On Repressed from Samarkand State University

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Abstract: The article discusses the repression and bloodshed of teachers and students at Samarkand State University in the 1930s.

Keywords: Repression, PCIA, SPA, USPA, "enemy of the people".

In the 1930s and 1950s, a number of famous Uzbek leaders, public figures, writers, and scientists were punished for political slander as a result of the Soviet totalitarian regime's harsh policies. Faizulla Khojaev, Abdullah Rakhimbaev, Fitrat, Cholpon, Abdullah Kodiri, Usmon Nosir, Hamid Suleymanov, Fitrat, Cholpon, Abdullah Kodiri, Usmon Nosir, Hamid Suleymanov, Fitrat, Cholpon This unjust repressive policy did not go ignored in the educational community.

Over the years, this political turmoil has swallowed professors, post-graduate students, and even Samarkand State University students with numerous bogus allegations. A number of scientists, post-graduate students, and researchers at Samarkand State University were repressed as a result of Soviet repression.

The topic of flagrant violations of state policy at Samarkand's universities, colleges, schools, and some businesses began to be discussed during municipal activist meetings and party plenums in the 1930s. For example, at a combined plenum of the Samarkand City UzP (b) Committee and the city CP on August 8-9, 1933, professors S. Yushkov and Pulat Soliev of Uzbek State University indoctrinated students to bourgeois nationalism and counterrevolutionary doctrines.

Polat Soliev, author of "History of Uzbekistan in the First Half of the XV-XIX Centuries" and several scientific works, was similarly persecuted for his efforts to promote the country's freedom, autonomy, and independence. In 1954, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru made his first trip to the erstwhile Soviet Union. He also went to Uzbekistan on this trip, and when he arrived at the republic's Sciences Academy, he expressed a desire to meet with a man named Polat Soliev. In the middle, an awkward scenario occurs. "It's been a long time since he died," the president of the Academy of Sciences stated. The Indian Prime Minister then expresses his desire to visit the scientist's grave. He stated, "He died on the road, thus his cemetery remains unknown." Professor Polat (Bekpolat) Majidovich Soliyev, a true leader and mentor of Uzbek historians in the 1930s, was the guy Jawaharlal Nehru was seeking for. Professor Polat Soliev visited Samarkand in 1927 to open the Higher Teacher Training Institute (later SamSU) in Samarkand, Uzbekistan's capital at the time. He is actively involved in the running of this school of higher learning, where he is the head of the Oriental History Department. [8]. Professors I. Muminov, Y. Gulamov, A. Aminov, R. Nabiev, Khamid Gulom, Ayub Gulom, T. Zokhidov, A. Khamroev, V. Abdullaev, R. Boydjanov, and B. Junayev were among his later students.

Polat Soliev was in frequent touch with Academician Bartold, according to Aliyev, a former post-graduate student. He would disagree with him on occasion, claiming that certain of the academician's scientific beliefs and faults in Oriental text translations were incorrect.
The scholar is credited with being the first to translate the Qur'an text into Uzbek with scientific commentary in the 1920s. When the scientist was detained as a "enemy of the people" in 1937, the PCIA took many of his manuscripts, books, personal files, and old written materials in eight enormous boxes. The ancient written materials collected by the scholar, the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, was created on the basis of his personal library, despite the fact that some of them vanished without a trace.

Polat Soliev, a well-known university official, was arrested in 1937 and shot in 1938 on fabricated charges of being a "enemy of the people." Along with many other innocent martyrs of independence, he was acquitted.

Several additional academics at Uzbek State University were sentenced to various punishments, torture, and imprisonment as "enemy of the people" as a result of the harsh program. Karim Abdullayev, the rector of UzSU (now Samarkand State University) from 1931 to 1935, Magdi Burnashev, the dean of the Faculty of Biology until 1936, Narzulla Inoyatov, a teacher at the Tashkent Evening Pedagogical Institute since 1936, and Khikmat Faizullaev, the university's rector since 1935, were all victims of repression.

During the years of repression, Khikmat Fayzullaev, who was condemned to ten years in prison for "enemy of the people," collected papers demonstrating his innocence and wrote multiple letters to higher authorities. Only after legal organizations became aware of these documents was he released from prison in 1943[3].

Another victim of coercive policies was Gazi Olim Yunusov, a senior university official. A new chapter in Gazi Olim Yunusov's life and public actions began in 1925, when he was invited to work in Samarkand. He is the Scientific Secretary of the People's Commissariat of Education and the Committee on Language and Terminology, both of which are part of the Commissariat. Later, he worked at the Akmal Ikramov Samarkand Pedagogical Institute as an Uzbek language professor (Pedagogical Academy). During these years, language became one of the key instruments of the Soviet state's national policy, and a number of republics, particularly Uzbekistan, were ready to transition from traditional Arabic to Latin under state and party pressure. When Gazi Alim complained to his pupil in Samarkand about this in 1929, linguist Sobirjon Ibragimov recalls that he said that the transfer from one script to another would be a factor that would lead to illiteracy and alienation from historical culture. At the same time, he emphasized the need of linguists studying and preserving the names of places, tribes, and ethnic groupings in the country. He accomplished this by organizing multiple scientific missions to the republic's various oasis. E.D. Polivanov, I.A. Batmanov, K.K. Yudakhin, A.K. Borovkov, Elbek, Kayum Ramazan, Naim Said, Tursun Ibrahimov, Sabir Ibrahhimov, and Safo Zufari were among the linguists and folklorists invited to the expedition [8].

