

**O‘ZBEKISTON TARIXI DAVLAT MUZEYI HUZURIDAGI
PhD.05/2025.27.12.Tar.07.01 RAQAMLI ILMY KENGASH ASOSIDA
FAN DOKTORI (DSc) ILMY DARAJASINI BERUVCHI BIR MARTALIK
ILMY KENGASH**

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI VAZIRLAR MAHKAMASI HUZURIDAGI
QATAG‘ON QURBONLARI XOTIRASI DAVLAT MUZEYI**

DARMONOVA MASHXUROXON ADILJON QIZI

**O‘ZBEKISTONDA QATAG‘ON SIYOSATI TARIXINING
MANBASHUNOSLIGI VA MUZEYLASHTIRISH TAMOYILLARI
(XIX asr ikkinchi yarmi – XX asr)**

07.00.08 – Tarixshunoslik, manbashunoslik va tarixiy tadqiqot usullari

17.00.06 – Muzeyshunoslik. Tarixiy-madaniy obyektlarni konservatsiya qilish,
ta‘mirlash va saqlash

**TARIX FANLARI DOKTORI (DSc) DISSERTATSIYASI
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent, 2026

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**TARIX FANLARI DOKTORI (DSc) DISSERTATSIYASI
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Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2025.2.DSc/Tar508 raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

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KIRISH (doktorlik dissertatsiyasi (DSc) annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon ilmiy hamjamiyatida mustamlakachilik siyosati va totalitar tuzumlar oqibatlarini o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishning ortib borishi mazkur masalani milliy tarixshunoslikda, ayniqsa, manbashunoslik va muzeyshunoslik yo'nalishlarida tadqiq etishni o'ta dolzarb vazifaga aylantirmoqda. Mavzuning bunday ahamiyat kasb etishi, o'z navbatida, tarixiy adolatni tiklash, O'zbekistonda turli tarixiy davrlarda amalga oshirilgan qatag'on siyosatining mohiyatini ilmiy asosda ochib berish, arxiv hujjatlari hamda davriy matbuot manbalarini ilmiy muomalaga kiritish va ularni muzeylashtirish orqali jamoatchilikka yetkazish kabi vazifalarning amaliy zaruriyatini ham belgilab bermoqda.

Qatag'on siyosatining mavjud manbalarini tahlil qilish, uning oqibatlarini o'rganish, ularning muzeyshunoslikdagi aksini tadqiq etish bo'yicha xorijdagi ilmiy tadqiqot markazlari va bir qator ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlarida mustamlakachilik siyosati hamda sovet tuzumi repressiyalariga oid keng ko'lami tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Ushbu yo'nalishdagi muhim xorijiy ilmiy markazlar bilan xalqaro hamkorlikning olib borilishi arxiv manbalarini o'rganish, muzeylar tashkil etish va tarixiy haqiqatni jahon hamjamiyatiga yetkazishda dolzarb hisoblanadi.

Yangi O'zbekistonda demokratik jamiyat va huquqiy davlat qurish jarayonida milliy tarixning eng murakkab va ziddiyatli davrlarini chuqur o'rganish ustuvor vazifalardan biriga aylandi. Xususan, sovet davrida yuz bergan voqealarga xolis baho berish, ulardan zarur xulosa va saboqlar chiqarish, xalqni, ayniqsa, yosh avlodni asl tarix bilan tanishtirish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. Zero, "Hozirgi murakkab va tahlikali davrda mustaqilligimizni har tomonlama mustahkamlash, tariximizning noma'lum sahifalarini tiklash va ilmiy nuqtai nazardan chuqur o'rganish, inson, uning huquq va erkinliklarini oliy qadriyat sifatida e'tirof etish, shu asosda yurtdoshlarimiz, ayniqsa, yosh avlodning Vatan taqdiri va kelajagiga daxldorlik tuyg'usini, fuqarolik pozitsiyasini kuchaytirish, ularni bugungi tinch, erkin va ozod hayotning qadriga yetish ruhida tarbiyalash lozim"¹. Shu nuqtai nazardan, O'zbekistonning mustamlaka va sovet davri tarixi, xususan, XIX asr ikkinchi yarmi – XX asrdagi siyosiy qatag'onlar, uning fojiali oqibatlarini ilmiy asosda tadqiq etish, qatag'on qurbonlarini nomma-nom aniqlash hamda ularning qismatini o'rganish tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tomonidan qabul qilingan 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022–2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmon, 2021-yil 19-iyundagi PQ-5150-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Turizm va sport vazirligi huzuridagi Madaniy meros agentligi faoliyatini tashkil etish hamda sohani innovatsion rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2024-yil 30-maydagi PQ-201-son "Jadidlar merosi davlat muzeyini tashkil etish to'g'risida", 2024-yil

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 19-iyuldagi "Siyosiy qatag'on qurboni bo'lgan yurtdoshlarimiz hayoti va faoliyatini o'rganish, targ'ib etish hamda ularning xotirasini abadiylashtirish borasidagi ishlarni kengaytirish to'g'risida"gi PQ-270-son qarori. <https://www.lex.uz/docs/7027939>

19-iyuldagi PQ-270-son “Siyosiy qatag‘on qurboni bo‘lgan yurtdoshlarimiz hayoti va faoliyatini o‘rganish, targ‘ib etish hamda ularning xotirasini abadiylashtirish borasidagi ishlarni kengaytirish to‘g‘risida”, 2024-yil 27-dekabrda PQ-462-son “Turkiston jadidchilik harakatining asoschisi, atoqli adib va jamoat arbobi, noshir va pedagog Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy tavalludining 150 yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”gi, Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2025-yil 4-noyabrda 691-son “2025–2026-yillarda mamlakatimizda qatag‘on qurbonlari hayoti va faoliyatini targ‘ib etish ishlarini yanada jadallashtirish bo‘yicha chora-tadbirlar dasturini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlar va sohaga oid boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar belgilagan vazifalarni bajarishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi². O‘zbekistonda XIX asr ikkinchi yarmi va XX asrda amalga oshirilgan qatag‘on siyosati tarixi hamda uning oqibatlarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar dunyoning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari va universitetlarida olib borilmoqda. Xususan, Potsdam universiteti – Sovet tadqiqotlari instituti (Germaniya), Huver instituti (Vashington, AQSh), London Iqtisodiyot maktabi (LSE) – Xalqaro tarix departamenti (Buyuk Britaniya), Pileski instituti (Polsha), Yevropa, Rossiya va Yevroosiyo tadqiqotlari instituti (Karlton, Ottava, Kanada), “Memorial” jamiyati (Moskva, Rossiya), GULAG tarixi davlat muzeyi (Moskva, Rossiya), Tokio universitetining Yaqin Sharq tadqiqotlari markazi (Tokyo, Yaponiya), Istanbul universiteti va Marmara universiteti (Istanbul, Turkiya), Egey universiteti (Izmir, Turkiya), “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” muzeyi hamda Aljir memorial kompleksi (Qozog‘iston), Esimde ilmiy jamiyati (Bishkek, Qirg‘iziston) shular jumlasidandir.

Xorijda olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida Rossiya imperiyasi va sovet hokimiyatining qatag‘on siyosati masalasiga doir quyidagi ilmiy natijalar olingan: sovet hokimiyatining Markaziy Osiyodagi qatag‘on siyosati va uning yerlik aholiga ta‘sirini o‘rgangan (Potsdam universiteti, Germaniya); siyosiy qatag‘onlar, ularning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy oqibatlari, shuningdek, mazkur jarayonlar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq ocharchilik va uning qurbonlari aniqlangan (Huver instituti, AQSh); mustamlakachilik va sovet tuzumi qatag‘onlari, jumladan, ommaviy hibsga olishlar, deportatsiyalar va inson huquqlarining buzilishlari manbalar asosida aniqlangan (London iqtisodiyot maktabi (LSE) – Xalqaro tarix departamenti, Buyuk Britaniya); XX asr siyosiy tarixining eng muhim masalalari

² Dissertatsiya bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/en/university-of-potsdam/>; <https://www.hoover.org/>; <https://instytutpileckiego.pl/en/instytut/>; <https://carleton.ca/eurus/>; <https://www.memo.ru/en-us/>; <https://www.culture.ru/institutes/1437/gosudarstvennyi-muzei-istorii-gulaga/>; <https://park.itc.u-山内昌之センター長のオマーン国訪問tokyo.ac.jp/UTCMES/2011/09/19/> %E5%B1%B1%E5%86%85%E6%98%8C%E4%B9%8B%E3%82%BB%E3%83%B3%E3%82%BF%E3%83%BC%E9%95%B7%E3%81%AE%E3%82%AA%E3%83%9E%E3%83%BC%E3%83%B3%E5%9B%BD%E8%A8%AA%E5%95%8F/?lang=en; https://sosyalbilimler.istanbul.edu.tr/tr/_; <https://ru.esimde.org/>; <https://turkiyat.marmara.edu.tr/>; <https://tdae.ge.edu.tr/> va boshqa manbalar asosida tayyorlandi.

va jarayonlarini tahlil qilish, birinchi navbatda natsizm va sovet totalitar rejimlari hamda ularning global oqibatlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan xalqaro va tarmoqlararo tadqiqotlar olib borgan (Pilecki instituti, Polsha); 1892-yilgi Toshkentdagi vabo epidemiyasi mustamlakachilik siyosatining mohiyatini ochib berganligi va hukumatning aholini tarqoqlashtirishga qaratilgan harakatlari ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan (Yevropa, Rossiya va Yevroosiyo tadqiqotlari instituti, Kanada); sovet davri qatag'onlari, jazolash organlari, GULAG tizimi, mehnat lagerlari va majburiy ko'chirish siyosatining tarixi, qatag'on qurbonlarini rehabilitatsiya qilish jarayonlari arxiv hujjatlari orqali yoritilgan ("Memorial" – xalqaro tarixiy-ma'rifiy, xayriya va inson huquqlarini himoya qiluvchi jamiyat, Rossiya), Ommaviy qatag'onlar va sovet lagerlari tizimi, GULAG qurbonlari va ularning xotirasini saqlash, inson hayoti, qadr-qimmatini anglashga yordam beruvchi ko'rgazmalar, shuningdek, 1918–1956-yillardagi repressiv tizimning shakllanish bosqichlari va uning inson taqdirlariga ta'sirini aks ettiruvchi doimiy hamda vaqtinchalik ekspozitsiyalar GULAG tarixi davlat muzeyi (Rossiya) tomonidan tashkil etilgan; Turkiston jadidlari hayoti, faoliyati, qatag'oni va ularning ilmiy-adabiy merosini ilmiy asosda tahlil qilib yoritgan (Tokio universitetining Yaqin Sharq tadqiqotlari markazi, Yaponiya), Turkistonda Rossiya hukmronligi, Turkistondagi islohotchi harakatlarning millatchilik va mustaqillik g'oyasi atrofida umumiy ma'noda jadidchilik, milliy darajada esa "Yosh buxoroliklar" harakatiga aylanishiga ta'sir qilgan omillar aniqlangan. Shuningdek, Turkiyada yashagan turkistonlik (Turkiya hukumatining 1952-yilgi qarorida 1853 nafar) muhojirlar hayoti, faoliyati va ular tomonidan nashr qilingan gazeta hamda majmualarda Rossiya imperiyasi va sovet hokimiyatiga qarshi kurash olib borish, Turkistondagi vaziyatni butun dunyoga yetkazish, bo'linib ketgan turkiy dunyo birligini ta'minlash g'oyasini singdirish, har bir turkiy xalqlar o'z tarixini yaxshi bilishi va milliy o'zligini yo'qotmasligini targ'ib etish bo'lganligi asoslangan (Istanbul universiteti – Ijtimoiy fanlar instituti, Marmara universiteti – Turkiy tadqiqotlar instituti, Egey universiteti – Turk dunyosi tadqiqotlari instituti, Turkiya), Qatag'on qurbonlari, ayniqsa ayollar va ularning farzandlari haqidagi muzey ekspozitsiyalari, Aljir lageridagi mahbuslarning taqdiri, jazo muddatlari va turmush sharoitlarini aks ettiruvchi arxiv materiallari, shaxsiy yozuvlar Stalin davridagi siyosiy repressiyalarning murakkab hamda noyob jihatlarini ochib bergan ("Qatag'on qurbonlari xotirasi" muzeyi va Aljir memorial kompleksi, Qozog'iston), XX – XXI asrlarda Qirg'iziston va Markaziy Osiyo tarixini tahlil qilish, tarixdagi "oq dog"larni aniqlash va haqiqiy tarixiy haqiqatni tiklash, shu jumladan, Rossiya imperiyasi va sovet hukumati ommaviy qatag'onlari qurbonlarining xotirasini tiklash va saqlab qolish masalalari ilmiy asosda yoritilgan (Esimde jamiyati, Qirg'iziston).

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. XIX asr ikkinchi yarmi – XX asrda amalga oshirilgan qatag'onlar tarixiga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlarni davriy jihatdan quyidagi guruhlariga bo'lib o'rganish mumkin: 1. Rossiya mustamlakachiligi hukmronligi davrida chop etilgan maqola va adabiyotlar; 2. Qatag'on siyosati tarixiga bag'ishlangan sovet davri adabiyotlari; 3. Mustaqillik davri tadqiqotlari; 4. Xorijiy adabiyotlar.

Birinchi guruh, Rossiya imperiyasi davrida chop etilgan adabiyotlar sirasiga birinchi navbatda hukumat tomonidan chiqarilgan rasmiy, harbiy doiralari bayon

etgan esdalik va adabiyotlarni kiritish mumkin. XIX asr ikkinchi yarmida o'lkadagi ijtimoiy – iqtisodiy hayot, Buxoro, Xiva va Rossiya munosabatlari, xonliklarning zabt etilishi, o'lkani boshqarish va mustamlaka zulmiga qarshi milliy ozodlik harakatlari kabi turli masalalar yuzasidan M.N.Galkin, A.S.Tatarinov, V.V.Krestovskiy, L.F.Kostenko, M.A.Terentev, A.Maksheev, K.K.Abaza, S.V.Jukovskiy, D.N.Logofet, N.Pavlov va boshqalarning asarlarini aytib o'tish lozim³. Ushbu adabiyotlarning barchasi Turkistonda olib borgan mustamlaka tuzumining agressiv va shovinistik siyosatini har tomonlama oqlab ko'rsatishga, uning Rossiya imperiyasi manfaatlarini uchun naqadar zaruriyatli ekanligiga, bu kampaniya birinchi navbatda mustamlaka xalqlarga madaniy jihatdan katta ahamiyat kasb etishiga urg'u berishgan.

