



Article

# Methods of Building Tolerance in The Museum Area

Bekenova Aliya Absattarovna

1. Researcher at the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan

\* Correspondence: [aba920131@gmail.com](mailto:aba920131@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** The article examines the development of museum work in the practice of the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan. With the help of the museum, solutions to the problems of ethnic and interethnic tolerance have been developed and their practical results have been analyzed. The effectiveness and efficiency of educational programs of historical and ethnographic museums are determined by the national and confessional characteristics of the audience.

**Keywords:** museum, excursion, exhibition, tolerance, ethnography, cooperation, foundation, exposition, art, contextualization.

## 1. Introduction

Uzbekistan is a multicultural and tolerant country. Representatives of more than 150 nationalities live in our country and they believe in different religions. In the laws of our country, freedom of conscience and equal rights of citizens are guaranteed by law. Throughout its history, Uzbekistan can be an example of tolerance to the whole world. It is necessary to perpetuate and popularize the work of our ancestors in the field of tolerance and interethnic friendship. The museum will definitely fulfill this task. This topic is partially covered in all the museums of our country, but if new modern museum programs on this topic are developed, it will undoubtedly open wide opportunities for the development of international cultural relations and tourism prospects.

## 2. Materials and Methods

From the publications of foreign scientists, the literature devoted to the process of elucidating the history of religious and ethnographic exhibits, and from the literature in the direction of museology, to the process of dividing funds into collections and organizing excursions, was studied. In particular, O.V. Bezzubova, O.S. The scientific works of Sapanja, L.M. Shlakhtina, A.V. Chugunova, K. Novakhatko are mainly aimed at highlighting the promotional tasks of the museum.

T. M. Troshina's study guide "Modern interactive museum as a space of tolerance" was studied as a literature somewhat closer to the topic. In this guide, the cases that need to be given importance in the creation of modern interactive technologies of museums and the correct formation of the idea of the exhibition space are justified by the opinions of world museum scientists. Also, there are recommendations aimed at combining cultural space and modern technologies in creating an exposition.

The goal was to study the exhibits and expositions of the museums of Uzbekistan on the theme of interethnic friendship and religious tolerance, to clarify the history of their arrival in the museum, to classify and analyze the exhibits according to their religious and national origin, and to study new forms of display. Based on this, the following tasks were determined:

**Citation:** Bekenova A. A. Methods of Building Tolerance in The Museum Area. Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and History 2024, 5(8), 341-348

Received: 10<sup>th</sup> Sep 2024

Revised: 11<sup>th</sup> Oct 2024

Accepted: 24<sup>th</sup> Nov 2024

Published: 18<sup>th</sup> Dec 2024



**Copyright:** © 2024 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

- Research and analysis of objects of different nationalities stored in museums, creation of a database;
- To study the effect of ethnographic objects in the museum on the formation of ideas of respect for all nations and peoples, religious tolerance and inter-ethnic harmony in society, especially in the minds of young people;
- To study the objects of different nationalities and peoples stored in the museums of Uzbekistan and reveal the exposition status;
- To study and analyze the exposition conditions of the exhibits characteristic of different religions in the museums;
- analysis and improvement of work carried out on these topics in cooperation with various organizations;
- Helping to study and find solutions to problems related to the presentation of exhibits related to this topic in museums.
- Clarifying the educational value of museum expositions;

This article used the communication methods of historical consistency, historical comparison, systematicity and museology. The method of historical consistency of the creation and bringing of the museum exhibits to the museum, and the methods of historical comparison were effectively used to reveal the ideological and educational content of the exhibits. Also, the impact of museum artefacts on visitors and their relationship to these objects was analyzed using the communication method of museology.

