



## THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL MUSEUMS IN MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

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**Annotation:** *This article is about the role of historical museums in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism,. Today, more than 1200 state and non-state museums operate in different directions in our country. These cultural sites are scientific, spiritual and educational treasures that deliver to us the wealth Inherited from our ancestors to the future generation, which over the years has been enriched, objects inherited from history, works of art created as a product of human creativity are sorted out and transformed into universal wealth, taking a place in museums*

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Museums are a bridge that brings together settlements and states that glorify the culture, values of peoples, combining the mysterious echoes of history. At the same time, the role of museums is incomparable in enriching the spiritual world of the people, raising the younger generation in the spirit of love and devotion to the motherland. Museums are instrumental in exploring, promoting, and bringing to the next generations the history, culture, lifestyle, national traditions and values of each nation.

Today, great importance is paid to our museums, the adoption of a 10-year state program at the initiative of our president, that is, the reconstruction, renovation and strengthening of the material technical base of all museums in our country during 2017-2027, was one of the pressing issues of today in the field of culture. Due to high attention, many museums were built, and the work of the existing ones was established at the level of the demands of the Times, and Museum-reserves were established. The State Museum of Timurid history, the State Museum of history of Uzbekistan, the Museum of memory of the victims of repression, the Museum of Termez archeology, the Museum of Olympic glory, as well as the restoration of open-air museums in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, are confirmation of our opinion.

The independence of Uzbekistan has taken a fundamental turn in the cultural sphere, as in all aspects of economic and political life, including the study, preservation of our rich past heritage and its promotion to the broad masses of people. Among the changes and updates in the social life of our motherland, a new era also began in the activities of museums on the territory of Uzbekistan.

The decree of the president of the Republic "on the radical improvement and improvement of the activities of Museums" was adopted on January 12, 1998, and it



gained great importance in the life of museum and museum employees. Museums that exist on the territory of our country, the Uzbekmuzey Foundation has been created in order to improve them and further increase the spiritual moral maturity of the people.

Today, under various institutions, enterprises, construction organizations, rural, community management farms on the territory of our country, in urban, district, regional centers, in the public education system, Ja'mi has more than 1,200 museums, the largest of which are located in the capital. Together with this, the house museums of dozens of writers, poets, artists, scientists and famous art figures are also functioning.

Museums are considered a cultural and educational institution, the function of which is

collection of historical documents, cultural and spiritual monuments, natural the collection and storage of samples from wealth consists of their scientific study and Exhibition and reference to the broad masses of the people. Museums carry out cultural and educational work among the broad classes of the population.

The establishment of new and new museums in our country, the history of the largest and most prestigious Timurid ERA in the capital, the memory of the victims of repression, the opening of the Archaeological Museum in Termez, located in the south of our country, testifies to the fact that incredibly great work is carried out by our government in the field of museum and In addition to the creation of new museums, special attention is also paid to the issue of radical improvement of the activities of all large and small museums that have been operating up to this time, reorganization in the spirit of national independence. In particular, the reopening of the Museum of the history of Uzbekistan, the museum

equipment of the exposition halls on the basis of new projects and plans is a vivid proof of our opinion.

In the activities of other museums located in all regional areas, it is also felt that a step towards renewal and improvement is being made. Because museums occupy a special place in the upbringing of a comprehensively developed, spiritually mature, perfect person, which is one of the pressing problems of this day. Historical documents and objects of folk culture, preserved and displayed in museums, testify to the new generation of their ancestral past, life, high spirituality, instilling in its medium love for the motherland, respect for the cultural heritage left by their ancestors, reverence, a sense of becoming worthy successors to them. It also calls on young people to be good-natured, honest and purity, immersed, brave, protective of the Fatherland, as skillful as their ancestors, patient, intelligent, fair, truthful, benevolent. The comprehensive study of our cultural heritage carries out the process of formation of national pride, a sense of national pride in young people with the future of our society.

Museums are of two types in terms of structure: open-type museums and closed museums. The mystery of open – type museums includes the great historical cities of our country-a monument under the open sky-architecture, architectural structures.



Examples of this are historical architectural monuments in the cities of Kohna Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Kokand, Tashkent and others. In addition to it, koshanas, statues and squares erected in honor of the memory of Imam Bukhari, Ahmad alfarqani, Ahmad Yassawi and other great allomas are also open-type museums. Many years of architectural experience, knowledge, skills, culture and spirituality of the people are evident in these museums. From their style of construction to the patterns and paints used, they evoke a sense of admiration and pleasure in the viewer. The art of our ancestors and their followers, skilled masters and architects of this time, symbolizes the high spirituality and cultural life of the Uzbek people, absorbing the people of the whole world.

Museums in content combine into the following types:

- Museums of history, museums of history-architecture and historical literature;
- Museums of local lore;
- Memorial museums;
- Art museums;
- Industry museums;
- Various museums.

Museums of history, history-architecture and historical literature tell about the distant past of our people, the achievements of many centuries, the contribution of science, science to the Enlightenment, historical processes, events, changes that have occurred, turns, War and cultural upheavals. The construction of architectural structures testifies to the practical art, skill and competence of our people. Museums dedicated to highlighting the activities of great thinkers, scientists, poets and poets who have made an outstanding contribution to science, spirituality, are called Museums of historical literature.

In the capital of the Republic, Tashkent, there is a Museum of literature, which operates under the name of the great thinker Alishernavoy. In the Centers of a number of other regions of the Republic, there are also Museums of literature that promote the life and work of local writers and thinkers.

The institution that finds and displays documents and monuments characterizing the natural conditions, history, economy, culture and marriage of the region, city, district is called Local History Museums. In them, from the natural conditions of a certain area, the unique animal and plant world, the profession, training, art and other features of the people living here are revealed. Such museums show the viewer the spiritual image of the earthly people.

Memorial and memorial house museums serve to Literary the memory of famous people, figures, writers, artists, composers and scientists of our homeland. There are about twenty house-museums covering the life and work of Imam Bukhari complex, Bahawuddin Naqshbandi, at-Termiziy, Al-Farghani complexes, history of the culture of the Timurid era, memorial museums of the victims of repression, Ghafur Ghulam, Oybek, Abdullah Qahhor and other artists, which provide spiritual food to our people.



Art museums include fine arts, applied arts, music, film, Theatre Arts achievements include museums, exhibition of paintings, etc. In the fields of industry, construction, agriculture, transport and communications cultural and educational masks that demonstrate achievements are called Field museums. In addition to these, museums covering the history of the people's education, health, other enterprises, the regional historical place being established in schools and the labor and combat prowess of our people are also working. The organization of these works is actively engaged mainly by devotees of a particular field, public, historical specialists, teachers. According to the social function of the museum, scientific research and enlightenment (many of the museums mainly target this task, they are also referred to as public museums); research (which serves as a kind of laboratory under research institutes) and teaching museums, depending on the direction and collections of the network, local lore (complex) and memorial museums, which are located.

The network touches on some branch of museum production, science, art (for example, history museums, Zoological museums). The Local History Industry Complex reflects the history, nature, economy, art, ethnography and other areas of a particular administrative region. Memorial museums are dedicated to important historical events, outstanding figures..

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