

Cognitively in museology-case Samarkand museums

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Abstract

Abstract. In thesis, mainly aims to understand what cognitively is and to study its relations with museums. Furthermore, it represents the concept of cognition and museum pedagogy which is teaching about the richness of the museum objects and their stories how use in the human mind. The task is to mediate between museum objects and visitors, ensure tactile, visual, auditory transmission of information. Every kind of activity are offered as well as to other visitor groups in the museum study. However, you will find answers to questions such as how the concept of cognition is applied in relation to the places and arguments. In addition to thesis, how we develop cognition in children and adults and there by attract them to museum. Because of the fact that interests of kids and teenagers especially are developing by releasing cognitive or on the contrary what causes cognitive decline. Cognitively connects with rest restoration, cultural heritage, robotics, information system, museography, time allocation, conservation, artificial vision, 3D Modelling, augmented reality.

Key words: cognitive abilities, museums, cognitive thinking, museography, time allocation, conservation, artificial vision.

From my point of view, in Samarkand, to arouse interest in the field of museology in minds of the young and old population and through these people learn their history clearly, preserve and respect historical places and educate the future generation. Also, if there are more education visits *among people who know their origins, the history of their country and the history of famous shrine in it, they can not be broken spiritually. That is, if they realize themselves or their identity, they can do great things by setting new goals and intentions, through these works cities and towns are developing by shown great positive changes. History teaches and helps us to build a correct and strong future.

In this way, we work on recycling, sustainability it means compatible reuse, reuse of material elements that have a cultural value for the community and that allow to continue valuing the past. Furthermore, cultural institution is possible to teach young generation, it includes ethical act that moves and justifies human activities and can be analyzed on the basis of the historical considerations that have produced it, but does not request justifying theoretical references. We need to explain our history to foreign guests by cognitively connecting it with their history, so they will understand more clearly. Tourists and pilgrims are interested and respect it and tell their compatriots about it which causes the development of tourism.

1.1 What is cognitive?

The general vocabulary (from the Greek Lexikos) is a set of all the main semantic units of a language. The dictionary meaning of a word reveals a generally accepted idea about an object, property, action, feeling, abstract phenomenon, effect, phenomenon, etc. In other words, this concept defines what it means in the public mind. As soon as the clarity, characteristic features or awareness of the object of an unknown phenomenon appears, people give it a name (sound-alphabetic shell), or rather, a lexical meaning. After that, it enters the dictionary of definitions with the interpretation of the content.

Analysis of cognitive means study of the processes of human knowledge of the surrounding world, as well as human ability to acquire new knowledge. Cognitive human system includes central nervous system and sensory organs, with the help of which a person perceives himself and the world around him. How to develop cognitive skills at any age? Normal human development includes interest, curiosity and the desire to develop - this is inherent in nature, so it is important to maintain this and be in a state of constant interest in the world and what is happening around. It is necessary to develop the child's cognitive (cognitive) abilities from the moment of birth - this should become one of the important tasks of parents.

It is important to develop cognitive skills from infancy. The modern selection of educational toys for children is huge, but do not ignore the tools that are available in every home. Cognitive abilities in young children can be developed in the following ways:

- games with toys (domestic animals) and (wild animals) (under the strict supervision of adults) – compare from place to place);
- various finger games with children's rhymes and jokes ("magpie-crow", "finger-crow where have you been");
- games with sand (bottle).
- Gradually, games and activities become more complex and are aimed at developing motor skills and speech:
 - drawing and coloring;
 - draw puzzles, mosaics;
 - cutting the image along the contour;
 - construction;
 - memorizing verses;
 - reading and repeating;
 - finding differences in two identical images;
 - write stories.

Museum activity is beginning to play a fundamental role in the modern education system. The modern understanding of the museum presents it as a representative of the socio-cultural function in the context of expanding educational opportunities. At the same time, the museum can be considered as an institution of communication and interaction of different cultures. In addition, the museum is able not only to "immerse" the viewer in the culture of the past, but also to "build bridges" to the values of the present. In connection with this, the issue of evaluating museum activities in education as a necessary means of increasing its effectiveness is acute. Any evaluation activity in education proceeds from the teacher's need to get information about how effectively the subject-subject interaction takes place during the educational and educational process. A system of various forms, methods and means of qualitative or quantitative assessment of the results of the educational and educational process is needed. It can be said that assessment involves not only the statement of the final result of learning, but fully and constantly accompanies the educational and educational process* A virtual exhibition or online exhibition can be interpreted as an online platform that presents artworks digitally. The virtual exhibition can be designed in various forms through the use of technology and the Internet. A virtual exhibition represents a way out to present a collection of works of art or artifacts that, unlike art galleries or museums in general, are not dependent on time, distance and space. Although a virtual exhibition has long been questioned whether it can provide real experiences in observing the atmosphere, through the virtual exhibition people have the opportunity to understand and learn the artwork more easily compared to a physical exhibition .*

The Digital Exhibitions Working Group (Digital Exhibitions Working Group, n.d.) defined the digital exhibition as an ensemble of linkages aiming to disseminate digital multimedia content to deliver innovative presentations of a concept and enable high levels of user interaction. How person lost his cognitive abilities and cognitive functions and abilities deteriorate with age, which is related to age-related changes, but often this happens due to comorbidities and an unhealthy lifestyle.

