, the punishment of the participants of the uprising, and the destruction of the Jizzakh Railway by the rebels. The last exhibition of the department is called "Heritage of the Ancestors", and the copper, household items made by our ancestors, and wooden items made by our craftsmen are reflected in this exhibition.

Due to the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to our history. First President of Uzbekistan I. Based on Karimov's opinion that "a nation that does not know its history will not have a future", a deeper study of our history was started. Based on the unique exhibits placed in the history department, many mobile exhibitions about our history were organized in universities, schools and museums. Today, the history department has more than 4445 unique exhibits. This museum teaches the history and culture of the people of this land to young generations, and young people, in turn, learn this information and strive to be worthy children of their ancestors.

### **Recommendation:**

1. The use of museums in our country is important for the development of tourism in our republic. Development of organizational and economic mechanisms for the use of our museums in tourism in the social and educational life of our people, in the culturally mature education of the young generation, in the formation of the expansion of the scope of human knowledge.



2. To restore our national traditions and values, to deeply study our rich heritage, to widely promote its essence and importance among our people, especially the youth, to create programs for the use of museums of our country in tourism.

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