Voqelikni chuqur yoki umuman tahlil qilmaslik, bir tomonlama Rossiya imperiyasi hukumati manfaatlarini nuqtai-nazaridan turib yondoshuv, yerlik xalqlar ozodlik kurashlari, manfaatlarini hisobga olmaslik, mustamlaka hukumatning zo'rvonlik siyosatini xastpo'shlab ko'rsatish Rossiya imperiyasi mualliflari uchun xos xususiyat bo'lgan. Bundan tashqari, o'sha davr mualliflarining yozish uslubi bayon etish uslubi bo'lib, voqelik, faktlarni sanab o'tish bilan cheklanganlar.

Ikkinchi guruhni sovet davrida nashr qilingan adabiyotlar, risola va ilmiy tadqiqotlar tashkil etadi⁴. Ta'kidlash joizki, sovet hokimiyati yillarida XIX asr ikkinchi yarmidagi Turkiston ijtimoiy-siyosiy tarixiga doir bir qator ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan, lekin yozilgan maqola, risola va ilmiy adabiyotlarda partiyaviy – marksistik nuqtai nazardan bir tomonlama yondoshuv, chor Rossiya imperiyasi hukmronligining “progressiv” ahamiyatiga asosiy urg'u berilgan. Ayniqsa, mustamlaka tuzumga qarshi xalq qo'zg'olonlari, milliy ozodlik kurashlari masalasi e'tibordan chetda qolgan. Sovet tarixshunosligida mazkur masala jiddiy tarzda ko'rib chiqilmagan, umumiy ravishda “reaksion feodal isyoni”, “mutassiblar harakati” va boshqa tamg'alar bilan izohlangan. Sovet davri qatag'onlariga oid asarlar va tadqiqotlar ham asosan mafkuraviy bosim hamda mavjud tuzum manfaatlarini asosida yaratilgan⁵.

O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan so'ng milliy tarixni haqqoniy va xolisona o'rganish, uni ilmiy asosda tahlil etishga katta e'tibor qaratildi. Ayniqsa,

³ Татаринов А.С. Семимесячный план в Бухарии. – СПб, 1867; Галкин М.Н. Этнографические и исторические материалы по Средней Азии и Оренбургскому краю. – СПб, 1868; Костенко Л.Ф. Путешествие в Бухару русской миссии в 1870 году. – СПб. 1871; Терентьев М.А. Россия и Англия в Средней Азии. – СПб, 1875; Крестовский В.В. В гостях у эмира бухарского. – СПб, 1887; Макшеев А.И. Исторический обзор Туркестана и наступательного движения в него русских. – СПб, 1890; Абаза К.К. Завоевание Туркестана. – СПб, 1902; Логофет Д.Н. Страна бесправия. Бухарское ханство и его современное состояние. – СПб, 1909; Его же. Бухарское ханство под русским протекторатом. Т. 1. – СПб, 1911; Павлов Н. История Туркестана (и связи с историческим очерком сопредельных стран, Персии, Афганистана, Белуджистана, Индии, Вост. Туркестана). – Т. 1911; Жуковский С.В. Сношения России с Бухарой и Хивой за последнее трехсотлетие. – СПб, 1915.

⁴ Федоров Е. Очерки национально-освободительного движения в Средней Азии. – Т. 1925. – 86 с.; Рыскулов. Восстание туземцев Средней Азии в 1916 году. В двух частях. – Кзыл-Орда. 1927. – 134 с.; Alikseyenkof P. 1916-nci yilda bo'lg'on Xiva qo'zg'oloni. – Т. 1931. – 76 б.

⁵ Соловейчик Л. Басмачества в Бухаре. – Москва. 1923. – 36 с.; Алексеенков П. Крестьянское восстание в Фаргане. – Т. 1927. – 118 с.; Каримов А. Қосимовчилик ва миллий аксилинкилобий харакат. – Т. 1930; Литвиненко П., Раскин Г. Колхозное движение и классовая борьба в кишлаке Узбекистана. – Т. 1931; Зинина Т.Г., Ржевский Г.К. Справочник «Хлопководство Узбекистана за 50 лет». Т. 1967. – 455 с.; Иваницкий Н.А. Классовая борьба в деревне и ликвидация кулачества как класс (1929–1932). – М. 1972; Юсупов Э.Ю. Очерки истории Коммунистической партии Узбекистана. – Т. 1974. – 767 с.

mustamlakachilik davridagi voqealarni tiklash, xalqning ozodlik va istiqloq yoʻlidagi kurashini oʻrganish ustuvor yoʻnalishlardan biriga aylandi. Mustaqillik yillarida yurt ozodligi, mustaqilligi, xususan, Turkiston oʻlkasidagi Rossiya imperiyasining mustamlakachilik siyosatlariga qarshi xalq qoʻzgʻolonlari, milliy ozodlik harakatlari hamda sovet tuzumi davridagi ommaviy qatagʻonlar tarixi boʻyicha keng qamrovli ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borildi. Xususan, H.Ziyoyev, D.Ziyayeva, Z.Choriyev, R.Shamsutdinov, S.Agzamxoʻjayev, J.Ismailova, X.Yunusova kabi taniqli tarixchilarning ishlarida mazkur davrdagi siyosiy-ijtimoiy jarayonlar tadqiq etilgan⁶.

Mustaqillik yillarida sovet davridagi qatagʻonlar masalasi yuzasidan keng qamrovli ilmiy tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi. Turli sohalar vakillari, jumladan, tarixchilar, filologlar, huquqshunoslar, falsafa va boshqa fan namoyandalari tomonidan sovet davridagi siyosiy taʼqiblar, ularning sabablari va oqibatlarini hamda bu zulmning qurbonlariga bagʻishlangan qator ilmiy va publisistik asarlar yaratildi. Ayniqsa, qatagʻonlarga oid adabiyotlarni davrlar kesimida tahlil qilish muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, tadqiqotlar quyidagi asosiy tarixiy bosqichlar doirasida tadqiq etilgan: 1) 1917–1924-yillar davridagi ommaviy qatagʻonlar⁷; 2) 1925–1936-yillardagi siyosiy taʼqiblar⁸; 3) 1937–1939-yillardagi “Katta qirgʻin”⁹; 4) 1940–1950-yillardagi davomli taʼqiblar¹⁰; 5) 1980-yillardagi “Paxta ishi”¹¹ deb yuritilgan

⁶ Бобобеков Ҳ. Пўлатхон кўзғолони. – Т. 1996. – 60 б.; Аъзамхўжаев С. Туркистон мухторияти: миллий демократик давлатчилик қурилиши тажрибаси. – Т. 1996. – 168 б.; Суёнова А. Туркистонда 1916 йилги миллий озодлик кураши (Сирдарё вилояти мисолида). Тарих фан. ном. дисс... – Т. 1997. – 131 б.; Зиёев Ҳ. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши кураш (XVIII аср – XX аср бошлари). Т. 1998; Юнусова Х. Тошкентда 1892 йилги халқ кўзғолони. – Сариеғоч ш. 1998. – 95 б.; Чориев З. Туркистон мардикорлари: сафарбарлик ва унинг оқибатлари (1916 – 1917 йиллар). – Т. 1999. – 160 б.; Зияева Д.Х. Национально-освободительное движение в Туркестане в историографии XX века (проблемы изучения истории восстания 1916 года и движения «истиклолчилик» 1918–1924 гг.). – Т. 1999. – 61 с.; Исмоилова Ж. Фарғона водийсида миллий озодлик курашлари (1916 йил кўзғолони мисолида). – Т. 2003. – 336 б.; Одилов А.А. Бухоро амирлигида миллий озодлик ҳаракатлари тарихи (Абдумалик тўра бошчилигидаги халқ озодлик ҳаракати мисолида). Тарих фан. ном. дисс... – Т. 2003. – 212 б.; Мингнарлов А. Туркистондаги ижтимоий-сиёсий жараёнларнинг миллий матбуотда ёритилиши (1917–1918 йиллар). – Т. 2013. 156 б.

⁷ Зияева Д. Туркистон миллий озодлик ҳаракати. – Т. 2000; Зиёев Ҳ. Ўзбекистон мустикаллиги учун курашларнинг тарихи (миллоддан олдинги асрлардан то 1991 йил 31 августгача). – Т. 2001. – 448 б.; Алимова Д.А., Голованов А.А. Ўзбекистон 1917 – 1990 годы: противоборства идей и идеологи. – Т. 2002. – С. 54; Шамсуддинов Р. Қишлоқ фожиаси: жамоалаштириш, кулоқлаштириш, сургун. – Т. 2003; Қ.Ражабов Туркистон минтақасида совет режимига қарши қуролли қаршилик ҳаракати (1918–1924). Тарих фан. док. дисс... – Т. 2004; Hasanov В. XX asr boshlarida Turkiston va milliy ziyolilar. – Т. 2024. – 256 б.

⁸ Ҳошимов С. Совет ҳокимиятининг Ўзбекистондаги қатағон сиёсати ва унинг оқибатлари (1917–1936 йиллар). – Т. 2018. – 272 б.; Ҳасанов Б., Ирзаев Б. Миллатимиз фидойилари. – Т. 2022. – 504 б.

⁹ Боқий Н. Қатлнома (Ҳужжатли қисса). – Т. 1992. – 151 б.; Турдиев Ш. Улар Германияда ўқиган эдилар. – Т. 2006. – 256 б.; Ҳасанов Б. “Катта қирғин”нинг ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар базаси. – Т. 2014. – 54 б.; Абдуллаев М. Ўзбекистонда советларнинг “кулоқ” қилиш сиёсати ва унинг фожиали оқибатлари (1925–1945). Тарих фан. ном. дисс... – Т. 2002; Ирзаев Б. “Катта қирғин”нинг келиб чиқиши арафасидаги сиёсий-ижтимоий ва иқтисодий шароит. – Т. 2014. – 56 б.; Каримов Н. 1937–1938 йиллардаги “Катта қирғин”нинг фожеали оқибатлари. – Т. 2015; Ҳасанов Б. Қатағон қурбонлари хотираси давлат музейи. Йўлқўрсаткич. – Т. 2022; Йўлдошев А. Чет элларда ўқиган туркистонлик ёшлар (19-юзйиллик сўнги – 20-юзйиллик биринчи чораги) [Матн]. – Т. 2024. – 272 б.

¹⁰ Ишанходжаева З. Репрессивная политика советской власти и её воздействие на культурную жизнь Узбекистана (1925–1950 гг.). Автореф. дисс. док. ист. наук. – Т. 2012. – 50 б.; Сирожиддин Аҳмад. Қизил мустамлака: эълон қилинмаган уруш (1929–1950). – Т. 2022. – 640 б.; Абдуллаев М. Ўрта Осиёдаги маҳсус посёлкалар тизими ва сургун қилинган кулоқлар тақдири (1930–1954 йиллар). – Т. 2018. – 352 б.

¹¹ Азизхўжаев А. Чин ўзбек иши. – Т. 2022. – 512 б.; Юнусова Х. Ўзбекистонда совет давлатининг миллий сиёсати ва унинг оқибатлари. – Т. 2005. – 114 б. Ўша муаллиф. Ўзбекистонда пахта иши қатағонлари ва унинг оқибатлари // “Ўзбекистонда совет давлатининг қатағон сиёсати: келиб чиқиш сабаблари ва фожиали

soxta jinoyat ishlari bilan bog‘liq qatag‘onlar. Bu borada “Shahidlar xotirasi” jamoat fondi va Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyi tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan izchil faoliyat, xususan, siyosiy qatag‘on qurbonlari hayoti va merosini yoritish, arxiv manbalarini tadqiq etish hamda jamoatchilikka yetkazish ishlari alohida e’tirofqa loyiqdir¹².

Yuqoridagi tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, qatag‘on siyosati masalasi manbashunoslik va muzeyshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan hali to‘liq va kompleks tarzda o‘rganilmagan. Ayni paytda, muzeylar faoliyati va muzeyshunoslikka¹³ oid mavjud tadqiqotlarda ushbu mavzuga yetarlicha e’tibor qaratilmagan. Shuningdek, qatag‘on qurbonlariga bag‘ishlangan monografiya va asarlar son jihatidan ortib borayotgan bo‘lsa-da, ularni ilmiy jihatdan tizimli, tahliliy va chuqur o‘rganish zarurati hanuzgacha dolzarbligicha qolmoqda.

To‘rtinchi guruhga xorijiy tarixchilar tomonidan yaratilgan asarlar kiradi, ular Turkistonning Rossiya imperiyasi va Sovet Ittifoqi davridagi mustamlakachilik siyosati hamda qatag‘onlarga oid tadqiqotlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Jumladan, E.Allworth, D.Northrop A.Andijon, I.Dilek asarlarida¹⁴ Turkistonda chor hukumatining o‘rnatilishi, unga qarshi xalq noroziliklari, Turkiston Muxtoriyati, jadidchilik harakati va uning bostirilishini tahlil qilingan bo‘lsa, A.Applebaum, T.Martin, R.Conquest, V.Zemskov, R.M.Kuchcholla singari olimlar o‘z tadqiqotlarida¹⁵ sovet repressiyalari va mustamlaka siyosati, 1930-yillardagi Stalin qatag‘onlari, “Paxta ishi”, GULAG hamda sovet jazolash tizimini yoritganlar.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi O‘zbekistonda Rossiya imperiyasi hamda sovet tuzumi davrida amalga oshirilgan qatag‘on siyosatining tarixiy manbalari va muzeyshunoslikdagi aks etish holatini o‘rganish, shu jarayonni yorituvchi

окибатлари” илмий мақолалар тўплами. – Т. 2012. – 191 б.; Равшанов П. Қашқадарё: истиқлол арафасида. 1986–1989 йиллар. – Т. 2003; Ражабов Қ. Ўзбекистон ССРда совет режимининг қатағон сиёсати ва унинг оқибатлари (1917–1991 й.). – Т. 2022. – 400 б.; Raxmatova D.J. XX asr 50 – 80-yillarida Qashqadaryo viloyatida amalga oshirilgan paxta yakkahokimligi siyosati va uning oqibatlarini. – Т. 2023. – 204 b.

