

Kozgambaeva G.
**Museum of victims of political
repression of South kazakhstan
region**

The article discusses the Museum of Shymkent victims of political repression of the South Kazakhstan region. Museum of Victims of Political Repression in Shymkent is one of the first museums in the country dedicated to the memory of victims of political repressions in 1937-1938. In the past century, Kazakhstan had to go through many tragic events, and these events are reflected in the museum exhibits. The main objective of this museum – to honor the memory of those killed in the years of people who have been victims of political regime, and natural disasters. The Museum, which occupies two halls – the Exhibit Hall and the Hall of sorrow. In the center of the museum you can see the installed sculpture «repression», which displayed pain and suffering of the Kazakh people. The museum exhibition consists of a portrait gallery of public figures of the Republic of Kazakhstan, experienced the brunt of repression. In the hall of «Worship» set the plate on which immortalized the names of 2,500 people who were shot in the thirties. Also often Museum of Victims of Political Repression becomes a center for various events.

Key words: museum, famine, history, tragedy, political repression.

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**Оңтүстік Қазақстан
облысындағы саяси
қуғын-сүргін құрбандарының
музейі**

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы тәуелсіздігінің 10 жыл толуына орай Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысы Шымкент қаласында ашылған саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандарының музейі және оның бүгінгі тыныс тіршілігі қарастырылған. Саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандарына арналған музей экспозициясының ерекшелігіне түсінік берілген. Музейдің сыртқы келбетінің ерекшелігіне және ондағы залдарға қойылған экспонаттарға талдау жасалған. Музей ортасына қойылған «Репрессия» скульптурлық композициясының ерекшелігі қарастырылған. Экспозиция залында саяси қуғын-сүргінге ұшыраған қазақтың көрнекті мемлекет және қоғам қайраткерлері, саяси күрескер, патриот, ғалым, киелі өнер иесі болған тарихи тұлғалардың портреттер галереясымен танысуға болады. Саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандарына арнап ашылған музей қазақ даласында әділеттікті қалпына келтірудегі және өткен ғасырдың саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандарын мәңгі есте қалдырудағы дәлелі болып табылады.

Түйін сөздер: музей, аштық, тарих, зұлмат, саяси қуғын-сүргін.

Козгамбаева Г.
**Южно-Казахстанский музей
жертв политических репрессий**

В статье рассматривается история Южно-Казахстанского музея жертв политических репрессий. В прошлом веке Казахстану пришлось пережить немало трагических событий, и все эти события отражены в музейных экспонатах. Главная цель создания данного музея – почтить память погибших в те годы людей, которые стали жертвами политического режима и природных катаклизмов. Музей, занимающий двумя залами – Экспозиционным залом и Залом скорби. В центре музея можно увидеть установленную скульптуру «Репрессия», в которой отображены муки и страдания казахского народа. Музейная экспозиция состоит из портретной галереи общественных деятелей Республики Казахстан, испытавших на себе тяготы репрессий. В зале «Поклонения» установлены плиты, на которых увековечены имена 2500 человек, расстрелянных в тридцатые годы. Также часто Музей жертв политических репрессий становится центром проведения различных массовых мероприятий.

Ключевые слова: музей, голод, история, трагедия, политическая репрессия.

MUSEUM OF VICTIMS OF POLITICAL REPRESSION OF SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN REGION

Introduction

Today, Kazakhstan's museums, trying to reach the level of international museums. Exactly, national, military, cultural, labor services, customs and traditions and their characteristics are taken into account. Museums are not for one year, but for a few years. Each museum is divided into research, artificial industry. Museums are divided in the following departments: history museums, art museums, technology museums, literary museums and comprehensive museums (Райымханова К., Қатран Д. Музей ісінің теориясы мен практикасы, 2002: 156.)

