

Looking At the Recent History of the Uzbek People

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Abstract- *This article discusses the attitude of the former Soviet regime to the Uzbek people, the oppression of the people by the abominable policies. Cotton policy and its role in the life of the Uzbek people are discussed. In addition, there is the direct intervention of the socialist system and the events of the period of repression in the field of literature.*

Keywords- Former Soviet regime, cotton policy, golden hands, Hero Mother, cotton business, Uzbek business, Great Brother, nationalist, victims of repression.

1. Introduction

Uzbekistan... This independent country has the blue sky, peaceful people and abundant table. Uzbekistan is powerful and daring republic which recognized by all the countries among the world. The description which mentioned above, isn't exaggeration or fake information, since the people had to go through many difficulties until this country achieved such honour. Now there is a need of glance to recent history of Uzbekistan. We consider it necessary to remember and know about the country's bloody and also glorious history, depressed days by former Soviet regime, people who perished for independence. The fact that independence has been returned to us at the expense of so many losses and sacrifices, the extent to which the dictatorial regime has disturbed the peace of the people - all this awareness of vital facts requires the true understanding of independence. It should be noted that the former Soviet state consciously knew how and in what way to use the people of Uzbek descent. It has its own set of principles, and they are based on strategic ways.

2. Main part

Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan, was the Soviet Union's raw material base at that time. It is known that cotton is the national wealth and symbol of Uzbekistan. It was no secret that exception of its hard work, the former Empire was owner the source of cheap and affordable (or rather, free) raw materials, and its processing and use in various industries, as well as its huge profits. Evidence shows that machine picking began in 1948, and by 1985, 40,000 cotton pickers were working in the fields. However, the quality of machine-picked cotton was much lower than that of man-picked cotton, and heavy cotton raw materials were wasted after the machines entered the fields and were crushed under the wheels of the machines and mixed with the soil. This, in turn, affected the quality of cotton. So they thought about how fix this problem? The former government was able to solve these problems on time: "Cotton is harvested by hand, it requires golden hands. These hands are ordinary people, so we need to increase the number of hands!" "The Hero Mother" Medal was soon introduced. It was a very easy and effective way to give gold medals and similar gifts to mothers who have more than 10 children. Slogans of that time, such as "White gold is grown by golden hands", became the focus of public attention. In turn, the number of "Golden Hands" was growing from year to year. At the same time, chemical treatment of cotton fields by aircraft was widely introduced. "Mass chemicalization, the use of chemicals that are dangerous to human health in the chemical treatment of fields, has led to soil poisoning, severe damage to water and air," the source said. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of hands worked day and night to get white fiber, in summer and winter. And when the planes sprayed the drug, which is considered to be extremely dangerous for the human body, over the "Golden Hands", they did not stop working in the toxic air. However, wouldn't the government understand or ignore the fact that these toxic chemicals are absolutely harmful to human life and the next generation, and that the new children will be born defective or weak? Or would the so-called cotton policy take precedence over any human interest? Sadly, who could ask such legitimate and unbiased questions? Who would dare to oppose this policy? Unfortunately, it is no exaggeration to say that human dignity and priceless value are strange to that environment. To be fair, the globalization end of the Aral Sea, the rise of various diseases, the erosion of the soil, and today's helplessness in the face of environmental problems are irreparable consequences of that abominable policy. This is also possible, but what did the people get in return for their hard work? as the Uzbek business and the cotton business were the reason to ending innocent people's life. Of course, it is not difficult to understand the attitude of the Uzbek people towards the so-called "Uzbek business", which destroys the dignity of the people. The activities of the group, led by Ivanov and Gdlyan, managed to discredit thousands of people, including the whole nation. All of this is just one example of the violation of human dignity in the case of cotton policy.

