

Longings Written in Letters - Repressive Politics

**Isirgapov Botirboy Gafurovich, Boqiyev Sherkhan Ubaydullayevich,
Bekmuradov Shahzod Hasanovich**

3rd year student of Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

Abstract. One of the most auspicious and meritorious actions taken by the Uzbek people after the independence of their homeland was condemned and persecuted as "enemy of the people", "counter-revolutionary", "nationalist", "kulak" during the years of Soviet power. It was a vindication of the pure name given to our compatriots. During the years of colonialism and repression, so many compatriots were victims of oppression and oppression that it is time to involve our young generations in the very good and meritorious work of studying their lives and abilities.

Key words: USSR, F. Khojaye, NKVD, "Lieutenant Schmidt", Stalin, N. Olmasboyev, "Kasimovchilar", 1937-1953, Akbar Akhmedov, Akmal Ikramov.

One of the sad, sad, and tragic pages of our history is the repressive policy of the Soviets in Uzbekistan and its tragic consequences. From the disastrous October Revolution of 1917 until the collapse of the USSR, political repression was an integral part of Soviet society. However, this tragedy was not covered at all in the history of our country, especially in the history of the 30s and 40s, and it remained a shrouded, shrouded, closed topic for study. In the years of Stalin's cult in Uzbekistan, heavy burdens were placed on their heads. In 1937-1939 alone, more than 41,000 people were imprisoned by the "troika" of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR. Of these, more than 37,000 people were tried, and 6,920 were shot... Among the people unjustly imprisoned and brought to criminal responsibility were the party, Soviet, economic workers, military, intellectuals, and collective farmers. The analysis of the literature published in the 20s-50s of the 20th century shows that the measures of the Soviet government, which were carried out by the harsh, administrative command and violence methods, were first implemented by the statesmen of the country - T. Riskulov, N. To Rakulov, criticized by R. Inoghomov, F. Khojaye (Ryukulov T. Revolutsiya I korennoye selenite Turkestana: Sbornik glaveneyshikh stately, dokladov, richly I tezisov.-T., 1925; Inogamov R Uzbekskaya intelligence.-T ., 1926; Khodjaye F. Desyat let bourbon I stroitelstva -Samarkand-Tashkent, 1927). In 1937, Akmal Ikramov, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, was imprisoned, and as soon as Usman Yusupov was elected in his place, he warned about every step of the new secretary in the NKVD of the republic. a standing group was formed. The task of this group was to collect information that would be the basis for the arrest of narcotics in the future. The Soviet state not only prepared such operations against the national leaders with the help

