



STAGES OF REPRESSION POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN AND OBJECTIVES

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the history of the Soviet era, the years of repression, full of pain and grief, the period when our people as a nation were bent, humiliated and trampled. The essence of the Soviet totalitarian system, in which public administration is centralized and commanding in nature, reveals the essence of the policy of full state control over the political, social, economic, cultural, educational spheres.

KEY WORDS: *Sh.Rashidov, leader, dependence, totalitarian policy, democratic centralism, totalitarian regime, totalitarian system, totalitarian society, national interests, one-sided economy, human dignity, personality, conflict, the Soviet Union, communist idea, historical event.*

INTRODUCTION

The period of the Soviet empire in our history, especially the years of repression, was full of painful and mournful events, when our people as a nation were bent, humiliated and trampled. What lessons should future generations learn from the politics of this period? What kind of governing actions did these repressions rely on, and what were its ideological foundations? How is the dignity of the individual, the leader, the people defined in the ideology of this system policy? And what lessons should we learn today from the vices associated with the tragedies of Soviet statehood? The solution to these problems allows us to understand the goals of communist policy, called the totalitarian regime, in which we draw conclusions from the fate of the people and national figures. In particular, without revealing the policy and public administration of the period under the leadership of Sh.

By this time (60s-80s), while the Stalinist policy of repression was not as horrific and mass-oriented as before, its level of evil had not diminished. On the contrary, it takes the form of an ideological image, continuing in many cases the persecution of enterprising, intelligent, selfless, and patriotic individuals. However, it represents a new form of more “enlightened” politics. From this point of view, we will first turn our attention to the causes of our terrible historical tragedies by examining the aims and methods of governing Soviet policy that prevailed at that time.

The essence of the Soviet totalitarian system was that in it the state administration was centralized and of a commanding nature. Full state control is established over the political, social, economic, cultural and educational spheres. Diversity of opinion, freedom of thought, positive opposition are strictly forbidden, political freedoms are prohibited. At the same time, democratic regimes were disrupted, and progressive, progressive forces were condemned to repression. The only will, the arbitrariness, the boundless violence of the ruling party is on the rise.

The establishment of a totalitarian regime in the country also affected the life of the national Soviet republics, tying all their will to the control of the Union State. This is also evident in the image of Uzbekistan. First of all, all branches of government of the republic were completely subordinated to the USSR authorities. Also, the only leading organization here - the Communist Party of Uzbekistan - was reduced to the status of a regional branch as part of the CPSU (b). Such a society is called a state system based on a totalitarian regime.

The ignorance of the citizens of a totalitarian society, the narrowness of its political culture, deprives it of the opportunity to understand and imagine the methods of governing that society. For example, in a totalitarian regime, the dictator, military leader, group and individual have unlimited power to exercise power, the existence of a leading individual ideology, the government is not subject to the will and control of the people, the formation of officials and state bodies does not follow electoral principles or their formality; monopolization of



political power, lack of real political opposition and competition in society, low political culture of citizens, lack of confidence in political parties or lack of electorate.

A characteristic feature of Stalin's time was that repressive bodies, in particular the State Security Committee (KGB), were not subordinate to either the party or the prosecutor's office, which was required by law to oversee their activities. The creation of such Soviet-style penal institutions, which were out of the control of society and superior to all other state institutions, led to the unjust punishment of thousands of innocent people in society, the degradation of such a body created for the security of the state and the nation. Such organizations become a terrorist force that intimidates society.

As a result of the research, a chronology of the chronology of the Soviet state policy of repression was formed, which allows us to see the abominable inner nature of the system in detail:

- Political and ideological bases of repression (beginning in 1917);
- "Mass repression" (1927);
- Pest control (1920-30);
- The work of "Miners" (Donbass - 1928);
- Struggle with "Internal Opposition" (1927-28);
- The work "Fight against the ears" (1928-35);
- The work of the "Academy of Sciences", the struggle against scientists (1930-38);
- The work "Cleaning the ranks of the party" (1934-38);
- The case of "Army Officers" (1935-41);
- The case of "Deportation of Peoples" (1940-50);
- The work of the "Trinity" (1960-61);
- The work of "Gastronom" (1980-1983);
- Cotton case (since 1983);
- The case of "Uzbeks" (1983-85)

This is an incomplete list of repressive policies. However, it is also possible to draw appropriate conclusions about the extent to which this state has organized its governance on the basis of a violent ideology.

