

**“ON THE POLICY OF REPRESSION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES”**

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**Abstract:** *This article will talk about why the victims of the Repression were treated this way. We will study the history of those infamous events.*

**Keywords:** *Repression policy, Soviet Union, politics, victims, intellectuals, political scientists, writers.*

By the 1930s, "Gulag" camps were established that were completely unmarked on the world map. Their citizens were Heroes of the Soviet Union, famous figures of art, skilled diplomats, poets and writers, artists, or workers and collective farmers whose names were unknown to anyone. This was, of course, the result of the repressive policy of the Soviet state. Those who fought for the freedom of Turkestan were exterminated with the label "Printer". Then the middle class of the population, who had earned something by working, was caught up in this scourge.

Internal opponents of the party, who did not commit any illegal actions, were arrested and exiled from the second half of the 1920s. After that, repressions increased, and their reasons were falsified. This primarily concerned the group of specialists from the Jadid schools: scientists, engineers, agronomists, economists and intellectuals. Most of them were declared spies, "subversives", "enemies of the people" and sentenced to various punishments (imprisonment, exile, burning, etc.). During the period of mass collectivization of agriculture, many layers of the peasantry were repressed. Young workers in new buildings, mechanics who had been trained in the villages for a long time, often became guilty of technical sabotage. This was also later assessed as subversiveness by a class enemy.

Since 1929, cases against "class enemy elements" began to be considered by commissions called "troika". Its composition was as follows: the first secretary of the

Raykom, the chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee, and the head of the Rayon GPU. Those convicted were sent to the Gulag Archipelagos in the north. Repressions were carried out until the beginning of the 1930s under the banner of the struggle against the main class enemy elements - "kulaks" and "bourgeois specialists". From 1934, repressions began on a wider scale than before, namely under the accusations of "Agent of Fascism", "Supporter of the capitalist bourgeois state", "Organizer of the Anti-Soviet Center", "Subversive", "Spy". The pretext for this was the assassination of S.M. Kirov, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party's Central Committee member, and the secretary of the Leningrad City Committee, on December 1, 1934. Stalin was the personal organizer of this case, but all the witnesses who knew about it were destroyed.

The term of imprisonment for state criminals was increased from 10 to 25 years. At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), Kaganovich, cases on political charges began to be considered extrajudicially, but with the application of the highest penalty. In 1934, the OGPU was reorganized into the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD - Russian - author). In 1937, the world press published a trial called the military case. In it, Stalin condemned most of the military leaders of the Red Army. In the newspapers of June 2, 1937, it was announced that the following major military leaders were brought to the Military Collegium: M.N. Tukhachevsky, I.E. Yarkin, I.P. Uborovich, R.P. Eideman, and they were sentenced to be shot on the same day. Such repressions had previously taken place in the 1920s as a purge of the Red Army from tsarist officers and generals, but by the late 1930s they were replaced by false accusations of being traitors and "Trotskyist-Zinobyevist" enemies of the revolution.

According to Voroshilov, from the 1920s to the mid-1930s, 47,000 soldiers and 5,000 dissidents were expelled from the Red Army. At that time, there were 5 marshals in the USSR, 3 of whom: Tukhachevsky, Yegorov, and Blucher fell victim to terror. Only Voroshilov and Budyonny survived. A characteristic feature of Stalin's repressions was that no one, from government officials to janitors, could escape from

this repression, and indictments were found for them as needed. For example: after the Yakut uprising in 1928, 35 thousand people were shot, at the beginning of 1930 the case of the Union for the Secession of Ukraine was tried in court, and Professor Yefremov and the Chekovskys and many Cossacks were exterminated. The repressions carried out in the center and in the regions against the military, engineers, intelligence officers, party and Soviet leaders dealt a huge blow to the defense potential. Stalin, not trusting the intelligence that had managed to obtain valuable information about the military plans of Hitlerite Germany, repressed one by one the five heads of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Red Army.

Lieutenant General Pavlenko said about the repression: "In world history, no country has ever so ruthlessly and widely destroyed its military specialists on the eve of an impending war." The years 1937-1938 were a period of repression, during which many party and state figures were unjustly killed. In particular, the entire administrative apparatus was destroyed in Leningrad. Such repressions were carried out on a large scale in the RSFSR, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia. Theorists, scientists, and innovators of Soviet science also became victims of repression. For example: the repression of Vavilov, the father of genetics, V.I. Vernadsky, the geographer and theorist of biosphere reserves, Ioffe, the physicist, Luzin, the great mathematician, Lysenko, the biological theorist, Bulgakov, Platonov, and other literary figures and intellectuals was a real tragedy for science and culture.