Another painful principle of the Soviet dictatorship for the Uzbek people, the system of administrative command and the ideology of cult of personality that flourished in the first 30 years of politics, ruined the whole moral condition of the people. The victim was stamped "Nationalist" on his forehead. The repression of the 1920s was mainly about the party, the political economy and the military, while the repression of the 1930s was aimed at cultural and scientific figures. Sadly, the rare talents, scientists,

great poets and writers who grew up among the people were unjustifiably convicted and sentenced to death. The tragic fate of such a brilliant writer as Abdullah Qadiri, the founder of Uzbek novels, will shock any reader. The great writer Said Ahmad also recalled those tragic days: "By the 1930s, our literature was depleted and our bookshelves were empty. Attractiveness has disappeared from our literature. The novels "Last Days", "Scorpion from the Altar", "Night and Day" were banned. Their authors were branded "enemies of the people." Many readers have been imprisoned for reading these banned works. I was not spared either. When my house was searched, they found me with a collection of excerpts from the novel "Obid Ketmon" and accused me of "preserving banned literature."

Of course, such insults can be found in hundreds of cases. The early tragic fate of such poets and writers as Osman Nasir, Cholpon, Fitrat does make any reader cry. Anyone who has read "Night and Day" once will be saddened so much by the fact that the work has only night, and the day isn't there, like the writer Cholpon, it is destroyed in the depths of eternity. If we think about it now, the unfortunate consequences for the country, such as snatching hundreds of thousands of intellectuals, people of knowledge and enlightenment, brilliant and young talents from the people and making the people literally helpless, cowardly and scattered wasn't it a huge loss and tragedy? To capture the nation on the basis of this tactic and, to put it more bluntly, to drag it in any direction like a sheep with a rope around its neck, was an ominous reform implemented by the Great Empire. It is commendable that a novel like "Scorpion from the Altar" was created in that disgusting environment where human dignity is not worth anything. The fact that the way of life of the people, the characteristic images of the heroes are depicted without over-painting, attracts the reader as if he had entered that period, watching the fate of the heroes side by side. However, it was also one of the most harmful novels of its time. Even in the literature, abominable politics prevailed. The image of Stalin, the "Great Brother" of the time, the worship of him and the glorification of Stalin were at the heart of the literature of the time. The late writer recalls: "The value of literary works was measured by how many times Stalin's name was repeated and how brightly the representatives of our great brother were depicted. It was obvious that these works were not written sincerely, but without inspiration, without pleasure, because they were written only for a living.

Who were we in history?

The poem "Poor person without a name" was the anthem of that time. Even an honest and clean writer and poet like Oybek was forced to include the image of "Our Great Brother" at the end of the novel "Kutlug Kan". The works of the great writers of those years, such as Hussein Shams, Aydin, Shakir Suleiman, and Sotti Hussein, were not a lesson for young writers. What they wrote was a glorification of the socialist system, devoid of art, helpless. "

The verse quoted by the author above makes one think: "Who have we been in history, the poor person without a name." Such indecent and self-deprecating verses are, unfortunately, one of the hottest poems ever written.

The great scholars such as Imam al-Bukhari, al-Termizi, Abu Nasafi, al-Fargani, who astonished the world, such as Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Alisher Navoi, completely destroyed the ancient and young people who passed through these two verses, it is clear from the words of the famous writer Said Ahmad that the owner of this verse, who wanted to publish it, shook his pen as a "talented" poet of that time. The dictatorial regime even put literature in a sad state. As a result, the number of articles glorifying the socialist system has increased. For this reason, many writers, such as Shukhrat, Oybek, Mirtemir, and Maqsd Shaykhzoda were expelled from the "Writers' Union" for many years because they were deprived of high-profile political speeches.

3. Conclusion

It is the human duty of each of us to be aware of and study the hard-working people and their painful past, who have borne so much injustice on their shoulders. One of the most important issues of today is for each of us to feel the value of independence for a free and prosperous country, where peace pigeons fly in the sky of turquoise, and to realize that it is our duty to preserve peace.

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