¹² Тарихнинг номаълум саҳифалари. К. 1/тўпловчи ва масъул муҳаррир Каримов Н. – Т. 2009. – 224 б.; Ўша асар /масъул муҳаррирлар: Ҳасанов Б., Каримов Н. – Т. 2012. – 280 б.; Ўша асар 4/масъул муҳаррирлар: Ҳасанов Б., Н.Каримов. – Т. 2013. – 280 б.; Ўша асар. V китоб. / Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ҳасанов Б. ва бошқ. – Т. 2016. – 152 б.; Ўша асар. VI китоб. / Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ҳасанов Б. ва бошқ. – Т. 2017. – 184 б.; Ўша асар. VII китоб. / Тузувчи: Ҳасанов Б. – Т. 2018. – 204 б.; Ўша асар. 11-китоб. Масъул муҳаррир Ҳасанов Б. – Т. 2024. – 384 б.

¹³ Бекмуродов М., Рашидов М. Музейшunoslik. – Т. 2006. – 102 б.; Хақимов А. Файзиёва В. Ўзбекистон давлат санъат музейи ноёб хазинасидан. – Т. 2014. – 236 б.; Курбонова Д.А. Жаҳоннинг йирик музейларида Ўзбекистонга оид коллекцияларнинг шаклланиши ва уларни комплекшлаш тамойиллари. Тарих фан. док. дисс. – Т. 2020. – 230 б.; Замонавий музейшunoslikда моддий ва номоддий меросни сақлаш масалалари. Жамоавий монография (масъул муҳаррир: Исмаилова Ж.Х.). [Матн] / – Т. 2020. – 280 б.; Курязова Д.Т. Ўзбекистон моддий маданият меросини ўрганиш, сақлаш ва музейлаштиришнинг назарий-методологик асослари. Тарих фан. док. дисс... – Т. 2021. – 290 б.; Ismailov A. O‘zbekistonning intellektual rivoji tarixi va fan muzeylarini shakllantirish tendensiyalari (O‘zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi misolida). Tarix fan. dok. diss... avtoref. – Т. 2023. – 70 б.; Muxamedova M. O‘zbekistonda muzey turizmining rivojlanishi (XX asr ikkinchi yarmi – XXI asr boshlari). Tarix fan. dok. dis... avtoref. – Т. 2025. – 74 б.

¹⁴ Allworth E. Central Asia: A Century Of Russian Rule. New York. 1967. 552 p.; Northrop D. Veiled Empire: Gender and Power in Stalinist Central Asia. USA. 2003. 416 p.; Andican A. Cedidizmden Bağımsızlığa Hürriyet Türkiistan mücadelesi. İstanbul. 2020. - 704 s.; Dilek İ. Türk dünyasında repressiya. – Ankara. 2023. – 733 s.

¹⁵ Applebaum A. Gulag: A History. USA. 2004. 736 p.; Martin T. The Affirmative Action Empire: Nations and Nationalism in the Soviet Union, 1923–1939. USA. 2001. 528 p.; Conquest R. Stalin: Breaker of Nations. London. 1992. – 384 p.; Conquest R. The great terror : Stalin’s purge of the thirties. New York. 1968. 633 p.; Земсков В.Н. Спецпоселенцы в СССР (1930–1960). – М. 2005. – 304 [2] с.; Cucciolla R.M. The Crisis of Soviet Power in Central Asia: The ‘Uzbek cotton affair’ (1975–1991). – Lucca, Italy, 2017. – P. 712.

manbalarni ilmiy tahlil qilish asosida qatag'on siyosati va uning oqibatlari masalasini tarixiy jihatdan ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Rossiya imperiyasi hukumatining siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ma'naviy hayot sohalarida yuritgan mustamlakachilik siyosati mohiyatini hamda aholi boshidan kechirgan zulmni tarixiy manbalar asosida yoritish;

Mustamlakachilik zulmiga qarshi yuzaga kelgan xalq harakatlari va qo'zg'olonlarning kelib chiqish omillari, ularni harakatlantirgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarni birlamchi manbalar orqali aniqlab berish;

Milliy-ozodlik harakatlari, qo'zg'olonlar yetakchilari va qatnashchilarining faoliyatini, ularning jazolanishi, siyosiy ta'qib qurboniga aylanish jarayonlarini o'rganish va ilmiy asosda tahlil qilish;

Qo'zg'olonlarning mohiyati, maqsadi va yo'nalishiga baho berib, ularning tarixiy ahamiyatini kompleks yoritish;

Sovet davrida amalga oshirilgan qatag'on tizimining asosiy bosqichlarini, uning huquqiy, siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy jihatlarini turli tarixiy manbalar asosida chuqur tadqiq etish;

Rossiya imperiyasi va sovet mustamlakachilik siyosatining yerlik aholi turmush tarziga, erkinlik va huquqlariga ko'rsatgan ta'sirini tahlil qilish;

Qatag'on siyosati bilan bog'liq jarayonlarni arxiv hujjatlari, statistika materiallari, davriy nashrlar, ilmiy tadqiqotlar, jabrlanganlarning shaxsiy xotiralari hamda muzey ekspozitsiyalari asosida har tomonlama o'rganib, ularni yaxlit ilmiy muomalaga kiritish;

Qatag'on qurbonlarining hayoti, faoliyati va fojiali taqdirini o'rganish, milliy yetakchilar va oddiy insonlarning repressiyaga uchrash omillari va oqibatlarini tahlil qilish, tarixiy adolatni tiklashga xizmat qiluvchi ilmiy asoslarni ishlab chiqish;

Mustamlaka va sovet davri qatag'on siyosatining milliy madaniyat, adabiyot, san'at va ilm-fan taraqqiyotiga ko'rsatgan salbiy ta'siri, intellektual va milliy ongga zarar yetkazgan jihatlarini o'rganish hamda ilmiy xulosalar berish;

Qatag'on qurbonlari xotirasini abadiylashtirish, ularning nomlarini tiklash, muzeylar, ilmiy markazlar va xotira maydonlari faoliyatini takomillashtirishga doir ilmiy-tashkiliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish;

Muzeyshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan qatag'on siyosati bilan bog'liq yodgorliklar, ko'rgazmalar va tadqiqot yo'nalishlarini rivojlantirish, tarixiy obidalarni muhofaza qilish va keng jamoatchilikka yetkazish bo'yicha ilmiy takliflar ishlab chiqish;

Qatag'onlar tarixini ilmiy va ommaviy nashrlar, konferensiyalar, seminarlar va ko'rgazmalar orqali keng auditoriyaga yetkazish, shuningdek, ta'lim jarayonida undan foydalanishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida O'zbekistonda yuz bergan qatag'on siyosati jarayoni, uning ijtimoiy-siyosiy va huquqiy hayotga ko'rsatgan ta'siri, shuningdek, ushbu davrga oid arxiv hujjatlari, muzey ekspozitsiyalari va turli tarixiy manbalar majmui olinadi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti O'zbekistonda Rossiya imperiyasi hamda sovet hokimiyati tomonidan amalga oshirilgan qatag'on siyosati tarixining manbalarini

o'rganish, ularni tahlil qilish va ilmiy muomalaga kiritish, shuningdek, arxiv hujjatlari, davriy matbuot materiallari, ilmiy va ommabop adabiyotlar, xotiralar hamda muzey eksponatlari asosida qatag'on jarayonlarini tahlil qilish va qurbonlar taqdirini yoritishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tarixiy jarayonlarni ochib berishga xizmat qiluvchi tarixiy-genetik va retrospektiv yondashuvlar, sinxron hamda diaxron tahlil, tarixiy taqqoslash va tipologik metodlar, shuningdek, voqealarni tizimli va dinamik tarzda o'rganishga imkon beruvchi ilmiy usullar qo'llanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

1865–1980-yillar davomida, xususan, Rossiya imperiyasining mustamlakachilik siyosatiga qarshi milliy ozodlik harakati ishtirokchilari (4099), “sovetlarga qarshi unsurlar” sifatida ta'qib etilganlar (742), siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohalardagi “inqilobiy o'zgarishlar”ga qarshilik ko'rsatganlar (15218), “katta qirg'in” davrida jazoga tortilganlar (13108), tazyiq va ta'qiblar bosqichida jabrlanganlar (1068) hamda “Paxta ishi” doirasida qatag'on qilinganlar (3553) sonining aniqlanishi va manbalar asosida tavsiflanishi natijasida ularni muzey-shunoslik nuqtai nazaridan ilk marta tizimli-manzilli dinamikasi ko'rsatib berilgan;

Oliy sud harbiy kollegiyasi hukmi uchun oldindan tayyorlangan Ichki ishlar xalq komissarligining “1” (otuv) va “2” (qamoq) belgili “qatl ro'yxatlari” bo'yicha siyosiy-ijtimoiy islohotlarda faol ishtirok etgan davlat va jamoat arboblari, ta'lim rivoji yo'lida zarur mutaxassislar tayyorlab, qoloqlikka qarshi kurashgan pedagoglar, gazeta hamda jurnallar orqali ma'rifat tarqatgan jurnalistlar, shuningdek, huquqshunos, me'mor, kino rejissyor, shifokor, kimyogar olim, elektr muhandis va boshqa soha vakillari bo'lgan 60 dan ortiq milliy ziyolilar qatag'on qilinganligi birlamchi manbalar asosida aniqlangan;

Sovet hokimiyatining amalga oshirgan qatag'on siyosati oqibatida 1930–1950-yillar boshida O'zbekiston hududida 83500 kishi sud hukmi, 18682 shaxs esa sudsiz (6038 tasi otilgan) jazoga tortilgani, umumiy hisobda 102182 fuqaro repressiyaga uchraganligi, 1955–1990-yillari qatag'on siyosatiga nisbatan rasmiy munosabatning o'zgarishi tufayli 22968 kishining rehabilitatsiya qilinganligi, 2020–2024-yillari arxivlardagi maxfiy hujjatlarning ochiqlanishi natijasida mustabid tuzum davrida siyosiy ta'qibga uchragan yana 1200 nafar shaxsning oqlanganligi ilmiy asosda ochib berilgan;

Respublika muzeylarida mustamlaka tuzumiga qarshi harakatlar asosan “Vabo isyoni”, “Dukchi eshon” harakati hamda “1916-yil qo'zg'olonlari” doirasida aks ettirilganligi, xorijiy manbalarda esa Turkiston hududida 5000 ga yaqin isyonlar yuz berganligi qayd etilgani natijasida Markaziy Osiyo xalqlarining milliy ozodlik va mustaqillik yo'lida birgalikda olib borgan kurashlarining tarixiy ahamiyati, yuzaga kelish sabablari, ko'lam va oqibatlarini ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan qayta baholash orqali muzey ekspozitsiyalarini yangilash zarurati, tashrifchilar, ayniqsa yoshlarga qo'zg'olonlar tarixini zamonaviy texnologiyalar, jumladan, VR (virtual reallik), gologramma, 3D modellashtirish, avatarlar, interaktiv kitoblar, intellektual xaritalar va immersiv eksponatlar asosida taqdim etishning dolzarbligi asoslangan;

Mustamlaka tuzumiga qarshi g'oyaviy-siyosiy kurashning xorijda ham izchil davom etgani natijasida turkistonlik muhojirlar tomonidan Turkiyada “Yangi

Turkiston”, “Turk eli”, Fransiyada “Yosh Turkiston”, Germaniyada “Milliy Turkiston”, “Milliy adabiyot”, Misrda “Turkiston sadosi”, Nyu-Yorkda “Turkiston” kabi 30 dan ortiq gazeta va jurnallar nashr etilganligi aniqlanib, mazkur davriy matbuot qatag‘onlarni fosh etish bilan birga Turkiston madaniyati va adabiyotining yirik namoyondalari hamda ularning faoliyatini xalqaro miqyosda targ‘ib etishga xizmat qilganligi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Qatag‘on siyosati tarixi bo‘yicha yangi arxiv manbalar, statistik ma‘lumotlar, maxfiy hujjatlar, shuningdek, xorijiy va mahalliy nashrlarda e‘lon qilingan ilmiy ishlar, guvohlar xotiralari tahlil qilindi va tizimli ravishda o‘rganilib, ular asosida Rossiya imperiyasi va sovet tuzumi qatag‘on siyosatining bosqichlari, uning ijtimoiy-siyosiy oqibatlari, ommaviy qatag‘onlarning o‘ziga xos jihatlari ochib berilgan;

Respublika va xorijdagi (*Rossiya, Turkiya, Qozog‘iston, Tojikiston, Qirg‘iziston va boshqa mamlakatlar*) arxivlar, muzeylar hamda kutubxonalarda saqlanayotgan qatag‘on siyosatiga oid manbalar aniqlanib, manbashunoslik nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilingan, ular asosida tarixiy manbalar katalogi, qatag‘on qurbonlariga oid ma‘lumotlar bazasi shakllangan, ommaviy qatag‘onlar bo‘yicha bibliografiyalar tuzilgan hamda ilmiy-ommabop maqolalar, risola va monografiyalar chop qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi dissertatsiyada tarix fanida qabul qilingan ilmiy tadqiqot metodlari va yangi yondashuvlardan foydalanganligi, milliy hamda xorij arxiv hujjatlari, davriy matbuot nashrlari va ilmiy adabiyotlar asosida ishlanganligi, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalar amaliyotga tatbiq qilinganligi, shuningdek, olingan ilmiy natijalar vakolatli idoralar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati qatag‘on siyosati tarixi bo‘yicha ilgari o‘rganilmagan yoki cheklangan foydalanishdagi arxiv hujjatlarining ilmiy muomalaga kiritilishi, shuningdek, O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilgan qatag‘on siyosati bosqichlari, uning ijtimoiy-siyosiy oqibatlari hamda ommaviy qatag‘onlar tarixiga oid manbalarning tizimli ravishda o‘rganilib, tarixshunoslik, manbashunoslik va muzeyshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan baholanishi bilan belgilanadi. Bundan tashqari, qatag‘on qurbonlariga oid bibliografik ro‘yxatlar va ma‘lumotlar bazasining yaratilishi kelgusidagi ilmiy izlanishlar uchun muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari amaliy jihatdan qatag‘on siyosati tarixini chuqur va xolis o‘rganish, tarixiy bilimlarni boyitish hamda ularni ta‘lim jarayoniga samarali integratsiya qilish imkonini beradi. Bu natijalar oliy ta‘lim muassasalarining tarix, huquqshunoslik va siyosatshunoslik yo‘nalishlari uchun darsliklar, o‘quv va uslubiy qo‘llanmalar ishlab chiqish, qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasini abadiylashtirish, shuningdek, muzeylar va ilmiy markazlar faoliyatini takomillashtirishga zamin yaratadi. Bundan tashqari, ommaviy qatag‘onlar tarixiga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy-ommabop asarlarni nashr etish, qatag‘on qurbonlarining hayoti va fojialarini yorituvchi ko‘rgazmalar, ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalar va seminarlarni tashkil etish bo‘yicha davlat dasturlarini amalga oshirishga ko‘maklashadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Qatag'on siyosati tarixi manbashunosligi hamda muzeyshunosligiga oid ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy xulosalar va takliflar asosida:

