

REPRESSION OF THE NATION'S SELF-SACRIFICE

Allayarov Abdumalik

GulDu - Senior Lecturer at the Department of Distance Education

Abstract:

In this article, the author analyzes and highlights the life path of the poet Usman Nasir, his brilliant activity in the creative world, years of exile and repression based on written sources and scientific literature.

Keywords: Usman Nasyr, disease, captivity, poetry, people's retreat, collection, poetic epic.

Introduction

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to pay special attention to the study of its history, the history of the Motherland. The years of restoration in Uzbekistan have been very difficult. It was necessary to mobilize all forces for the liberation of the oppressed people, the stabilization of free life. Today we are lucky enough to live and work in independent Uzbekistan.

Nevertheless, we must always remember our past ancestors, always remember the unjustly confessed, restore the historical truth about the repressed, confessed. And it is our duty to realize that such a calm, peaceful, prosperous life in which we live came to us thanks to our ancestors who sacrificed themselves for the sake of the future generation. People who fought for their homeland and for the honor of the nation during the times of Russian colonialism are victims of our nation, who gave their lives as hostages to prevent the Uzbek nation from passing into the hands of the oppressed and the destruction of this nation .

As you know, in the 20-40s of the last century, hundreds of our compatriots, such as Akmal Ikramov, Fayzulla Khodjaev, Yuldash Okhunbabayev, Turor Riskilov, courageously acted in the socio-political and cultural life of Uzbekistan. Such talented people as Chulpan, Fitrat, Abdullah Kadiri, Usman Nasyr, writers, propagandists of education, enlighteners with their work made an invaluable contribution to the development of national culture. However, the lives of many honest and hardworking people in 1930s and in 1950s that became as a "black spot" on our destiny were lost ^[1].

Literature review on the topic

In historical literature, there are different opinions about the life and activities of the victims of our repressed people.

In particular, academician Naim Karimov in his book (Istiqlol fidoilari T.: 1993. p. 208) wrote about the place of birth of the poet Usman Nasir, his literary activity, his family,

especially about his father and mother . He reported that he lived on the street named after glubokaya , was known among the people for his humility and modesty and lived a simple, poor life.

In 2017, the regional information and library center of the Information and Bibliographic Department published a poem at the age of 15 "The Unquenchable Star of Uzbek Lyrics" by Usman Nasyr, his first epic is 19 years old, the first collection of poems was published at the age of 20, and by the age of 24, Usman Nasyr published collections of poems, such as "Nakhshon", "Tractrobod", "Yurak", "Mehrim".

Nodira Rashidova wrote about him: "I must return to life..." the article gives details of his deportation and death.

Research Methodology

In the course of studying the topic, methods of comparative, system analysis, descriptivism, historicism, historical and comparative analysis were used.

In the process of solving the problems of research, the basis will be the results of the information covered in historical literature and articles, the research conducted by our historians and philosophers, the materials published by scientists, correspondence with the heads of the regions where the poet's grave is located abroad, the recognition of Usman Nasir by the world literary community, the materials found in the course of subsequent research serve as the basis for this.

Usman Nasir is a lyricist who won the respect of the people with his charming poems. He was born on November 13, 1912 in the city of Namangan. ^[2]His poetry reached many peaks of Uzbek poetry of the XX century. The future poet lost his father when he was four years old. At first he was brought up by his uncle, and from the age of 9 by his stepfather Nasyr-father. The stepfather of the poet Nasir-Ata worked for many years as the director of a reed factory in the Syr Darya. While working, Nasir-Ota came to Tashkent once a week to visit Usman Nasir and his mother Holambibi. ^[3]

Spring 1936. Usman Nasyr comes to Kokand from Tashkent and tells Nasyr's father about his intention to marry his older sister Ravzakhan to his friend Nuriddin Ulmasbayev. Usman Nasir's father agreed with him because he was respected by friends and family. After the wedding, Usman moved Ravzakhan to Tashkent. After some time, Usman persuaded his father to return to Kokand with the whole family from Kokand, saying: "Now we will all be together." In the spring of 1937, Usman brought his family to Tashkent, to a relative in the Chakar district. For two months now, they have been renting a house in the same area as Yuldosh the Butcher, where their friend Nodirbek found them. Nasir's father is looking for a yard. At this point, one day Usman came home drunk. Usman told his mother: "Today I was expelled from the list of writers. I don't know why." The mother did not know that her son had been charged with nationalism and that the "case" was being discussed at the Writers' Union.

His mother was also alarmed to see him suffering, thinking that Usman Nasir would be brought to justice. One of the writers' union leaders told Usman, "Admit your guilt and your sins will be forgiven." I will take your side and justify it. A sword does not cut a bowed head!" there are people who have heard this with their own ears.