It is known that the struggle for "leadership" in the Bolshevik Party began during Lenin's lifetime. Masked by slogans such as "Justice, equality, democratic centralism, the struggle for the happiness of the people," the Communist Party in fact ruled the country on the basis of colonialism, totalitarianism, bloody internal struggles. Trotsky, a great theorist of the revolution who fought for leadership and could be Stalin's only rival, is cypgyn abroad, while two other rivals, Bukharin and Rykov, are shot dead. Kirov is assassinated, and Orjonikidze, unable to withstand a brutal coup, hangs himself. As a result of struggles within the party, 24 million people will be sent to prison and exile on various charges. Stalin sacrifices all those who may be his rivals and millions of innocent people as their followers to save his career. The party becomes an authoritarian group governed by the will of the individual.

The punitive machine launched in 34-37 years of the XX century, and then in 46-49 years was mainly an operation to rid the party of free-thinking, educated, independent people, which affected the 40-year-old generation of party leaders. The fear of totalitarianism had permeated the psyche of the generation for 40 years. They knew full well that their lives were always on the line, that every careless word, every action was tantamount to self-sacrifice. This generation has become one of the leading cadres of the party at a time when the horrors of the 1937 massacre have not yet subsided, and the new executions of 1946-49 are waiting their turn. were brought up. The fact that they could go far no matter which "leader" of the party they followed required a great deal of knowledge, politeness and foresight, and equal participation in politics after entering politics.

In the process of implementing the directives of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) under the guise of combating "nationalism" in the late 40s - early 50s, the dictatorial regime and its ideological institutions intensified the attack on the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people. They committed atrocities against a number of representatives of the intelligentsia who had worked in science, literature, and administration. Thus, one of the normative documents of the policy of repression is the instruction (Moscow, 06.1947. Order NK (003)) 47, the abridged content of which we give.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. He had organizational skills and was popular among the people
people need special attention. It is necessary to try to hire such people, and if they refuse, they will have to block their way to higher positions.

2. It is necessary to create a situation in which civil servants
income (excluding special services and the military industry) is very small. This applies primarily to health care, the courts and schools, as well as all executives.

3. It is necessary to appoint people in cooperation with the special services to all positions in the



departments and offices of many enterprises (without the consent of local authorities)

4. Legal, economic, administrative orders and decisions must of course contain vague parts. (So that no employee can understand it. TA.)

5. It is necessary to ensure that any issue is dealt with by several committees, institutions and organizations at the same time, but none of them is able to support the activities of the enterprise. The service of leaders should be limited to the performance of tasks only.

6. Managers of enterprises should have limited the right to independently influence the activities of the enterprise. Let the service of the leadership consist only in the execution of the order.

7. Under no circumstances should trade unions have the rights to challenge themselves to the management of the enterprise. They need to be busy with other activities, such as organizing free time and holidays, resolving pension and loan applications, organizing beaches, cultural and entertainment events, and distributing scarce goods. They should support the decisions of the political leadership and carry out explanatory work.

8. Only leaders who perform their duties diligently but are unable to analyze problems will need to strive for promotion.

9. Indigenous people working in the party, state and economic apparatus should be placed in such a way that they do not lose their prestige in the eyes of their subordinates and do not have the opportunity to return to their previous periods.

10. Teachers who have gained a lot of attention in primary and secondary schools, and especially in secondary and higher education institutions, will have to be fired. They need to be replaced by people appointed by the system. The difference between the sciences must be flattened, the original editions restricted, and the passage of the sciences of Latin and Old Greek, general philosophy, logic, and genetics must be stopped. It is impossible to talk about who the politicians who have gone through the lessons of history have served or tried to serve for the development of the country, the focus should be only on the tyranny of kings and the people's struggle against them. In private schools, specialization should be very limited.

11. If an organization is formed and cooperates with our state, but seeks to control the economic activities of the official leadership, it should be immediately accused of nationalism and chauvinism ...

12. It is also important to ensure that all political opponents are imprisoned. It is necessary to overthrow or beat the devotees of the locals. They should be imprisoned on charges of breaking some law or destroyed under the pretext of an accident.

13. Leaders appointed by the party should not be prosecuted, even if it harms our work and provokes protests among its subordinates. If they make very serious mistakes, they will have to be fired and promoted to another such position or higher. When this is not possible, they should be appointed to any managerial position and included in the reserve staff.