Davriy matbuot (*"Darxon"*, *"Dehqon"*, *"Farg'ona sahifasi"*, *"Farg'ona"*, *"Inqilob quyoshi"*, *"Ishchi"*, *"Qambag'al dehqon"*, *"Osiyo"*, *"Qizil bayroq"*, *"Qizil matbaachilar"*, *"Qizil O'zbekiston"*, *"Qizil yulduz"*, *"Sharq haqiqati"*, *"Sho'roi islom"*, *"Turk eli"*, *"Turkiston"*, *"Uyg'onish"*, *"Yangi Farg'ona"*, *"Yangi yo'l"*, *"Zarafshon"* gazetalari, *"Alanga"*, *"Bitsin savodsizliq"*, *"Bolalar dunyosi"*, *"Bolalar yo'ldoshi"*, *"Ish maktabi"*, *"Kolxozlarda hisob va moliya ishlari"*, *"Maorif va o'qutg'uchi"*, *"Mashrab"*, *"Matbaachilar"*, *"Meg'nat haftaligi"*, *"Mushtum"*, *"Nashri maorif"*, *"O'zbekiston adabiyoti va san'ati"*, *"O'zbekiston sho'ro adabiyoti"*, *"Qishloq xo'jaligi turmushi"*, *"Qurrulish"*, *"Sotsialistik fan va turmush"*, *"Sovet adabiyoti"*, *"Yangi qishloq"*, *"Yangi yo'l"*, *"Yosh bolshevik"* va *"Yosh kuch"* jurnallari)dagi xabar va maqolalarda qatag'on qurbonlarning ism-shariflari qayd etilgan ro'yxatlar keltirilganligi, arxiv hujjatlarida esa qatag'on qilinganlarning sudsiz surgun qilinganligi yoki otib tashlangani, oilalarining parokanda bo'lgani, mol-mulklarining tortib olingani aks etgan jarayonlar mohiyati mafkuralashgan sovet hukumatida doimo yashirin saqlanib, tarixiy voqelikni aks ettiruvchi barcha manbalar maxfiylashtirilganligi kabi ilmiy xulosalardan № FZ 202007287 raqamli "O'zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi manbalari (eng qadimgi davrlardan 1991 yilgacha) elektron "aqli kutubxona" platformasini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Fanlar akademiyasining 2025-yil 24-apreldagi 3/1255-1025-son Ma'lumotnomasi). Ilmiy natijalarning tadbiq etilishi O'zbekiston tarixini davriy matbuot va arxiv hujjatlari orqali tahlil qilish, mustamlaka-sovet mafkurasi haqida chuqurroq tasavvur shakllantirish hamda ulardan muzey ekspozitsiyalarini takomillashtirishda samarali foydalanishga xizmat qiladi;

Siyosiy qatag'on qurbonlari (*Abdulhamid Cho'lpon*, *Abdurahmon G'oyibiy*, *Abdulah Hay Tojiyev*, *Abduvahob Ibodiy*, *Abduvohid Abdurauf qori o'g'li*, *Abduvosiq Muhammedov*, *Akrom Usmonov*, *A'zam Ayubov*, *Bekjon Rahmonov*, *Boboovxon Salimov*, *Dadamirza qori Shayxov*, *G'ulom Zafariy*, *Ibrohim Davron*, *Karim Abdullaev*, *Lutfulla Olimiy*, *Nazir Sholikorov*, *Nazir To'raqulov*, *Nizomiddinxo'ja Asomiddinxo'ja o'g'li*, *Otajon Hoshim*, *Polvonniyoz hoji Yusupov*, *Salimxon Tillaxonov*, *Sanjar Siddiq*, *Sulaymon Xo'jaev*, *Zahiriddin a'lam Abulqosim*)ning hayoti, faoliyati va fojiali taqdiri aks etgan ko'p jildli "jinoyat ishlari" tuhmat, adolatsizlik va zo'ravonlik bilan to'ldirilgan bo'lib, sahifalari qora va qizil siyoh bilan yozilgan soxta guvohnomalar, barmoq izlari hamda "maxfiy" tamg'alari ostida saqlanayotgan hujjatlar bilan to'ldirilgan bo'lib, ushbu xulosalar AL 03-05 "jadid.uz elektron platformasini yaratish" amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Fanlar akademiyasining 2025-yil 24-apreldagi 3/1255-1025-son Ma'lumotnomasi) ilmiy natijalar tarixiy haqiqatni yoritish, O'zbekiston ilmiy-madaniy merosini saqlash va jadidchilik harakatini chuqur o'rganishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, muzeylar, ilmiy markazlar va ta'lim jarayonida qo'llanilishi orqali keng jamoatchilikka yetkazilishiga xizmat qiladi;

So'nggi yillarda hukumat qarorlari asosida maxfiy hujjatlarning ochiqqlanishi oqibatida qatag'on qurbonlarining oqlanishi, tarixiy tadqiqotlar uchun esa yangi

imkoniyatlar yaratib, muzey ekspozitsiyalarini ilmiy asoslangan va xolis yondashuvga ega bo'lgan birlamchi manbalar hamda tarixiy ashyolar bilan boyitishga, qatag'on siyosatining huquqiy, ijtimoiy va siyosiy jihatlarini yanada chuqurroq tahlil qilishga hamda shu tadqiqotlar natijalaridan hujjatli va ilmiy-ma'rifiy ko'rsatuvlar ssenariylarini tayyorlashda asos sifatida foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining "Ma'rifat" ijodiy birlashmasi davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 26-martdagi 01-30-184-son Ma'lumotnomasi). Ilmiy natijalarning joriylanishi qatag'on davri tarixini ommaga yetkazish va fuqarolarning milliy xotira hamda tarixiy adolatga oid tushunchalarini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi;

130 yil davom etgan Rossiya imperiyasi mustamlakachiligi va sovet tuzumi yillarida o'zbek xalqi qatag'on siyosatidan jabr va zulm chekkan, "Xalq dushmani", "millatchi", "bosmachi", "aksilinqilobchi", "mushtumzo'r" kabi nohaq ayblar bilan ko'plab insonlar qatag'on etilgani, muzey ekspozitsiyalarida esa yurt ozodligi yo'lida yuz bergan xalq qo'zg'olonlari (*Toshkent mudofaasi, Samarqand qo'zg'oloni, Abdumalik to'ra boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon, Xiva qo'zg'oloni, Po'latxon qo'zg'oloni, Mamir Mergan o'g'li qo'zg'oloni, Qurbonjon Dodxoh boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon, Yetimxon qo'zg'oloni, Sirdaryo viloyati Qurama tumanidagi qo'zg'olon, Sho'raxon uchastkasi Biybozor volosti va Chimboy uchastkasi Nukus viloyatidagi qo'zg'olonlar, Darvishxon qo'zg'oloni, Qo'qon qishloq volostidagi qo'zg'olon, O'qchi-Shahrixondagi qo'zg'olon va boshqa kurashlar*) aks ettirilmagan holatlar arxiv hujjatlari va davriy matbuot materiallari asosida tahlil qilinib chiqarilgan tegishli ilmiy xulosalardan 14 ta hudud bo'yicha yaratilgan Qatag'on qurbonlari Xotira kitoblarini shakllantirishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Qatag'on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyining 2024-yil 14-iyundagi 175-son Ma'lumotnomasi). Natijalarning joriy qilinishi muzey ekspozitsiyalarini boyitishga xizmat qiladi;

Turkistonda chop etilgan davriy matbuot nashrlari Rossiya imperiyasi ma'muriyati tomonidan taqiqlangan bo'lsa-da, ular xalqning milliy ongini uyg'otish, erk va hurriyat g'oyalari bilan "qurollantirish" yo'lida muhim rol o'ynaganligi, turkistonlik muhojirlarning (*Afg'oniston, Hindiston, Turkiya, Germaniya, Fransiya, Polsha, Eron, Misr kabi*) xorijiy davlatlardagi gazetalar, majmualar, byulletenlar va xotiralarida milliy ozodlik qo'zg'olonlarining asosiy maqsadi – Turkistonni mustaqil mamlakat deb e'lon qilish ekani ta'kidlanganligi haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalidagi ko'rsatuvlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining "Ma'rifat" ijodiy birlashmasi davlat muassasasining 2025-yil 28-martdagi 01-30-188-son Ma'lumotnomasi). Bu materiallar "Mavzu", "O'zlikka yo'l", "Ochiq dars", "Aslida qanday?" kabi ko'rsatuvlarning ilmiy asoslanganligini oshirishga hamda ularni yanada mukammal qilishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 17 ta ilmiy anjumanda, jumladan, 5 ta xorijiy, 4 ta xalqaro va 6 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shundan, 1 ta monografiya, Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya

etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 14 ta maqola, shu jumladan, 5 ta xorijiy jurnallarda ilmiy maqolalar nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Tadqiqot kirish, to'rtta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan manbalar va adabiyotlar ro'yxati hamda ilovalardan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning tadqiqot qismi 246 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati asoslangan, shuningdek, tadqiqotning respublikada fan va texnologiyalar sohasidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlar bilan uyg'unligi bayon qilingan. Xorijiy va mahalliy ilmiy tadqiqotlar tahlili orqali mavzuga doir muammoning ilmiy jihatdan o'rganilganlik darajasi baholangan. Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining strategik ilmiy yo'nalishlari bilan uzviy bog'liqligi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Shu bilan birga, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, ob'ekti va predmeti aniq ifoda etilgan, qo'llanilgan metodologik yondashuvlar va tadqiqot usullari belgilab berilgan. Ishning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliyotdagi tatbiqiy ahamiyati, natijalarning ishonchliligi va joriy etish imkoniyatlari asoslangan. Tadqiqot yakunlari ilmiy jamoatchilikda muhokama qilingani, tegishli aprotatsiyadan o'tkazilgani, nashr etilgan, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va umumiy hajmiga oid ma'lumotlar ham to'liq qayd etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Turkistonda Rossiya imperiyasi mustamlakachilik tuzumiga qarshi xalq ozodlik kurashlari tarixiga oid manbalar”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobida milliy ozodlik harakatlari va qo'zg'olonchilarga nisbatan ko'rilgan jazo choralarini aks ettiruvchi arxiv materiallari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, mustamlakaviy zo'ravonlikka qarshi qaratilgan kurashlarning davr matbuotida qanday yoritilgani, “Vabo isyoni”, “Doukchi Eshon”, 1916-yil qo'zg'oloni va boshqa xalq qo'zg'olonlarining muzey to'plamlari hamda ekspozitsiyalaridagi ifodasi atroflicha ko'rib chiqiladi.

Mazkur bobning **“Milliy ozodlik uchun kurashlar va qo'zg'olonchilarning jazolanishiga doir arxiv hujjatlari”** deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafi O'zbekiston Milliy arxivida saqlanayotgan turli farmoyishlar, buyruqlar, hisobotlar, yozishmalar va shaxsiy tarkibga oid hujjatlar asosida shakllantirilgan. Jumladan, 1892-yilgi “Vabo qo'zg'oloni”, 1898-yilgi Andijon qo'zg'oloni va 1916-yilgi Zomin voqealariga oid boy manbalar I-1¹⁶, I-3, I-17¹⁷, I-19¹⁸, I-36¹⁹, I-223 va I-725²⁰-jamg'armalarda saqlanmoqda.

Ushbu hujjatlar qo'zg'olonlarning yuzaga kelishi, rivojlanishi va bostirilishidagi umumiy omillarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Xususan, vabo

¹⁶ O'zbekiston Milliy arxivi (keyingi o'rinlarda O'zMA). I-1-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 613-yig'majild; O'sha manba. 15-ro'yxat, 486-yig'majild; O'sha manba. 20-ro'yxat, 89-yig'majild; O'sha manba. 25-ro'yxat, 29, 89-yig'majildlar; O'sha manba. 31-ro'yxat, 29, 1219-yig'majild; O'sha manba. I-1-jamg'arma. 31-ro'yxat, 72-yig'majild, 36–38-varaqlar; 76-yig'majild, 6–7-varaqlar; 90-yig'majild, 4-varaq; O'sha manba. I-1-jamg'arma, 5-ro'yxat, 567-yig'majild, 73–74-varaqlar.

¹⁷ O'zMA. I-17-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 1344-yig'majild, 35–39, 151–154, 248–276-varaqlar; 1352-yig'majild.

¹⁸ O'zMA. I-19-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 36532-yig'majild, 2–3-varaqlar.

¹⁹ O'zMA. I-36-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 3364-yig'majild.

