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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE STATE MUSEUM OF HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** Over the years of independence, the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan has established international cultural and scientific ties with museums in such countries as the USA, Germany, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Russia, Japan, etc.

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### Introduction

The State Museum of History of Uzbekistan is considered one of the institutions that conducts fruitful activities to acquaint the international community with the material and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. Over the years of independence, the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan has established international cultural and scientific ties with museums in such countries as the USA, Germany, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Russia, Japan, etc. In particular, in 2002 the museum took part in the exhibition, held in the American Metropolitan Museum, with the display of one of its most famous exhibits - a stone amulet in the form of images of two snakes. This relic was found in the Fergana Valley and dates back to the 2nd millennium BC.

### Analysis and results.

International relations of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan are conducted in three main directions:

- Trainings and training seminars organized to improve the skills of museum staff;
- Scientific conferences and exhibitions organized at the international level;
- Joint archaeological research.

Young employees of the museum learn the secrets of museum business, restoration, conservation, museum management, archeology and other areas, not only through special courses organized at the museum itself, but also are sent for training and advanced training to other republics, as well as foreign countries. In 2008, several members of the museum took part in the courses on "Museum Management" and "Museum Business" organized by the UNESCO Office in Tashkent, as well as in the training seminars "Museum Management" (S. Petersburg, Russian Federation), "Museum business" (Korean National Museum, Seoul, Republic of Korea). In addition, a number of workers of the museum got acquainted with modern methods of restoration, metal objects, obtaining their copies in the framework of the training held in the Japanese city of Nara by the UNESCO Cultural Center in the Asia-Pacific Region (ACCU).

In 2009, the museum staff took part in such events as advanced training courses in the direction of "Museum Management" organized by the Ministry of Culture and Sport of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Culture of Egypt, lectures and open lessons of the OUDA (Operational Unit for Development Assistance), trainings on Restoration and Museum Studies, held at the German

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Archaeological Institute (DAI) in Berlin, the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, and at the Race-Engelhorn Museum (REM) in the German city of Mannheim, elu - at the Korean National Museum (Seoul, Republic of Korea), trainings conducted by Japanese archaeologists to photograph archaeological objects, pottery sketch, copying patterns of archaeological artifacts - the cultural heart of Caravanserai.

In 2010, museum staff took part in such events as training workshops on the theme "Restoration and preservation of fabrics" held at the Korean National Folklore Museum (Seoul, Republic of Korea), as well as restoration and museum studies conducted at the initiative of the Foundation Gerda Henkel at the German Archaeological Museum (DAI) and the German Ivory Museum in Eibach. In the same year, within the framework of the "MUSEUMstan" project of the "Desht-i-art" center, which operates in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the museum staff took an active part in the seminar devoted to the modernization and development of museums of Central Asia.

As a result of well-established international relations, in 2010 the museum's scientists took an active part in the "Special Project on Central Asia" of the Gerda Henkel Foundation and won the scholarship of the project. In 2012, within the framework of the international festival "Intermuseum 2012" on the activities of CIS museums, organized by the Ministry of Culture and Sport of Russia, the Russian branch of the International Organization of Museums and the Russian Museum Administration, the State Museum of Uzbekistan acquainted the participant with its activities. Within the framework of this festival, held at the Central House of Painters in Moscow on June 1-5, employees of more than 200 museums took part in seminars, master classes and other events in various areas.

In 2011-2013 specialists and scientists of the museum took part in such events as training on conservation of monuments, restoration, storage and methods of exhibiting ceramic and metal products found in archaeological excavations at the museum exposition (organized by the National Research Institute of the Republic of Korea for cultural heritage), as well as in the curriculum "Modern Children's Museums", organized in the Korean National Ethnographic Museum, and the master class "Design in Modern Museums" , conducted by the State Museum of Arts of Uzbekistan in cooperation with the Goethe Institute.

Employees of the museum who took part in the above-mentioned training programs and other events introduce knowledge gained in the course of the training seminars and thus make their worthy contribution to the development of the State Museum

of History of Uzbekistan. In particular, the museum was equipped with the latest world standards, adapted for children's psychology on the basis of the national style and national traditions of the Children's Museum.

