

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSEUM PEDAGOGY IN THE INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Abstract

This article analyzes innovative pedagogical approaches aimed at fostering knowledge, cultural awareness, aesthetic taste, and national and spiritual values in students through the effective use of museum resources in the educational process. It also highlights the educational and aesthetic potential of museum environments, their role in the modern education system, and their importance in broadening students' worldviews.

Introduction

Museums and historical monuments in the Republic of Uzbekistan play an important role in the cultural awakening of the nation by fostering the national idea, strengthening national pride and national values in people's minds, and reinforcing a sense of loyalty to the ideas of independence and faith in democracy and development.

Museums are not only a treasure house of unique and diverse artifacts from nature and society, but also important links and centers of scientific, educational, and social communication.

Museum education is a scientific discipline that emerged from the interaction of pedagogy, psychology, and museology. It is a field of study that deals with the history and specifics of the cultural and educational activities of museums, the methods of influence of museums on different categories of visitors and their interaction with educational institutions.

The term "museum education" was first developed in Germany at the beginning of the 20th century and introduced into academic discussion. Its implementation is associated with the names of A. Lichtvark, A. Reichwen, and R. Freudenthal. Initially, the field was interpreted as a direction of museum activity aimed at cooperation with teachers. In 1913, A. Lichtvark first formulated the idea of the importance of the museum as an educational institution and proposed new methods of communication with visitors.[1;210]

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York) is one of the largest and richest art museums in the world. Its educational significance is significant not only for the field of art history and art history, but also for general cultural and educational development. It is well known that the experience of German and English museums was used here to research and develop the fine arts. Today, the size of the Metropolitan Museum, the quality of its collections, and the activities it offers its visitors, such as guided tours, concerts, lectures, and film screenings, testify to the museum's strong commitment to education[1;222].



- The Metropolitan Museum of Art houses more than 2 million artifacts from various eras of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Greco-Roman era, China, India, the Middle East, Europe, and the Americas. This enables students and pupils to:
 - Investigate the interactions of different civilizations;
 - Understand the connections in the development of art and culture;
 - Shape historical thought and cultural memory.
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art is a center for transcultural education, enabling students to learn about different cultures around the world. This:
 - Increases tolerance;
 - Develops a global perspective;
 - Instills a sense of respect for other cultures.
- The museum offers digital learning platforms through its web resources, for example:
 - 3D tours [4;31].

Interactive maps;

Ability to download virtual lesson plans;

A separate "MetKids" portal for students.

Through these innovative tools, the museum functions not only on-site but also as a global online learning environment.

The Metropolitan Museum is a base for interdisciplinary teaching:

History (era of the exhibition),

Art (styles and schools),

Philosophy (ideas and symbols),

Religious studies (religious works),

It connects disciplines such as language and literature (translation, commentary).

This interdisciplinary approach is one of the major trends in modern education.

By viewing, analyzing, and comparing works of art, students can:

Develop an aesthetic worldview;

The ability to perceive beauty;

Develop compositional thinking and design skills.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is not just a building that houses works of art; it also serves as a kind of educational laboratory. Its global resources open the door to unlimited possibilities for modern education. Through this museum, a representative of any nation can study the great examples of human history and acquire cultural and spiritual wealth[3;54].

The Metropolitan Museum of Art published the first guidebook and teacher's guide to introduce visitors to the exhibitions. Public lectures were held on weekends.

A special "Metropolitan Bulletin" was published dedicated to museum education, addressing the issue of providing various programs for all categories of visitors, including lectures for the "general public," students, teachers, designers, and even the blind. However, even though specific programs for museum education were developed, it became clear that there is a significant difference between educational activities and museum education. For this reason, the Metropolitan Museum was one of the first museums to set an example of how history,



geography, and other school subjects can be taught using historical objects, costumes, furniture, and other authentic historical items.

The modern education system aims not only at imparting knowledge, but also at the comprehensive development of the individual. From this perspective, museum education, as an innovative educational technology, is of paramount importance. Museums are a unique didactic environment, and by utilizing their opportunities, students develop historical awareness, aesthetic taste, cultural memory, and patriotic feelings.

The focus of museum education primarily involves the cooperation of museums with educational institutions. The reason for the great popularity of this field is that it attracts many tourists to museum visits, utilizes various non-traditional educational methods, and contributes to the younger generation learning the history of our country and advancing their educational processes [1;84]. In this context, the following activity goals are set for museum staff and educators:

- to stimulate visitors' interest in our national values through the museum and its collections;
- to teach young people to treat museum monuments with care and respect;
- To develop young people's awareness that they are part of our country's history and culture, and to introduce activities with a common theme and educational goal based on established museum and educational programs. The term "museum education" essentially expresses the implementation of the following functions: Informing – the museum primarily provides visitors with information in a specific area.

Educating – the museum plays an important role in expanding visitors' knowledge through the materials it contains. Furthermore, through the museum's communication process, visitors have the opportunity to acquire specific skills and competencies in the museum field [1;85]. The museum is a place where you can acquire additional knowledge that goes beyond what you have learned in other educational institutions.

Promoting the development of creative abilities – the museum is a place that has a positive impact on the formation of the visitor's spiritual culture in specific areas and the disclosure of their personal creative qualities. The museum provides special conditions that stimulate the individual to creative processes. The most important thing is that it has a strong “inspirational” potential and reflects the values, traditions and customs of the past.

Museum education is an educational approach that aims to shape students' knowledge, culture, aesthetic worldview, and values through the use of museum resources in the educational process.[6;72]

Museum education allows for learning in a real-life environment without limiting the learning process to the classroom. Students are exposed to historical exhibits, works of art, and other cultural objects firsthand.

Museum education is often organized in an interactive format: quizzes, role-playing games, and research assignments. This increases student engagement.

Among modern educational technologies, museum education stands out as an innovative approach in the following areas:

- Virtual museums
- Integration with STEAM projects



– Interdisciplinary approach

In conclusion, it can be stated that museum education, as an innovative educational technology, offers great potential not only for imparting knowledge, but also for personal development and the formation of cultural awareness and values. It breathes new life into the educational process and encourages students to think deeply, conduct independent research and respect cultural heritage.

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