



"RED TERROR" IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE 80S OF THE 20TH CENTURY: CAUSES, RESULTS, CONSEQUENCES.

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Abstract

This article examines the causes, consequences and consequences of the fabrications of the "cotton affair" and "Uzbek affair" in Uzbekistan in 1983-1989. The reasons for the weakening of the socio-economic, political and spiritual spheres of the country, the changing attitude of citizens to the Soviet regime and the growing desire for independence were analyzed. The memoirs of those who witnessed the atrocities at that time, as well as those who were victims, were analyzed in periodicals on articles on the subject.

Keywords: "Cotton affair", "Uzbek affair", "reconstruction", red terror, "punishment squad", corruption, investigation, repression, repression, memory.

Introduction

The fabrications of the 1983-1989 "cotton affair" and the "affair of the Uzbeks" are among the topics in Uzbekistan's history that still need to be studied and analyzed in depth. This article analyzes the research work on this topic by researchers, the study of memories and a number of works published in the press. The reasons for the acceleration of state disintegration as a result of the policy of the former Soviet state in the last quarter of the twentieth century and the independence of the Allied Republics were analyzed. In the 80s of the XX century, the Republic of Uzbekistan experienced a difficult situation in all spheres of political, economic and social life. The turmoil and red terror in the former Soviet Union began in the spring of 1983 in the republic. At the "historic" 16th plenum of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on June 23, 1984, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan I.Usmonkhodjaev, recognizing the existence of criminal methods of work in all regions of the republic, stressed the need to ruthlessly expose them. The 16th plenum passed a shameful verdict stating that "there is no trust in the Uzbek people." All of the subsequent measures stemmed from this insecurity[31].

MAIN BODY.

The tragedy of Enr is that life in Uzbekistan cannot be put on the right track without the recruitment of foreign personnel [1]. The leaders of the party repeatedly asked





Moscow to send personnel from the central countries to our country, and repeatedly stressed the need for investigators and prosecutors to eliminate crime. "A large part of the former sect, Soviet economic workers and heads of law enforcement agencies engaged in various criminal activities were brought to sectarian and criminal liability" [2. B.184], - it was emphasized at the XXVII Congress of the CPSU. In a short period of time, the Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan, his Deputy, the First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and a number of other leadership positions were appointed to the new "know-how". The situation was similar in all regions of the republic[26]. The new leaders would analyze the ongoing investigative actions, court proceedings, and send the information to the center immediately. The higher the numbers, the higher the score from above [3].

The facts of disregard for the law, incitement to fraud and bribery, laziness and nonsense had a very bad effect on the spiritual environment in society There was a situation where everything was forgiven, demand, discipline, responsibility decreased [4. B. 14]. Such negative processes in the Union took root in Uzbekistan as a result of the activities of a "gang of personnel" sent from the center and the staff of the USSR Prosecutor's Office. Investigators on special cases of the former USSR Prosecutor's Office T.Gdlyan and N.Ivanov, who acted on behalf of the center, due to the criminal actions of the group headed by In 1983-1989, the whole nation was slandered, thieves, accused, bribed, thousands of our compatriots were tortured in prisons, hundreds of innocent citizens were sentenced to suffer in the distant Siberian taiga, many died, repressed (Latin (repressio) oppression) [5. B. 312-313].

Hundreds and thousands of families have been affected in Uzbekistan by fabrications such as the "cotton affair" and the "Uzbek affair." In 1984-1989, 17,000 people were investigated in connection with the "cotton affair". In recent years, more than 4,500 representatives of our people have been wronged in the "cotton affair" in our country due to slander and injustice [7. B.3], most of whom were found not guilty and were unjustifiably prosecuted [8]. These processes were demonstrated at the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on January 27-28, 1987 in a number of cities, regions, countries and republics of the center, as well as in Uzbekistan. B.16- 17] further escalated after special mention. As a result, the scale of the "punishment squad" reached its peak in 1988 [6.1]. This is due to the following factors: the unwillingness of the heads of higher bodies [9]; gross violation of current laws, criminal prosecution of deputies without a decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic (according to the law, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic cannot be prosecuted without consent) [10]; advancing an illegal program of combating aging crime [11]; central guidelines for the eradication of corruption in the country and its elimination [12];