²⁰ O'zMA. I-725-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 7-yig'majild, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12,13, 22, 33, 34-varaqlar.

kasalligining keng tarqalishi orqali ijtimoiy norozilikni keltirib chiqargan 1892-yilgi Toshkent qo‘zg‘oloni, tayyorgarliksiz boshlangan va qisqa fursatda bostirilgan 1898-yilgi²¹ Andijon hamda 1916-yildagi podsho siyosatiga qarshi yo‘naltirilgan Zomin qo‘zg‘oloni yerlik aholining mustamlaka tuzumiga nisbatan noroziligidan dalolat beradi. Arxiv manbalari mazkur qo‘zg‘olonlarning kelib chiqish sabablari, ijtimoiy-siyosiy mohiyati va ularning jazolanish jarayonini har tomonlama tahlil qilish uchun muhim asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Bobning **“Mustamlaka tuzumiga qarshi milliy harakatlarning matbuot nashrlarida yoritilishi”** nomli ikkinchi paragrafida 1870–1917-yillardagi Turkiston tarixi, xususan, mustamlaka tuzumiga qarshi yuz bergan milliy harakatlar va xalq qo‘zg‘olonlarining matbuotda aks etishi tahlil etilgan. Bu borada “Turkiston viloyatining gazetasi”, “Ulfat”, “Taraqiy”, “Xurshid”, “Shuhrat”, “Tuqjor”, “Oyina”, “Sadoi Farg‘ona”, “Sadoi Turkiston”, “Buxoroi sharif” va uning ilovasi, “Samarqand”, “Kengash”, “El bayrog‘i”, “Najot”, “Hurriyat”, “Turon”, “Ulug‘ Turkiston” kabi milliy nashrlar²² hamda “Туркестанские ведомости”, “Русский Туркестан”, “Туркестанские курьер”, “Туркестанский край”, “Средне-Азиатский Вестник”, “Средняя Азия” kabi rus tilidagi gazeta va jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek, “Al-isloh”, “Bayon ul-haq”, “Izhor ul-haq”, “Chayon”, “Sadoq”, “Turkiston chayoni”, “Turkiston qora qurti” kabi ijtimoiy-siyosiy mazmundagi jurnallar orqali jamiyatdagi kayfiyat, xalq orasidagi norozilik va milliy uyg‘onish jarayonlari yoritilgan. Bu nashrlar mustamlakachilik siyosatiga qarshi fikrlarni shakllantirish, milliy ongni uyg‘otish va ozodlik g‘oyalarini keng tarqatishda muhim rol o‘ynagan. Mustamlaka tuzumi ostida ijtimoiy-siyosiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan qattiq nazoratga olingan Turkistonda vaqtli matbuot nashrlarini tashkil etish va ularni davriy chiqarish jiddiy to‘siq va qiyinchiliklar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan. Matbuotda chop etilgan maqolalar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, gazeta va jurnallar nafaqat mafkuraviy ta‘sirga ega bo‘lgan, balki ularning ta‘sischilari, muharrir va yozuvchilari ham qatag‘onlarga uchragan. 1906–1908 va 1913–1915-yillari jadidlar tomonidan nashr etilgan barcha matbuot organlari bunga yaqqol misoldir.

Ushbu bobning **“Vabo isyoni, Dukchi Eshon, 1916-yil va boshqa xalq qo‘zg‘olonlarining muzey ekspozitsiyalarida aks etishi”** nomli uchinchi paragrafi O‘zbekiston tarixi davlat muzeyi²³, Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyi²⁴

²¹ Dukchi Eshon o‘z davrida Farg‘ona vodiysida xalqparvar, sahovatli eshon sifatida obro‘ qozongan, o‘zbek va qirg‘izlar orasida yuzlab muridlari bo‘lgan. O‘z muridlari hamda hamfikrlari bilan bosqinchilarning xalqqa qarshi olib borayotgan zulmkor siyosatini qoralab, bunga qarshi kurashish kayfiyatini doimo qo‘llab turgan.

²² “Turkiston viloyatining gazetasi”ning 2275 ta soni 1870-yil 28-apreldan 1916-yil 16-dekabrgacha Toshkent (1872–1873 yillari Peterburg)da o‘zbekcha, qozoqcha (arab alifbosida) va ruscha chiqqan. “Ulfat” gazetasi S.Peterburgda o‘zbekcha, tatarcha (arab alifbosida) chiqarilgan bo‘lib, 1905-yil 11-dekabrda 1907-yil 1-aprelgacha gazetaning 52 ta soni chop qilingan. “Taraqiy” gazetasi 1906-yil 2-yanvar – avgust oylari oralig‘ida Toshkentda o‘zbekcha (arab alifbosida) nashr etilgan. Gazetaning birinchi sonidan boshlab chor hukumatining mustamlakachilik siyosati fosh etilib, ta‘limni isloh qilish, yangi usuldagi maktablar ochib, dunyoviy fanlarni o‘qitish lozimligi aytilgan. Shundan so‘ng Turkiston oxranka bo‘limi gazetani 20-sonidan keyin yopib, uning muharriri Ismoil Obidovni hibsga olib, Kapolga surgun qilgan. “Xurshid” gazetasi Munavvar qori Abdurashidxonov muharrirligida chiqarilib, 1906-yil 6-sentabrdan 12-noyabrga qadar umumiy hisobda 10 ta soni nashr etilgan. Davriy matbuot nashrlari bo‘yicha dissertatsiyada batafsil ma‘lumotlar berilgan.

²³ O‘zbekiston tarixi davlat muzeyi (keyingi o‘rinlarda O‘zTDM) fondida 250 ming donadan ortiq ashyolar saqlanadi. Ular orasida arxeologik kolleksiyalar (60 mingdan ortiq), numizmatika (80 mingdan ortiq), etnografiya (16 mingdan ziyod), tabarruk narsalar (10 mingdan ortiq), yangi va eng yangi davr tarixiga doir hujjatlar arxivi, XIX

hamda Andijon viloyati tarixi va madaniyati davlat muzeyi²⁵ materiallari asosida yoritilgan. Mazkur muzeylar saqlayotgan osori-atiqalar, fotohujjatlar, xarita²⁶ va san'at asarlari XIX–XX asr boshlaridagi xalq qo'zg'olonlari²⁷, jumladan, 1892-yilgi “Vabo isyoni”, 1898-yilgi Dukchi Eshon boshchiligidagi qo'zg'olon²⁸ va 1916-yilgi milliy harakatlar haqida aniq va ishonchli ma'lumotlar taqdim etadi. Ushbu tarixiy voqealarni muzey ekspozitsiyalari orqali yoritish yosh avlodni vatanparvarlik, milliy g'urur va tarixiy xotira ruhida tarbiyalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jumladan, Andijon viloyat tarixi va madaniyati davlat muzeyi manbalari asosida 1898-yilgi Andijon qo'zg'oloni yanada kengroq yoritiladi. Muzeydagi “XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlarida Andijon: Dukchi Eshon qo'zg'oloni” ekspozitsiyasida qo'zg'olon yetakchisi Muhammadali xalfa Sobir o'g'li Dukchi Eshon²⁹ (1856–1898) portreti, qo'zg'olon sodir bo'lgan Andijon qal'asi, Dukchi Eshon hovlisi va Mingtepa qishlog'ining tasvirlari, qo'zg'olonchilarning kazarmaga hujumi, ularning qo'lga olinishi va doriga osilishi aks etgan fotosuratlar joy olgan. Shuningdek, qo'zg'olondan keyin Turkiston general-gubernatori S.M. Duxovskiyning Andijonga kelishi (1898-yil 23-avgust), Fozilbek Otabek o'g'lining (1879–1938) Dukchi Eshon qo'zg'oloniga bag'ishlangan asari, qator nashrlar³⁰ va “Turkestarskaya vedomost” gazetasining shu voqeaga doir soni ham ekspozitsiyada namoyon qilingan.

Umuman olganda, barcha qo'zg'olonlar mag'lubiyatga uchragan bo'lsa-da, ular Turkiston xalqi ozodlik va mustaqillik uchun olib borgan qahramonlik kurashlarining yorqin namunasi sifatida tarix sahifalari va muzey ekspozitsiyalarida munosib o'rin egallagan.

– XX asr va undan oldingi davrlarga tegishli noyob nashrlar saqlanuvchi ilmiy kutubxona bor. Batafsil qarang: Ўзбекистон тарихи давлат музейи (йўлқўрсаткич). Тузувчи Исмоилова Ж.Х., Левтеева Л.Г. – Т. 2013. – 132 б.

²⁴ Qatag'on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyi (keyingi o'rinlarda QQXDM)ning tashkil etilishi va 10 ta bo'limi haqida to'liq ma'lumotlar 4-bobning 2-paragrafidagi batafsil tahlil qilinadi.

²⁵ Andijon viloyat tarixi va madaniyati davlat muzeyi (keyingi o'rinlarda AVTMDM) 1934-yili Qishloq xo'jalik ko'rgazmasi bazasida tashkil etilgan. O'zR VMning 2017-yil 11-dekabrda 975-sonli qarori asosida Andijon viloyat O'lkashunoslik va Adabiyot va san'at muzeylari birlashtirilib, uning negizida qayta tashkil topdi. AVTMDM asosiy muzey hisoblanib, muzeyning tarkibida 1 ta filial va 4 bo'limlar faoliyat yuritadi. Muzey fondlarida 156 mingdan ziyod bebaho arxeologik asori-atiqalar, rangtasvir asarlari, numizmatika, etnografiyaga oid eksponatlar, shuningdek, o'zbek xalqi tarixining muhim bosqichlarini o'zida aks ettirgan noyob arxiv ma'lumotlari, qo'lyozmalar, tarixiy hujjatlar, fotomateriallar va boshqalar saqlanmoqda.

²⁶ QQXDM. 1-bo'lim – O'rta Osiyo (Turkiston)ning chor Rossiyasi tomonidan bosib olinishi va mahalliy xalqning bochqinchilarga qarshi kurashi. Toshkentning general Chernyayev qo'shini tomonidan ishg'ol qilinishi xaritasi (Терентьев М.А. «История завоевания Средней Азии». СПб. 1906).

²⁷ O'zTDM. VIII bo'lim – “19–20 asrlarda O'zbekiston” (3-qavat). “Turkiston – Rossiya imperiyasining mustamlakasi” ekspozitsiya zalidagi ashyolar.

²⁸ AVTMDM. XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida Andijon: Dukchi Eshon qo'zg'oloni ekspozitsiyasi.

²⁹ Muhammadali xalfa Sobir o'g'li (1856–1898) eng obro'li din peshvosi hisoblangan. Uning otasi paxtani chigitdan ajratadigan xalaji va yig, ya'ni dug, beshik yasaydigan hunar egasi bo'lgan. Demak, u hunarmand oilasida dunyoga kelib, voyaga yetgan. Dukchi Eshon uning taxallusi bo'lgan. Eshon deb nomlanishiga sabab, u o'zining iste'dodi va serg'ayratiligi tufayli qishlog'idagi Sultonto'ra Eshonga shogird tushib, yuksak diniy unvonga sazovor bo'lgan. Dukchi Eshon mol-mulk to'plashga berilmay, nazr va sovg'aga keltirilgan barcha boyliklarni qashshoqlarga sarflagan. Jumladan, har kuni belgilab qo'yilgan joyda yuzlab kishilarga tekin ovqat tayyorlab tarqatgan.

³⁰ Фозилбек Отабек ўгли. Дукчи Эшон воқеаси ёки Фарғонада истибод жаллодлари. – Т. 1991. 80 б.; В.П. Сальков. Андижанское восстание в 1898 г. – Казанью 1901. [2], VI, 131 с.; Эгамназаров А. Сиз билан Дукчи Эшон (хужжатли кисса). – Т. 1994 (2022). – 144 б.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Turkistonda sovet boshqaruv tartibining o‘rnatilishi va “qizil terror”ning amalga oshirilishi tarixiga doir manbalar tahlili (1917–1924)”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida 1917–1924-yillari o‘lkada sovet hokimiyati tomonidan amalga oshirilgan qatag‘onlar arxiv hujjatlari, davriy matbuot materiallari va muzey ekspozitsiyalari orqali aks ettirilgan.

Ikkinchi bobning **“Sovet davri qatag‘on siyosati tarixiga oid arxiv hujjatlari”** deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida Rossiya imperiyasida hokimiyatni qo‘lga olgan bolsheviklar negizi chorizm paytida qo‘yilgan, uzoq yillardan beri mustahkamlanib kelinayotgan mustamlakachilik siyosatini yanada keskin va shafqatsiz ravishda davom ettirganliklari O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti adminstratsiyasi arxivi³¹, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat xavfsizlik xizmati arxivi³², O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi arxivi³³, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Mudofaa vazirligi arxivi³⁴, O‘zbekiston Milliy arxivi, O‘zbekiston Kinofotofonohujjatlari milliy arxivi, Toshkent shahar markaziy davlat arxivi, viloyat, tuman va shahar davlat arxivlari, xorij arxivlari, jumladan, Rossiya Federatsiyasi davlat arxivi³⁵, Rossiya ijtimoiy-siyosiy tarixi davlat arxivi³⁶, Rossiya harbiy davlat arxivi³⁷, Rossiya ilmiy-texnikaviy hujjatlar davlat arxivi³⁸, Rossiya Federatsiyasi Federal xavfsizlik xizmati markaziy arxivi³⁹, Turkiya jumhuriyati arxivlar boshqarmasi hamda shaxsiy arxivlari saqlovxonalarida “maxfiy”, “o‘ta maxfiy”, “qat‘iyan maxfiy”, “yopiq hujjat” kabi tamg‘alar ostida saqlangan hujjatlar bilan ochiqqlangan.

Arxiv manbashunosligi nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilinganda, O‘zbekiston Milliy arxividagi 1917–1924-yillarga tegishli bo‘lgan jamg‘armalar “R” (revolyutsiya) indeksi bilan belgilangan bo‘lib, aksar yig‘majildlar tituliga “ОЦ” (особо ценный) grifi qo‘yilgan. Ayrim jamg‘armalarning mazkur davrga oid yig‘majidlari “maxfiy”lik grifi ostida saqlanmoqda. Jumladan, R-1714⁴⁰ – O‘zSSR Oliy sudi jamg‘armasining 1917–1924-yillarni o‘z ichiga olgan hujjatlari ham, ro‘yxatlari ham “maxfiy” saqlangani uchun, ushbu davrda qatag‘on qilingan shaxslar, ularning ustidan o‘tkazilgan sud-tergov jarayonlarini o‘rganish imkoni bo‘lmadi.

Tadqiqot davomida o‘rganilgan viloyat, tuman va shahar davlat arxivi manbalari qatag‘on siyosati tarixini yanada ochiqqlaydi. Samarqand viloyati davlat arxivining 31, 65, 267, 140, 148, 186, 256, 352, 572, 995, 1656, 1685, 1705-jamg‘armalarida qatag‘on siyosati tarixi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan birlamchi materiallar

³¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti adminstratsiyasi arxivi (keyingi o‘rinlarda O‘RPAA).

³² O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat xavfsizlik xizmati arxivi (keyingi o‘rinlarda O‘RDXXA).

³³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi arxivi (keyingi o‘rinlarda O‘RIIVA).

³⁴ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Mudofaa vazirligi arxivi (keyingi o‘rinlarda O‘RMVA).

³⁵ Rossiya Federatsiyasi davlat arxivi (RFDA) – Государственный архив Российской Федерации (ГАРФ). Mazkur arxivda 2024-yil iyul oyida tadqiqot olib borilgan.

³⁶ Rossiya ijtimoiy-siyosiy tarixi davlat arxivi (RISTDA) – Российский государственный архив социально-политической истории (РГАСПИ).

³⁷ Rossiya harbiy davlat arxivi (RHDA) – Российский государственный военный архив (РГВА).