### 3. Results

In the developed countries of the world, there are a number of current problems in the field of modern museology. Among them, the issue of promoting tolerance in a multicultural society is one of the main tasks of today's free democratic states. World museums are active in this process as a social and cultural institution. In particular, in 2012, the monument of constructivism-Jewish Museum and Center of Tolerance, built by K. Melnikov and V. Shukhov, was opened in the building of Bakhmetevsky garage. The museum quickly became one of the most high-tech museums in Russia as a masterpiece of Russian avant-garde architecture. The museum includes a historical exhibition, temporary exhibitions, an avant-garde center, a space for public lectures, discussions and conferences, a 4D cinema, a tolerance center and a children's center.

The idea of creating a Jewish Museum in Russia was proposed by the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia (FEOR), that is, Alexander Moiseevich Boroda, Borukh Gorin, and the chief rabbis of Russia (a scientific title indicating competence in the interpretation of Torah and Talmud in Judaism) Berl Lazar. Initially, the application for an additional plot of land sent to the Moscow government by the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia was not about a museum, but a proposal to open an educational center with wide possibilities . It was planned to be an institution in an "educational" format, where visitors were supposed to learn the facts of the history of Russian Jewry in an entertaining format. The advantage of the "Edutainment" format is the active use of media technologies that allow expanding the boundaries of the museum, filling it with large amounts of information, and ensuring regular filling of the exhibition space without reconstruction. At the same time, the creators of the project faced the task of forming a comprehensive knowledge to present at the permanent exhibition. For this, it was necessary to systematize the disparate parts of the history of Russian Jews at the academic level . It was important for them to create not only a source of knowledge about the past , but also a constantly developing cultural center - a museum of the past, present and future .

The museum was opened on November 11 , 2012 . As a result of long and hard work, in addition to the permanent exhibition, a large educational complex was

created, which includes a cultural center, an avant-garde center, children's, scientific-educational and educational centers, as well as a place for exhibitions. The first project was the exposition "Le Corbusier - the architect of the book", which presented the original copy of the "Rectangular Poem" created by the famous Swiss [1. 16. c 458].

" Three main thematic directions are planned in the Jewish Museum in 2023 . One of them is related to the history of the Jews, and it is dedicated to the life and culture of Bukhara Jews, who preserved their Jewish identity, but were formed in Central Asia, that is, in the part of the world where the culture of many peoples has survived. Ethnic groups are combined in an amazingly diverse way. From March 1 to June 18, 2023 , the exhibition "Jews of Bukhara: at the Crossroads of Civilizations" was held in the museum. The exposition consisted of two blocks: historical and cultural-ethnographic, including "Home and traditional domestic culture", "Religious traditions", "Life period", "Traditional professions and crafts, music, dance, theater", "Traditional costumes". About 200 exhibits, such as samples of folk art and household items, handicrafts, ceremonial items, amulets, unique historical documents and photographs were presented at the exhibition

Also has a children's center where creative activities and lectures are held. Children get to know not only the Jewish culture, but also the culture of other peoples - their art, language, holidays, customs and cuisine. A special kitchen was established in the children's center, where master classes on the preparation of various national dishes were organized.

The exhibition "Snow on the Grass" at the Jewish Museum and Diversity Center was created on the basis of a labyrinth and a guide to the biography and creativity of two artists - Yuri Norshtein and Franceska Yarusova. The films of Norstein and Yarusova are known all over the world and have received Russian and international awards. Yuri Norshtein and Francesca Yarusova became the authors of a new language in animation, combining the history of world art and childhood memories, classical literature and the beauty of everyday life . The main exhibits of the exhibition are materials from the Norstein studio and large-scale constructions created specifically for the museum project.

The Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles was opened in 1993 by the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Human Rights. Museum creators pay particular attention to the horrors of the Holocaust, and also study human rights issues in Latin America and Cambodia. The Museum of Tolerance was not created to entertain visitors: its purpose is to collect and preserve photographic material and information about racist prejudices. The main theme of the exhibitions in the museum is the events related to the Holocaust.

It is also worth mentioning the activities of the European Forum of Museums, an international organization based on the principles of cooperation and tolerance. It is a transnational European non-profit organization operating under the auspices of the Council of Europe and officially registered in Great Britain. The main mission of the European Museum Forum is to raise standards and promote high-quality programs in the activities of European museums.