The prominent linguist described above was widely esteemed among the scholars indicated above, according to Safa Zufari Gazi, who participated in such trips, and they carefully pondered each word, clicked it, and then said it before the teacher [6].

During this time, Gazi Olim formed close ties with linguists in Moscow and Leningrad, and he was instrumental in the formation of a new generation of Uzbek linguists.

On October 4, 1938, in Tashkent, Gazi Olim Yunusov, a dazzling star of Uzbek linguistics, was shot dead together with Abdullakh Kodiri, Cholpon, and Fitrat on fabricated charges of being "enemies of the people."

Researchers who are aware of Gozi Yunus Yunusov's significant contribution to Uzbek linguistics now pay special attention to the gathering, study, and publication of his legacy, as well as the preservation of his memory.

Saidrizo, who contributed to the development of the press in Samarkand and was one of the founders of the university that opened in Samarkand in 1927, taught Arabic, Persian, and Tajik to students of the history and philology departments of UzSU from 1933 to 1937 and could
communicate in 12 languages, was one of the founders of the university that opened in Samarkand in 1927 and could teach Arabic, Persian, and Tajik to students of the history and philology departments of Uz Alizoda was also arrested on February 3, 1938, and sentenced to five years in prison for political provocation as a spy for British intelligence. During these years, the Soviet state's ideological information machine worked tirelessly to poison the masses and incite rage and hatred toward the innocent victims of repression. Many members of the uneducated public believed the information disseminated by this machine, really cursing the "enemies of the people," despising their families and children, and cutting all links with them. Families of "enemies of the people" were kicked out of their jobs, and their kids were kicked out of schools and institutions. Their families were also forced to live in social isolation after being moved from huge cities. The drive to defame and curse repression victims has tainted the lives of their families as well. The sons and daughters of Saidrizo Alizoda were not beheaded, but were dubbed "sons of the people's enemy," "wife of British spies," "nephews of renegades," and "tails of traitors." Yes, Sayyid Madi, his son, and Khasan Irfan, his son-in-law, were both imprisoned on the same allegations. The family had split up. His family took refuge in Jizzakh, Kattakurgan, and Bulungur [1].

Despite the fact that Saidrizo Alizoda's sentence in a Russian jail ended on February 4, 1943, the former PCIA opted to detain him till the end of the war. Saidrizo Alizoda finally died on December 24, 1945, following a lengthy time of oppression and illness. Yes, the terrible dictatorship triumphed in Saidrizo Alizoda's life. The truth, however, never cracked, no matter how twisted it was. The Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR cleared him of the allegations on January 16, 1958 [7], and he was acquitted again in 1959 [5].

Another intellectual who was enraged by the Soviet Union is Mion Buzruk Salikhov. Despite the fact that Mion Buzruk Salikhov was born in Tashkent's Kashgar mahalla in 1891, his fate in 1936-1937 was directly tied to Uzbek State University (now Samarkand State University). The scientist began teaching at what is now Samarkand State University during these years. M.B. Salikhov's scientific legacy is small. This is not because the scholar spent most of his time teaching, but rather because he was arrested and shot in 1937, when he was 45 years old, and all of his printed editions and manuscripts were confiscated and burned during the search. M. B. Salikhov was one of the outstanding representatives of Uzbek literature and literary criticism over the 20-30 years, and made a significant contribution to the development of these fields, according to scientific papers, pamphlets, and books written by the scholar.

Salikhov brought many books about the history, language, and literature of the peoples of the East with him when he traveled to other nations. According to his contemporaries' accounts, he not only utilised these texts extensively in his scientific and educational activity, but also made them available to others.

Salikhov was also detained by the PCIA during the 1937 persecution. M.B. Salikhov's efforts in other nations, particularly India, piqued the Secret Service's interest. In response to investigators' questions, the detainee stated that he had only been in India for three months, during which time British police were interested in whether he had any contact with Turks. He also stated that he had arranged for visas to travel to Egypt and that he was working as a mirza in the hands of a wealthy Bukhara businessman in Peshawar at the time. Said was introduced to the Indian doctor in Khaji Muin's house in Samarkand, according to the doctor. However, the PCIA found him guilty of affiliation to the counter-revolutionary nationalist movement "National Union" in October 1938 and sentenced him to ten years in prison. The scientist perished in one of the PCIA jails on December 17, 1939 [6].