³⁸ Rossiya ilmiy-texnikaviy hujjatlar davlat arxivi (RITHDA) – Российский Государственный архив научно-технической документации (РГАНТД).

³⁹ Rossiya Federal xavfsizlik xizmati markaziy arxivi (RFFXXMA).

⁴⁰ O‘zbekiston Milliy arxivi saqlovidagi R-1714 – O‘zSSR Oliy sudi jamg‘armasining 1925–1990-yillarga oid hujjatlari 2020–2022-yillari olib borilgan izlanishlar natijasida ko‘rib chiqilgan.

mavjud⁴¹. Arxiv manbalaridan ma'lum bo'lishicha, 1917-yil 7-dekabrda Xalq komissarlari soveti F.Ye.Dzerjinskiy boshchiligida "Aksilinqilobchilik va ish tashlashlikka qarshi kurash bo'yicha Butunrossiya Favqulodda komissiyasi (BЧК)⁴²ni tuzish to'g'risida" qaror qabul qilgan. 1919-yil 17-maydan boshlab Butunrossiya Markaziy ijroiya qo'mitasining qarori bilan VChK Konsentratsion lagerlari va Ichki ishlar xalq komissarligi (NKVD)⁴³ning majburiy ish lagerlarini tashkil etish ishlari boshlab yuborilgan. Butunrossiya Favqulodda komissiyasi tashkil etilgandan 1939-yilgacha bo'lgan vaqtda 450 o'zbekistonliklar ustidan jinoiy ish qo'zg'atilgan⁴⁴.

Mazkur bobning "*Davriy matbuotda sovet hokimiyati tomonidan amalga oshirilgan qatag'on siyosati*" deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida "Ulug' Turkiston", "Ishtirokiyun"⁴⁵, "Qizil bayroq", "Qizil O'zbekiston", "Turkiston", "Inqilob quyoshi"⁴⁶, "Kambag'allar tovushi", "Mehnatkashlar tovushi", "Mehnatkashlar o'qi", "Yosh Sharq"⁴⁷, "Farg'ona", "Yangi Farg'ona", "Zarafshon"⁴⁸, "Xorazm xabarleri", "Buxoro axbori", "Ozod Buxoro", "Axbor"⁴⁹, "Вечерние известия", "Жизнь национальностей", "За партию", "Известия ВЦИК"⁵⁰, "Красный звон", "Туркестанский голос"⁵¹, "Туркестанский зритель"⁵², "Туркестанское слово"⁵³, "Красная звезда"⁵⁴, "Наша газета", "Наш путь", "Новый путь", "Новый Туркестан", "Правда Востока", "Туркестанская правда"⁵⁵, "Туркестанский вестник", "Узбекистанская правда" "Коммуна", "Знамя труда", "Красная Фергана", "Пролетарий", "Рабочий пут", "Щит народа"⁵⁶, "Inqilob", "Haqiqat", "Yer yuzi", "Maorif va o'qituvchi" kabi o'zbek (arab, lotin, kirill alifbosida) va rus tillaridagi gazeta hamda jurnallar sahifalaridagi materiallar tahlil qilingan.

Jumladan, "Ulug' Turkiston" gazetasi sahifalarida "Umumturkiston musulmonlarining qurultoyi"⁵⁷, "Muhim qarorlar. Turkiston musulmonlarining

⁴¹ Samarqand viloyati davlat arxivi (keyingi o'rinlarda SVDA). 31-jamg'arma, 1-ro'yxat, 1-yig'majild, 2-varaq. O'sha manba. 148-jamg'arma, 2-ro'yxat, 2-yig'majild, 2-varaq.

⁴² Всероссийская чрезвычайная комиссия (ВЧК) – Butunrossiya favqulodda komissiyasi (BЧК).

⁴³ Народный комиссариат внутренних дел (НКВД) – Ichki ishlar xalq komissarligi (ИИХК).

⁴⁴ Бахтиёр Ҳасанов. "Қатта қирғин"нинг ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар базаси. Т. 2014. 3-бет.

⁴⁵ Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi (keyingi o'rinlarda O'zMK). Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-62 (1918 – 1920). Toshkent.

⁴⁶ "Inqilob quyoshi" – Xorazm markaz ijroiya qo'mitasi Markaz ishtirokiyun firqa qo'mitalari tomonidan haftada ikki marta chiqarilgan, siyosiy va ijtimoiy gazeta. U o'zbekcha, arab alifbosida chop qilingan. O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-65, G-85, G-125.

⁴⁷ O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-96 (1921). Toshkent.

⁴⁸ "Zarafshon" siyosiy-ijtimoiy va adabiy gazetasi 1922-yil 27-oktabrdan Samarqandda haftada ikki marta chiqqan. Gazeta tili o'zbekcha, arab alifbosida bosilgan. O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-73 (1922–1928).

⁴⁹ Axbor – Rusiya sho'rolar jumhuriyatidan Xorazm ijroiya jumhuriyatiga kelgan komil huquqli vakolatining afkori bo'lib, Xorazmda chop qilingan. U "Izvestiya" gazetasi asosida tarjima qilingan. O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-62 (1921).

⁵⁰ O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-52.

⁵¹ O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-16. Andijon.

⁵² O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-44. Toshkent.

⁵³ O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-14. Gazeta Toshkent va Andijonda nashr qilingan.

⁵⁴ O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-40. Gazeta Toshkentda chop qilingan. Kutubxonada 1922–1923, 1927-yili chiqarilgan sonlari mavjud.

⁵⁵ O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-37. Toshkent.

⁵⁶ O'zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo'limi. Saqlov raqami – G-4 (1917), G-21 (1918). Gazeta Farg'onada chop qilingan.

⁵⁷ Umumturkiston musulmonlarining qurultoyi // "Ulug' Turkiston" gazetasi. 1917-yil 25-aprel.

qurultoyi oziq masalasida qabul qilgan qarorlari”⁵⁸, “Turkistong‘a avtonomiya olu haqinda”⁵⁹, “Milliy va madaniy muxtoriyat”⁶⁰, “Milliy va madaniy muxtoriyatni vujudga chiqaruv hay‘atidan. Millatg‘a xitob”⁶¹, “Turkiston musulmonlarining ikkinchi qurultoyi”⁶², “Turkiston fidiratsiyasi (muxtoriyat)”⁶³, “Muxtoriyat kuni”⁶⁴, “Turkiston musulmonlarining qurultoyi”⁶⁵, “Turkiston muxtoriyati va iqtisodiy aiftonumiya”⁶⁶, “Turkiston muxtoriyati”⁶⁷, “1917-yil 27-noyabrda umuturkiston musulmonlarining favqulotda syezdi tarafidan Turkiston muxtoriyatining muvaqqat shurosi hay‘atiga saylangan kishilar”⁶⁸, “Turkiston muxtoriyatining barpo bo‘lishiga kuch kerak”⁶⁹, “Turkiston xabarlari: Turkiston muxtoriyatining fojeasi”⁷⁰, “Xo‘qand fojealari”⁷¹, “Xo‘qand qurbonlari”⁷² va boshqa 100 dan ortiq xabar va maqolalar e‘lon qilingan.

Ikkinchi bobning **“Turkiston Muxtoriyatining tugatilishi va milliy istiqlolchilik kurashlarini bostirishga oid muzey ekspozitsiyalari”** deb nomlangan uchinchi paragrafi muzeydagi eksponatlar, fotohujjatlar, audio va video lavhalar asosida yoritilgan.

O‘zbekiston tarixi davlat muzeyining “Turkiston muxtoriyati” deb nomlangan ekspozitsiyasida Turkiston muxtoriyati tashkil etilganligi haqidagi e‘lon⁷³, muxtoriyat bayrog‘i⁷⁴, 1917-yil 4-noyabrdagi o‘lka musulmonlari 4-qurultoyi tarkibi ko‘rsatilgan hujjat⁷⁵ va qurultoy qatnashchilari fotosi⁷⁶, Turkiston ishchi askarlarining muxtoriyatga murojaati⁷⁷, Turkiston muxtoriyati a‘zolari⁷⁸ va Eski shaharda Turkiston muxtoriyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash maqsadida yig‘ilgan xalqning

⁵⁸ Muhim qarorlar. Turkiston musulmonlarining qurultoyi oziq masalasida qabul qilgan qarorlari // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi.1917-yil 25-aprel.

⁵⁹ N. Yovushev. Turkistong‘a avtonomiya olu haqinda // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi.1917-yil 5-may.

⁶⁰ Sobirjon Yusuf, Burnashev. Milliy va madaniy muxtoriyat // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi.1917-yil 27-iyul, 9-avgust.

⁶¹ Milliy va madaniy muxtoriyatni vujudga chiqaruv hay‘atidan. Millatg‘a xitob // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi.1917-yil 27-avgust.

⁶² Turkiston musulmonlarining ikkinchi qurultoyi // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1917-yil 10-sentabr.

⁶³ E‘lon. Turkiston fidiratsiyasi (muxtoriyat) (Islom Shomahmudov tomonidan nashr qilingan kitob haqida) // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1917-yil 4, 9-oktabr.

⁶⁴ E‘lon. Muxtoriyat kuni (17 noyabr kuni muxtoriyat uchun milliy xazina yig‘ish kuni ekanligi haqida) // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1917-yil 8-noyabr.

⁶⁵ Turkiston musulmonlarining ikkinchi qurultoyi // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1917-yil 10-sentabr.

⁶⁶ Islom Sulton Shoahmedof. Turkiston muxtoriyati va iqtisodiy aiftonumiya // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1917-yil 18-noyabr.

⁶⁷ Turkiston muxtoriyati // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1917-yil 8-dekabr.

⁶⁸ 1917-yil 27-noyabrda umuturkiston musulmonlarining favqulotda syezdi tarafidan Turkiston muxtoriyatining muvaqqat shurosi hay‘atiga saylangan kishilar // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1917-yil 8-dekabr.

⁶⁹ Muxtor Bakir. Turkiston muxtoriyatining barpo bo‘lishiga kuch kerak // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1917-yil 24-dekabr.

⁷⁰ Turkiston xabarlari: Turkiston muxtoriyatining fojeasi // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1918-yil 25-fevral.

⁷¹ Xo‘qand fojealari // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1918-yil 14-mart.

⁷² Xo‘qand qurbonlari // “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasi. 1918-yil 9, 12, 14, 19-mart.

⁷³ O‘zTDM. Turkiston muxtoriyati ekspozitsiyasi. Turkiston muxtoriyati tashkil etilganligi haqidagi e‘lon. 1917-yil. Eksponat shakli: Hujjat. O‘lchami: 18,5x27.

⁷⁴ O‘zTDM. Turkiston muxtoriyati bayrog‘i. Eksponat shakli: Bayroq.

⁷⁵ O‘zTDM. O‘lka musulmonlari 4-qurultoyi tarkibi. 1917-yil, noyabr. Eksponat shakli: Foto hujjat. O‘lchami: 31x41.

⁷⁶ O‘zTDM. O‘lka musulmonlari 4-qurultoyi qatnashchilari. 1917-yil, noyabr. Eksponat shakli: Foto. O‘lchami: 29,5x20.

⁷⁷ O‘zTDM. Turkiston ishchi askarlar Turkiston muxtoriyatiga murojaati. 1917-yil. Eksponat shakli: Fotohujjat. O‘lchami: 32,5x21.

⁷⁸ O‘zTDM. Turkiston muxtoriyatiga a‘zolari. 1917-yil. Eksponat shakli: Foto. O‘lchami: 49x33,5.

surati⁷⁹, “Ulug‘ Turkiston” gazetasidagi telegrammalardan namuna⁸⁰, muxtoriyat tugatilishida ishtirok etgan qizil qo‘shin⁸¹, Qo‘qon shahrining fojeali ko‘rinishi⁸² aks etgan suratlar berilgan. Mazkur ekspozitsiya materiallari tahliliga ko‘ra, 1917-yil oktabr voqealari Rossiya, shu jumladan, Turkiston xalqlarining o‘z taqdirini o‘zi belgilash, ajralib chiqish va mustaqil davlat tuzishgacha bo‘lgan huquqlariga oid balandparvoz shiorlar ostida amalga oshirilgan. Lekin amalda milliy mentalitetga yot sotsialistik davlatchilik tartibotlari ilgaridan ma‘lum bo‘lgan mustamlakachilik o‘zanida zo‘rlik bilan joriy etila boshlangan. Bolsheviklar hokimiyati tubjoy aholiga nisbatan boshidanoq begona ko‘z bilan qaraganligini quyidagi fikrlar ham tasdiqlab turibdi: “Hozirgi paytda musulmonlarning o‘lka oliy inqilobiy hokimiyati organlariga jalb qilinmagani maqbuldir, chunki mahalliy aholining proletar sinfiy tashkilotlariga munosabati to‘la aniq emas”⁸³.

Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyining Turkiston muxtoriyatining tugatilishi va sovet hokimiyati qatag‘on siyosatining boshlanishi (1917–1918-yillar) ekspozitsiyasida “Taraqqiyparvarlarning yangi matbuot nashrlari”, “Turkiston Muxtoriyatining tashkil etilishi, tugatilishi va sovet hokimiyati qatag‘on siyosatining boshlanishi”, “Bolsheviklarning Turkistonda hokimiyatni zo‘ravonlik bilan egallab olishi” kabi masalalar mohiyati “Turkiston general-gubernatorining qarorgohi”⁸⁴, “Muvaqqat hukumatni ag‘darish haqidagi qarorning imzolanishi”⁸⁵, “Harbiy majlis binosi”⁸⁶, “Bolsheviklarning ilk qarorgohi”⁸⁷, “Qizil askarlar Turkistonda”⁸⁸, “Toshkent ishchi deputatlar Sovetining ishchilarga murojaati”⁸⁹, “Turkistonda milliy uyg‘onish harakati”⁹⁰, “Turkiston muxtoriyati tashkil etilganligi to‘g‘risidagi deklaratsiya”⁹¹ deb nomlangan fotohujjatlar, arxiv manbalari hamda XX asr boshlariga oid ashyolar⁹² asosida ochib berilgan.

“O‘zSSRda sovet davri qatag‘on siyosati va uning oqibatlariga oid manbalar (1924–1991)” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobda 1924–1991-yillari amalga oshirilgan ommaviy qatag‘onlar yoritilgan.