The Forum serves as a reference point and arbiter for museums across Europe, as well as a convenient information and education hub. EMF annually organizes the European Museum of the Year competition. Modern museums can participate in the competition. The European Museum Forum also regularly publishes conference collections dedicated to the participants and winners of the competition. EMF organizes international seminars bringing together museum experts in different European countries; enables individuals and organizations to become members of the EYF Association to receive Forum publications and invitations to national and international events; Participates in the programs of the European Union on culture, education and science. The European Museum Forum, together with the Institute of Museum Studies in Berlin, has been providing researchers with an archive containing information on all the nominees for the Best European Museum since 1977.

Education of international friendship and tolerance among European countries is more important than ever. The reason is that migration processes are becoming more and more intense. Due to the influx of refugees from many countries or various migrants into the territory of Europe, the prevention of various conflicts between local residents and immigrants has become one of the most urgent problems of the countries. In this regard, several programs have been developed by museologists. Within the framework of the "Map for ID partners" project organized under the auspices of the European Museum Forum, specific museum programs were developed in museums of almost all European countries. All of them used different practices based on the religious and ethnic units of their historical origin. Including Jo-Anne at the British Museum Sunderland Bow by ESOL program (other in languages speakers for English language) introduced. This is it of the program students usually Great Britain government by funded English language and literacy studying in the courses immigrants, refugees or shelter are seekers. Seminar and excursions to students familiar was topics and ideas reflection to carry them out own experiences with to contact urge, this ideas classmates with share and English language to learn was confidence to increase them familiar was from the dictionary to use aimed at and new words and own thoughts to express methods with to introduce own undertake received[2. c 14]

Like this projects very many of course of them main goal in the country peace preservation, harmony development common cultural inheritance protect guard, young people in his mind tolerance is to develop .

The Museum of the History of Religion in Russia is the only and one of the few museums in the world, whose exposition reflects the history of the origin and development of religion. The museum collection includes more than 180,000 exhibits, the oldest of which dates back to the 6th millennium BC.

Today, the following sections of the permanent exhibition at the State Museum of Religious History are open to visitors:

- History of Russian Orthodoxy;
- Catholicism;
- "Buddhism" section of the "Eastern Religions" permanent exhibition.
- Protestantism;
- Eastern religions: Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism;
- Islam.

26, 2012, after re-exposition, the following departments were opened in the Museum:

- Archaic beliefs and rituals;
- Religions of the ancient world: polytheism;
- Religions of the ancient world: Judaism and the rise of monotheism;
- The emergence of Christianity.

In February 2011, the museum opened a special children's section of the "Beginnings" permanent exhibition. It is a sophisticated interactive exhibition space aimed at a children's audience and complementing the permanent exhibition. The section was created as an experience - a special magical space that takes the little guest into a mythological consciousness. "The beginning of the beginning" presents an important and integral component of religious ideas - ideas about the origin of the world and its structure[3.10.c76]

The State Museum of the History of Religion is the All-Russian scientific-methodological center of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation , which preserves and studies religious objects. It provides scientific and methodological support to Russian museums in the field of religious history and religious studies. One of the priorities of the activity of the museum as a scientific-methodological center is to hold museum internships every year, which allow to master the unique experience of the

museum in scientific, methodological, exposition, exhibition, fund and educational activities .

The problems of the museum are very complex. However, the professional activity of researchers, curators, museum teachers, guides and other specialists in the neutral space of the museum provides an opportunity to get acquainted with religion in an understandable language for visitors who are not familiar with religion .

The duty of its employees is not to teach the basics of religion and give benefits . They talk about the history and cultural traditions of different peoples, teach them to respect their religious views, and cultivate a culture of conscious tolerance of representatives of different religions and different ethnic and religious groups.

