

## Ways to Develop Students' Skills in Preparing Museum Materials

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**Annotation:** This article deals with the museum, culture and human values. Education of youth by means of museum values.

**Keywords:** culture, museum pedagogy, personality development, society, values.

Recently, scientific research has increasingly noted the spiritual crisis of our society: the loss of old moral values, the acquisition of new ones. At the same time, a characteristic feature of the current state of society is the crisis state of most areas of its life, the collapse of the system of values and moral ideals, the strengthening of lack of spirituality and social maladaptation. At present, "Russian society needs educated, moral, entrepreneurial people who can independently make responsible decisions in a situation of choice, predicting their possible consequences." In this regard, the problem of preserving culture and morality in society becomes relevant. The leading role in the process of personality formation belongs to elementary school.

The state educational standard of primary general education indicates the need to "introduce students to the cultural values of their ethnic or socio-cultural group, the basic national values of the Karakalpak society, and universal values in the context of the formation of their civic identity."

The process of reforming the elementary school is connected, first of all, with the formation of the culture of the child, the formation of his moral character. At the same time, one of the urgent tasks of the elementary school is the development of a moral and aesthetic culture, which makes it possible to actively master the world cultural and historical heritage. The solution of the task set requires a qualitatively different approach to the construction of the pedagogical process, the introduction of the latest pedagogical technologies that take into account the modern socio-cultural situation.

The connection between education and culture is expressed in "their interdependence and is fixed in one of the fundamental principles of pedagogy - the principle of cultural conformity. According to the ideas of cultural conformity, the true culture that forms the spiritual essence of a person is internal culture, growing out of the fundamental interests and desires of its bearer - a person who is active in the cultural construction of both the external and his own inner world.

All this points to an important problem, which is to find and develop the most optimal conditions put forward by the current socio-cultural situation in Karakalpakstan, for the successful formation of the foundations of the general culture of younger schoolchildren by means of museum pedagogy.

As I. A. Shpachenko notes in his article, "the socio-cultural space in which a children's subculture is formed is traditionally limited to the framework of an educational institution and a family. The initial perception of the entire wealth of the cultural heritage through reproductions of paintings, works of children's fiction informs the child's perception of sensual inferiority, does not form a holistic image of culture, since it does not imply knowledge of reality through the experience of personal experience and sensory contact with the realities of the historical past. As a result, the child's worldview, his worldview and worldview reflect only a small part of the sociocultural

experience and fix in the child's mind the interpretation of culture appropriated and adapted by teachers.

The general cultural development of the individual should be based on the principle of creating an integral cultural and educational space and be oriented towards the integrated development of students, their mastery of spiritual and material wealth, which will ensure the conscious construction of a harmonious living environment, reasonable relations with nature, society, and the state.

An integral cultural and educational space should include the following components:

1. The general cultural orientation of the content in education. The culture-creating orientation of the content of education should, if possible, mitigate the negative consequences of technical civilization, which one-sidedly exaggerates the development of technical and technological knowledge to the detriment of humanitarian knowledge.
2. The most important condition for the formation of socially and professionally significant values is the creation of a cultural and educational space of an educational institution, within the boundaries of which the process of their appropriation takes place.
3. Additional education in the system of general cultural development. The goals of additional education are general cultural development and compensation for the lack of knowledge in various areas of the economy and spiritual life. This shows the social protection of specialists, real concern for their effective inclusion in the dynamically renewing world of industrial relations.
4. The sphere of leisure in the system of development of general culture. The new socio-cultural situation, new requirements for the general cultural development of the individual predetermine the development of a culture of leisure based on the expansion of the educational and educational functions of the structures and institutions that organize them:
  - the formation of a culture of leisure as a personality trait that reflects the needs and abilities to constructively use one's free time, to realize it in active recreation, spiritually rich communication;
  - organization of leisure, which provides recreation and further spiritual and physical development of the individual.

Thus, the education of younger schoolchildren at the present stage should be carried out in the context of culture and in accordance with the general cultural orientation of education. Important is the need to create a cultural environment of an educational institution and the organization of cultural leisure, which will be able to saturate the individual with spiritual and cultural communication.

It is possible to overcome this limitation provided that the socio-cultural space is expanded, the museum environment is included in the educational process as part of the cultural heritage of Karakalpakstan and its regions as the basis on which a wide panorama of the picture of the world unfolds.

Extracurricular activities have a serious potential in the implementation of the general cultural development of younger students. According to the state educational standard, "extracurricular activities of students are an activity organization based on the variable component of the basic curriculum, organized by participants in the educational process, different from the lesson system of education; allowing to fully implement the requirements of federal state educational standards of

general and primary education. Through the organization of extracurricular activities, which is interpreted as a concept that combines all types and forms of students' activities aimed at their upbringing and socialization, self-development and self-improvement of the child is also carried out.

Introduction to culture should begin from an early age, when the child is on the verge of discovering the world around him. Despite the fact that the children's audience is traditionally a priority category of museum services, nevertheless, not all children to the same extent and with the same frequency have the opportunity to visit museums and museum exhibitions for various reasons. In this regard, there is a need to include classes about museums, elements of museum classes, excursions to museums, etc. into extracurricular activities.

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