MUSEUMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Mongolia is a landlocked country in East and Central Asia. It is bordered by Russia to the north and China to the south, east and west.

Ulan Bator, the capital and largest city, is home to about 45% of the population. Mongolia's political system is a parliamentary republic. At 1,566,116 square kilometres (603,909 sq mi), Mongolia is the 19th largest and the most sparsely populated independent country in the world, with a population of around 2.8 million people.
The Mongolian military museum establishment ceremony was held on 24th October 1987. The museum building was celebrated the opening on 15th March 1996 that received with first visitors.
Our museum consist of 2 permanent exhibition hall, temporary exhibition hall and also had of place outside exhibits and it has 12 kind of with treasury.

In first exhibition hall displayed from middle palaeolitic age to destroy despotism of Manchu. /850.0-100.0, 100.0-40.0, 40.0-15.0, 15.0-8.0, 8.0-3.0 - at the beginning XX century. /
The exhibition hall of the modern history showcases the history of the Mongolian military starting with the Bogd Khan period /1911-1924/ up to Mongolia’s most recent military involvement in peace keeping operation.
Brief introduction
Museum and Society
The Origin and direction of development of Mongolian Museums
Permanent Displays in Mongolian Museums Related to Human Rights
Summary

**Brief Introduction**

The result of the democratic revolution in 1990 was the ability to legally proclaim human rights violations that occurred in Mongolia during the early twentieth century.

Mongolia has been a democratic society for more than 20 years. Prior to 1990, there were violations of human rights as a result of external forces, namely, the Communist regime. In 1990, the year of transition to a democratic society, museums began telling people the truth of the past.
### Museum and Society

#### Traditional museology vs. New museology

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Cultural differences, Conflict,
Terrorism, Illegal trade deals,
Human rights, Immigration,
Religion, Color,
Sex, lyudmila trade,
Climate change, International abduction
Trafficking of cultural heritage
The first museum in Mongolia was established according to the European model of museums 88 years ago in 1924.

Currently, 12 national museums in the capital city Ulaanbaatar, 1 owned by the local government, 27 provincial museums, 172 cabinet museums in the 21st region work on the study of local conditions.
MONGOLIAN MILITARY MUSEUM

- National museum 1924
- Natural history museum
- Palace of museum Bogd king
- Fine arts museum
- Choijin Lama-Temple Museum
- Intellectual museum
Our museums do not only collect, store and study the documentation of historical values but also acquaint people with new information and stand today as a social and cultural center.

In the permanent exhibition of the Museum of Mongolia and the military museum of Mongolia, documents and artifacts from victims of political oppression are displayed.
Museums are always endangered by the threats that war, revolution, crises intervention, poverty and hunger bring to their cultural property collections. This is also true in Mongolia as seen during the People’s Revolution from 1922-1940.
In the history of Mongolia, people were punished for persuasion and property is called repression.

In Mongolia, political oppression occurred during 1922-1940 toward the families and close relatives of those more than 30,000 victims. They were denied their right to education, their right to vote or be elected, the right to live and work as well as subjected to personal injury, property damage and damage to their human dignity and honor.
Exhibition for

“History Will Not Forget Them.” -

The Memorial Museum of the Victims of Political Persecutions
The Memorial Museum of the Victims of Political Persecution was a branch museum of the National Museum of Mongolian History, since 2003 that museum has been private museum.

Genden.P
1892-1937.
Prime minister
The Memorial Museum of the Victims of Political Persecution
Mongolians is a paid respect to politically repressed people.

Since 1991 on September 10 Mongolia celebrating the day to commemorate politically repressed people.
“On this day, the Victims of Political Repression Memorial Museum holds special events to communicate clearly and educate visitors especially children, students and young people the history of political oppression and its harm to human rights and democracy. Over 90 research papers along with various media coverage stories including television and radio programs have been produced over the last 10 years based on this exhibition.
It has swear written by blood his own piece with shirt.

He monument marking the grave (and execution site) of twelve high-ranking officials killed after the first major show trial in October, 1937. The monument is in a valley in the mountains west of central Ulaanbaatar.
The property seized during this time violated their human rights and are items that are displayed today in museums. For example the military uniform of the first Mongolian marshal G. Demid from 1936 along with a saddle made from pig skin which he gifted to a British tourist were not documented when and how they came to the museum.
A celebration was held to commemorate this and relatives of the oppressed were honored at the event. The museum will continue to cooperate with the human rights organizations.
He is never returned.

She is his daughter,
She had never study,
She had never work,
She has only one right it is alive because her father was repressed, She was lived too terrible her past life, young age extreme regrettable.
The Mongolian Military Museum is supported by government and non-governmental organizations and conducts educational activities to increase public awareness of the gross human rights violations that occurred in the last century in Mongolia.
Thank you for attention.