The extermination of party workers and statesmen in Uzbekistan was also carried out in a unique manner. The policy of repression that was taking place throughout the former Soviet Union did not bypass Uzbekistan. Stalin and his bloodthirsty executioners pursued the path of repression even towards the true children of the Uzbek people. Not a single prominent person, leader, or party worker was left unimprisoned in Uzbekistan. Some of those who were not in plain sight were taken under secret surveillance. The first victim of repression in the republic was the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the republic, Fayzulla Khojayev. He was born in 1896 in Bukhara into a millionaire merchant family. Fayzulla Khojayev was the



chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense of the Bukhara Republic in 1922-1924. He joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on September 11, 1920. Then he was included in the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party. In October 1920, he was elected Chairman of the Bukhara Soviet of People's Observers. By the decision of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) on November 5, 1924, he was confirmed as Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Uzbekistan. From February 14, 1925 to June 17, 1937, he served as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR. In early 1923, F. Khojaev was in Germany. The goal was to find a cure for the people's ills, that is, to open a German embassy in Bukhara, and to prevent Russian interference in the internal affairs of the Bukhara People's Republic.

Fayzulla Khojayev always paid great attention to being politically educated, cultured, and a merchant. Here are his words to his relatives: "You have not studied. We are not working on ourselves. Our cultural level and spiritual image have become deplorable. As a result of this illiteracy, we lost our Motherland, Bukhara. For this reason, we could not take up leadership positions in our Motherland and act wisely on the path to independence." From March 2 to 13, 1938, F. Khojayev and a group of party Soviet workers were tried in the large hall of the House of Unions in Moscow. He was charged with being an anti-Soviet nationalist and was shot. Later, Fayzulla Khojayev was acquitted after his death.

Repression of progressive writers and poets. In the 20s-40s of the 20th century, talented writers and promoters of enlightenment, such as Cholpon, Fitrat, Batu, Abdulla Qodiriy, Usman Nasir, Otajon Hashim, Abdulla Alvoni, Elbek, Rafiq Momin, were also caught up in the wave of repression. Also, the father of Uzbek novelists, Abdulla Qodiriy, talented writers Oybek, Shuhrat, Mirzakalon Ismailiy, Sayid Ahmad, Shukurullo were declared "Enemies of the People". Their works were banned, and they themselves were imprisoned and sent to Stalinist camps. In addition, a number of our intellectuals who had been abroad, such as Sattor Jabbor, Salih Muhammad, Maryam Sultanmurodova, Khayriniso Majidkhanova and others, also

became victims of the unjustified policy of repression. Many of them, fed up with this policy, ended up living abroad, far from their homeland.

Munavvarqori showed great enthusiasm in organizing Tashkent State University. He worked for a short time in the public education department. He also became a victim of Stalin's repression policy. In 1929, he was arrested and shot by a three-member jury. One by one, the wave of repression began to destroy prominent Uzbek intellectuals. One of them was the poet Usman Nasir. He was born in the city of Namangan. Recently, the press has expressed various opinions about the pretext for the arrest of Usman Nasir. For example, the poet's niece, Nodira Rashidova, said the following in an article about this: "In May 1937, the Decade of Uzbek Literature and Art will be held in Moscow. Usman Nasir was also part of the delegation. A group of writers will return to Tashkent by train." Usman Nasir said: "We saw Stalin with our own eyes, he was an ordinary person like all of us. He reminded me of a friend of mine who sold kerosene." However, this is not recorded only in one place.

The investigation materials indicate that one of the people who put Usman Nasir on the black list was a Russian writer named Alexander Grigorievich Lavrentyev. These two "friends" from Kokand (U. Nasir and A. G. Lavrentyev) also participated in the solemn event of the USSR Writers' Union held in February 1937 on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death of A. S. Pushkin. Usman Nasir was staying with Lavrentyev at the hotel. During his conversation with Lavrentyev at the hotel, he said that the content of the poem was based on a pessimistic worldview and that a true work of art would appear only if the poet was in opposition to the existing system. During this conversation, he also expressed the "counter-revolutionary" opinion that Uzbekistan did not necessarily have to be part of the USSR to build socialism, that the Turkic peoples could unite and move towards socialism. The return from the Moscow trip was not without its ups and downs for Usman Nasir. After a little drinking on the train, he had a fight with Lavrentyev and insulted him by calling him "Velikorus".

Our beloved poet E. Vohidov described the work of Usman Nasir as follows: "I see a young poet with a broad heart, an open mind, a truthful word, and a fighting spirit,

in many ways similar to Yesenin." Usman Nasir, like the great Russian poet, was a fiery, rebellious soul, a bright star that suddenly shone on the horizon of poetry. He also left the bright world very early and untimely. Like Yesenin, he died in the midst of a difficult era.

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