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HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE MUSEUM OF MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF QATAGON

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Annotation: This article talks about the victims of the Qatagon, including the museum established to honor them in our country.

Keywords:"Memorial of Martyrs", "Memorial of Repression Victims", "Collectivization" and "declaration", local population.

MUSEUM OF MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF REPRESSION is a scientific and educational institution in the FA system of Uzbekistan. On the basis of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On establishing the day of remembrance of the victims of repression" (May 1, 2001), the memorial complex "Memorial of Martyrs" was established in Tashkent (May 31, 2002 -in August) was established.

The museum was established in November 2002 in order to tell about the ancestors who called the people to freedom, who showed heroism in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the Motherland, who were victims of mass political repression during the totalitarian regime.

According to the "Memorial of Martyrs" fund, in September 1937, 10,700 people were arrested and tried in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. 3,613 of them were sentenced to death, and 7,087 were imprisoned in camps for 8 to 10 years. In the period from November 13 to 28, 1,611 people were convicted, while in December 1937, the number of convicts was 3,610. Among the victims were well-known personalities, scientists and writers such as Abdulla Qadiri, Fitrat, Cholpon.

The museum is a decoration of "Shahidlar Khiebon" park located in Yunusabad district of Tashkent city

The museum exposition includes 10 sections:

1) The colonization of Central Asia (Turkestan) by Tsarist Russia and the struggle of the local population.

2) National revival movement, its manifestations and practical directions. Jadidist movement in Uzbekistan.

3) Termination of the Turkestan Autonomy and the beginning of the repressive policy of the Soviet state (1917-1924).

4) Movement of resistance to tyranny and violence, armed uprisings in Central Asia (1918-1924).

5) The policy of "Collectivization" and "declaration" of the Soviet government, its tragic consequences (1930-1936).

6) Political repressions in the early 1930s (1929-1936).

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 2, 2023

7) Political repressions in 1937-1938.

8) Political repressions in 1940-1950.

9) Repression in the 1980s: the "Cotton Work" campaign.

10) Important historical events aimed at restoring historical justice, perpetuating the memory of repression victims, preserving and developing national values during the years of independence (since 1991)

Initially, the building was one-domed and housed one exhibition hall. Over the years, the museum has been filled with new exhibits and new historical information.

Today's three-domed building consists of 3 exhibition halls with an area of 960 m2, including a large terrace.

In addition, the museum is also considered a scientific research institution. Here, the museum staff - historians and scientists thoroughly study the archive documents related to the history of repressions and collect factual materials. Monographs, scientific projects, journalistic and artistic publications are regularly published through the museum fund.

The ancestors said: "There is no future without historical memory", the memory of the dead is always sacred. We appreciate what we have, remember our ancestors and enjoy every moment of life.

The museum was established in order to perpetuate the memory of compatriots who were repressed for their activities and behavior during the tsarist and soviet regimes. The scientific exposition of the museum consists of the following 7 sections: the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire in the middle of the 19th century and popular uprisings against it; Termination of Turkestan autonomy and repression in the 20s; "Eavesdropping" company (30s); Repression in the 1930s; Repression in the 1940s and 1950s; Repression in the 1980s ("The Cotton Affair"); Honoring the memory of the victims of repression in independent Uzbekistan. The main tasks of the museum are as follows: researching the causes and consequences of the repressive policy and reflecting it as a component of the history of our country; educating the citizens of our country, especially the young generation, in the spirit of respect for the memory of our selfless ancestors who fought for the celebration of independence and justice; perpetuating the memory of repression victims, implementing and promoting spiritual and educational activities related to their commemoration; study the lives and activities of repression victims; collecting, preparing and publishing scientific and creative heritage; regularly enriching museum funds and expositions with various documents and other exhibits from our country and abroad. In cooperation with the charity fund "Memorial of Martyrs", the museum has published the studies "Village Tragedy" (R. Shamsutdinov), "Abdulla Kadiri" (S. Mirvaliyev), "Cholpon" (N. Karimov), "Selected works" by Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov and Botu. , in cooperation with the Uzbek Documentary and Feature Film Studio and the Uzbektelefilm studio, he created documentaries such as "Barhayot memni", "A mirror of prosperous years", "Fidayi olim", "Mirtemir". The museum building is one of the unique architectural structures of our country. It was designed and built based on the initiative and idea of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov (2002, architect A. Turdiyev and others). The building was built in the traditional style of architecture (porch, dome, peshayvon, ravok, etc.) and decorated with national ornaments. The museum building is rectangular in shape (20x20 m), 20 m high, with a dome (height 6.2 m, diameter 5.8 m; the turquoise-colored dome is compatible with the dome of the porch of the "Memorial of Martyrs" memorial complex), an open porch with a width of 4 m