The joint action of the Gdlyan group and the local subjects; that the mourners took advantage of the "opportunity" to try to get rid of people who were uncomfortable with them as a result of their old resentments; sadism in the investigation, constant psychological pressure on the accused through the Kolima camp [13] and other methods [14], imprisonment of the accused's wives, children and other relatives for one to nine months [15]; the formation of trust in him as a result of people constantly seeing Gdlyan next to dignitaries [16]; T.Kh.Gdlyan and N.V.Ivanov and their supporters constantly provided distracting, fabricated information in the republican and central mass media [17]; that investigators have made it a general rule not to investigate allegations against individuals under investigation [18]; caused by the recent upheaval of the collapsing regime and so on. As a result of the torture, a number of prisoners were forced to plead "guilty" during interrogations and in prisons, and some died. The deep-rooted nature of these irregularities was due to the fact that the central investigation team was given all the opportunities to operate freely in the country [19] and there was a severe shortage of qualified lawyers in the country. In particular, since the 1950s, the country has not paid enough attention to the training of highly qualified lawyers. In 1952, the Tashkent Law Institute was abolished. This has led to a decline in the training of lawyers, both in terms of quantity and quality. Uzbekistan ranked last among the former Soviet republics in terms of the number of lawyers. In the former USSR, there were 24 lawyers per 10,000 inhabitants, in the Estonian SSR there were 38 lawyers, and in the Uzbek SSR there were 12 lawyers [20]. Ignorance of the law, legality and legal profession has served as one of the causes of lawlessness, discrimination against government officials, citizens. In the former Soviet system, repressions were carried out in a constant, consistent manner[29]. During and after World War II, many literary, artistic, scientific, and religious figures were persecuted for the work of priests and nationalists. In the 40s and 50s of the twentieth century, many of our compatriots were persecuted under the pretext of fighting against surrender and anti-Soviet. In the 80s of the XX century, innocent people were persecuted for fake cases called "cotton affair", "Uzbek affair" [21. B.5]. Not everyone understands that such systematic repressions are an attempt to revive Beriachilik in Uzbekistan [21.1. B.7].

The period of stagnation has left serious complications not only in the political life of the Uzbek people, but also in their socio-economic life.

In terms of per capita income in 1988, 44.7% of the population in Uzbekistan earned less than 75 soums, which means that poverty in the country is almost four times higher than the average in the former USSR (12.6%). In Lithuania, it is only 3.6 percent. In Ukraine, 8.1 percent of people earn less. ... In Estonia, 33.5% of the





population earns more than 200 soums, while in Uzbekistan it is 2.8%. This is six times less than the Alliance.

A deeper and deeper understanding of this period is the tragedy of U. Hashimov's "Repression", V.Ilyukhin's collection "Kingdom of Evil", T. Kahramanov's "1643 days in the grip of darkness", speeches of H.Dostmuhammad, Abdukahhor Ibromkhimov and others, writer Inqiroz The Game of the Generals[25].

It is also reported in many national and foreign media about this genocide [7.1. B. 227-229] published articles. Well-known poet Rasul Khamzatov told Izvestia: "I think it is a mistake to consider corruption, the crimes of officials ... as a purely national phenomenon[32]. "People cannot be criminals, but they can be victims of crime." Chingiz Aitmatov, another writer and well-known public figure, defended our people during the hardships of the repressions of the 1980s. Citing Uzbekistan's position in Central Asia, citing the influence of ancient Byzantine civilization on European countries, he stood up from the high rostrum of former Soviet cultural figures and strongly condemned the actions of the center and its henchmen, such as Gdlyan and Ivanov. Although on August 30, 1991, Gdlyan and Ivanov ruled that there were no signs of crime in the investigation [23. B.3] As a result, justice has not been decided, but our people will never forget the events of that period. The "cotton affair" and the "Uzbek affair" fabrications that began in the early 1980s, the conflicting policies of "reconstruction" in the mid-1980s, and the "slowdown mechanism" formed in the economic, political, social, cultural and ideological spheres in the second half of the 1980s. of [24. B.26] As a result of interference, crises have occurred in all areas[30]. These aggravated the situation of the people. The course of events could not last long. In the matter of national policy, the contradictions between words and deeds, the untimely fulfillment of promises and decisions were one of the main factors that led to the crisis of the Soviet regime. [25. B.12]. In July 1989, the government of Uzbekistan and the new leadership of the former Communist Party called on the Uzbek people and the entire population to "keep the bonds of love unbroken!" accepted the appeal. In this document, it was noted: "We can proudly say that the face of the Uzbek people is bright and pure in the eyes of the Motherland, as well as in the eyes of the peoples of the world." Under the oppression of the "Red Empire" it would not be possible to re-awaken the national pride of the people, whose spirit was broken, crushed, and their confidence in the future was lost. For this he was imprisoned for a long time as a result of the tragedy of the 80s of the XX century Thousands of our compatriots, who were forced to live in the deserts of Magadan and the Siberian taiga, were repatriated, our compatriots who were persecuted were released and pardoned. The historical truth has been decided[27].





In short, these repressions against the Uzbek people have significantly weakened the socioeconomic, political and spiritual spheres of the country. Underestimation of labor, distrust of local staff has dealt a serious blow to their potential. As a result, citizens' attitudes toward the Soviet regime changed. "Cotton affair" and "Uzbek affair" in Uzbekistan in 1983-1989 As a result of the fabricated fabrications, the desire of citizens for independence has increased.

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