At the end of the hearing, the floor will be given to the "accused", the poet Usman Nasir. He does what the handler says and admits his guilt. But what is wrong?! He did not know ... The "counselor" stood up and said, "See, he admits his guilt! He has no place among us. Let those who want to be expelled from the union raise their hands!" he said. What can we say that the people of those times themselves contributed to the death of the young poet ^[4] On July 14, 1937, an unexpected guest entered the house of Usman Nasir. Introducing himself as Comrade Mansurov, an NKVD officer, he stated that he had been instructed to search the house. He's masterful at getting down to business. Usman Nasir was silent, putting his hands on the windowsill. Suddenly, he sees his sister Ravzahan walking in the door and crying. "Let your sister die, brother! Why did you bring me here, brother..." she said. "Ravzakhan... Ravzakhan, don't cry, sister!" he hugged his sister, kissing her on the forehead.

Ravzakhan loses consciousness in his brother's arms. Since Usman was not allowed to leave the room, Ravzakhan was taken from him and taken to a house across the yard. The search will last up to four hours. The NKVD will not back down to anything. All the documents, manuscripts, photographs and records of the poet were collected in one place. They were placed in a suitcase and bag. During the arrest, his passport was confiscated. a notebook, translations of works by Lermontov and other Russian poets. The documents of the criminal case say that the poet was accused of "translating his works under nationalist pressure." After Usman Nasir was taken away, nothing was heard about him for a long time. Family members were stunned, not knowing who to turn to for help. ^[5].

The Uzbek people did not see Usman Nasir alive after his captivity. He fell in love with his unique poetry. He passed away at a very young age. Usman Nasir, who was captured at the age of 25, was supposed to spend ten years in prison. At the age of 32, he died of a serious illness. (Some sources say that Usman Nasir in Magadan cut his wrists in the cold.) At the time of the arrest of Usman Nasir, AsadYuldashev worked as an investigator of the NKVD of the republic. At the time, he was performing a number of tasks. Meanwhile, prominent literary figures of the time, such as Cholpon, Fitrat, Abdullah Kadiri, Usman Nasir, were arrested. They were accused of something they didn't even know they had.

Asad Yuldashev did not directly interrogate Usman Nasir, but contradicted his investigative materials. Worst of all, he could not do anything, although he was convinced that the accusations against the poet were groundless. Soon after, Yuldashev was sent to trial in the remote city of Turtkul for not justifying the trust and expressing sympathy for the "enemy of the people" ^[6].

In the 1930s and 1950s, many Uzbek statesmen and leaders, poets and writers, and even the most prominent heads of state were subject to repression. They have pleaded not guilty.

Their families were considered enemies. They were humiliated as members of the "enemy of the people" and expelled from school and work. They were left homeless.

Usman Nasyr published 6 collections of poems, and also created a poetic epic. In conclusion, it should be noted that the justification of those unjustly proven in the years of the despotic Soviet regime, in the years of independence, the truthful coverage of their life and work "once again confirms the inevitability that all inventions and tricks that will be committed against our martyred, noble people, will eventually be fumigated with black smoke and destroyed." In fact, we all know that this process is to prevent the rise of the national intelligentsia. The most tragic thing is that the repression of the intelligentsia is not nationalism, but the destruction of the pen of all nations for their prosperity.

In 1987, the poetess Mukarrama Murodova and the niece of the poet Nodira Rashidov made a steel monument to Usman at one of the Kemerovo factories Nasyr, which was symbolically installed in the cemetery of prisoners.

After Uthman's death Nasyr in 1956, he was acquitted and reinstated as a member of the Writers' Union of the USSR. In 1987, on the occasion of Usman Nasyr's 75th birthday, the young writer Nodira Rashidova wrote the play "Doves flapping their wings". Great hopes were placed on the admirers of poetry. He entered the world of poetry with all his spirit. The poet intended to complete works worthy of a hundred years. Usually his talent was compared to a seething fountain. At such a moment ... Usman Nasyr lived in ugly prisons with the hope that bright days would come, he always considered himself necessary to his compatriots, his poetic people. The poet was sure that he was eagerly awaited in his native land. Despite the fact that he was physically crushed, depressed spiritually and mentally, he was never deprived of the ability to think deeply and common sense.

"Why is he sitting here? For what fault?" After all, it was hardly possible to find answers to these questions then! It was difficult. In the distant Siberian captivity, Usman was able to convince Nasyr and those around him of the triumph of truth. Unfortunately and displeasure, seconds of his life broke every day. The poet then hated Stalin, stubbornly scolded him for his hard fate. His respect for the valley, for the people was high. Therefore, his name, which has become a symbol of the nation, lives to this day. Or from the ongoing indifference, he perceives Stalin as completely unaware of what happened. If he had not thought so, he would not have turned. Would the poet, shivering from the cold on the glacier, be destined to send Stalin information about his short work?

Conclusions and offers

The Uzbek people were not destined to see Usman Nasyr alive after his captivity and admire his unique poetry. He died young. His death was hastened. Never accustomed to a cage, the poet, who always dreamed of being a free bird, was tightly chained. Of course, it would not be wrong to say that this humiliation humiliated his young soul. Usman Nasir, sentenced to exile at the age of 25, must be imprisoned for 10 years. But accustomed to free flight, the poet, at the age of 32, gives up in the face of death due to a serious illness.

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