Mazkur bobning **“Sovet hokimiyati qatag‘on siyosatining davom ettirilishi bilan bog‘liq arxiv hujjatlari”** deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida O‘zbekiston

⁷⁹ O‘zTDM. Eski shaharda Turkiston muxtoriyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash. 1917-yil. Ekspонат shakli: Foto. O‘lchami: 40,5x30,5.

⁸⁰ O‘zTDM. Ulug‘ Turkiston telegrammalari. 1917-yil № 11. Ekspонат shakli: Gazeta fotonusxasi. O‘lchami: 22x36.

⁸¹ O‘zTDM. Muxtoriyat tugatilishida ishtirok etgan qizil qo‘shin. 1918-yil. Ekspонат shakli: Foto.

⁸² O‘zTDM. Qo‘qon shahrining fojeali ko‘rinishi. 1918-yil. Ekspонат shakli: Foto (3 dona).

⁸³ O‘zTDM. Ekspонат shakli: Matn.

⁸⁴ QQXDM. Turkiston muxtoriyatining tugatilishi va sovet hokimiyati qatag‘on siyosatining boshlanishi (1917 – 1918-yillar) ekspozitsiyasi. Turkiston general-gubernatorining qarorgohi. 1917-yil. Ekspонат shakli: Foto nusxa va matn. O‘lchami: 280,0 mm, 420,0 mm.

⁸⁵ QQXDM. Muvaqqat hukumatni ag‘darish haqidagi qarorning imzolanishi. 1917-yil. Ekspонат shakli: Foto nusxa. O‘lchami: 286,227 mm, 200,655 mm.

⁸⁶ QQXDM. Harbiy majlis binosi. 1917-yil. Ekspонат shakli: Foto nusxa va matn. O‘lchami: 220,204 mm, 386,396 mm.

⁸⁷ QQXDM. Bolsheviklarning ilk qarorgohi – Tashsovet binosi. 1917-yil. Ekspонат shakli: Foto nusxa. O‘lchami: 369,98 mm, 264,997 mm.

⁸⁸ QQXDM. Qizil askarlar Turkistonda. Ekspонат shakli: Foto nusxa. O‘lchami: 285,609 mm, 164,265 mm.

⁸⁹ QQXDM. Toshkent ishchi deputatlar Sovetining ishchilarga murojaati. Ekspонат shakli: Hujjat nusxa. O‘lchami: 300,0 mm, 420,0 mm.

⁹⁰ QQXDM. Turkistonda milliy uyg‘onish harakati. Ekspонат shakli: Elektron hujjat.

⁹¹ QQXDM. Deklaratsiya. Turkiston muxtoriyati tashkil etilganligi to‘g‘risidagi deklaratsiya. Ekspонат shakli: Hujjat nusxa. O‘lchami: 300,0 mm, 420,0 mm.

⁹² QQXDM. XX asr boshlariga oid qalamdon, telefon va shamdonlar. Ekspонат shakli: Buyum.

Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi arxivi saqlovidagi 20 ga yaqin, jumladan, 1, 4, 5, 10, 33, 58, 60, 77, 104, 137, 242, 275, 391, 393, 499, 722, 793, 794, 859-jamg'armalaridan 76 ta ro'yxat, 323 ta yig'majildlar tahlili qilingan. Hujjatlarni ko'rib chiqish natijasida 2005 nafar qatag'onga uchragan va partiyadan chiqarilgan shaxslar nomlari aniqlandi. Aniqlangan siyosiy qatag'on qurbonlarining katta qismini yoshlar tashkil etadi. Sovet hukumatining qatag'on tegirmoni yurt kelajagi bo'lmish yoshlarni ham chetlab o'tmaganligi arxiv manbalarida yanada yorqinroq aks etgan. 1920–1922-yillari Turkiston ASSR, Buxoro va Xorazm xalq sho'ro jumhuriyatlaridan 300 ga yaqin talaba o'qish uchun xorijiy mamlakatlarga yuborilgan. Ularning 70 dan ortig'i Germaniyaning turli shaharlaridagi oliy va o'rta-maxsus o'quv yurtlarida ekin-tikinlik, to'qimachilik sanoati, kimyo, elektron texnika, konchilik, falsafa, pedagogika, shifokorlik, matbaachilik kabi muhim sohalar bo'yicha o'qiganlar. Jumladan, o'qishni Germaniyada bitirib, yurtga qaytgan Sattor Jabbor, To'lagan Mo'min, Muhammadi Xo'ja, Sulton Matqul, Azimbek Berimjon, Rauf Rasuliy, Xayriniso Majidxonova, Maryam Sultonmurodova va boshqalar egallagan bilimlarini hali to'laligicha namoyon etmay, sovet hokimiyatiga qarshi aksilinqilobchi va millatchi tashkilot a'zolari sifatida ayblanganlar⁹³ va ko'pchiligi 1938-yilning 4–9-oktabr kunlari otib tashlanganlar.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat xavfsizlik xizmati arxivi saqlovidagi P-2417, P-19460, P-22934, P-23610, P-22408, P-22935, P-25037, P-22414, P-22419, P-21202, P-19981, P-20787, P-18896, P-21051, P-22422, P-22411, P-31922 P-32592, P-15461, P-27705, P-36368, P-7450, P-14747, P-33391, P-8548 kabi arxiv hujjatlari tahliliga ko'ra, tergov jarayonida "mahbuslar"ni bir necha oy, hatto yillar mobaynida qamoqda asossiz ushlab turish, muddatni surish va jismoniy-ma'naviy tazyiqlar, azoblash va qiynoqlar qo'llanganini ko'rsatadi. "Xo'ja ko'rsin"ga uyushtirilgan sud jarayonlari nomiga o'tkazilib, o'lim hukmlari sudlanuvchiga e'lon qilinmagan, ular hukm haqida qatl oldidan bilganlar. Bugun otib o'ldirilgan shaxs ustidan hukm ertasiga o'tkazilgan sud yig'ilishida rasmiylashtirilgan va e'lon qilingan.

O'zbekiston Kinofotofono hujjatlari Milliy arxivi fondida saqlanayotgan 0-11194, 0-9929, 0-81434, 0-112150, 0-98035, 0-15810, 0-105561, 0-130702, 0-105564, 0-105561, 0-957, 0-67289, 0-134808, 0-77522, 0-123709, 1-44950-98474, 0-81530, 0-67286 raqamli fotohujjatlar, shuningdek, 1808xr, 2222xr, 2226xr, 35xr, 632xr raqam ostidagi kinohujjatlar hamda boshqa tarixiy audiomateriallar 1924–1980-yillar oralig'idagi qatag'on davrlarini yorituvchi noyob manba sifatida alohida ahamiyatga ega⁹⁴.

Bobning ***"Stalincha qatag'on siyosatiga oid davriy matbuotdagi xabar va maqolalar tahlili"*** deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohalarda amalga oshirilgan qatag'on siyosati turkistonlik muhojirlarining "Yangi Turkiston" (Berlin, 1942–1945), "Hur Turkiston uchun Istiqlolchi gazetasi" (Istanbul, 1975–1977), "Vatan" (Peshovar, 1983–1991), "Mustaqil haftalik" (Moskva, 1992–1994) va "Yangi mustaqil haftalik" (Moskva, 1995) kabi gazetalar,

⁹³ Хасанов Б., Ирзаев Б. Миллатимиз фидойилари (илмий-оммабоп мақолалар тўплами). – Т. 2020. – 332 б.

⁹⁴ O'zbekiston Kinofotofono hujjatlari Milliy arxivida 2021-yili tadqiqotlar olib borilib, mavzuga doir 500 dan ortiq surat, ovozi va kino hujjatlar aniqlangan.

“Yangi Turkiston” (Istanbul, 1927–1931), “Yosh Turkiston” (Fransiya, 1929–1936, 1938–1939), “Milliy Turkiston” (Germaniya, 1942–1975), “Milliy adabiyot” (Berlin, 1943–1945), “Turk eli” (Munih, 1951–1953), “Tarjimoni afkor” (Karachi, 1952–1957), “Turkiston” (Qohira, 1954), “Turkiston sadosi” (Ankara, 1956–1957), “Buloq” (Adana, 1959–1962), “Buyuk Turk eli” (Izmir, 1962), “Buyuk Turkiston” (Istanbul, 1975), “Turkiston” (Istanbul, 1988–1995), “Tomchi” (Munih, 1995 – hozirgi vaqtgacha), “Erk” (Moskva, 1994–1996), “O‘zlik” (Moskva, 1994–1995) va “Harakat” (1995) kabi jurnallar, “Turkiston” (Nyu-York, 1973), “Turkiston yoshlari birligi bosh qarorgohi oylik habarnomasi” (Kayseri, 1978–1979), “Turkiston birligi ovozi” (Nyu-York, 1984–1985), “Turkiston ovozi” (Munih, 1985–1990) va “Bugungi Turkiston” (Munih, 1989–1990) kabi byulletenlar hamda ingliz tilli davriy matbuot nashrlari asosida yoritilgan.

Ushbu majmualarda sovet hokimiyatining mustamlakachi siyosati, yerlik millatlarning siyosiy va madaniy huquqlari poymol qilinayotgani haqida ko‘plab maqolalar chop etilgan⁹⁵. Jumladan, “Yangi Turkiston”⁹⁶ va “Yosh Turkiston” kabi nashrlar sovet hukumati tomonidan Turkistonda amalga oshirilayotgan iqtisodiy zo‘ravonlik, ma‘naviy qashshoqlashtirish va yerlik aholiga nisbatan adolatsiz siyosiy ta‘qiblarni ochiq-oydin tanqid qilgan.

Mazkur nashrlarda o‘zbek, qozoq, qirg‘iz, tatar va boshqa turkiy xalqlar ziyolilari, jumladan, Usmonxo‘ja Po‘latxo‘jayev, Ahmad Zaki Validiy To‘g‘on, Mustafo Cho‘qay, Solih Ismoil Erkinqul, Abdulqodir Inon, Abdulloh Zoda Tavakkul, Mag‘jon Jumaboy, Mustafo Shohquli, Ahmad Naim O‘ktam, Ahmad Haqqi, Najmiddin Ahmad Dalil, Jafar Said Ahmadbek, Husayn Boyqaro, Kozimzoda, Burxoniddin Balxiy, Vali Qayumxon, Zakir Qurbonov va boshqalar qalamiga mansub maqolalar muntazam chop etilib, jadid ma‘rifatparvarlari Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy, Munavvar qori Abdurashidxonov, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Qodiriy, Cho‘lpon, Elbek va boshqalarning jurnal hamda qo‘mita bilan bog‘liq xotiralari, ularning tarjimai hollari hamda ularning ijod namunalari muntazam berib borilgan. Turkistonning madaniy va siyosiy mustaqilligiga erishish masalasi doimiy ravishda ko‘tarilgan. Turkistonlik muhojirlar bu nashrlar orqali sovet hukumatining ichki va tashqi siyosatiga tanqidiy yondashib, Turkistondagi qatag‘on siyosati haqida xalqaro jamoatchilikni xabardor qilishga harakat qilganlar.

“Qizil O‘zbekiston”, “Правда Востока”, “Yangiyo‘l”⁹⁷, “Sharq haqiqati”, “Yangi Farg‘ona” gazetalarida “Qosimovchilar sudi” jarayonining tayyorlanishi va amalga oshirilishi haqida ko‘plab maqola va xabarlar berib borilgan. Birgina “Qizil O‘zbekiston” gazetasining 1929-yil 17-apreldan 1930-yil 8-sentabrgacha nashr

⁹⁵ Batafsil qarang: Darmonova Mashhuraxon. Milliy Turkiston: jadidchilik va qatag‘on. – T. 2024. – 196 b.

⁹⁶ “Yangi Turkiston” jurnali Turkiyadagi muhojir jadidlarning ilk matbuot organi bo‘lib, Usmonxo‘ja Po‘latxo‘jayev bosh muharrirligi ostida chop etilgan. 1927-yil 5-iyundan 1931-yil sentabrgacha jurnalning jami 39 ta soni Istanbulda bosilgan. Jurnalning so‘nggi sahifasida bosmaxona manzili dastlab Istanbuldagi Gumushhane ko‘chasi 5-uy, keyinchalik Nuriosmoniya, Orif Posho ko‘chasi 4-uyda joylashganligi ko‘rsatilgan. Istanbulning Anqara markaziy ko‘chasidagi Zamon kutubxonasi esa jurnal tarqatiladigan joy bo‘lgan. “Yangi Turkiston” siyosiy, ilmiy, adabiy, iqtisodiy jurnal bo‘lib, 32 sahifalik holda oyda bir marta chiqqan. Jurnal tili Onado‘li turkchasi, Turkiston (chig‘atoy) turkchasida arab harfida chop qilingan. 1928-yil noyabr oyida Turkiyada arab alifbosidan lotin alifbosiga o‘tilishi bilan “Yangi Turkiston” jurnali ham, aniqrog‘i 17-sonidan boshlab lotin alifbosida nashr qilingan.

⁹⁷ O‘zMK. Nodir nashrlar bo‘limi. Saqlov raqami – G-16 (1930, o‘zbekcha, arab alifbosida), G-85 (1937, o‘zbekcha, lotin alifbosida). Yangiyo‘l.

qilingan sonlarida “Qosimovchilik ishi” bo‘yicha 75 ta maqola e‘lon qilingan⁹⁸. Jumladan, “Ilgarigi Oliy sud raisi hukm ostida”⁹⁹ nomli xabarda O‘zbekiston SSR Oliy sudi raisi Sa‘dulla Qosimov hukumat obro‘yini tushirishda ayblanib, ishdan bo‘shatilganligi, “Qosimovchilar sudida: “Ittihodi turkchilar”ning vahshatlari”¹⁰⁰ nomli maqolada Obidxo‘ja Saidovning ko‘rsatmalari, “Qosimovchilar sudida: Parchalangan kema qo‘mondoni”¹⁰¹ nomli maqolada Sharipov haqida Haqberdiev va Kondiratorovning sudda bergan guvohliklari, “Qosimovchilar sudida: Qosimov ongli aksilinqilobchi”¹⁰² nomi ostidagi maqolada davlat qoralovchisi Katanyanning nutqi, “Qosimovchilar sudida: Ittifoq Oliy sudi shunday qaror chiqardi: Qosimov ishi bo‘yicha 27 kishi intizomiy va jinoiy mas‘uliyatga tortiladilar”¹⁰³ nomli maqolada Sharofiddinov, Chudayev, Sayfiddinov, Kopsov, Udalayev, Qurmaev, Qurbonov, Bahodir qori Qosimov, Husayn To‘rayev, To‘xtaxo‘ja Tojiyev, Saidahmad Saidakromov, Yusuf Mirzamuhammedov, Abulxayrov va Karimovga nisbatan ochilgan jinoiy ish va sud qarori, “Bugun – partiya aktivlarining majlisi”¹⁰⁴ nomli maqolada esa Samarqand partiya tashkilotining faollar majlisida Akmal Ikromovning “Qosimovlar sudining yakuniga doir ma‘ruza qilishi haqidagi bildirish kabi ma‘lumotlar bosilgan. Sa‘dulla Qosimov sudi tamom bo‘lmay turib “Xalq Maorif komissarligi ishi”, “Munavvar qori Abdurashidxonov va Salimxon Tillaxonov ishi” dabdabali sud jarayoni boshlangan va matbuotda mazkur masalaga doir xabar va maqolalar e‘lon qilina boshlangan.