Established with the initiative and funds of the chairman of the regional public organization "Union of the Peoples of the Samara Region", Rostislav Erastovich Khugaev, the ethnopark "Friendship of Peoples" is a unique architectural ensemble consisting of 20 national houses and estates that reveal the culture of the peoples living in the Samara region. The park is located in a beautiful location on the shores of lakes. Ethnographic composition is located under the open sky. The courtyards of different peoples reflect the daily lifestyle as a whole. The courtyards of Russian, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Moldovan, Armenian, Tatar, Ukrainian and other nations, house construction system, household appliances, and the interior of the house are shown in detail throughout the exposition.

After the rejection of the influence of the ideology of atheism in Russia, many cultural institutions and museums have changed their nature. In this process, the Museum of Islamic Culture in Kazan was established.

The concept of "Islamic culture" includes the culture based on the belief and worldview of all Muslims in the world. On the one hand, Islamic culture can be understood as the traditional culture of individual nations in the Islamic world. On the other hand, these nations try to present their cultural values as Islamic. One way to convey information about Islamic culture is through a museum.

In foreign countries, museums on the Islamic theme are located in countries where the majority of the population is Muslim. This is the Cairo Museum of Islamic Art, Museum of Turkish-Islamic Culture, National Museum of Islamic Art in Tunisia, Museum of Islamic Culture in Morocco, Kuwait, Malaysia, etc.

The Museum of Islamic Culture in Jerusalem deserves special attention, it was created specifically because of the multi-confessional situation in Israel. But this does not mean that such museums are not needed in peaceful countries, the museum is one of the main factors that strengthen this peace and tolerance.

In the exhibition halls of the National Museum of the Republic of Tatarstan, objects related to Islamic culture are displayed. These are jewelry, Koran boxes, lampshades, namazkhans, kumgons. Museums of Fine Arts of the Republic of Tatarstan and the Museum of the National Cultural Center "Kazan" also have objects related to the culture of Muslims in our region. These include not only shama'il and paintings, but also decorative and applied arts and jewelry.

#### 4. Discussion

The exposition tells about the place of Islam in the history and culture of the Middle Volga Islamic civilization and the Tatar people in chronological order. The spread of Islam in the Volga region contributed to the development of the cultural level and literacy of the population, and the establishment of moral ideas. The exhibition includes silver coins with Arabic inscriptions from different countries and eras, a drawing-reconstruction of the Bulgar Cathedral mosque, a copy of the prose work "Nahj al Faradiz" by the writer of the Golden Horde, Mahmud Bulg'ari. Portraits of Sh. Marjani and G. Kursavi are also displayed here. Sh. Marjani's book in Arabic: the introduction to



the book "Open truth about the virtues of faith" published in 1889 with the author's personal seal is particularly valuable [4.5.c 3-5].

the Museum of Islamic Culture is a new museum in Tatarstan, it has thousands of visitors. The population's interest in Islam leads to an increase in the number of tours, events, lectures, thematic meetings, and holidays held in the museum. For example, the museum organizes free excursions on the following topics: "Islam - the religion of peace"; "Islam in the history and culture of the Tatar people". In addition, a series of lectures were developed on the topics "Fundamentals of Islam", "Muslim and Tatar folk traditions in the Russian cultural space", "Tatar Shamoil: word and image", "Art of Arabic calligraphy". In the museum, holidays are held, which include the elements of "Mawlid holiday", "Astronomical knowledge in the Qur'an", "Uraza Gayeta" theme, a themed party and theatrical performances.

Having studied the activities of these museums, it is worth saying that The establishment of the Museum of the History of Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan is a matter of course. This museum functions as an institution that displays the history of Islamic religion and civilization in detail. True Islamic culture has made a great contribution to the development of science and culture in our country, it can be recognized. Most of the people living in our country are believers of Islam.

Today, as part of the Center of Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan, scientific and practical work is being carried out on ways to create a museum of the history of Islamic civilization in Uzbekistan in the form of a multifaceted institution of the Islamic heritage of Central Asia (in religious, scientific, literary, artistic, economic, political and other fields). In this regard, studying the history of museums on this topic in the world will give a fruitful result. For this reason, the history and experience of several museums and centers were studied.