Why we need study the museum education because the number of purposes these are preserve the memory of past and present for future generations, to manage heritage, to conduct research, to disseminate information, to serve as recreational facilities, to serve as scholarly venues, to serve as educational resources, to contribute to the quality of life of the areas where they are situated, to facilitate social interaction, to attract tourism to a region, to promote civic pride or nationalistic endeavour and also to transmit overtly ideological concepts.

Considering that museum of all kinds are sources of entertainment, furthermore, considering that museums, by preserving works of art and scientific materials and by exhibiting them to the public, disseminate knowledge of various cultures and thus promote mutual understanding among people, as a result, every effort should be made to encourage the use of museums by all sections of the population, especially the working classes. Development of the industrial structure of the world, people have more leisure time than ever before and that such leisure time should be used for the benefit and cultural improvement of all.

In museum should allow educational programme it means for visitors an activity consisting of tour around permanent or temporary exhibition and hands-on activities connected with content of the exhibition and also creative activity means hands-on activity what can be included in programs, exhibitions etc. Interaction is the program is based on interaction, educator gives questions to participants and facilitates the discussion.

The Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Heritage and the Agency of Cultural Heritage under it together with the hokims of Samarkand, Fergana, Khorezm regions, interested ministries and agencies will launch the "Museum Square" activity in the city of Samarkand.

Public programmes is used in the last years in museums with an important educational development and large activities. There is a trend to specialization and they separate one educational programme focused in the relationship with the levels of formal education, teachers and students, from other programmes developed to diverse audiences, collectives or specialised public as families, young, adults, children, special needs groups, and so on.

Natural history museums play an important role in collecting and preserving materials on plants and animals. It is important to play a role as a gene bank. In natural history museums, zoos, and botanical gardens, genebanks are contributing to cutting-edge science in life science and biotechnology.

Access to learning that we should create programmes, resources and services that provide physical, intellectual and emotional access to ways of learning about the collections that differ from person to person.

Other words:

- Engage
- Teaching and Learning
- Free Drop-In Workshop
- Mediation

It is possible to be engagement or public engagement is how our museums and cultural heritage institutions share their collections and activities onsite, offsite and online through interacting with and responding to our audiences. Other words:

- Access
- learning • Interdisciplinary
- Learn and Explore Programme
- Diversity
- Public engagement onsite, offsite and online

In this way I think every curator be diplomatic I mean she may speak „I know you are a big fan of history or technologist and our museum has a large choice of them” or „I hope some of my suggestions will proof useful to you” „The result was magnificent. I promise you won’t regret it” „It is hard to believe that....” Don’t be silent during the introducing museum artifacts. Although the last one might be known as well as for not only being educational visitor but also a valanteer helping to remember and interest to museum artifacts. Creativity - we encourage audiences to be innovative, imaginative and gain enjoyment from the process as they participate in and devise programs that reflect their own creativity. Other words:

- Create
- Creative
- Art Workshop
- Creative and innovative learning

According to these practices visitors interest to collect materials from the local community are common property with the local residents, and they may return the results to the local community by organizing and cataloging the materials, presenting research results, and holding exhibitions and lectures. Museum pedagogy places high demands on those who turn to it as an instrument of cultural development, upbringing, and education of the individual, and modern teachers, for the most part, are not ready to get involved in organizing and ensuring the activities of the school museum at a decent professional level. In this case, museums are classified according to the type of materials they handle. General Museum, Science Museum, History Museum, Art Museum, Open-Air Museum, Zoo, Botanical Garden, Zoo and Botanical Garden, Aquarium and etc.

How to forming cognitive thinking in museums?! I think museum Educator’s (depends on the seniority of the post) duty is help to improve the easily cognitive thinking, he working in museum education means

developing the policy and concepts for the collections-based public engagement services and programmes onsite, offsite, online. It potentially involves managing budgets, programme evaluation, staff and training. This work usually includes research, writing, lecturing and representing the organisation at conferences, events nationally and internationally.

Modern museums in Samarkand, having become centers of education, communication, cultural information and creative innovations, museums face the task of not only attracting new viewers to their walls, but also visitors can get creative to allow the museum to come several times the use of entrepreneurship has been put into practice. The processes of systematic analysis of the needs of the population were accelerated. In this way, conducting scientific and practical conferences, conferences on museum business, the necessary opportunities were created to popularize their experience.

The organizational parts include: management, management of collections (museum funds) management, management of community-oriented programs (exposition and exhibition activities), educational programs, publications, cultural and educational activities, the museum to expand the audience and serve visitors to the event, Management of the museum's property and finances.

Museum organise use a digital camera, Polaroid camera or video camera to record the current condition of the collection. Clearly document the damage. A higher quality camera may be necessary. Use a notebook or tape recorder to record the damage along with photographs. Assign a staff member to document the damage to respond to insurance providers, etc.

In my point of view, every curator can put in his or her new ideas to increase the level of perfect museum, in this case, government also help to come true their opinion and respect their responsibility for work. A lot of work is underway to develop the museum business in Uzbekistan in accordance with the great tasks in the great cause of spirituality and enlightenment, in which the activities of museums occupy an important place. The exposition has been updated in many museums today, thanks to the funds allocated by the leadership of the republic, as well as sponsorship, the buildings of a number of museums have been repaired, their partial reconstruction has been carried out.

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10. Additional comments & thoughts .See page 6 page for Dutch speaking Belgium.