



 Research Article

REPRESSION FROM ANOTHER SIDE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF SAMARKAND REGION)

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the true essence of the colonial policy of the Russian imperialists in territory of modern Uzbekistan, and reflects on the initial attempts to implement this policy.

The policy of repression was not chosen for nothing in order to achieve the basic goals of the policy of occupation, and it was implemented in several stages and aimed at the destruction of self-sacrificing people who are the pride and pride of our nation. The evidence collected on the “Cotton Case”, the final stage of the policy of repression, which was not completed because of our independence, is thoroughly studied and evaluated from a scientific point of view.

KEYWORDS

Alarming, hypocrisy, repression, empire, ecological, massacre, vertex, disabled wounded, evil.

INTRODUCTION

The repressive policy of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan is one of the important scientific directions in the historiography of the country, which was able to receive its true assessment only because of independence. Until then, the information on this issue, which was interpreted in a completely falsified manner, was kept completely secret during the Soviet era, and the pressure of the ruling ideology did not allow the disclosure of the truth and an objective assessment. From the first years of independence, a

sharp change in the attitude towards history, an objective evaluation of it and the raising of the restoration of the true history to the level of state policy made it possible to restore the historical truth in this direction.

If you look into the recent and distant past of modern Uzbekistan, you will come across a very moist, fiery, bloody and bright history of our holy land. The conquerors who found the sacred soil of our country and stole its wealth, aimed first of all at subjugating



and enslaving our people and making them live on their knees for centuries. Unfortunately, they also achieved their temporary goals, although not completely.

In the second half of the XIXth century, the Russian invaders, who managed to conquer a large part of Turkestan, by the beginning of the 20s of the 20th century, destroyed the independent states here and implemented their imperialist plans. After that, in order to implement their disgusting idea of "divide and rule", they have carried out "national demarcation" with great care, supposedly to realize the national dreams of local peoples. The peoples of Central Asia are still forced to eat the bitter fruit of this hypocrisy.

The colonialists did not spare those who rebelled against their far-reaching dirty policies. If necessary, they were stabbed. They did it to the country. In order to gain national pride, they brutally repressed intellectuals, intellectuals, intellectuals, patriots and selfless people who were the core of the nation. In the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, this policy was carried out in an extremely bloodthirsty and brutal manner, and it continued throughout the 40s and the beginning of the 50s. As a result, thousands of wise and knowledgeable persons of our country were executed without trial and exiled to far away places.

In the meantime, for a very short period of time - only 30-35 years, the transitory gentle sabbath blew away, Uzbekistan's own educated children came of age, and virtuous people began to stand out. Devotees who can follow the people and who are worthy of claim for greatness began to emerge. This was a great danger for the Russian Empire, which was living under the new name of the Soviet Union. In order to eliminate this danger, it was necessary to take immediate drastic measures, to think of something to punish the Uzbeks.

It is known that since the middle of the 20th century, the people in the Kremlin began to demand more

cotton from Uzbekistan every year. A large part of the poor Uzbek people, who do not need to know where and at what price the cotton grown by them will be sold, was forcibly removed from the lands where their navel blood was spilled under the pretext of desert exploitation. Even in the harsh winter days, they were forced to pick cotton and put cotton on their values and pride. Don't you say that cotton is equal to white gold, honor and glory for Uzbekistan, glorified as national pride, and placed above honor and glory?

The areas where cotton is grown are expanding year by year, and the water of the Amudarya and Syrdarya, which flows into the Aral Sea every twelve months, and other rivers in the region, is used only for cotton. With this, the foundation stone was very cunningly laid for the ecological oppression of the island. If necessary, they showed fake plans that "we will change the river beds of Siberia and bring them to you."

Those in Moscow, who were the perpetrators of such an ecological massacre, fearing that sooner or later their guilt will be revealed, began to weave a web of deceit called the "cotton case". This network was named for Uzbekistan, the main cotton producer of the Soviet Union, its newly formed educated people, brilliant people who are literally demonstrating their amazing leadership skills. In fact, this disgusting policy called "cotton case" - "Uzbeks' case" was a conspiracy directed against the Uzbek nation and its brave sons, and it was an organic continuation of the policy of repression, whose wounds have not yet completely healed.

