

# An Inextinguishable Image Of An Uzbek Woman

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**Abstract:** *This article is about the bloodiest pages in the history of our people. In particular, this article partially describes the tragic fate of Khadija Aliyeva, a selfless child of the Uzbek nation, as well as the difficult days of our people in the 30s of the last century, the repressive policy of the colonial empire.*

**Keywords:** Nkvd, Jadid, National Union, USSR, People's Commissar, Counter-Revolutionary, Revolution, Confiscation.

## INTRODUCTION

Today, our country, called Uzbekistan, is moving towards high goals in all areas. In fact, it is the advice of a nation with a rich history, great culture and invaluable ancestral heritage. But we must not forget that the contribution of our ancestors in reaching today's bright days is invaluable. When we hear the slogan "Let there be a free and prosperous country", we feel a sense of responsibility. We always hear about the horrors of the Soviet era. The bloodiest page in this horrific book is undoubtedly the period of brutal repression of 1937-1938. It is noteworthy that when we talk about these terrible moments, we often think of Abdullah Qadiri, Cholpon, Abdurauf Fitrat and others. But if we look at the historical literature, we can see that Uzbek women, along with these people, are well "fried" in the oil of this brutal repression. One such prominent Uzbek woman was Khadicha Aliyeva, the wife of the famous scientist Ghazi Olim Yunusov. On August 6, 1937, Ghazi Olim Yunusov, a translator and publisher, was abducted by executioners on charges of membership in the National Union. At the time, his son, Tolqin, was studying at the Medical Institute. Her two daughters, Sharofat and Tuygun, were still young and in school. Shortly afterwards, on September 14, 1937, Khadicha Aliyeva was abducted as the "wife of the counterrevolutionary." When we look at the documents, we can see that the house was confiscated by the State Security Committee. During the confiscation, the price of the buffet was 880 soums, from sofas, chests, boxes, tables, chairs and coats of children and adults, children's clothes, towels, belts, ties, rubber warmers, women's utensils, teapots and cups for 1 soum. From the thermometer to the fork and spoon, everything is recorded, not left, swept away, that's the horror of repression! Even worse, the family of six people, Gazi Yunus, who lived in the 10th block of Kommunal Street in the New City of Tashkent (now near the Amir Temur Museum), was sent away. According to a September 10, 1937 reference, which is kept in the archives today:

1. Arresting Aliyeva and sending her to a camp<sup>1</sup>;
2. Gozi Yunusning 1 According to a reference dated September 10, 1937, which is kept in the archives today<sup>2</sup>;
3. Arrest and send to prison the wife of Ghazi Yunus, Khadija Aliyeva, who was born in 1897 into a peasant family and was aware of her husband's anti-Soviet activities and did not notify the relevant authorities<sup>3</sup>;
4. Placement of Gozi Yunus's mother-in-law Soliya Ahmadjanova, born in 1870, in a nursing home belonging to social security organizations outside the Uzbek SSR; Sending his 14-year-old daughter Tuygun Goziyeva to an orphanage in the public education system Placement of her mother-in-law Soliya Ahmadjanova, born in 1870, in a nursing home for social security organizations outside the Uzbek SSR;
5. Sending his 14-year-old daughter Tuygun Goziyeva to an orphanage in the public education system
6. Sharofat Goziyeva, the 16-year-old daughter of Ghazi Yunus, should be employed.

## METHODS

The directory, written 82 years ago, states that Tolkin Goziyev, the eldest son of Ghazi Yunus, was working in Khatirchi district at the time. He was later arrested as well. Worth a surprise! We realize that the rules of the system that have subjected us to the recent past have been so horrible. If they are instructed to be housed in their homes and, worst of all, they are told to be expelled from the territory of the republic, this is the oppression of our forefathers!

<sup>1</sup>Kholida Akhrorova "Tulips in the Snow" 9-p

<sup>2</sup>Kholida Arorova "Tulips in the Snow" 9-p

<sup>3</sup>Kholida Akhrorova "Tulips in the Snow" 10-p

If you think about it, the life of Khadija Aliyeva, who lives in peace and harmony, will be ruined in an instant. Arrested in October 1937, Khadicha Aliyeva, after suffering a year and a half in prison, wrote an application to the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs on April 27, 1939:

*From Khadija Aliyeva, who was deported to a labor camp for three years*

*I am five years old, illiterate and a housewife. Let me review my case and return to my elderly mother and students bolalarKhilkova station, the first labor settlement*

*In response to this application, we bring to your attention the Russian-Uzbek translation of the reference:*

*I, Semyonov, an investigator with the NKVD's Investigation Department, studied Khadicha Aliyeva's statement and the materials of the investigation. On April 5, 1938, she was sentenced by the NKVD Tripartite Commission of the Uzbek SSR to three years in exile in a labor camp on charges of concealing her husband's counter-revolutionary, nationalist activities from government agencies because she was the wife of an enemy of the people, Ghazi Yunus<sup>4</sup>.*

## RESULTS

The investigation did not prove the crime against Khadija Aliyeva. That's why I think: Khadija Aliyeva should be released immediately, her case should be suspended and she should be handed over to the court. AP Semyonov, investigator of the NKVD investigation department of the USSR on February 1, 1957, the objection of the Prosecutor of the Uzbek SSR to the decision of the troika of April 15, 1938 was considered:

First of all, Khadicha Aliyeva was detained without a prosecutor's sanction. Aliyeva was not acquainted with the materials of the case at all, and the indictment was not confirmed by the prosecutor.

