The knowledge society and museums: the Museum of the History of Science in Azerbaijan

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Abstract.
The article substantiates the need to create a Museum of the History of Science and provides a preliminary concept of the museum. It should be noted that, since the area of the museum is limited, the permanent exhibition would mainly present multimedia resources. However, along with the monitors, it is necessary to place 3D models reflecting each period, as well as a number of exhibits. Naturally, if a separate building is provided for the museum, it will become possible to more systematically place sections with a demonstration of a greater number of examples of the development of scientific thought. The theme of the museum is the study and demonstration of the process of development of science in Azerbaijan. The purpose of the museum is to bring to the public the results of scientific research conducted in Azerbaijan and the achievements, popularization of science, further acceleration of the integration of science and education and, as a result, increasing interest in science among children, teenagers and youth, attracting young people to science. It is planned to organize an exposition in 10 sections. One of section of the museum should be the Children's Museum of Science. It should be emphasized that the creation of such museums is relevant especially for the regions of Azerbaijan.

Keywords:
knowledge society
-cultural and educational tourism
integration of science and education
museums
-science
-the Museum of the History of Science
In general, science in a democratic country should belong to the public, and the public has a right to know what scientists are doing. The museum is an important place that should just talk about it.

Jorge Wagensberg, The creator of the CosmoCaixa Museum (Barcelona) [1]

It is known that the characteristic features of the modern period of human history are the accelerated development of science and the widespread use of advanced technologies. The 21st century has been declared by UNESCO as the ‘century of education’. Thus, we can safely say that only the modernization of the education system, the availability of education and scientific knowledge to the general population can bring this or that country of the world into a number of developed countries.

Today, cultural and educational tourism, integral parts of which are museums, is one of the main sectors of the economy of the leading countries of the world. Therefore, the development of museum construction in the republic, the introduction of the latest technologies in the work of domestic museums, the implementation by museums of projects aimed at educating people, providing cultural leisure and, at the same time, attracting additional funds – all this is of particular relevance.

Taking into account the social functions of modern museums, including documentation, demonstration and study of certain events and phenomena, direct participation in the process of education and upbringing, recreational, communicative, representative, informational, aesthetic, economic functions, etc., we can safely say that their role in the formation of the knowledge society and the knowledge economy that develops in parallel with it is indisputable. Museums, as institutions that collect and provide, as well as create new knowledge, should become an important link in the formation and development of a knowledge society and a knowledge economy.

One of the groups of museums that are of great interest both among the local population and among tourists are science and technology museums, which document the history of
development and the current state of science and technology, as well as their impact on the development of society.

In Azerbaijan operates the Museum of Natural History named after Hasanbek Zardabi – a branch museum of science, which exhibits skeletons and fragments of animal bones found during expeditions, samples of ore and non-metallic minerals, minerals and rocks of Azerbaijan, etc. Also in the republic operates museums, which along with their main profile – geological, historical, literary, etc. can also be attributed to scientific and natural science museums. However, there is no complex museum of scientific and technical profile in Azerbaijan.

Scientists rightly point out that, being a social phenomenon focused on the formation of personality, education performs the most important functions of socialization and professionalization of a person. Therefore, the education system is a strategically important area of human activity, the importance of which is steadily increasing every day [2].

Thus, we can safely say that only the modernization of the education system, the availability of education and scientific knowledge to the general population can bring this or that country of the world into a number of developed countries. After all, science creates the basis for the continuous development of the productive forces of society; it also affects socio-economic processes and socio-cultural development, as well as the solution of global problems of mankind.

The knowledge society and museums

In his works about the knowledge society and the knowledge economy, the scientist-philosopher, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences Boris Yudin noted that in this case not only the role of science in society increases, but also profound changes are taking place precisely in society itself, for which new scientific knowledge and technologies become not something optional, but a mode of its existence, its essence as a modern society, the environment in which it lives. In this society, the very mechanisms of consumption of scientific and technical knowledge are being radically transformed. In addition, what is especially important, the consumption of knowledge is increasingly beginning to influence the methods and forms of their
production, setting certain requirements for the characteristics of that (new) knowledge that have yet to be obtained. One of the progenitors of the term “knowledge society” – the American social philosopher and sociologist Peter Drucker – in 1994 spoke about the upcoming social transformations – the formation of a “knowledge society” that will change the nature of work, higher education and the way the whole society functions as a complex interconnected system [3, p. 65-66].