That is why the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, said: "We must never forget what a heavy and helpless legacy the stable regime has left us, how much suffering our people have suffered. The fabrications and slanders of the "Cotton Case" were called "seizers" sent from the center. it is necessary to reveal the whole truth about the actions



of the evil forces, which violated legal justice, the honor and pride of our people. Unfortunately, our historians write little about it. At the same time, we should also try to bring to the consciousness of our present and future generations such tragedies and events that happened in our recent history...", [1] they emphasized not in vain. During our scientific research, we also conducted research on this terrible period, which is considered an integral part of our national history.

In the book of Abdusattor Tajiboev "Naqoblangan razolat or Gdlyan's justice", the following very relevant thoughts about the infamous landing that was thrown from the Center to Uzbekistan attracted our attention. Needless to say, he used the unrestricted rights granted to him to terrorize the people as much as he wanted, and brought terrible days upon them. Especially those who came in the guise of law enforcement officers, the atrocities committed here knew no bounds. These lawbreakers in the guise of a lawyer, who completely took over the internal affairs, prosecutor's office, and the State Security Service, shamelessly humiliated the Uzbek people in their own land, their human and civil rights, and on top of that, turned them from "thieves" into "bribe takers." Because most of them are people who lack any human qualities, are not appreciated in their country, are ignorant and have no spirituality, and they came here mainly in search of career, title, and moreover, wealth. In order for them to achieve these goals, Uzbekistan had to be shown as a hotbed of corruption and an island of crimes. And so it was done. Because at that time, the Kremlin created full conditions for this, the relevant "fatwa" was issued. As a result, because they feel the support of the Center at their backs every minute, and because they consider themselves the khans and their shadows in Uzbekistan, many of these "crooks" completely take responsibility, let alone establish order here, and even enter the path of crime

themselves.V. Ilyukhin who at that time worked in the Prosecutor General's Office of the former USSR and contributed greatly to exposing the violations committed by Gdlyan and Ivanov during their work in Uzbekistan, remembered that Every action, every behavior had its reasons. The mass repressions carried out by the Gdlian group were probably not just for no reason. In our opinion, they also have their own explanation. In many cases, using nefarious methods such as illegal arrests and detentions, investigators tried to gather the information they needed for the cases at hand. They forced innocent people to testify falsely. In this way, artificially created a "base" of many false arguments. It was a terrible mental and physical torture of hundreds of innocent people. As a result of this method, parents were forced to "expose" their children, and children were forced to "expose" their parents, just like in the 30s. The evil Gdlyans' did all of these things in violation of all the laws and prohibitions against forced testimony.

It is a pity that this policy, which covered all the territorial units of Uzbekistan like a terrible storm, hit the root of hundreds and thousands of educated, frankly, able-bodied people, and changed their sweet destiny to anguish, suffering, and crying. Hearing the echoes of their sufferings, they were forced to kill themselves so that no innocent people would suffer such torture, at least my family members and children would not suffer.

For several decades, the reputations of dear people, who have risen to infamy, have been tarnished with false accusations, and their good names have been defamed in front of the people. For this, the political propaganda machine worked day and night. As a result, the brave and selfless people honored by our people have become "devils" for many ones."Yes, the policy of colonization, which was carried out in a secret or hidden way by the authoritarian regime for many



years, had begun to take shape openly by this time. Because of this, the Kremlin will directly use the machine of punishment against the national republics. [2]

Unfortunately, this abominable form of repression called the "Cotton Case" did not escape the Samarkand region. According to the information available in the province "Memorial Museum of Repression Victims", hundreds of people became victims of these false accusations in Samarkand province alone. This information is not final. There is no doubt that the new names of Samarkand residents, whose basic human rights are considered cotton, will be revealed.

If we look at the list of victims of this dirty policy, we realize that the main goal, as we mentioned above, was to uproot the high spiritual world of our people, to separate the Uzbek people from their precious original children once again.