Students and post-graduate students at Uzbek State University were not exempt from the repressive policy. Kh. Kurpachev, M. Tojiyev, M. Mukhammadkulov, M. Satiboldiyev, and U. Sultanov were among a group of post-graduate students at the institution who were doing biophysics research. The Samarkand Regional Military Court condemned X. Kurpachev to ten
years in prison, M. Tojiyev to eight years in prison, M. Sotiboldiyev, M. Mukhammadkulov, and U. Sultanov to five years in prison on June 9, 1938.

Suleiman Amirov (1907-1969) was one among the university students who was persecuted. Teaching is such a beautiful career that anyone who follows this path must always work on themselves and expand their knowledge. Suleiman realized this and travelled to Kazan in 1927 to study at Tatar Pedagogical College with his former classmates Alimbek and Khamid Kadirovs. After completing their third year of technical school, Solomon and his brothers are forced to return home due to the challenges of living in exile in a strange city. Furthermore, they believed that without methodical and pedagogical practice, it was feasible to become a teacher in the 4-5th year. Suleiman returned to Samarkand after experiencing financial troubles in Kazan. He taught numerous courses for a period before enrolling in the Pedagogical Academy (now Samarkand State University). So when he returned to Samarkand to teach pre-schools, he first witnessed the dismissive attitude of some teachers toward local youth, and when he started at the academy, he witnessed Vedensky, the provost for economics, openly chauvinistic toward local students, and defiance was severely harmed by the insult.

Turkestaners, like other young people in Samarkand at the time, had their own rumors. In such "speeches," Suleiman Amirov did not shy away from the problems that persecuted him—the wrong direction of the Soviet state's national policy, the fact that chauvinism was becoming an integral part of that policy, the unnecessary imprisonment of young intellectuals like Botu, and so on—and he could speak fearlessly about such issues. In those days, the SPA-USPA-PCIA, which employed at least one of three persons, listened to and recorded every word said by people like Suleiman Amirov. They don't need to form an anti-Soviet organization, and this organization won't take any action against the Soviets because the SPA-USPA-PCIA considers it a major crime. As a result, Sulaimon Amirov, along with his colleagues, was detained on August 9-12, 1932. At the time, he was only 25 years old. Before being brought to Tashkent, the young "criminals" were kept at a prison in Samarkand. He was anticipating the subpoena and trial. Suleiman Amirov completed his time in camps in Tashkent and Karaganda before finally seeing the sun of freedom in the summer of 1935. After that, he worked as a teacher in the Samarkand province's Jambay, Bulungur, and Zaamin districts. However, while many who learned of his political detention attempted to flee as quickly as possible, undercover detectives did not follow in his footsteps. In addition, he was questioned and forced to pass over testimony from other suspects on a regular basis by the "political office."

Sulaimon Amirov realized it was dangerous to reside in Samarkand at the start of the horrible year of 1937, so he relocated to Shymkent, where he continued to teach at the Uzbek Pedagogical College. But he was not allowed any reprieve here, either. Suleiman Amirov traveled to Turkestan this time to teach language and literature at Saidnosir Mirjalilov's home-built high school.

From 1937 to 1938, a "Special Central Commission for the Purification of Higher Education Institutions" monitored university students' political purity. The commission was in charge of "exposing" and removing non-performing private students from higher education institutions. Students were meticulously screened not only for their social origins, but also for their associations with "enemies of the people" by departments of special cleaning commissions at universities. If such students are identified, the university administration's information about them, as well as the university's choices about the steps taken, become immediately confidential and are forwarded to the PCIA. Secret letters claiming that students are close to "enemies of the people" are sometimes sent to higher education institutions, resulting in expulsion.

Before the state, the people, or the law, the aforementioned representatives of higher education are not at blame. They were victims of the totalitarian and dictatorial ideologies of the Soviet totalitarian and dictatorial regimes.

As a result, in 1937-1938, the Soviet state imprisoned all of the top cadres in the various
echelons of the Party and state bodies, followed by their families, close relatives, coworkers, and acquaintances. The "army" of intellectuals, as well as the honor and voice of the people, were silenced as a result.

According to international historians of the oppressive period, a total of 6 million people were imprisoned during the repressive period, 3 million of whom were shot and 2 million of whom were left in concentration camps. Probably close to the number of those killed in the repression mill throughout those years. But one thing is certain: no other state in human history has slaughtered its own people with such brutality and precision as the Soviet Union did for the rest of its existence.

The fact that Uzbek State University (SamSU) is one of the policy's targets, along with our university's valuable staff, professors, teachers, post-graduate students, and students, is shocking.

The restrictive policies of Soviet rule was felt in the school system, as it was in other domains. Our university's valuable personnel, professors, post-graduate students, and students were among the repressed. The majority of them were uninvolved. They were victims of the totalitarian and dictatorial ideologies of the Soviet totalitarian and dictatorial regimes. As a result, a thorough examination of Soviet-era repression in Uzbekistan's history and aftermath exposes previously unknown tragedies and effects.

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