Exposition Hall and Memorial Hall

The newly opened museum under the sky – museums, ecomuseums, presidential museum, anthropological and public museums, the museum of political repression victims. The most difficult Soviet era totalitarianism – political repression, they are directly related to the disposals to national consciousness. The Soviet authorities in the early twenties of the four million population (the All-Union counts were measured in 1937) from the authorities is an experiment intermediaries (Мұсағалиева, 2010а:74). All the people of Kazakhstan got into repression, and people began to relocate. When Kazakhstan gained independence, the population immediately began changing. For a long time, it uncovers hidden truth. Kazakh intellectuals and victims of political repression that conducts research gaps around the theme of historical truth. In April 14, 1993 the President of Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbaev signed the law about the rehabilitation of the victims of political repressions. 1997 year was declared as the year of the national consensus in memory of the victims of political repressions. The real rehabilitation of the victims of Stalin's repressions was possible soon after Kazakhstan became the independent and sovereign state. So trapped in repression and independence of the country and the prosperity of victims that their names were not forgotten opened a museum in their honor (Мұсағалиева, 2008б:266.). In **Karaganda, Akmola, South Kazakhstan** opened the museum. In honor of 10 years of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2001 on November 2 in the city of

Shymkent has opened a museum in honor of victims of political repression (Есенқарақызы, Шымкент:3.). Victims of Stalinist repression justified only when Kazakhstan gained its independence. South Kazakhstan Province Shymkent city victims of the repression of the museum has its own special place. Exterior architecture and interior design of the museum are build according to the certain themes, that is to the memory of the victims of political repressions. The Architector and designer is the Honoured Art Worker of Kazakhstan A. Naimanbai (Смаилова, 2002: 139.)

There are two halls in the museum: Exposition Hall and Memorial Hall which is situated on the second floor. The key exposition is the sculpture «Repression». He rolls his eyes tears, chest filled with the sound of the population, it is against the totalitarian system, the citizen «Alash» s defending his chest, called people fell to their feet, «do not leave my uncle,» the tears of small children, it was so touching (Есенқарақызы, 2006 а:4).

Museum in the center of the exhibition is the prominent state and public figures of the initiated, who are in the political repression: A. Bokeyhanov, A. Baytursynov, M. Dulatov, M. Shokay, T. Ryskulov, M. Tynyshpaev, Z. Aymaulytov, M. Zhumabaev, C. Kozhanov, S. Saduakasov, S. Seifullin, I. Zhan-sugurov, B. Mailin, S. Asfendiyarov, T. Zhurgenov, O. Zhandosov, Sh. Kudayberdiev, K. Zhubanov dedicated to these people, compiled a gallery of portraits. In Porter's early twentieth century, humans were «very intelligent and secretive.» Political scientist fiery patriot and fighter, and holy is its specialty owner and art connoisseur and the fact that he became the nation's elite front (Кәкен, 2006:3).

Museum of the victims of political repressions – XX century, the population growth of careless freedom Kazakh intellectuals drag the peak of civilization – historical figures, political fighter, ardent patriot, and scientist, and sacred art in the context of a totalitarian ideology of the citizens of the owner of the «enemy of the people» artificial lost wages and national professional Learn about the life and work of the political elite. At the beginning of the last century, erected the Kazakh elite «enemy of the people» were covered by such a lie. President Nursultan Nazarbayev in his book «The waves of history,» wrote this: «Some smart people and Kazakh authorities gave their souls to the people's goal» (Назарбаев, 1999: 140).

Museum of victims of political repression of political reprisals, public figures, Kazakh intellectuals in society and the role of their work was to analyze the historical point of view, respecting national

values through the ideas of the Kazakh intellectuals teaching young people to respect the history of their country, the country is the loving qualities have contributed to this (Kim Sloan and Andrew Burnett: 2003). The main attributes of the museum – Politics Goloschekin «Small Oktyabrskaya policy» means getting rid of the rich people. Confiscation of cattle, forced the organization of peasants, rich deportation, resettlement of other nations in Kazakhstan. 1935-38's caught in the part of victims of political repression, forcibly killed with machetes; is the final repression occurred in the year -1986 – with the Decembrists' uprising and ended with the uprising of the majority of young people. If you stop on these attributes, and on Kazakh history, in 1926-1933 Kazakhstan's Goloschekin «Small Oktyabrskaya policy» came into motion (Styles, London: 2004). The whole essence of the policy: the organization to seize the animals, land and property then expelled from the country or legalize and killed with cold weapons. The totalitarian system Kazakhstan-art knowledge has become the ideology developed in line with the central policy. It was under his strict control, subjected to continuous repression (Қозғамбаева, 2016:89).