Here is an example. On October 19, 1988, Nazir Rajabov, who worked as the first secretary of the Samarkand regional party committee from 1987 until he was brought to criminal responsibility, was arrested. N. Rajabov suffered so much during the nine months he was kept in prison that he had never suffered so much in his entire life. He was born in 1939. After graduating from the tenth grade, he entered the polytechnic institute, then worked as an engineer-designer at one of the factories in Kazakhstan, after which he returned to his native country - Uzbekistan. He achieved great success in his career - at the age of 36, he became the secretary of the Bukhara regional party committee, and at the age of 39, he was approved as the head of the construction and urban management department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. It was quickly noticed that he has a sharp mind, knowledge and excellent organizational skills. He is a recipient of state awards of the USSR and Uzbekistan. A bright future

awaited Rajabov. But apparently he thought less of it than anyone else. He worked conscientiously and honestly in the places he was sent. He worked as the minister of rural development, was the first secretary of the Namangan regional party committee for four years, and from 1987 - the first secretary of the Samarkand regional party committee.

Why did Gdlyan choose Rajabov as his next victim? In my mind, there were several reasons for this. Firstly, it was caused by Rajabov's path in the service sector. Gdlyan thought that Rajabov knows a lot, therefore, if he is "handled properly", he can provide information about high-ranking people in Tashkent, as well as in Moscow. Secondly, Gdlyan did not hate those who were superior to him in intelligence, talent and intelligence. [3]

When we study the documents related to the "Cotton case" in the archives, which have not yet turned yellow, the decisions and rulings of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the memories of those who were repressed during this period, the leaders of different categories of big and small Samarkand who fell into the trap of Gdlyan and Ivanovites, weighmen, businessmen, drivers of service cars are crippled and injured. we witness that even their family members were evicted from their houses made of raw bricks and straw, built with honest labor.

Another example. Abdurasul Satorov, who worked as the chairman of the "Pravda" collective farm in Ishtikhan district in the 80s of the last century, fought for the cancellation of criminal case No. 18018, which was opened against him and because of which he suffered for months in prison. A. Sattorov is accused in this criminal case.

A. Sattorov, chairman of the "Pravda" collective farm in Ishtikhan region. Taking advantage of the duty, chief accountant of this farm Joraev B., cashier Omonov K.,



cotton suppliers Tongatov M., Kandiurov Z. committed to the crime by collusion, prepared fake documents to fulfill the 1983 annual plan of cotton production in a forged way, illegally stole 318 thousand 672 soums from the farm treasury, gave it as a bribe to the responsible persons of "Mitan" and "Pravda" cotton production centers and did not hand it over. They received documents for 644 tons of 125 kilograms of cotton. Based on this, A. Sattarov is charged with articles 119, 149, 153, part 2 and 155 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR.

(From the indictment against A.Sattarov in the first investigation)

In November 1985, V. G. Rakov, who was the deputy prosecutor of the region at that time, confirmed this indictment, which was prepared without evidence and completely without grounds by the investigators, abusing their official position, and advanced it to the regional court. The case was sent to Jizzakh court. On July 11, 1986, Abdurasul Satorov was sentenced to 12 years in prison after a two-month long trial under the chairmanship of B. Kudratho'jaev, a member of the regional traveling court.

Abdurasul Satorov's previous investigations and researches, as well as his objections and strong protest during the court session, that the charges against him are completely groundless, without proof, were false, were issued such a verdict.

The investigators even put pressure on the inspectors they sent to prove A.Sattarov's "guilt" related to the "cotton case" and persuaded them to prepare a document that would give grounds for accusing A.Sattarov and arresting him. The inspectors themselves said that "we had to draw up fake documents. Because if we don't do this, they accused us and threatened to arrest us," they said truthfully during the subsequent court proceedings.

Three trials were held. Almost all of these witnesses testified at the subsequent trial that they had recorded their previous exhibits under pressure from and at the request of investigators. In many cases, the investigators themselves admitted that they signed the "exhibition" and "explanation" letters, which were written by hand and typewritten in the name and language of the witnesses, without even knowing what was written in them.

Knowing that he was innocent, A. Sattarov did not accept his fate.