For the first time in Uzbekistan, on 19 August 2011, the Children's Museum was organized under the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan at the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. This museum is aimed at children's audience from 4 to 14 years. A child who has visited the museum will not only admire the exhibits, but will also have the opportunity to perform various activities, establish a dialogue with authentic historical events, touch the museum exhibit that interested him or try to make a copy of it.

If the children are engaged in archaeological research and excavations, search for coins and their dating, as well as other similar occupations in the Young Archeology Department of the museum, they get the opportunity to create ceramic toys by themselves in the department of the Young Potters, and in the History of Writing Department - to get acquainted with the history of the world's oldest written systems.

Through the second major direction of international relations of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan, the museum staff continues to acquaint the international community with the material and cultural heritage, rich culture and history of Uzbekistan in the framework of scientific conferences and exhibitions held at the international level. In particular, on October 18, 2008, the Director of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan, J. Ismailova, took part in the scientific and practical conference on the theme "International Conference on National Clothing" organized by the "Korean Scientific Society of Garments": "From history of Uzbek national clothes "and the deputy of museum on scientific work O. Yu. Aripdjanov with a report on the topic "Clothing of Bactrians in the Kushan period." In addition, museum researchers participated with their reports on the intangible cultural heritage of Uzbekistan in the framework of the conference on "Ecoculture of Asia", was held on 12-18 October 2009 in the capital of the Republic of Korea - Seoul. Also, within the framework of the conference, they gave a lecture on the culture and traditions of Uzbekistan to a group of students studying Uzbek at the University of Khankuk.

Within the framework of the international exhibition "Ancient History of Uzbekistan", held from November 17, 2009 to September 26, 2010 in the Korean National Museum (Seoul, Republic of Korea), the staff of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan arranged a display of the material culture of Uzbekistan from the ancient period to the 8th century, while the exposition absorbed the monuments of

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culture of the Bronze and Iron Ages, as well as relics of culture and art of ancient Sogd. The catalog of the exhibition is published in four languages (Uzbek, Russian, English, Japanese) under the name "The crossroads of civilization: Ancient culture of Uzbekistan" ("At the crossroads of civilizations: Ancient culture of Uzbekistan").

The catalog contains photographs of more than 30 exhibits of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan, as well as information about their dating and places of discovery. In particular, the exhibition catalog reflects such interesting relics as a necklace from the Zamonbobo site of the Bukhara oasis, dating back to the end of the III - beginning of the II millennium BC, objects of cosmetics and everyday life - bottles for antimony, hairpins, beads, bronze mirrors and seals relating to the XVII-XVI centuries. BC, found in a settlement of the proto-city type Sapallitepa, located in the Surkhandarya region.

In addition, in 2011 the National Ethnographic Museum of the Republic of Korea organized and conducted an exhibition in the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan on the theme "Traditional Culture of Korea". The exhibits that took their place in this exposition not only give a full and wide picture of everyday products, traditional cuisine, housing, writing materials, clothes, masks and other attributes of the traditional culture of Eastern Asia, but also get a close acquaintance with the culture of Korea and the way of life of the Korean people. The exhibition was supplemented by documentary videos reflecting the rich and unique nature of Korea, its sights, places of visit and tourist sites, as well as the life of the Korean people.

Within the framework of the exhibition "Traditional Culture of Korea", the exposition "The Life Image of Koreans" from eight paintings executed on cloth reflecting the traditional way of life of the Korean society was also shown.

The exhibits shown at the exhibition were donated by Korean scientists, left for storage at the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan.

From 3rd September to 2nd November 2014, the exhibition "Arirang - the heart of Korea" was held at the museum in cooperation with the Korean National Folklore Museum, Jeongseon Arirang Research Institute and the Korean Foundation. The exhibition was dedicated to the Korean folk song Ariran, and modern progressive technologies and new styles of exhibitions of this kind were used to familiarize the visitors of the museum with Korean culture and art, as well as to popularize this song at the international level and to acquaint them with wide sections of society.

