



Scientific - Information Apparatus And Scientific Research Activity Of Museums

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ABSTRACT

In the article scientific reference apparatus and scientific research activities of museums about information is given In particular , the main directions of research activities of museums are determined, on the one hand, by their affiliation to a certain specialized science, and on the other hand, by the place of museums in the system of social institutions. History museums are included in studies of historical sciences. Museums conduct scientific research in the field of museology as well as research in specialized disciplines.

Keywords:

Historical museums, research centers, research bases, research activities in historical museums.

One of the important tasks facing society is to ensure the high quality of scientific research. Research is a special form of activity related to the development, dissemination and application of knowledge that society did not have before. The study of newly discovered facts makes it possible to establish new relationships that enrich the theoretical knowledge of the laws of development of nature and society. Museums have a special place among research institutions. This applies to both central and regional museums of all profiles. Museums are called to contribute to the study of the problems of nature and social development, based on the general tasks of the development of science. Research works are an integral part of the scientific activity of museums. Their results are added to the treasury of scientific discoveries and are used by many scientific disciplines. At the same time, they form the basis of museum work, especially scientifically based and systematic acquisition of funds and scientific description of museum objects. The results of scientific research determine conservation and restoration, preservation and protection of collections, exposition and visitor services, as

well as other types of museum activities. Since the museum is a multifunctional institution, its scientific research is also complex and multifaceted. For example, the exposition is the result of not only profile-scientific, but also museological, psychological-pedagogical, sociological and other studies. That is why the scientific research conducted in the museum has an interdisciplinary nature.

The main directions of research activities of museums are determined, on the one hand, by their affiliation to a certain specialized science, and on the other hand, by the place of museums in the system of social institutions. History museums are included in studies of historical sciences. Museums conduct scientific research in the field of museology as well as research in specialized disciplines. Since this scientific discipline deals with the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations of museum work, its development requires constant research in the museums themselves. Research in scientific disciplines is usually carried out by museums in terms of relevance to museum work. Museum objects are at the center of all research activities. Studying them is the main

distinctive point of museology. The research is conducted in order to determine their original value for the profile sciences documenting the development of nature and society, the problems of their conservation and preservation, as well as aspects of the museum object as a source of knowledge. , means of aesthetic influence, stimulation of emotions. In recent years, as a result of the penetration of scientific research into all types of museum activities, the role of museums as research centers has finally crystallized and profiled. At the same time, the problem of research activity in museums has been a topic of discussion among museologists for many years and is considered one of the main issues of museology. The role of historical museums as scientific-research and educational institutions is determined primarily by their inextricable connection with the science of history, their activity being inseparable from the general tasks and scientific results of historical sciences. It is based on the knowledge of the objective laws of social development, helps to reveal the dynamics of their movement in modern conditions and in the future, to study socially conditioned forms, mechanisms and institutions. The focus of the scientific research conducted in the field of history is to reveal the driving forces of the development of society, first of all, to reveal the role of the public as the creator of history, to study the achievements of the people. The research activities of historical museums cover the problems of economic, social, political and cultural development of the whole society or a specific region. The research focuses on the main processes, phenomena and has a general methodological basis. At the same time, research conducted in historical museums has a number of characteristics. They are basically museum in funds stored original materials , descriptive and written museum items based on will be held . Museums the richest fund collections belongs to specialized sciences for wide source base is considered Many historical special and helper sciences complete or partially museum collections with related (archaeology , ethnography , numismatics , phalerology , material culture history and others).

Research conducted by historical museums on the basis of museum objects is not only aimed at identifying and publishing new historical facts. At the same time, they serve to meet specific needs of museums in relation to acquisition and storage of museum collections, documentation of historical development, as well as display in museum exposition . The content and tasks of historical research largely depend on the structure, profile and special tasks of a certain museum, where the research is conducted. Historical museums are often the only scientific and historical research centers in their area. This places a great responsibility on them in studying the history of the country. Such research may sometimes be carried out on behalf of other institutions or in close cooperation with them, but in any case, their results are used in the work of the museum. Often a museum is the only or primary institution where a famous historical figure or event is fully studied and displayed. In this case, these museums will become centers of relevant scientific research. Both the science of history and the museum itself use the results of such research.

Museology forms the scientific basis of all concrete museum activities. He develops theoretical and methodological principles of studying museum objects, acquisition of funds, protection and preservation of museum collections, exposition activities and working with visitors. The scope of museological research includes the study of various aspects of the museum's activity separately and interrelatedly, in the direction of studying the common features and laws, deepening and clarifying the theory and methodology. Theoretical and practical goals are achieved by studying the history, structure, organization and main issues of planning (setting social tasks) of museum work. In each museum, studies can be conducted on the theory, methodology and other general issues of museology. In practice they are with more necessary experience and scientific to personnel have big museums is engaged in . From this except , specialized scientific institutions - scientific research institutions and offices , higher study of their countries

departments there is being their _ main task of museology common problems scientific in terms of work is exit . Museum studies work the basics work exit and him scientific to justify directed . Here _ not only practical the experience generalization , perhaps to the museum special of classification new models work output is also important . Museum studies museum items and scientific helper to materials scientific processing to give in the process used different kind of museum inside of documents the only one forms work exit is also necessary _ search tools work exit with directly depends . Historical museum studies social sciences according to studies common planning with depends to be need _ History museums history sciences and museum studies , cultural studies , art studies and another special sciences in the field to research contribution to add need _ Social sciences according to centralized scientific research plans of research main directions and topics light up gives them _ all in the fields development according to long term directions gives _ This plans based on historical of museums scientific research plans work will be released . Scientific research their work right organize of reaching the most important from the conditions one scientific employees choose and in placement certain requirements account is to get Museums for special scientific personnel preparation problem separately important have because _ in the museum scientific research take to go in the major common knowledge with one in line museology also special in the field knowledge Demand does _ Museums scientific of research to go and the results evaluation for own tools work coming out Work intermediate and final results regularly respectively scientific in departments , directorate or museum scientific in the council discussion will be done . Scientific of research from the beginning his the results release shape issue solution to be done need _ Museums scientific research from the results museum collection with in performance , exposure and at exhibitions use need _ This work release forms new scientific knowledge transmission tool see also as output need

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