

SOME SUFFERING PAGES FROM OUR PAST HISTORY

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Annotation: This article tells about the repressions that took place in Uzbekistan in the late 1930s. Based on sources, it shows injustices in the judicial process, hasty decisions, and unfair punishments..

Key words: repression, sinless, counter-revolutionary, enemy of the people, public foundation in memory of martyrs, museum "In Memory of Victims of Repression"

In the history of Uzbekistan, the 1930s and 1940s are one of the most difficult and controversial periods. This is the period when our people suffered severe and painful tortures of colonial policy.

In order to understand the true essence of the reforms implemented in the new Uzbekistan, it is advisable to deeply study the path of historical development. In particular, a deep study of the repressive policy pursued by the Soviet government in Uzbekistan, including in the Kashkadarya region, in the late 1930s and its analysis is of particular importance. This period is especially complex and difficult for the Kashkadarya oasis, and a critical study of new sources and works created during the Soviet period shows how relevant the topic is. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. As Mirziyoyev said: "In great history, nothing passes without a trace." It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples, manifested in their practical activities. That is why it is powerful. Preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state policy"[1].

The wave of repression in the Soviet Union corresponds to three periods. The first stage covers the 1920s, the second stage – 1937–1938, and the third stage – 1950–1953.

The peak of the repression policy was in 1937-1938. During these years, 1.3 million people were arrested on charges of "counterrevolutionary activity" under Article 58 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. Half of those arrested were sentenced to death. The repressions affected representatives of almost all strata of the population. Peasants, intellectuals, wealthy people, religious people, and members of the political elite turned out to be the most affected group[2]. Since October 1938, civil servants, writers, party members, even those who were loyal to the Soviet Union and gave their lives for the state, were not expelled.

The scale of the repressions also affected the people of Uzbekistan. Archival documents contain protocols of the meetings of the visiting session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, held in Tashkent in October 1938, information on the storage of criminal cases of prisoners. At the same time, the archives of the National Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan contain some documents concerning this issue[3:57].

Much information about the trial is quoted from the books of historian Poyon Ravshanov. Looking back, it can be said that the trial was conducted superficially, without formal conditions. They say that the trial lasted 5-10 minutes, and the duration lasted up to half an hour. The court was conducted by people who did not have full knowledge of the law. During the trial, he must explain his rights to the "defendant", read the indictment, explain the essence of the charge, determine the attitude of the accused to the "crime he committed", listen to his testimony and his last word, be aware of the case. The deliberation room, he writes the verdict, returns to the courtroom, announces the verdict. The death sentences for the accused were not announced, they learned of their fate immediately before the execution. Because the lawyer appointed by the court to the defendant did not have any authority. Only

the crime of the accused was mentioned in court. In many cases, he was not given the authority to defend himself. There are reports that the court has already issued a criminal verdict, and the lawyers were unable to challenge the court's verdict. Below is an example of them.

Boltayev Usman, born in 1901, born in 1901 in the village of Kamashi, Beshkent region, in the family of a laborer, nationality Arab, low education, party member since 1931, ticket number 1364963, he knows Uzbek, Tajik and Turkmen languages. From 1910 to 1920, he worked for the rich in the village of Kamashi and was a shepherd. In 1920-1926 he was engaged in housekeeping at home, in 1926-1928 he was the secretary of the village council of Kamashi, in 1928-1932 the chairman of the village council of Kamashi, in 1932-1937 he served as the chairman of the executive committee of the Behbudinsky district, a member of the bureau of the district party committee, a candidate for membership in the Behbudinsky district party committee, a member of the Plenum of the Kashkadarya district party committee, in 1928- Since 1932 he fought against repressions as a commander of a volunteer detachment. But when we look for information about this person, we can find out that he seriously served the state. In 1931 he was awarded a medal of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, went through party purges, has a wife, residence address: Darviz-Tutansky district, the city of Behbudi. At a meeting of the visiting session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on October 14, 1938, Usman Boltayev was sentenced to death; the sentence was carried out on the same day [3; 220-221].

One example alone shows that the population of the Soviet Union republics formed several groups against the tyranny of the Red Kingdom, especially in the territory of Uzbekistan. It would not be an exaggeration to say that these groups inspired the nation and instilled in people the spirit of independence. Their leaders were often important people, intelligent and educated people. All prominent figures who fought for independence, loved by the population and at the same time those

who used the independence movement in material terms, were subjected to repression. They were imprisoned. The bodies of our compatriots were exiled to uninhabited areas of Russia and disappeared, mixed with the soil. The families of our compatriots, labeled "enemies of the people", were left on the street, and their relatives were not left alone. The Soviet Union did not hesitate to exterminate an entire nation. It did all the evil in order to implement its rule. No matter how evil and unfair it was, it is all true [4].

Those who returned alive were like a true legend. They were grateful, as if they had returned from hell. But they did not dare to talk about their prison life since their return. The USSR authorities did not allow it. There was no question of him being accused of complaining about the state and being sent to prison again.

After Uzbekistan gained independence on August 31, 1991, everything became clear. Information about this began to be clarified based on archival data. At the same time, several works dedicated to their memory were carried out. The public foundation "Memorial of Martyrs" - on the bank of the Bozsuv canal in the Yunusabad district of Tashkent (located along Amir Temur Avenue). The site of the construction of the complex was a remote part of the city of Tashkent until the 40s of the 20th century. In the 40s, the Soviet authorities executed leading representatives of the nation and innocent citizens in three slaughterhouses in the same place. In 2000, on the initiative of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, the Memorial Complex of Martyrs was built on the site of the former massacre in memory of the victims of repression. It is known that since 2001, on the initiative of the Honorable First President I. Karimov, August 31 has been widely celebrated in our country as the Day of Remembrance for Victims of Repression. A number of events are held in our region in connection with this date. On August 31, 2002, the "Memorial to Victims of Repression" museum was opened. At that time, "Memorial to Victims of Repression" museums were opened in all

centers of the republic and are now widely operating. Works were written about the victims of repression. But there are still many undiscovered lands [5].

In conclusion, in the late 1930s, in the Kashkadarya region, employees in all its sectors were found guilty, the death penalty, imprisonment for various years, and confiscation of property were applied to them. Group arrests of employees reached their peak. Without proper verification of the available facts and figures, injustice was allowed in the trial, and punitive measures were applied hastily. Many families suffered from repression in all areas of the Kashkadarya region.

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