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 2, 2023

around the building. surrounded by 28 columns and beams and entrance stairs on 4 sides give the building a unique elegance. In the lower part of the building there are technical engineering, administration and other additional rooms, which are connected with the exhibition hall through a special corridor and stairs. The decoration of the building uses marble, granite, granite stones, colored tiles, wood carving (AAbdullayev, S.Rakhmatullayev, N.Sohibnazarov, etc.), engraving (M.Murodov, etc.), painting (A.Karimov, etc.), tiling (M. .Mamajonov, R.Muhammadjonov, M.Shedrin, V.Gan, etc.), the interior decoration of the dome is decorated with complex Iraqi muqarnas. Masters of the main architecture department of Tashkent city and "Usto" creative production union took an active part in the construction of the building.

The history of Uzbekistan remembers many events: land grabbing, bloody conflicts, collapse and development, but one thing remains unchanged - the memory of the people. People who became victims of their time.

You will learn about the unique museum "Memorial of Repression Victims". The museum was established in November 2002 in order to tell about the ancestors who called the people to freedom, who showed heroism in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the Motherland, who were victims of mass political repression during the totalitarian regime.

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The museum exposition includes 10 sections:

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www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 2, 2023

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In addition, the museum is also considered a scientific research institution. Here, the museum staff - historians and scientists thoroughly study the archive documents related to the history of repressions and collect factual materials. Monographs, scientific projects, journalistic and artistic publications are regularly published through the museum fund.

The ancestors said: "There is no future without historical memory", the memory of the dead is always sacred. We appreciate what we have, remember our ancestors and enjoy every moment of life.

To perpetuate the memory of our ancestors who sacrificed their dear lives in a valiant struggle to ensure the independence of our country, the freedom and liberty of our people, and the peaceful and prosperous life of future generations, who were repressed during the authoritarian regime, to study and promote their activities and heritage. A number of works are being carried out.

In particular, in the past period, important decrees and decisions were adopted in this direction. Since 2001, August 31 has been widely celebrated in our country as the day of commemoration of the victims of repression. The memorial complex "Memorial of Martyrs" was established. Its departments were established under the Public Fund "Memorial of Martyrs", the State Museum of Remembrance of the Victims of Repression, and regional higher education institutions. Magnificent statues, museums dedicated to the memory of our great enlightened ancestors such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Ishaq Khan Ibrat, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdulla Qadiri were built, creative schools were established.

In order to accelerate the impartial and truthful study of historical information in this regard, the Republican working group was established with this order to further study the heritage of the victims of repression, to organize and coordinate the work of perpetuating their memory.

The main tasks of the working group are to identify the victims of repression by name, to collect information about their lives and activities, historical services, documents stored in archives and museums, the descendants of our compatriots who were victims of repression, the events of that time in depth. recording the memories of people who know, including the names of identified victims of repression in the pages of a symbolic book that will be built in the "Memorial of Martyrs" memorial complex in Tashkent, ensuring the publication of a multi-volume book "Victims of Repression".
Also, by establishing cooperation with various archives, museums, libraries and other scientific and educational institutions and relevant experts abroad, we organize scientific expeditions and organize spiritual and cultural activities based on the idea that "Man is dear, memory is sacred". The tasks of organizing religious propaganda work were defined.

In accordance with the order, the "Road map" for restoring the names of the victims of repression and perpetuating their memory will be approved.

In addition, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan will adopt the relevant government decision on the implementation of these tasks within two months.

In this, cooperation with various foreign archives, museums, libraries and other scientific and educational institutions and relevant experts, searching and studying available sources abroad, as well as preparation of new feature and documentary films about the victims of repression,

memory issues of publishing books and photo albums, financing organizational work find their expression.

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www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 2, 2023

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