14. It is necessary to achieve the dismissal of leading specialists in the workplace and their replacement by chalamulla and careless employees.

15. It is necessary to achieve the admission of people to higher education institutions who are from the lower strata of the population and are interested only in diplomas, not in-depth knowledge of the specialty.

As we can see, this official document was one of the main guidelines of the Soviet state administration. At the same time, on the basis of this manual, the policy of the Communist Party has been formed and put into practice. Of course, the red ideology, masked by a sharp and attractive ideology, instilled a sense of goodness in the minds of the masses by glorifying the ideas of "humanity".

The dictatorial regime, in accordance with this manual, has continuously sent a large number of its "loyal representatives" from the Center to Uzbekistan to hold senior positions. With their help, he was constantly aware of all the processes taking place in the life of the country, the changes, and monitored and controlled the activities of local staff.

The people of the nation, who defended the national interests of their people and their country, found the strength and courage to speak the truth for the sake of its future, were first and foremost exposed to the wrath of the ruling Center. The oppressors of repression, their henchmen, are always ready to brand the martyrs of such a country with a single gesture, accuse them of treachery, corruption, treachery, and brand them with baseless slanders such as the enemy of the people, nationalists, counter-revolutionaries, bourgeois agents. A vivid example of this can be seen in the political work of the "group of eighteen", "indifference", "swearing-in", fabricated by Soviet ideologues and aimed at defaming the Uzbek national cadres. Their only "sin" is that they have raised some social problems in the interests of their nation, and have attracted the attention of their superiors to solve them.

So who were the members of the Group of Eighteen? What sin did they commit in front of Soviet officials? According to the baseless accusations, slanders and slanders against this group of well-known figures of the republic (I.Khidiraliyev, N.Saidjanov, U.Ashurov, R.Rakhimboboev, R.Rafikov and others), its members allegedly misbehaved on many issues. In fact, they opposed the great state and chauvinist policy of the ruling



Center, the path of indifference and indifference to national cadres, and defended the principles of justice and fairness. Therefore, the members of this group were strongly condemned by the official party bodies and they were removed from their posts and subjected to various party punishments.

When it comes to the Inogamovchilik group, it is clear that all the accusations against it have been completely fabricated. It is known that Rahim Inogamov was the head of the Press Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (b) and the People's Commissar of Education of the USSR. In 1926, he published a pamphlet entitled "Intellectuals of Uzbekistan." In the pamphlet, he wrote that the October change was an unexpected event for the Uzbek people and that Uzbek workers were not ready for it. In a number of speeches, R. Inogamov drew attention to the inability of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan to function independently, as well as the violence of the Center's supervisory bodies in the life of the region. A number of local party and Soviet officials, such as N. Mavlonbekov, I. Isamuhamedov, M. Aliyev, supported Inogamov's views. Of course, such opposition speeches would not go unpunished without the wrath of the ruling party officials. Therefore, in 1926-1927, the activities of this group were repeatedly discussed in party organizations and accused of heretical gangs. R. Inogamov and his supporters were removed from office and their names were condemned. They were forced to repent.

The "Kasimovchilik" group was another fabrication organized by the Soviet regime in 1929-1930 to repress and punish national cadres and intellectuals. Sadulla Kasimov, who served as chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR, and his close associates N. Seven people, such as Alimov and B. Sharipov, were arrested in the second half of 1929. Their deliberately fabricated "indictment" is politically motivated. Accordingly, they were accused of having links with nationalist organizations in the republic, and were condemned for supporting the "repressive" movement. Four members of the group were convicted and shot on such unfounded charges, while the remaining three were sentenced to many years in prison.

