

*Zakirova Sayyora Abdulhakovna*

*Associate Professor of the Department Informatics and Management,  
National Institute of Fine Art and Design named after K.Behzod,  
Uzbekistan, Tashkent*

*Iminaxunov Oybek Rustamovich*

*Art management and gallery business bachelor direction 4-th course  
student, National Institute of Fine Art and Design named after K.Behzod,  
Uzbekistan, Tashkent*

### **COOPERATION WITH MUSEUMS IN THE ARTIST'S WORK**

*Abstract: The museum is a permanent non-profit organization, open to the general public, dedicated to the purchase, preservation, popularization and display of museum objects, designed to serve society and promote its development. organization. The mission of the museum is to collect, preserve, research and promote art.*

*Key words: museum, cultural center, collections, education, historical museums*

Increasing the spiritual wealth of society through interest in the world of art. A museum is a repository of values, a research institute, a cultural center, an educational institution, etc. There are two historical functions that determine the specific characteristics of museum activity, the place and role of the museum in society and culture - the function of documentation and education and training. function. The function of documentation includes the purposeful reflection of various facts, events, processes and phenomena occurring in society and nature in the museum collection with the help of museum objects. The educational and educational function is based on informative and expressive features of the museum theme.

It is related to the knowledge and cultural needs of society and is implemented in various forms of exposition and cultural-educational work of museums. According to a number of researchers, in addition to these two

functions, the museum is also distinguished by the function of organizing leisure time, which is related to cultural forms of leisure time and social needs for emotional recreation. Types of museums (classification). One of the most important categories of classification is the profile of the museum, that is, its specialization. The main feature of the classification here is the connection of the museum with a certain science or art type, technology, production and its branches. Museums of one specialty, that is, one Profile, are united into specialized groups: natural science museums, historical museums, art museums, architectural museums, literary museums, theater museums, music museums, science and technology museums, industrial museums, agricultural museums, pedagogical museums. Depending on the structure of the Profile discipline or the field of knowledge, these main Profile groups are divided into narrow groups. Types: historical, artistic, natural-scientific, complex Profile museums (museums of local history, museum-ensembles (historical-artistic, historical-architectural , historical and cultural museums)).

Scientific-research, scientific-educational and educational museums. There is another typology of museums, according to which museums of the collector type and museums of the ensemble type are distinguished. It is based on such a division as a way of performing the documentation function of museums. Collector-type museums build their activities on the basis of a traditional collection of tangible, written, visual materials that correspond to their profile. The most common forms of this type of museums are open-air museum, palace museum, house museum, museum-apartment, museum-workshop. Open-air museums are based on immovable monuments that are museumized in the place where they are located, with the preservation or restoration of the historical, cultural and natural environment. There is a special group of museums created. Due to their special value, they have the status of museum-reserves. Memorial museums also form a special typological group, the resource base of the museum is the museum fund - a collection of cultural assets

stored in the museum, which characterize the museum object only by its origin, visible kinship or receives due to the fact that it is combined for other reasons and registered in the prescribed manner. Material - technical resource: - immovable and movable. The museum and its constituent units should be located in specially designed or adapted buildings and buildings open to the public and equipped with telephone communication. must meet safety requirements and be protected from the effects of factors that negatively affect the quality of services provided (increase or decrease in air temperature, air humidity, dust, pollution, noise, vibrations, etc.).

The institution must take measures to ensure the safety of visitors and employees, and to protect material resources. The institution must be equipped with special equipment, modern equipment and facilities that meet the requirements of standards, technical conditions, other regulatory documents and ensure the appropriate quality of museum services provided to the public. It is mandatory for the museum to have an electronic program for accounting of equipment and funds for the storage of museum objects. The museum must be provided by non-private security services or other security enterprises. Financial resource-funding of museums from local budget funds, republican targeted programs, state budget financing opportunities, as well as state and local non-budgetary funds. is carried out; donations, sponsorships by organizations and individuals; income from business and other income-generating activities.

Personnel resources - managers and specialists (administrative and creative staff) who provide museum services to the population, as well as employees and workers who ensure the continuous operation of the museum. Organization of modern museum activities: organizational structure of the museum (for selection). Organization of the museum structure is the internal organization of the museum. It includes administration, funds, exposition, economic services, auxiliary departments. The main structural divisions of the museum: branch, scientific department (sector), laboratory, workshop.

According to the main areas of activity, the museum has scientific departments or sectors: exposition, exhibition, fund, scientific-methodological, scientific-educational. Departments, sectors or complex target groups can be organized in the museum for a certain period of time to solve specific scientific problems. The main activity of the museum is provided by scientific and auxiliary and production units (library, archive, restoration workshops, sound recording laboratory, photo laboratory, printing house, as well as personnel department, office, etc.). The structural departments of the museum work in accordance with the regulations on them approved by the director of the museum.

In large museums, advisory bodies of the director are also established: scientific-methodical, editorial-publishing, scientific and artistic councils, and in the main museums there is a coordination council. There are more than thirty thousand works in the exhibition, branches and fund warehouses, which are twenty forms a diverse collection and forms two main museum collections: the national art collection and the collection of art monuments of the countries and peoples of the world. Museum collection: ancient Belarusian art, 19th century Belarusian art, 20th century Belarusian art, 18th - early 20th century Russian art, 16th - 20th century European art, 14th - 20th century Oriental art 'ati.. The museum has three branches: V. K. Byalynitsky-Biruli Museum. Museum of Belarusian Folk Art in Raubichi, Mogilev, Vankovich House. Culture and art in the first half of the 19th century. Minsk. The museum constantly hosts various exhibitions and events. It also has many interactive programs, for example, Christmas in the Vankovich Manor House, " rhythm in art: let's find, play, see! The museum has a children's studio "visiting the tube". In the studio, the museum Mogilev, Mstislavl and cho It organizes many different activities such as trips to the Teutonic castles and various activities with children. The most important position in the museum administration is the director general. . director of scientific affairs, deputy gen. directors of general affairs, deputy gen. director of restoration and fund works, deputy gen. construction directors,

scientific secretary. Also, personnel in museums department, department of contractual and legal affairs, department of ancient Belarusian art, department of modern Belarusian art, department of Russian and foreign art, department of scientific and educational affairs, there are hotels such as the information-publishing department, the exhibition department, the scientific-fund department, and the scientific-restoration department. The museum also has a library and an archive. Now there are about three hundred people in the museum collective. Like any living organism, the museum constantly grows and replenishes its funds. The art of Belarus and Russia, the art of Western Europe, Eastern countries, the modern Belarusian collection currently has more than 30,000 works. The museum carries out scientific research, collection and popularization, organizes exhibitions of works of Belarusian and foreign masters, carries out scientific and creative relations with foreign museums, organizes exhibition exchanges, clubs of art historians and art conducts lectures, excursions, classes for his fans, helps to create art galleries, art departments in other cities of Belarus. Produces catalogs, albums, postcards.

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