Guided by the call of President Ilham Aliyev to “transform oil capital into human capital,” one of the priority tasks is the development of a knowledge society, knowledge economy and its component – the creative economy – in Azerbaijan. The formation of a creative economy is closely related to the development of many industries, including tourism. The productive use of tourism potential is also associated with a number of issues, including the implementation of museum activities in accordance with the requirements of the time.

We believe that the development of a knowledge society directly depends on the integration of science and education. Museums have a unique position in addressing this problem too [4, p. 7].

The development of Azerbaijan in the post-oil period should be based not so much on the exploitation of the natural resources of the republic, but on the development of agriculture and the non-oil industry, science, tourism, etc. Today, cultural and educational tourism, integral parts of which are museums, is one of the main sectors of the economy of the leading countries of the world. Therefore, the development of museum construction in the republic, the introduction of the latest technologies in the work of domestic museums, the implementation by museums of projects aimed at educating people, providing cultural leisure and, at the same time, attracting additional funds – all this is of particular relevance.

Taking into account the social functions of modern museums, including documentation, demonstration and study of certain events and phenomena, direct participation in the process of education and upbringing, recreational, communicative, representative, informational, aesthetic,
economic functions, etc. [5, p. 47-68], we can safely say that their role in the formation of the knowledge society and the knowledge economy that develops in parallel with it is indisputable. Museums, as institutions that collect and provide, as well as create new knowledge, should become an important link in the formation and development of a knowledge society and a knowledge economy.

The extension of the social role of museums in society has led to an increase in their number, as well as an increase in people's interest in these centers of culture. Museums are becoming active participants in cultural, national and political processes. In the modern period, museums are practically the only institutions that have been able to preserve historical memory and heritage within their walls and resist the negative influence of globalization and unification. Exactly museums, being the keepers of samples of national identity, today are faced with the necessity to properly manage this heritage [6, p. 266].

As important civic elements, museums implement social ideas and define relationships with communities. The processes by which institutions such as museums shape meaning, negotiate or negotiate identities are a constantly moving force in civil society [7].

Science and technology museums

Museums of various profiles function in the world. One of the groups of museums that are of great interest both among the local population and among tourists are science and technology museums, which document the history of development and the current state of science and technology, as well as their impact on the development of society. Multidisciplinary museums document and broadcast the history of science and technology in general, branch museums - the development of certain branches of science, technology, industrial production (for example, museums of communications, aviation, astronautics, etc.), and memorial museums of science and technology are dedicated to outstanding scientists, naturalists, constructors [8, p. 112].

According to the researchers, science and technology museums should work both to preserve, study and promote cultural heritage in the field of science and technology, and
to popularize scientific knowledge, and also engage in environmental education and training of people on this basis. Considering science and technology museums as an important component of the integration of science and education, we can assert that the creation of a network of such museums in the republic will be an important step towards the knowledge society.

Common characteristic features of science and technology museums are their involvement in the process of scientific activity in the study of the history of technology, primarily in the context of national history; conducting educational activities aimed at mastering scientific and technical knowledge and the basics of technology by a wide audience; carrying out propaganda work aimed at strengthening national self-consciousness and introducing new technologies [9, p. 39].

Scientists point out that clearly such institutions have huge interest to the public, yet of all museums they are among the most complex in mission and scope. Many show historic objects, but they are not purely historical museums and the role of such objects is deeply problematic. Science objects are, in general (with many exceptions), not aesthetically beautiful, and are engaging instead on account of their material presence and their meaning. Many of the stories to which they allude are not well known and the significance of these narratives to general audiences often lies not in their inherent interest but in their relationship to contemporary issues. For many visitors, interest in the museum will be, at least in part, framed by the significance of science today and by its association with issues close to the hearts and minds of citizens, such as innovative technology, medical progress, contemporary conflicts, chemical pollution and genetic modification, and the role of powerful stakeholders such as government and big business. And yet, time and time again, the appeal of this frail skein of artefacts, history, education, propaganda and science engagement has been renewed [10].

