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## Fundamentals of Cooperation of the Museum and Educational Institution

**Marayimova Kibriyokhon Islomjon kizi**

Senior lecturer of Fergana State University, doctor of philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD)

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**Abstract:** *in this article, extensive information about museums in our country, as well as the basics of interaction between museums and education and how appropriate the activities of museums are for student youth in the educational process, as well as the decrees and orders of the head of our country decided on the museum and education.*

**Keywords:** *museum pedagogy, historical changes, future educators, emotional competency, Nazirite knowledge, works of saanat, spiritual monuments, Museum and educational cooperation.*

Today, in the context of an ever-increasing flow of information, the need of society for targeted, verified and accessible information is growing more than ever. Museums, which have collected the civilizational experience of mankind for centuries, are an invaluable source of such information, along with universities and research institutes. Unlike scientific institutions, museums are open to a wider range of society. The museum is the most important social institution that contributes to the cultural development and socialization of a person. Due to its uniqueness, the museum has a powerful potential as a cultural institution, which is especially important for the development of the younger generation. The educational activity of the museum is based on the preservation of social experience accumulated in the monuments of spiritual and material culture of different periods, and its transfer to the next generation.

Museum (from ancient Greek museon – “a place dedicated to the muse”) is a scientific, scientific-educational institution that collects, preserves, studies and popularizes historical, material and spiritual monuments. The treasury of the museum mainly stores material and pictorial objects, as well as works of art and written sources (manuscripts, printed documents, books of historical value from ancient times to the present day).

At present, the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan is one of the largest scientific and educational centers in our country, and its collection includes about 250 thousand exhibits. Among them are many valuable collections of numismatics, archeology and ethnography.

Also, by sending future educators to museums, it will be possible to increase their tourism knowledge and awareness. It is known that the desire of a person to go to any place increases depending on the awareness of it. Therefore, the most effective way to orient future teachers to museum pedagogy depends on increasing their interest, creating an emotional and high spirits. In this regard, it is necessary to interest students in museum pedagogy, increase their capabilities, and develop mechanisms of influence.

For example, an important task is to link with museums such subjects as “General physical geography”, “Geography of Uzbekistan”, “Population geography”, “Geographic local history”, “Practical geography”, taught in universities in the direction of “Methods of teaching geography”, to improve the skills and abilities of students through them, to prepare for professional activities on the basis of practical exercises, to form interest in various types of activities, to develop the talents of students. Teaching such subjects as “Museum Studies and Archival Studies”, “Historical Geography”, “History of the State of Amir Temur and the Timurids” to students of the “Methodology of Teaching History” direction in cooperation with the new methodology of museum pedagogy will give future teachers the opportunity to see with their own eyes the preserved part of history, visualize theoretical knowledge and ideas in reality. This increases students’ enthusiasm and interest in deep learning about history, as well as their desire to travel to these places and their emotional competence.

In search of new approaches to working with museum visitors, the situation began to change radically when, in recent years, museums began to reorganize their educational services, which allow reaching a new, systematic level of cooperation with educational institutions and pedagogical universities. The experience of cooperation between museums and educational institutions is one of the important components of arts and humanities education at all levels, and allows you to develop a system in which the levels and areas of cooperation with educational institutions can be specifically organized. Museums are a scientific, spiritual and educational treasury that transmits the wealth inherited from ancestors to future generations. This treasure, which has been enriched and filled over the years, is not only a reflection of cultural values, but also an invaluable book that speaks of the pages of centuries of history. The professional holiday, established by the International Council of Museums on May 18, 1977, is widely celebrated today in more than one hundred and fifty countries around the world.

The history of museums in Uzbekistan has about 130 years. Each museum has its own direction, exhibits and memories. In particular, at the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, we are pleased to observe the comparative history of our people before and after gaining independence. In the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan, watching with admiration the priceless and unique works of art of the Uzbek people, our hearts are undoubtedly filled with a sense of pride.

We will not be mistaken if we say that the tasks defined in the Presidential Decree “On measures to further enhance the role and influence of culture and art in the life of society” dated May 26, 2020, are also a great impuls for the further development of museums. Acquaintance with historical monuments on the basis of museum and educational cooperation opens up excellent opportunities for student youth to receive both theoretical and practical information about them.

In conclusion, we can say that on the basis of cooperation between the museum and education, a great opportunity has opened up to introduce young people to museology, as well as to the wonderful monuments of our history, to learn about the past of their country. Teaching museological sciences in an educational institution and visiting museums by students during practical classes is a clear confirmation that students receive both theoretical and practical knowledge.

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