



## HISTORY OF THE TURAQURGON DISTRICT “MEMORY AND HONOR” PEOPLE’S MUSEUM BRANCH

**Mirkhakimova Feruza Kholdorjonovna**

University of Business and Science,  
Department of Social Sciences, Acting Associate Professor,  
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in History.  
<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-4333-8295>  
[mirhakimovaferuza7@gmail.com](mailto:mirhakimovaferuza7@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** *This article examines the history of the establishment, stages of development, exhibition structure, and activities of the Turaqurgon District “Memory and Honor” People’s Museum branch. It analyzes the museum’s exhibitions dedicated to participants of the Second World War, labor veterans, and development achievements of the independence period. The formation process of the museum, its cultural-educational significance, and subsequent changes are also scientifically considered.*

**Keywords:** *“Memory and Honor” Museum, people’s museum, Second World War, labor veterans, independence years, exhibition, museum history, cultural heritage, patriotism, Namangan region, museology.*

**Introduction:** During the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention has been paid to restoring historical memory, preserving national values, and studying the heritage of ancestors. In this process, museums have become important spiritual and educational centers, contributing to the development of society’s historical consciousness. The Turaqurgon District “Memory and Honor” People’s Museum branch is one such institution, dedicated to highlighting the participants of the Second World War, labor veterans, and achievements of the independence period. The establishment and development of the museum play an important role in studying the history of the district, passing it on to future generations, and educating young people in the spirit of patriotism.

According to the Resolution of the Government of the Uzbek SSR dated 11 December 1978 No. 728, in 1978, the Turaqurgon District “House of Military and

Labor Glory” people’s museum was established in the center of Turaqurgon city (Namangan Street). The main initiator of this museum was the then district leader, labor hero Mamatkhan Bobokhonov [1]. Thanks to his initiative and efforts, the museum building was constructed between 1975 and 1978 on the basis of a specially prepared project estimate, funded by sponsors and public volunteer work. According to the decision No. 230/16 of the Turaqurgon executive committee dated 27 August 1975, the construction of the museum building was carried out.

In September 1978, the opening ceremony of this museum was attended and officially inaugurated by Sharof Rashidov, who was serving as the head of the republic at that time. The main purpose of establishing this museum was to immortalize the names of our courageous compatriots from Turaqurgon district who went to war during the Second World War (1941-1945) and fought heroically, as well as to preserve the memory of those who worked on the home front by producing food and clothing for the front and contributing to the war effort.

The main part of the exhibits from this period consisted of photographs and personal documents. The main part of the exhibits from this period consisted of photographs and personal documents.

Under the leadership of Gapparov Yakub, the museum exposition was established and later enriched under subsequent directors. During the leadership of Nizamov Burhonjon, a “History of Turaqurgon” exhibition hall was created within the museum. Under his leadership, the number of museum exhibits reached 1,600 items.

The museum’s main exhibition consists of three sections:

**Section 1:** Exhibition hall dedicated to participants of the Second World War. This section presents information about citizens from the district who went to war between 1941–1945, as well as documents, data, and photographs of soldiers who returned from the war. In addition, this section includes a 76 mm artillery gun donated to the museum by the Turkestan Military Command, along with weapons used during the war and models of ammunition.

**Section 2:** History of Turaqurgon. This section contains information and photographs about labor veterans of the district, as well as ancient household items used in the past.

**Section 3:** In 2011, through the efforts of museum staff and with the support of sponsors, the “Independence Hall” was established on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This section presents photographs, information, and exhibits reflecting development projects and achievements in the district from 1991 to the present, including newly built vocational colleges, schools, sports facilities, and cottage houses. It also includes information about Heroes of Uzbekistan and recipients of state awards [2].

Until 2011, the museum held 1,700 main exhibits. Under the leadership of the new director A. Pattaev, the museum collection began to be further enriched from 2011 onwards. Between 2011 and 2017, 465 new exhibits were added, bringing the total number of exhibits to 2,165. These newly added 465 exhibits and 12 display vitrines were funded through voluntary contributions from museum staff and sponsors [3].

In 1988, the museum was granted the status of a “People’s Museum” by Order No. 58 of the Minister of Culture of the Republic. In accordance with the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12 January 1998 “On fundamentally improving and modernizing the activities of museums” No. PQ–1913 [4], as well as the Resolution of the district administration dated 15 July 2002 No. 527, the museum was renamed the “Memory and Honor” People’s Museum and placed under the jurisdiction of the District Department of Cultural Affairs. By the decision of the Governor of Namangan region dated 15 June 2012 No. 220, the district “Memory and Honor” People’s Museum was transferred to the Namangan Regional “Memory and Honor” Museum system and functioned as a branch until 2017.

Since its establishment, the museum has been led by the following directors: Gapparov Yakub (1978–1980), Abdullaev Hasanboy (1980-1983), Akromov

Usmonjon (1983–1985), Sharipova Gavharoy (1985-1986), Nazarov Mukaddam (1986-2002), Tojiaxmedov Sharifjon (2002-2003), Nizomov Burhonjon (2003-2009), Khaydarov Jakbarali (2009-2010), and Pattaev Abdulkhodi (2010-2017) [5]. Under the leadership of Pattaev Abdulkhodi, the number of museum exhibits reached 2,165 items. Based on the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 11 December 2017 “On approving the comprehensive program of measures for improving the activities and strengthening the material and technical base of state museums for 2017–2027” No. 975, from 1 January 2018, a commission formed by the Namangan Regional Department of Culture carried out an inventory and audit of museum objects, collections, and material-technical resources of museums scheduled for closure, including the Turaqurgon district “Memory and Honor” Museum [6].

In conclusion, the Turaqurgon District “Memory and Honor” People’s Museum branch played an important role in studying the history of the district, preserving the memory of participants of the Second World War and labor veterans, and promoting achievements of the independence period. The museum’s exhibitions contributed to strengthening historical memory in society and educating the younger generation in the spirit of respect for national values. However, in later years, organizational and material-technical challenges emerged, and its activities continued as a branch until 2017. Overall, this museum can be regarded as an important spiritual institution that preserved and promoted the historical and cultural heritage of the Turaqurgon district.

### **References**

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