The first scientific and technical museum is considered the French National Museum of Technology in Paris (Conservatoire national des arts et métiers), created by
A wide museumification of technology occurred during the period of accelerated development of large-scale industry, the expansion of the railway network and the intensification of industrial competition between European countries in the second half of the 19th century. At that time, international and national industrial exhibitions were organized, which presented samples of the achievements of developed countries in the field of science and technology. Under the influence of these exhibitions, the idea of creating national technical museums arose. For example, although the Museum of Science and Technology in London was formed as an independent institution only in 1910, it began after the exhibition of 1851, the Polytechnic Museum in Moscow was created based on the Polytechnic Exhibition of 1872, etc.

The City of Science and Industry in La Villette Park (Paris), the Museum of the History of Science (Galileo Museum, Florence), the National Museum of Science and Technology Leonardo da Vinci (Milan), the Science Center ‘Eureka’ (Tikkurila), The National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation Miraikan (Tokyo), the Museum of the History of Science (Geneva), the Exploratorium (San Francisco), the Museum of Science and Technology (Shanghai), the Deutsches Museum (Munich), the CosmoCaixa (Barcelona), the National Museum of Nature and Science (Tokyo), the National Museum of Anthropology (Mexico City), the Natural Science Museum (Helsinki), NEMO Science Museum (Amsterdam), the M.V.Lomonosov Museum (St. Petersburg) and many others are the most famous scientific and technical museums in the world.

Considering the history of the development of science museums, experts write that

The museums that sprang from the desire to preserve scientific instruments of historical significance are today...
no less engaged in promoting a greater understanding of scientific cultural heritage than those museums that were originally conceived for instruction to a wide public. Despite their distinct beginnings, museums now often grapple with very similar challenges. What connects contemporary science museums in the end is an ongoing pursuit of the best ways to preserve historical scientific objects and to present the history of science to a wide array of audiences in a museum setting [12, p. 370].

The Museum of the History of Science in Azerbaijan

In Azerbaijan operates the Museum of Natural History named after Hasanbek Zardabi – a branch museum of science, which exhibits skeletons and fragments of animal bones found during expeditions, samples of ore and non-metallic minerals, minerals and rocks of Azerbaijan, etc. Also in the republic operates the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan, the National Museum of Azerbaijani Literature named after Nizami Ganjavi, the Museum of Archeology and Ethnography, the Geological Museum, the Anatomical Museum of the Human Anatomy Department of the Azerbaijan Medical University and some others that are dedicated to individual scientific fields, as well as the memorial museum of Academician Yusif Mammadaliyev. All these museums, along with their main profile – historical, literary, etc. can also be attributed to scientific and natural science museums. However, there is no complex museum of scientific and technical profile in Azerbaijan.

According to the decision of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences dated June 29, 2016, the first domestic multidisciplinary scientific museum – the Museum of the History of Science was to be created in ANAS. In this museum, all stages of the development of science in Azerbaijan were to be reflected through visual museum objects and multimedia tools. Over the next years, the preliminary thematic and exposition plan and concept of the activity of the museum were developed, began the work on collecting materials for the museum fund, the Inventory Book was prepared, in which on September 9, 2016 the first entries were made about the books ‘Golden Fund of Science’ and ‘The National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan – 95’, donated to the museum by the National Museum of the History of
Azerbaijan, and, thus, began the work on the inventory and electronic certification of museum items. In October 2018, representative of UNESCO Eduardo Martinez-Garcia visited Baku in connection with this issue. During the inspection of the area allocated for the museum – the hall in the Main Building of ANAS, and the negotiations he noted that, according to modern calls, if you choose from two museums, it would be more appropriate to create a Museum of Science and Technology. At that time, the necessary changes were even made to the primary plan in accordance with the name of the museum. However, unfortunately, all initiatives was remained unfinished.

At present, ANAS is increasingly returning to the issue of creating a Museum of the History of Science. Therefore, the time has come to publish the primary thematic, exposition plan, and the concept of the activity of the museum, which can be a good help for further work. Based on the above experience of creating museums based on exhibitions, we would also suggest starting work on the creation of a multidisciplinary Museum of Science and Technology, based on the materials of the Aviation, Space and Technology Festival – Teknofest Azerbaijan held in Baku on May 26-29, 2022 [13, p. 8].