Another aspect of the activities of the museums of Uzbekistan that should be paid attention to is that it is very rare to announce in advance the exhibitions that will be organized during the year. It is usually announced a week or 10 days before the opening of the exhibition, and in some cases after the opening of the exhibition, with photos from the opening ceremony. This is a very short time. At the beginning of the year, general information about planned exhibitions, preparatory processes and their dates will be posted on the museum's official website, which will increase the number of visitors. The reason is that every person who visits the museum's website is interested in what kind of interesting exhibition is held in this museum. If he is especially interested in this exhibition, he will certainly find an opportunity to take the time to see it.

Taking into account the multi-ethnic population of our country, I think it is permissible to establish another museum that gives a general idea of the values of all religions and peoples. The reason is that the origin of various conflicts in the world (the Palestinian wars of 2023) is precisely the fact that the virtue of tolerance has not been formed in the minds of this population. There are many cases of disrespect for the beliefs and values of different people. Although the establishment of this museum is not a complete solution to the problem, the youth and the people of our country will be able to get accurate information about the values and beliefs of different peoples living in the world, to respect them, to understand their views and to express a realistic reaction to the events happening in the world. . Also, it helps to prevent young people from unwittingly becoming participants in various wars, and to ensure peace and stability among the population in our country.

In the process of organizing the museum, different scientists should be included in the working group. First of all, it is necessary to create an exposition plan of the museum, involving historians, religious scholars, Islamic scholars, Christian scholars, Judaizers, ethnographers, marketers, museologists, curators, designers, and art historians. Because the history and culture of the various peoples living in the territory of Uzbekistan, the

reasons for their migration to Uzbekistan, and the current socio-cultural life should be fully reflected in the exposition of this museum.

The Samarkand State Museum-Reserve also has the exhibition "Friendship of Peoples and Religious Tolerance". However, this exhibition does not cover all periods in the history of Uzbekistan in detail. In it, inter-ethnic friendship and religious tolerance, international cultural friendly relations related to the history of the city of Samarkand are partially covered.

Researcher G. Orifjonova on the topic [5. 21. c.35] "Historical-cultural aspects of the preservation, research and presentation of the ethno-cultural heritage of Uzbekistan of the early 19th-20th centuries" In his dissertation, a proposal was made to establish an ethnographic museum in Uzbekistan, according to which it is envisaged that the museum will have a section that embodies the lifestyle and culture of more than 130 nationalities and peoples in Uzbekistan. However, it is difficult to represent the lifestyle, values and traditions of more than 130 nations through one section. The culture of these peoples needs to be researched, preserved and demonstrated separately.

The Museum of Friendship and Solidarity serves as an important tool for demonstrating the culture and art of all peoples living in Uzbekistan, strengthening international relations, implementing mutual scientific and cultural projects with various countries, and conducting research. This museum studies the arrival of representatives of different nationalities living in Uzbekistan, their stay here, culture, art, conducts various exhibitions, round talks, seminars, trainings and entertainment events. Provides practical assistance to support scientific research on this topic.

### **Conclusion**

Religion is an integral element of the culture of human society, under certain conditions it occupies one of the leading positions in the system of spiritual values and plays a decisive role in the sphere of spiritual culture. Various specific religions that have occurred in human history can be grouped into three main groups: early forms of religion, tribal forms of religion, and forms of class society religion. The first forms of religion include magic, fetishism and animism, which arose during the formation of the tribal system (100-40 thousand years ago). With the complexity of social relations and the destruction of the primitive community system, the content of religious legends changes, religious and religious practices also change. Anthropomorphic gods come forward. A complex system of relations between the gods is being developed. Special religious organizations are being established. As for the class forms of religion, the 4 major religions that are widely spread today are Islam, Christianity, Buddhism and Judaism.