As a result, in the end, the Gdlyans, who could not bend the will of A. Sattarov, are forced to write the following letter in his name: "Criminal case No. 18018 initiated against you, due to the lack of opportunity to collect additional evidence confirming that you and others have committed crimes, to Part 2 of Article 175 of the Criminal Code of the UzSSR It was basically suspended from March 27, 1990." [4]

The truth must be said. The leaders labeled "Cotton Case" were true heroes of their time. They worked day and night to satisfy the appetites of the people of Moskop, bigger than a big trumpet, they were one and the same soul with the people of the farms where they lived and worked, when they were on a business trip. He was together with the people at weddings and marakas, and if necessary, he dipped bread in cold water, and simply took a little nap in the field shed to relieve his fatigue, and he did not have time to go to his family. The house of the head of the farm or district was almost no different from that of an ordinary person, except for the table and chairs in it. The children of Samarkand, who were found guilty of the "cotton case" accused of bribery, looting of state property, and embezzlement, were actually a unique treasure and pride of our nation. Those who devised it knew very well that to lose them through repression would be to destroy the future of our nation.



Fortunately, due to independence, their nefarious plans were not completed. The spirit of independence touched the heart of the Uzbek people, and the innocent names of our compatriots were vindicated. Today, copies of documents relating to more than 400 compatriots who were persecuted and later acquitted due to the "cotton case" are stored in the "Samarkand Region Repression Victims Memorial Museum" fund alone. Among them, Nurmatov Ergash Nurmatovich, who worked as the director of the "Belarusian" state farm, Jomboy district, Mamatkulov Abdurazzoq, who worked as the chief accountant at this farm, [5] Khaidarov Ibodulla, who worked as a manager at the Sultanabad cotton receiving point belonging to the Ziyovuddin cotton ginning plant, Pakhtachi district, at this cotton receiving point. Ismatov Olim, who worked as a senior accountant, [6] Tashmatov Abduqayum, who worked as a director at the Ulug'bek cotton ginning plant in Pastdargom district, Khudoyarov Zhorakul, who worked as a zone 2 classifier at the cotton receiving point "Khoncharvok" belonging to the same plant, and Normurodov, who worked as a manager at this cotton receiving point. Toshtemir, [7] Khudoyberdiev Normamat, who worked as the chief accountant at the "Moskva" collective farm of Narpay district, Bobomurodov Yormakhamad, who worked as a foreman at this farm, [8] Rozzokov Zaynutdin, who worked as a manager at the Kadan cotton receiving point belonging to the cotton ginning factory of Qattakurgan district, is a senior accountant at this factory. There are documents related to people such as Azimov Abdualim, [9] Boboev Yakhyo, who worked as the chairman of the collective farm "Zarafshon" of Ishtikhan district, and Amonov Abdurashid, who worked as the chief accountant of the collective farm Kuybyshev of the same district. Many of them lost their lives because they couldn't bear the hardships of cotton work. As research continues, these numbers will no doubt be even higher.

In the near future, there is no doubt that new research and studies will be conducted on the bitter fate of our compatriots who were victims of the repression organized by the former owners of our country, and dozens of articles and works will be published as a result of them. After all, the bloody pages of our national history with bitter destinies should be passed on to future generations. In conclusion, it should be emphasized that in the 80s of the last century, the conspiracy known as the "Cotton Case" - the "Uzbeks' affair" and aimed at Uzbekistan, the selfless sons of this dear country, destroyed the peaceful and peaceful life of hundreds and thousands of people. They were subjected to hardship and oppression instead of reward because they worked hard for twelve months of the year, bowing to the policies aimed at making the land of our country worth the gold of the greedy colonial leaders in Moscow, which was aimed at making it unusable.

As a result, slanders that do not correspond to the honor of the hard-working Uzbek people were fabricated by the stoned paratroopers from Moscow, and the real sons of our nation were defamed. Their name was defamed on the basis of trumped-up charges. Fortunately, the days of the red empire are over, the former union has broken up, it invented political games, and Uzbekistan is once again directed against its people, the "Cotton Case". - The policy of repression, which went down in history under the name of "Uzbeks' case", was completely exposed. But I think that we should not be satisfied with only scientific research about the bitter fate of hundreds of children of our people who suffered from it. There is no doubt that in due course, documentary, and if necessary, artistic and film works based on real life events will be created.

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