It should be noted that, since the area of the museum is limited, the permanent exhibition would mainly present multimedia resources. However, along with the monitors, it is necessary to place 3D models reflecting each period, as well as a number of exhibits. According to the preliminary thematic and exposition plan, the permanent exposition of the Museum of the History of Science of ANAS will be based on the following principles: scientific character, historicism and chronological sequence, communication, visibility and interactivity.

The museum theme is the study and demonstration of the process of development of science in Azerbaijan.

The purpose of the museum is to bring to the public the results of scientific research conducted in Azerbaijan and the achievements, popularization of science, further acceleration of the integration of science and education and, as a result, increasing interest in science among children,
teenagers and youth, attracting young people to science.
As part of individual programs implemented in the museum, after getting acquainted with the exposition, visitors in the form of groups will be able to watch films and videos on the big screen that tell about the development of scientific thought in Azerbaijan, the stages of development of ANAS, scientific achievements obtained in different years, etc. On the ceiling of the hall, it will be possible to display various images during events related to astrophysics by means of a foldable screen. It provides for the organization of direct communications and broadcasts with the Shemakha Astrophysical Observatory, Batabat Astrophysical Observatory, etc.

It is planned to organize an exposition in 10 sections. Screens should be placed in each section in order to provide information on the development of scientific thought of a particular period by means of multimedia resources. Naturally, if a separate building is provided for the museum, it will become possible to more systematically place sections with a demonstration of a greater number of examples of the development of scientific thought.

The first section will present general information about the development of scientific fields in Azerbaijan. To do this, we propose to develop an electronic map in a format covering the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the relevant sector of the Caspian Sea. A touch screen should also be placed in front of the map, through which various visual materials will be displayed on the screen.

The following materials must be placed in the memory of the electronic card:
The geographic map of Azerbaijan (information about physical geography, economic-geographical zoning, etc.);
The archaeological map of Azerbaijan (information about the research of archaeological cultures. Through this map, visitors will be able to visually be acquainted with each archaeological culture, get detailed information about important expeditions, archaeological monuments, archaeologists who conducted researches on these monuments);
The geological map of Azerbaijan and the Caspian Sea (information about mud volcanoes, the study of deposits of various periods, etc., geologists, as well as geological
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processes that took place in different years);

The map of vegetation cover of Azerbaijan (researches in the field of botany);

The seismic map of Azerbaijan and the Caspian Sea (information about the study of seismic processes occurring in the country, earthquakes, etc.);

Oil and gas fields of Azerbaijan (information about studies of various years);

The map of literary movements and schools formed in Azerbaijan (information about literary schools that have formed on the territory of various regions, their prominent representatives, literary scholars, etc.);

The development of philosophy in Azerbaijan (information about the philosophical trends of various periods, their prominent representatives, the activities of prominent scientists conducting research in this area, the main achievements);

Architectural schools of Azerbaijan (information about each architectural school, outstanding representatives of these schools, architectural monuments and their study);

Multiculturalism in Azerbaijan (information about the peoples and ethnic minorities inhabiting the republic, the characteristics of various peoples, customs and traditions, cuisine, research conducted in this area).

Research work in the field of soil cover, the animal world, history, carpet weaving, etc. will also be covered.

The presence of electronic maps will help attract visitors to the museum, especially children and teenagers, and increase its interactivity. On the other hand, by creating such a map, we will create a single visual information base in ANAS, which, in turn, will be of great benefit to our citizens, especially scientists and specialists who will be able to use them in the course of their scientific research. Naturally, the map should be constantly updated and improved, enriched by the results obtained in the course of ongoing scientific research.

The second section will cover the stages of development of science in Azerbaijan until the beginning of the 19th century. Bakuvi, Bakhmryanar, Tabrizi, Shirvani, Ganjavi, Tusi, Naimi, Nasimi and many others, medieval doctors who
made a significant contribution to the development of medicine, etc. will be represented here. In addition to the materials that will be shown through monitors, the stands should contain copies of manuscripts of prominent scientists of a particular period, 3D models of a globe made at the Maraga Observatory (stored in Dresden), the Maiden Tower, etc. For example, the 3D model of the Maiden's Tower will tell visitors about the versions associated with its building and features of the tower, the Globe model (1279) will tell about the development of astronomy in Azerbaijan. Naturally, models of other important scientific achievements should also be presented here.