The fate of Fayzulla Khodjaev, Turor Risqulov, Abdulla Rakhimbaev, Akmal Ikramov, Isroil Artikov, M. Chokay, Abdulla Karimov and dozens of other prominent local leaders, who sacrificed their lives for the development and prospects of Uzbekistan, ended in such a tragedy. As a result of the most "efforts" of the rulers of the dictatorial regime and their henchmen, it was alleged that in 1937-1938 there were a number of large "counter-revolutionary structures" in Uzbekistan. These are the Bourgeois-Nationalist Counter-Revolutionary Center headed by A. Ikramov and F. Khojaev, the Nationalist-Rebel Organization of Muslim Priests headed by Abdurauf Qoriev, the Center for Counter-Revolutionary Right Trotskyist Spies, and the Happiness of Bukhara and Turkestan. There was a counter-revolutionary organization, the "Youth counter-revolutionary bourgeois-nationalist organization" headed by I. Artikov, "British espionage residency", "Japanese espionage-subversive residency" and others. The latest data, comprehensive study of historical documents, analysis, inquiries confirm that such organizations do not exist in the territory of the republic. This means that such "counter-revolutionary structures" were deliberately fabricated by the executioners of the Center and the penal authorities on the orders of the repressive regime. Behind this, thousands of innocent, innocent people were brutally punished, and their dear lives were ruined. In 1937-1939 alone, more than 43,000 people were arrested in Uzbekistan. Of these, 6,920 were shot and 37,000 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and exile.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The Soviet policy of repression was not called a "company" in vain, in fact. This company was distinguished by the fact that the content was aimed at detecting and eliminating the free thinking that had developed or emerged as a child as a manifestation of activities that were carried out regularly and consistently. Thus, Soviet totalitarianism seeks to expand the ranks of the masses, depriving them of the best children and leading intellectuals of the people. The next such company was discussed on June 25, 1949 in the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The special consideration of this issue has led to the discrediting of a number of prominent representatives of the literature of the republic. The ruling strongly criticizes writer Abdullah Qahhor, who in his novel Koshchinor allegedly "insulted his daughter-in-law in Uzbek with the language of a Russian woman." Writer Mirkarim Osim has been described as "politically unreliable ... nationalist, not free from erroneous ideas." The Bureau of the Central Committee points out "serious errors and distortions in the works of Oybek, Mirtemir, Tuygun, Sharipov, M. Boboev, U. Rashidov, Hamid Gulom, A. Kayumov, M. Shaykhzoda.

The dictatorship did not stop at denigrating free-thinking Uzbek writers and poets. Many of them have been repressed, deprived of life, of liberty. In 1951, the republic's state security agencies "exposed" an anti-Soviet nationalist group of 12 people who had "built a nest" in the Writers' Union and some media outlets. The group included poets and writers Shukrullo Yusupov (Shukrullo), Gulom Alimov (Shuhrat), Maqsud Shaykhzoda and others, as well as journalists Yongin Mirzaev, Abdurahmon Alimuhamedov, Nabi Alimuhamedov, Husankhodjaev and others. Shukrullo, Shuhrat, Shaykhzoda, literary scholar Hamid Suleiman, and other members of the group were arrested and sentenced to 25 years in prison on "anti-Soviet nationalist activities" charges, according to a "case" fabricated by state security agencies.



The late 1940s and early 1950s were the next phase of mass repression against the people by the dictatorial regime during Stalinism. These repressions affected 3,778,234 people in the USSR from 1930 to 1953, who were accused by law enforcement agencies of being “counter-revolutionaries” and “enemies of the people,” of whom 786,098 were shot. In Uzbekistan, from 1937 to 1953, the NKVD “troika” arrested 100,000 people and sentenced them to various terms, of which 15,000 were shot. Among the victims of Stalinism were leaders of various ranks, literary and scientific figures, teachers and journalists, workers and peasants, representatives of various strata and nations.

Unlike the policy of physical repression, the Soviets regularly pursued a policy of repression aimed at moral degradation on ideological fronts. The main goal of the Communist Party in national policy was to exterminate other non-Russian nations as a nation. As a result of this process, in particular, the adoption of the program of “building communism” of the XXII Congress of the CPSU, a new historical unity of the peoples of the USSR - the Soviet people - emerged. This unit is: “One Motherland - USSR”; “The only language is Russian”; “The only goal is communism”; Based on the idea that the “single ideology is based on Marxism-Leninism,” he went so far as to promote the “One Nation - the Soviet People” and the “One Passport - the Soviet Passport.” Komfirqa leaders have not hidden their goals from anyone. “Our ultimate goal is clear,” said Yu. V. Andropov. - This goal, V. I. In Lenin's words, “it is not only to bring nations closer together, but also to bring them together.” Such chauvinistic and grand state policy has put non-Russian nations in fear, panic and danger.

The acquittal of those who had been unjustly persecuted began after the death of the “father of the nations.” As a result, about 40,000 of the oppressed survivors and victims across Uzbekistan have been acquitted. However, their justification was also based on the model of communist ideology. Only those who favored the dictatorial regime were acquitted as citizens, or only partially acquitted. Even after Stalin's death, persecution of other thinkers did not cease. In accordance with the above-mentioned instructions, the forms of repressive policy were improved and later continued under the name “Cotton case”, “Uzbek case”.