of the OGPU-GPU-NKVD but also successfully used other tested methods. When he was a child, he loved to listen to the music that decorated our life thanks to my mother and my friends. One day Khojayev came with Ikramov. They met Boris Pasternak, my husband's high school friend, at our place. Pasternak, who is a frequent guest of ours, read the epic "Lieutenant Schmidt" that evening. We listened to this work breathlessly and said that we enjoyed it very much. Until Pasternak finished reading, Khojayev stood by him alone and listened. Being a connoisseur of Russian poetry, he had a long conversation with Pasternak, citing examples from Blok and Bryusov. The trial led to the "Great Massacre" in Uzbekistan on a tragic scale. The treacherous speech of the GPU spy Obid Saidov during the trial and the suspicious death after the trial became the pretext for the mass imprisonment of Narkompros employees and members of the "Milliy Ittihad" organization in 1929-1930. Both Akmal Ikramov and Faizulla Khojayev were spiritually close to these two groups of repressed Uzbek intellectuals. On June 10, 1937, the next 7th Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan began its work. Mirmuslim Shermuhamedov, secretary of agriculture of the Central Committee, presiding over the fourth day of the Sezd, said that we will broadcast the information of the accounting commission in the evening. The end of the evening meeting was postponed until the morning. The next day, when everyone gathered, F. Khojayev was not in the presidium. Then A. Ikramov spoke: "Dear comrades! We are sorry for delaying the session by one day. The reason for this is that as a result of closed voting, F. Khojayev did not become a member of the Central Committee. I called Comrade Stalin and informed him about this. He said to me: "Democracy will decide everything" and fell from the pulpit. This was a terrible event that signaled the fading of F. Khojayev's star. Here it seems necessary to share the memories of Vilayat Khojayeva (F. Khojayev's daughter). According to one of the contemporaries, F. Khojayev's mother went to A. Ikramov sought salvation as soon as she heard that her son was imprisoned. The secretary of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan contacted Stalin through a special means of communication and wanted to say that F. Khojayev was unjustly imprisoned. But as soon as Stalin heard Ikromov's first words, he hung up and after that, the telephone communication between Ikromov and Stalin was completely cut off. Out of the 100,000 compatriots who were repressed in 1937-1953, 20,000 names were identified. only Finding the rest and perpetuating their memory is a big and difficult, but good and honorable task. Olmasboyev Nuritdin Nizomiddinovich was born in 1900 in the city of Ko'kan in the family of a broker, Uzbek, who joined the party in 1919 (1367356). On October 4, 1938, N. Olmasboyev was sentenced to death at the meeting of the mobile session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, and the sentence was executed on the same day. born, Uzbek, in 1920 participated in the creation of the Komsomol organization in the Khorezm Soviet Republic. In 1924, he was accepted into the ranks of the Communist Party (b) (0840344), and in 1920 he became a member of the Komsomol. On October 4, 1938, at the traveling meeting of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, Devonov Yaqub Yusupovich was sentenced to death, and the sentence was executed on the same day. Ahmedov Akbar, 1901, a worker in the city of Kokand, started his career as a plasterer. born in a Russian family, Uzbek, with lower education, "When, where and as who did you participate in the battles during the civil war?" to the question, Akbar Akhmedov wrote that "I fought with gangs of Islampolvan, Mirza Umar, Urmat Khudoyqul and Eshmat in Fergana uyezd." He was sentenced to death at the mobile meeting of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on October 5, 1938, and the sentence was executed on the same

day. Muinjon Aminovich Aminov (1890-1937) is a state and public figure. He was born in Bukhara in the family of a judge. After the establishment of the BXSР, the All Bukhara Revolutionary Committee - a member of the Central Revkom (1920-1921), together with Fitrat, Muinjon Aminov, Otaulla Khojayeв, Sattor Khojayeв, and Mukhtarjon Saidjonov, in 1920-1923, were members of the National Union of Bukhara. played an important role in the activities of the branch. Muminjon Aminov was sentenced to be shot on October 14, 1937, by the decision of the special troika under the NKVD of the USSR, and was shot on October 25, 1937, in the city of Tashkent. Hamro Khojayeв (1898-1937) - household employee. Born in Samarkand. During the Soviet Union, he worked in various economic jobs. Director of the state farm "Karmana" belonging to the city of Bukhara. He was imprisoned in early 1937 and shot in Tashkent in October 1937. Khojayeв Porso, Porso Khoja Hasan (1867, Bukhara - 1937.25.10, Tashkent) is one of the representatives of the Jadidist movement in Bukhara, a state and public figure. Together with the leading figures of the USSR, he was accused of nationalism and sentenced to be shot on October 14, 1937. This is a collection of short stories from the period of repression. Although the article is short, we covered a certain amount. But this period is still hidden behind the black curtains. Today, most of the victims of repression have been acquitted, but this is not enough. Although there is enough literature on the politics of repression. It can be said that the bullets were test kits. On that terrible day of October 4, 1938, many heroes of the Uzbek people were thrown aside as garbage. Sources accused them of various crimes and promoted them as an anti-state policy. It is certainly not eaten by other people, it is regrettable that it was condemned by our compatriots. This was eaten by the black ghost of history, which remained in the shadow of death, the policy of repression.

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