The third section will tell about the development and important achievements of science in Azerbaijan in the 19th century. The life and activity of Sheki Khanov, Bakikhanov, Topchubashev, Kazym-bek, Shirvani, Navvab, Khanlarov, Zardabi, Akhundov, Narimanov, Kocharli, Vezirov and many others, the first oil wells and factories, the development of oil refining and industry - all this will be reflected in this section.

The fourth section will be devoted to the development of science and technology at the beginning of the 20th century and during the Azerbaijan Democratik Republic period. Exploration of the Caspian Sea (Abikh), geological study of oil wells (Golubatnikov, Gubkin, Pushin), oil refining technologies and development of the oil industry (Gurvich, Zelinsky, Koporev, Gubanin, Mendeleev), the activities of the Nobels, the Rothschilds in Baku, the activities of Azerbaijani scientists in various scientific laboratories, the development of science in the field of biology and agriculture, the experimental stations of Sarytepe, Agstafa, Jafar Khan - all these important events will be reflected in the section. In addition, scientists who have made a significant contribution to the development of history, geography and other scientific fields, as well as the activities of several scientific societies established during the ADR period, will be presented here.

The fifth department will cover the activities of the Society for the Study of Azerbaijan (1923), the archaeological society, the results of archaeological research (Khojaly-
Gedabek culture, Yaloylutepe, Gizilvang), holding the First All-Union Turkological Congress (1926), as well as the establishment of the Azerbaijan Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1935).

The sixth section will reflect the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR (1945), periods of development, structural changes, scientific research, achievements, etc. As a central component in the design of this section, we propose to use a photo layout that depicts the co-founders of ANAS (from wax figures or in 3D format). The world's first oil well in the open sea (1948), the first oil gusher (Oil Rocks, 1949), prospecting and exploration in the Caspian sea and the discovery of many oil fields, Baku Oil Refinery (1953), development of petroleum geology, archeology, medicine, space research and other scientific fields, creation of a network of higher educational institutions, etc. – all these and many other events related to the flourishing of scientific thought in Azerbaijan during the Soviet period will be presented here: photographs of the presidents of ANAS, famous scientists engaged in various areas of scientific activity, films about the activities of the ANAS, information and videos about scientific departments, regional scientific divisions and scientific centers, activities of institutes, their achievements, etc.

The seventh section will cover the activities of ANAS in the modern period, that is, after the restoration of independence of Azerbaijan. Materials about the leadership of ANAS, structure, reforms, important scientific results, etc. will be reflected here.

The eighth section will present scientific research that has been and is being conducted in higher educational institutions and scientific and cultural institutions of the republic not under the jurisdiction of ANAS. We will have interesting joint work with the relevant departments of all these structures.

In the ninth section, we propose to present to the attention of visitors a gallery covering the activities of Azerbaijani scientists who have made an invaluable contribution to world science, and foreigners who have exceptional merits in the development of science in
Azerbaijan: Kerim Kerimov, Lutfi Zadeh, Farman Salmanov, Yusif Mammadaliyev, Lev Landau, Heinrich Altshuller, Yakov Hummel and many, many others.

The tenth section will be the Children's Museum of Science. Along with screens and stands, various visual materials will be presented for the use of young visitors. For example, kinetic sand for creating models of volcanoes, various devices for conducting experiments, and much more. It is necessary to prepare programs for visitors of various age categories.

Back in the first decades of the twentieth century, the architect and famous teacher, one of the organizers of the first out-of-school institutions in Russia, the author of the idea and project of the Children's Palace (Palace-Museum of the Child) A.U. Zelenko noted that an independent children's museum is a new creation of the culture of mankind, it does not set itself the direct task of being an aid to school education, it does not only collect collections of children's art objects in the interests of adults, it serves the interests of the ‘little people’ as widely as modern museums doing it for adults. The idea of creating a children's museum, Zelenko emphasized, is extremely important ‘because with the help of such a museum, we bring the treasures of material culture to children precisely at the age when they begin to take an avid interest in environment’ [14, p. 167].

Creation of special museums for children in Azerbaijan is an important and necessary task. It should be noted that children's museums are more educational and educative in nature than entertaining. During games, children are given relevant knowledge, they gradually comprehend the world around them and try to determine their place in this world. The audience of children's museums is children from 6 months to 15-16 years old.