In 2014, the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with the University of Dortmund and the National Institute of Arts and

Design of Uzbekistan named after Kamoliddin Behzod, organized an exhibition of Uzbek national and modern clothes "Tradition and Modernity". Within the framework of the exhibition, the national clothes preserved in the museum collection were demonstrated, as well as modern clothes created by Uzbek designers in modern style from national and traditional fabrics. The display of national and traditional women's clothing, which has historical value and is stored in museum funds, their fabrics, together with modern clothes created by Uzbek designers from national types of fabrics with the use of modern style and design, significantly increased the significance of the exhibition, and helped foreign specialists who took part in the work of the event, to create a complete picture of the traditional and modern national dress of the Uzbek people.

Every year the participation of museum staff in scientific and practical conferences of international level in the framework of international relations of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan is expanding. In particular, on December 5-10, 2009, the ICOM-ASPAC Conference took place in Tokyo, the capital of Japan. Within the framework of the conference, the scientists of the museum made a presentation on the theme "Protection of cultural heritage in the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The report familiarized the participants of the scientific event with the unique exhibits kept in the museum, the work of the foundation, the restoration process, the achievements of the museum in the field of protecting the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, etc.

If we consider the international relations of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan in 2011, we can observe a serious increase in the participation of museum scientists in various kinds of scientific events. As evidence of this opinion, it should be mentioned that the representatives of the museum took part in a scientific conference on the theme "Global perspectives of the history of art", organized and conducted on February 7-12, 2011 by the Department of Art History of the University of Minnesota, USA. The scientific employee of the museum, at the event, made a presentation on the theme "From the treasury of art history of Uzbekistan", in which he acquainted the participants with studying the history of Uzbekistan's art and research projects of the republic's scientists in this field, and acquainted the audience with such remarkable archeological monuments as Dalvarzintepa, Khalchayan, Kampirtepa, Old Termez, Ayrtam and other monuments of the Kushans period, located in the territory of Surkhandarya region. In archaeological excavations they were joined along with the staff of the Institute of Art Studies, the Institute of Archeology and the staff of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan. Participants were

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also informed about the discoveries related to these studies and the progress of ongoing research.

October 17, 2011 in Kazakhstan there was a scientific and practical conference on the theme "The 40th anniversary of the South Kazakhstan Complex Archaeological Expedition: the picture and results of research conducted in 1971-2011, the restoration of objects, the questions of museumification of monuments, the development of tourism." Scientific employees of the museum took part in the work of the above-mentioned event with the thesis of the report devoted to the issues of scientific research of Kang state coins. In the second part of the practical part, practical sessions were held devoted to such issues as the organization of an open-air museum in the city of Otrar, the museumification of archaeological sites.

The State Museum of History of Uzbekistan is considered to be one of the main museum institutions that conducts fruitful activities in the field of acquaintance of the world with unique archeological monuments of Uzbekistan.

In September 2013 the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan signed a five-year agreement with the Museum of the University of Tokyo to study and study the monuments of the Stone Age in Uzbekistan. Studies within the framework of the agreement began with the study of the monuments of the Stone Age epoch of the Yakkabag and Chirakchi regions of the

Kashkadarya region, as well as the Nurata district of the Navoi region.

In October 2013 the international Uzbek-Japanese expedition, aimed at the search and study of new archaeological monuments of the Stone Age on the territory of Uzbekistan, conducted work in the Yakkabag district of the Kashkadarya region and the Nurata district of the Navoi region. Archaeological expedition began work with the study of the Turnasay Valley. Uzbek archaeologists B. Sayfullaev, A. Radjabov, R. Suleymanov, O. Aripdjanov and Japanese scientists J. Nishiaki, M. M. Naganuma, H. Nakata, T. Miki conducted archaeological research. During the archaeological expedition, several caves in the Turnasay Valley were explored. However, these layers were relatively young, and layers of the Stone Age era were not found.

### Conclusions.

In 2014, the expedition continued its work in the cave of Angalak, as a result of which four stone layers belonging to the Middle Paleolithic were found and studied in four cultural layers of the cave. In general, as a result of research in 2014, a large amount of findings of the Middle Paleolithic was discovered. Among the archaeological finds there are stone tools and animal bones. These studies, among other things, allowed to restore the diet of primitive people in the territory of Uzbekistan.

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