So a family like a flower fell apart. Gazi Yunus fell ill and died in 1942 in the city of Volga. Her eldest son, Tolkin Goziyev, also failed to graduate. He spent the most prosperous period of his life in prison and suffering. Looking back at the archives of Khadicha Aliyeva, who returned from exile, we can see a number of other cases. In particular, Khadicha Aliyeva was not the only woman in prison, she was accompanied by Fayzulla Khojayev's mother Malika Aya, the daughter of the first Uzbek journalist Sobira Kholdorova, the wife of the poet Cholpon and other educated women of that time. Igan. Their fate is greater than the fate of Khadija Aliyeva, but not less, and we decided to talk about it in future issues<sup>5</sup>.

Today, in our country, women in general are considered a priority to enhance the dignity of women, to strengthen their position in society. From this point of view, we would like to emphasize that today our women have an incomparable contribution to the great creative work in our country. Indeed, they are known for their diligence, wisdom and gratitude, patience and most importantly, they look to the future with confidence and overcome all difficulties and hardships. But there are still enough problems that bother us in places.

For example, the worst thing is that some mothers-in-law prevent their daughters-in-law from studying, which is why in some places brides are treated as mere servants and servants, which is neither religious nor secular! It is true that today we live in a democratic, secular country. Article 46 of our Constitution enshrines "Women and men have equal rights<sup>6</sup>." But nowhere have we heard that an Uzbek woman, if she suffers from her husband, raises this article or something else in the law. This is not a weakness, but the patience of a real Uzbek woman and her family's boundless love for her children's father. We did not mention Khadija Aliyeva in vain. This noble man, who spent the most prosperous period of his life in exile because of her husband, glorified the name of his wife until the end of his life. "We bow before the image of the Mother, who is the most worthy of the word selfless in the world. We express our best wishes to our dear women, who are the joy of our lives and the beauty of our homes. The image of a woman has always been and will always be an incomparable miracle of the Creator," said President Shavkat Mirmonovich Mirziyoyev at the solemn event dedicated to the International Women's Day on March 8. Does our society today understand that women are the beauty of our homes and the joy of our families? Since woman is an incomparable miracle of our creation, the preservation of this miracle should also be an important issue. Because on the land of kurrai, a scientist, a fuzalo, a poet and a writer all give birth to a mother. the problem arises. She is the one who suffers the most if she doesn't have good water, gas and electricity. In general, she is the first person in her life who feels all the comforts and inconveniences of life. She has to take care of herself from work, children, housekeeping, and cooking in the kitchen. This is also becoming a requirement of the times. What do we really mean by the image of the mother? If we pay attention, the high-ranking

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<sup>4</sup>Kholida Akhrorova "Tulips in the Snow" 11- p

<sup>5</sup>Kholida Akhrorova "Tulips in the Snow" 11- p

<sup>6</sup>Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2015, p. 13)

guests who will visit our country, where the statue of the "Mother of Sorrows" was erected on the main square of our country, will also start their visit with poetry. It is also a tribute to the motherland of our state and our people in general. Because the mother is the greatest of the great, there is no immortality in our souls like her. This idea was expressed by the First President IA Karimov: "A mother gives birth to a human child, washes it white and combs it white, raises it with unconditional love. All the noble feelings in the human heart are due to the mother's love and upbringing. The feeling of love for the motherland is absorbed into our blood through mother's milk, mother's goddess, and enters our minds, so the motherland is the motherland, the motherland is the mother. "

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, I would like to say that raising the status, spiritual and intellectual potential of women, ensuring their rights and interests, increasing their legal culture, role in the family and society, social support for young families with the involvement of state and public organizations. We must perform important tasks, such as support and creating decent living conditions for them. It would be expedient for the Women's Committee to carry out this task, which is integrated into a clear system, in cooperation with civil society institutions, public authorities and administration<sup>7</sup>. First and foremost, community elders and community activists need to be aware of and monitor the spiritual environment of each family in the area. When Indira Gandhi, one of the world's most famous statesmen, said in the 1970s, "India has 1 billion people, so there are 1 billion problems," we also need to be aware of the problems that afflict our women in a timely manner. This opinion is confirmed by the words of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov: "It is the duty of a man and our society to respect women, to save them from hard work, to protect them from various diseases<sup>8</sup>."

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<sup>7</sup>. World History M.Lafasov 167 pages

<sup>8</sup>. "High spirituality is an invincible force" by IA Karimov, 2008.