It should be noted that the need for children's museums of various profiles is more acutely felt in the regions of the republic. The future development of society, the formation of human capital are directly related to instilling in children, future generations a love for learning and creativity. Along with this, the project to create a network of children's museums in Azerbaijan is aimed not only at the
education and upbringing of children. It also pursues social goals – the creation of new jobs in the capital and regions, the improvement of social conditions and the organization of cultural family recreation. It is no coincidence that researchers note that the main mission of children's museums is to be close to the child from an early age until he grows up, and not only with a healthy and happy child from a complete family, but with every child, especially with orphans and not very healthy children. Children's museums as social institutions must be fully aware of their responsibility to society for the future of children [15, p. 22].

Thus, the creation of the first children's museum in Azerbaijan under the ANAS will lead to an increase in interest in science among children and teenagers and broaden their horizons, which will have a positive impact on attracting young people to science in the future. Therefore, we consider it expedient and necessary to organize such museums, at least in the scientific divisions and centers of the Academy of Sciences, which operate in the regions of the republic.

When creating the Museum of Science and Technology, certain changes should be made to the primary thematic and exposition plan, during which the sections will be located not in chronological order, but in the areas of scientific activity.

After all, and this is noted by all experts, the exhibition activities of museums as a whole are among the main activities of these institutions. Without the popularization of museum objects, these institutions would lose their main purpose and would only serve as storage facilities for collections. The public nature of museums, their demonstrativeness are aimed at informing, explaining certain phenomena and events, and this emphasizes the educational function of museums [16, p. 241].

The areas of the museum's future activities, ongoing projects and programs are reflected in an another document – the Concept of the activity of the Museum of the History of Science, covering such issues as the collection, registration and storage of materials containing the history of the origin and development of scientific thought in Azerbaijan; constant enrichment of museum funds, inventory and electronic
certification of museum items stored in the funds; preparation of relevant multimedia resources and their subsequent demonstration in the exposition; preparation of audio and video materials with the participation of famous scientists; preparing exhibitions dedicated to individual events and scientists, and presenting them to the public; establishing cooperation with secondary and higher educational institutions, scientific centers, museums of the republic; establishing links with scientific and technical museums operating in the world for the exchange of experience and personnel; application of the rules of museum management, marketing, fundraising in the management of the museum and the organization of extensive PR activities; preparation of special programs within the framework of the Children's Museum of Science, work on obtaining a special museum status, and many others.

Conclusions

The creation in Azerbaijan of a network of scientific and technical museums aimed at the formation of a knowledge society, given their direct focus on the integration of science, education and industry, is an actual and paramount task. It is no coincidence that experts note that technical museums should not only be engaged in the preservation, study and promotion of cultural heritage in the field of science and technology, but also actively work in the field of popularization of the basics of scientific knowledge and engage in environmental education and upbringing of people on this basis. Solving the problem of forming a scientific outlook of the individual in modern mass culture can become a criterion for assessing the social effectiveness of the museum, its impact on both the individual and the cultural environment [17, p. 4].

We hope that in the near future we will witness the creation of a network of science and technology museums and children's museums in the country. We must not forget that museums are connected with their communities and are unique spaces that contain the richest collections that highlight significant events. Science centers and museums of science can involve these communities in the study of various sciences. Due to their social nature, museums are able to
ensure greater public participation in scientific processes. These institutions occupy a prominent place in the development of science and education [18, p. 14].

Thus, the primary concept of the Museum of the History of Science in Azerbaijan presented in the article represents only an initial version, which should be finalized by a team that, in addition to museum experts, should include teachers, designers and IT specialists, taking into account the multimedia nature of the museum. Scientific and technical museums are called upon to expand the integration of science and education, which is one of the necessary conditions for the formation of a knowledge society and determines the role of museums in this process.

The Museum of the History of Science in Azerbaijan will contain a database through which specialists will be able to study both the history of science in the country and conduct research, expanding the horizons of existing information. In addition, scientific and technical museums occupy an important place in attracting young people to science and increasing the interest of society, especially the younger generation, in scientific activities. Taking into account all of the above, we can once again emphasize the need to create a network of similar museums in Azerbaijan.

References:

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