There is so much information in modern society that the younger generation needs to be able to imagine it correctly. I think that it is necessary to establish a museum that provides an opportunity to clearly visualize religious and secular knowledge among the population. In this museum exposition, no religion is given precedence over the other. In it, the main concepts and differences of the origin of all religions should be distinguished. The viewer must have a clear and clear idea about religions through exposition. It is possible to create an exhibition environment with the help of various main items as well as auxiliary materials and technical equipment.

The activity of this museum is engaged in continuous service for the people and guests of Uzbekistan and ensures the development of tourism in our country. A multi-ethnic country serves as a foundation for peaceful and loving coexistence between peoples.

## REFERENCES

1. Jo-Anne Sunderland Bowe. // Intercultural dialogue and the British Museum: "a museum for the world" 2009. c.14
2. M. O'Neill. "Religion and cultural policy: two museum case studies", in *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 17, 2, 2011, p. 225-243.
3. N. García Canclini. *Diferentes , desiguales y desconectados . Mapas de la interculturalidad* , Barcelona, Gedisa , 2006, p. 166.
4. V. Minucciani . *Musei fra immanenza e trascendenza : esposizioni e raccolte di arte sacra e beni culture religiosi in Piemonte e Valle d'Aosta*, Lybra Immagine , Milan 2005. " Musées et religion(s)", in *Musées & Collections Publiques de France*, no. 219, Association Générale des Conservateurs des Collections Publiques de France, Paris 1998.
5. Akhmetova A.R. The Museum of Islamic Culture is a center for broadcasting and preservation of historical and cultural traditions of Russian Muslims . 2023. <https://kazan-kremlin.ru/museum/muzej-islamskoj-kultury/>
6. Bezzubova O. V. The museum is an institution of divine, scientific and ideological discourse. Abstract cand. philosophy science SPb., 2003;
7. Islam in Tatarstan: Experience of tolerance and culture of socialism . - Kazan: Master-Line, 2002. - P.51
8. Kaulen , Kossovoy I.M., Sundievoy A.A. *Muzeynoe delo Rossii*. - M.: Izdatelstvo "VK", 2003. - P.150.
9. Komarov I. *Dva klinka, dva klyma // Orujie*. Autorskoe. Cold. Khudojestvennoe. M., 2004. No. 1.
10. M. V. Basova // *Russkoe iskusstvo iz sobraniya Gosudarstvennogo muzeya istorii religii*. - M. : Belyy gorod, 2006. — S. 76. — 303 p.
11. Novokhatko K. Museum program and museum product // *Museum*. 2011. No. 7. S. 55
12. Sapanja O. S. *Methodology of the theoretical museum*. SPb., 2008;
13. T. M. Troshina . *Contemporary interactive museum of space tolerance*. Yekaterinburg. - 2008. C.75.
14. *Technology of porcelain and earthenware production*, M., 1975 ;
15. Chugunova A. V. *Sotsiokulturnyi obraz modern museum*. S. 14.;
16. Shakhnovich M. M. , Chumakova T. V. *Museum of History of Religion, Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Russian Religious Education (1932-1961)*. — SPb. : Nauka, 2014. — 458 p.
17. Shlyakhtina L. M. The mission of the contemporary museum and the context of the actual problem of the museum // *Museology , museums and menyaushchemsya mire: Sbornik materialov mejdunarodnogo symposium*. Barnaul, 2008. S. 40-41.;
18. Ismailova J.Kh., Levteeva L.G. *Museum Uzbekistan*. -Tashkent: 2020, c155.
19. Fayzieva V. *Refinement place //- Gulistan* . - Tashkent , 2019. #1. -B 46-47.
20. Tolstova S.P., Zhdanko S.M., Abrazona N.A. *Narody Sredney Azii i Kazakhstan*. -M.: publication Academy of Sciences SSR. 1963.- c 112
21. Orifjonova G. Historical and cultural aspects of preservation, research and presentation of the ethnocultural heritage of Uzbekistan of the early 19th-20th centuries. *History is a science*. name dis – T., 2020 – 167 p.