In essence, the CPSU repressed the Tsarist Empire under the guise of a “union of republics” and never abandoned the idea of imperialism. The “internationalism” promoted by the KPSS was in fact a policy of Russification, uniting all peoples into a single nation, and with its wide-ranging agency, army, and ideology, it served imperialism. The term “Soviet people” in the KPSS program was a superficial term, in fact, under this name the policy of Russification of all peoples would go, so it tried to squeeze out national values, national history, national customs, religion. The policy of the KPSS was to build a nation cut off from nationalism and the roots of its own culture. The republics were originally a colony that fed raw materials and the state, and were forced to maintain their original goal under the guise of “equality and social justice.”

In order to get a clear idea of the totalitarian policy of the former USSR, we decided to dwell on a few facts in the book “Turkistan under Soviet rule” by Mustafa Chokay, who lived abroad after 1918 and did much for independent Turkestan. In the book, the Soviet government exposed the false image of its revolution in Turkestan. In particular, the Communist Party was not accepted by Muslims, and its Muslim members did not understand why they should be members of the party. The Communist Party was formed to maintain slavery and colonialism in Turkestan. Worst of all, after the revolution, the government spent 136 million soums on the irrigation system in Khorezm, Chirchik-Angren, but this money went into the pockets of those who were at the forefront of the project, and not a single hectare of land was developed. Because those at the forefront of land grabbing were not locals, they fled to Moscow when they pocketed their pockets. However, Yahyo Ibragimov, a Muslim, was sentenced to be shot in 1928 for spending 5,269 soums and 68 tiyins without documents, and the group, which won 118 million soums, returned to Moscow. Yahyo Ibragimov was the lowest-ranking official in the group. This fact alone makes Sh. Rashidov's activity in the development of protected lands shows how socially important he was. G.Safarov's book “Colonial Revolution”, “Opyt Turkistana” provides detailed information about this.

As a child of this country, Rashidov collected money from the Center and, in fact, spent it on the development of protected lands. The people at the center took the cotton and plundered the money allocated for Uzbekistan in various ways. Dr. Tahir Shakir's book “Cotton Farming in Turkestan” reveals all the efforts and plans of Moscow to turn Turkestan into a cotton plantation. As you can see, the development of protected areas was necessary for the policy in the name of the Center, in fact, it implemented its policy under the guise of the development of protected areas, such as “Potemkin villages.” Sh. Rashidov, well aware of the attitude of the center, skillfully earned money and took over the reserve lands. He tried to make the center's communist “dry talk” a reality in Uzbekistan. Rashidov was well aware that he could be charged with any crime at any time. But it was his job to sacrifice his life for the country and its development. It was true heroism, courage.

CONCLUSION

Moreover, control, humiliation and discrimination of national personnel have become a clear priority in the Center's policy. Leaders and heads of departments of republican, regional, city and district factions and soviet organizations in Uzbekistan were in the “nomenclature” of Moscow and were appointed by the Central



Committee of the CPSU, and they were puppets. Because the "first leader" was only in name. The main work was in the hands of a second leader who did not belong to the local nation. Uzbekistan had no role in the selection of personnel. However, Sh. Rashidov headed a high and very responsible position for a quarter of a century in the complex totalitarian state structure of the former regime. A quarter of a century of leadership in the republic was not just a period of compromise. On the contrary, it is a period full of contradictions with the fruits of hard work.

In the repressive policy of the totalitarian regime, the degradation of human dignity, the trampling of human dignity is inherent in its essence. The essence of this phenomenon is very similar to F. Kafka in his work "Punishment Colony". There was no value in itself for this system, and power could not even be in the way of human interest. In particular, in the last years of Lenin's regime, he was ousted from power, Stalin was condemned for his brutal repression of intellectuals, Khrushchev's attitude to Stalin was restored, Brezhnev was accused of state anarchy, and Gorbachev was denounced by the chaos of the middle class. As we can see, the totalitarian system is such a disgusting system that the purpose of studying the features of the period led by Sharof Rashidov is to subordinate the will of the government to the service of the people by drawing rational lessons from the history of such a terrible political system. Sh. Rashidov's leadership skills were also able to compete with the abominable policies of such a complex period, and the purpose of such activities is recognized by the fact that they are based on the interests of the people.

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