Kazakh Culture in the Soviet times, in the days of repression, have experienced a fourfold surge: 1. 1929-1932 were imprisoned intellectuals of Alash. 2. 1937-1938 was the complete elimination of «enemies of the people». 3. 1946-1953 cosmopolitan bourgeois nationalists were punished. 4. 1986 Kazakh «nationalists» were punished after the uprising of the Decembrists (Әбжанов, Назарбаева, 2003:37). The fate of the heavy blows of the Kazakh intelligentsia, unforgivable crime began with the advent of Goloschekin in the regional committee of the party. All the forces he put to resist Alash, if the first wave of national intelligence repression took place in the years 1929-1931, then in 1932 they began to personally starving people. Management team all of the unique features of the system – it is political repression, the separation of the peasantry from the property, ruining life transcend not blame the people, leaving the national values somewhere under their feet, setting up the absolute power of one man. In the year when the rules Goloschekin Kazakhstan it has become commonplace. In 1930, February 17 BC (b) P Central Committee of Kazakhstan «The fight against strong peasants and rich businessmen» made this decision (Қозыбаев, 1992:2).

Stalin's personality cult started in the 30's 25 thousand Kazakhs. Among them in 2500 the citizens of the southern region of the totalitarian regime victims of repression and among them in ALZHIR,

to betray the fatherland women's camp, documents on their hard life, work, everything remains in the form of the exposition of the museum exhibits hall. More in 1986 participated in the December uprising, a Kazakh youth who died for them, there is an exhibit in the museum, were justified on grounds of recording certificates and documents. As part of the museum called «worship» on account of South Kazakhstan in the thirties have a list of people shot in 2500, there are plaques (Оразбекұлы, 1998: 98).

According to the director of the museum is estimated 113000 Republic of caught in the repression of 25,000 were shot. In Southern Kazakhstan (at that time Aulieata, Kyzylorda, southern part were united) 7000 arrested, 2500 were burned. Unfortunately, this list is still replenished, looking for documents gone missing (Есенқарақызы, 2006 б: 9). Plus, there are more pictures participated in the Great Patriotic War. In developing this part of the museum the development of various sectors of society and its various stages of research science, on the basis of research and knowledge. In accordance with the commitments in research, and subsequent studies museum is still seeking information about the victims of political repression, want to reveal the true mystery in the study, they make their own steps. This is one of the steps of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent Astana museum of political repression victims. Museum experts magazine «Sholpan» eight items «White Road» 25 articles were photographed and shown to our republic. Of course it is very difficult, and it's all done for a reason. In magazines, newspapers need information and photos of luxury is not enough (Байғұт, 2010:3). The entire museum is based on a family-style, mainly of Alash family. At present, 11 thousand stories, findings, documents are stored. Came under repression policy, the remaining missing are the names of those who have

not entered into the list. Included in the museum leave their paintings in the book «Book Reviews». Heroes of our citizens have fallen under the pressure of political repression, without comment that was used is not possible. Nearby the former Soviet Union and several European countries, USA, China, Japan, their opinions and suggestions were recorded. Ambassador Ihor Ivanchenko proved that he was getting his head in front of the previous intellectuals, and the properties of the Kazakhs. His father was a man caught in the repression of politics and war Avganistana Hero of the Soviet Union, the Caucasus gallant guardsman Ruslan Aushev: «Thank you that you honor deceased people I'm sure everyone who came here was very compassionate, kind, tolerant Looking in my eyes.. dimmed with tears. « – so he gave his good opinion (Lisa Findley, 2011:5). The main goal of department, who came to familiarize with the exposition halls; think of the passage of the tour and documentary; excursions, advice, lectures, big event; do advertising, exhibitions, at Activity conversation included in the LHC; study of museum audience; Make a complete plan Activity events. Books made the museum never running out of his interest in amateur readers, memory repression descendants, this suggests some strong sadness: «Who gave the right to shoot ?!» «Those groups Alash», «Give patience to see it through ...» (Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысының саяси қуғын-сүргін мұражайы, 2006:16).

Conclusion

Today, the museum of political repression victims gives us knowledge of the past, using the museum and unique works cause the younger generation to love their country, patriotism is the main objective.

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