XX asrning 30-yillaridagi ingliz matbuotida O‘zbekistondagi sovet qatag‘oni doirasidagi “Qosimovchilar ishi” haqida ham bir qancha maqolalar chop etilgan. Jumladan, 1930-yili Angliya matbuotida e‘lon qilingan maqolalarda ushbu ish bo‘yicha chiqarilgan hukmlar yoritilgan. Unda O‘zbekiston (Turkiston) Oliy sudi tomonidan sobiq raisi S.Qosimov, sobiq prokuror B.Sharipov va ikki advokat, jumladan, Alimov o‘lim jazosiga, uch nafar sobiq sudya esa o‘n yillik qamoq jazosiga hukm qilingani haqida ma‘lumot berilgan¹⁰⁵.

Amerikada “Musulmon Dunyosi” (“Muslims’ World”), “Markaziy Osiyo sharhi” (“Central Asian Review”), “O‘rol–Oltoy yilnomasi” (“Ural-Altai Yearbook”), “O‘zbek so‘zi” (“Uzbek Word”) kabi ko‘plab jurnal va gazetalar faoliyat yuritgan¹⁰⁶. Amerika va ingliz matbuotida chop etilgan gazetalar tahliliga ko‘ra, qatag‘on siyosati davrida kishilarga davlat siyosatini amalga oshirishda loqaydlik, davlatga xiyonat, fashizmga aloqadorlik, sovet hukumatiga qarshi isyon kabi ayblovlar qo‘yilgan.

⁹⁸ Нуриддинова Ф. Миллий матбуот фихристи. – Т. 2020. – 371–378-бетлар.

⁹⁹ Ilgarigi sud raisi hukm ostida. “Qizil O‘zbekiston” gazetasi. 1929-yil 17-aprel.

¹⁰⁰ S.G. Qosimovchilar sudida: “Ittihodi turkchilar”ning vahshatlari. “Qizil O‘zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 22-aprel.

¹⁰¹ Sher Amin. Qosimovchilar sudida: Parchalangan kema qo‘mondoni. “Qizil O‘zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 22-may.

¹⁰² Sh. Qosimovchilar sudida: Qosimov ongli aksilinqilobchi. “Qizil O‘zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 4-iyun.

¹⁰³ “Qosimovchilar sudida: Ittifoq Oliy sudi shunday qaror chiqardi: Qosimov ishi bo‘yicha 27 kishi intizomiy va jinoiy mas‘uliyatga tortiladilar”. “Qizil O‘zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 25, 26-iyun.

¹⁰⁴ Shahar-rayon partiya qo‘mitasi. Bugun – partiya aktivlarining majlisi. “Qizil O‘zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 8-sentabr.

¹⁰⁵ Yex-Judge to Die / London, Yengland. Daily Herald. 23 June 1930. P. 9; Yex-judge to die Moscow / Yorks‘hire, Yengland. Yorks‘hire Post and Leeds Intelligencer. 23 June 1930. P. 11; Judge Sentenced Death / Nottinghams‘hire, Yengland. Nottingham Evening Post. 23 June 1930. P. 1.

¹⁰⁶ Холов. В.Ю. Ўзбекистонда совет катафон сиёсати инглиз матбуоти нигоҳида. Бухоро давлат университети илмий ахбороти. 2024. № 10. – 173–178-бетлар.

Uchinchi bobning *“1924–1991-yillardagi qatag‘onlarning muzeylarda yoritilishi”* deb nomlangan uchinchi paragrafida O‘zbekiston SSRda 1924–1991-yillar davomida ko‘plab ziyolilar, siyosiy arboblari, diniy shaxslar va oddiy fuqarolar nohaq ta‘qib qilinib, qamoqqa olingan yoki qatl etilgani O‘zbekiston tarixi davlat muzeyi, “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” davlat muzeyi, Andijon davlat universiteti qoshidagi “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” muzeyi, Namangan viloyati Ishoqxon to‘ra Ibrat muzeyi, Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy uy-muzeyi, Abdulla Qodiriy uy-muzeyi, Mirtemir adabiyot muzeyi¹⁰⁷, Oybek uy-muzeyi¹⁰⁸, Qarshi davlat universiteti qoshidagi “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” muzeyi, Samarqand davlat muzey-qo‘riqxonasi, Yozuvchilar uyushmasi muzeyi, Chirchiq shahar tarixi muzeyi va boshqa muzeylar manbalari misolida asoslangan.

1924–1991-yillar davomida O‘zbekiston va Sovet Ittifoqida keng ko‘lamli qatag‘onlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, ular asosan siyosiy, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy omillar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan. Bu davrda ko‘plab ziyolilar, siyosatchilar, harbiylar, dehqonlar, din arboblari va boshqa jamiyat a‘zolari nohaq ta‘qib qilingan, qamoqqa olingan yoki qatl etilgan. Tadqiq etilayotgan davrda amalga oshirilgan qatag‘on bosqichlari va asosiy voqealari Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi muzeylarida quyidagicha aks ettirilgan:

1. 1920–1930-yillardagi siyosiy va mafkuraviy qatag‘onlar. 1924–1936-yillari O‘zbekiston SSR tashkil topgach, sovet hokimiyati o‘z siyosatiga qarshi chiquvchilarni yo‘q qilishga harakat qilgan. Bu davrda “Bosmachilar”ga qarshi kurash siyosati olib borilgan va sovet hokimiyatiga qarshi qurolli qarshilik ko‘rsatgan “bosmachilar” va ularga yordam bergan yerlik aholi qattiq ta‘qib qilingan. Shuningdek, milliy madaniyat va tilni rivojlantirishga hissa qo‘shgan ziyolilar “burjua millatchilari” va “panislomchilar” sifatida ta‘qibga uchragan. Ular orasida Abdulla Qodiriy, Cho‘lpon, Fitrat kabi yirik shaxslar bor edi. Sovetlashtirish va kollektivlashtirish siyosati natijasida, 1929-yildan boshlangan majburiy kollektivlashtirish jarayonida ko‘plab boylar va mulkdorlar “quloqlar” nomi ostida qatag‘on qilingan.

2. 1937–1938-yillardagi “Katta qirg‘in”da Sovet Ittifoqida eng qonli repressiya davri bo‘lgan. Iosif Stalin boshqaruvi ostida qat‘iy mafkuraviy va siyosiy tozalashlar olib borilgan. 1937–1938-yillari “xalq dushmanlari”ga qarshi kurash kampaniyasi avj olgan. Sovet hokimiyatiga qarshi fitna uyushtirganlikda ayblangan ko‘plab davlat va partiya arboblari, ziyolilar qatl etildi yoki GULAG lagerlariga yuborilgan. O‘zbekistonda ham ko‘plab taniqli shaxslar, jumladan, olimlar, shoirlar, muharrirlar va siyosiy arboblari qatag‘on qilindi. Ta‘qiblarning

¹⁰⁷ Qozog‘iston Respublikasining Turkiston viloyatidagi Iqon qishlog‘ida joylashgan mazkur muzey, 1910–1978-yillari yashagan mashhur o‘zbek shoiri Mirtemir xotirasiga bag‘ishlangan. 1930-yillarning siyosiy qatag‘onlari to‘lqinida u 1932-yil 7-avgustda “aksilinqilobiy faoliyat”da ayblanib hibsga olingan. 1934-yilda esa jazoni o‘tash maqsadida Moskva-Volga kanali qurilishiga yuboriladi – bu qurilish sovet repressiv tizimining majburiy mehnat lagerlariga asoslangan eng yirik loyihalaridan biri edi.

¹⁰⁸ Oybek muzeyi O‘zbekiston SSRning 1980-yil 23-fevral 148-son Qaroriga va O‘zbekiston madaniyat ministirligining 1980-yil mart oyidagi 129a-son buyrug‘iga muvofiq tashkil etilgan, ilmiy-targ‘ibot va ilmiy-tadqiqot tashkilotidir. Uy-muzeyining asosini uning fondi va ekspozitsiya qismlari tashkil etadi. Muzey fondi va ekspozitsiyasi Oybekning shaxsiy buyumlari, qo‘lyozma va kitoblar, fotosurat va kinohujjatlar, orden va medallar, antiqa buyumlar, san‘at asarlaridan iborat. Muzeydagi hujjat va buyumlar O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat ishlari vazirligi tasdiqlangan tematik struktura rejasi asosida saqlanadi va namoyish qilinadi. Muzeyning 1980–2012-yillardagi faoliyatiga doir hujjatlari M.Darmonova tomonidan arxivlashtirilgan.

qurbonlari orasida 100 000 ga yaqin o'zbekistonlik bor, ulardan 13 000 nafari otib tashlangan.

3. 1940–1950-yillardagi ikkinchi jahon urushi va urushdan keyingi qatag'onlar. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida “xalq dushmanlari” sifatida ayblangan millatlar deportatsiya qilingan. Bu jarayonda qrim tatarlari, ingushlar, chechenlar va koreyslar majburan O'zbekistonga ko'chirilgan. O'zbek ziyolilari va adiblari hali ham mafkuraviy nazorat ostida bo'lib, stalinchilik siyosatiga zid g'oyalarni yoritganlari uchun ta'qib qilingan.

4. 1960–1980-yillardagi sovet hokimiyatiga qarshi guruhlarining ta'qib qilinishi. 1960-yillari inson huquqlari uchun kurashganlar va milliy uyg'onish harakati vakillari ta'qibga uchragan. 1970–1980-yillari sovet tizimidagi korrupsiyaga qarshi chiqqanlar qamoqqa olingan. Bunga misol qilib, “paxta ishi” deb atalgan kompaniyani keltirish mumkin.

5. 1980-yillar oxiri – 1991-yili sovet hokimiyatining zaiflashishi va qatag'onlarning susayishi. Mixail Gorbachyovning “qayta qurish” siyosati boshlanganidan so'ng, siyosiy qatag'onlar biroz kamaygan. 1991-yili O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgach, sovet davrida nohaq qatag'on qilinganlar oqlangan.

Tadqiqotning “**Qatag'on qurbonlari xotirasini abadiylashtirish va tarixiy adolatning tiklanishi**” deb nomlangan to'rtinchi bobida mustaqillik yillarida qatag'on siyosati va uning fojiali oqibatlarini o'rganish, siyosiy qatag'on qurbonlarining oqlov jarayonlari ochib berilgan.

Ushbu bobning “**Qatag'onga uchragan shaxslarning oqlanishi va uning tarixiy ahamiyati**” deb nomlangan birinchi paragrafida qatag'on qurbonlarini reabilitatsiya qilish jarayonini ham tahlil qilingan. Manbalar tahliliga ko'ra, Stalin vafotidan so'ng SSSRda siyosiy qatag'on qurbonlarini reabilitatsiya qilish jarayoni boshlangan. Bu davrda jamiyatni demokratlashtirish sari dastlabki qadamlar qo'yildi, shuningdek, o'tgan fojiali voqealarni huquqiy va siyosiy jihatdan qaytadan baholash, tahlil qilish va fikr yuritish uchun sharoit paydo bo'lgan. Ayrim noyob hujjatlar e'lon qilingan bo'lsa-da, reabilitatsiya jarayonini belgilab beruvchi aniq qonun mavjud emas edi. 1956-yil 10–14-oktabr kunlari Toshkentda bo'lib o'tgan O'zbekiston ziyolilarining I s'ezdida O'zbekiston Kompartiyasi Markaziy Komiteti birinchi kotibi N.A.Muhiddinov ma'ruza qilgan. Unda u O'zbekiston Kompartiyasi Markaziy Komiteti taqdimnomasiga asosan nohaq ayblangan va siyosiy ta'qiblarga uchraganlar reabilitatsiya qilingani haqida ma'lumot bergan¹⁰⁹.

1955-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko'ra, lager va koloniyalarda 309088 mahbus aksilinqilobiy jinoyatlar uchun qamoq jazosini o'tayotgan bo'lsa, 1956-yil 1-yanvariga qadar 113735 kishi ozod qilingan, 1959-yil 1-apreliga kelib yana 11027 kishi ozod etilgan. Bu jarayon 1953-yil mart oyida Iosif Stalin vafotidan so'ng SSSRda amalga oshirilgan siyosiy “yumshash” va repressiya qurbonlarini reabilitatsiya qilish harakatining davomi sifatida amalga oshirilgan.

1989-yil 16-yanvarda SSSR Oliy Soveti Prezidiumining raisi M. Gorbachyov va Prezidium kotibi G. Menteshashvili tomonidan “30-40 va 50-yillarning boshlarida sodir etilgan qatag'on qurbonlariga nisbatan adolatni tiklash bo'yicha

¹⁰⁹ Мухитдинов Нуриддин. Кремлда ўтган йилларим. – Т. 206–207-бетлар.

qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Farmon imzolandi. Farmon SSSR Oliy Soveti Prezidiumi raisi M. Gorbachyov va SSSR Oliy Soveti Prezidiumi kotibi G.Menteshashvili tomonidan imzolangan¹¹⁰. Farmonning qabul qilinishi bilan siyosiy qatag‘on qurbonlariga oid tergov ishlari ko‘rib chiqila boshlangan. 1992-yil 15-sentabrdagi 06/2-5/691-son O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Kengashining Davlat va jamiyat xavfsizligi, mudofaa va harbiy xizmatchilarni ijtimoiy himoya qilish masalalari qo‘mitasi raisi V.Niyozmatovga yuborilgan xatda qayd etilishicha, SSSR Oliy Kengashi Prezidiumining 1989-yil 16-yanvardagi “30–40 va 50-yillarning boshlarida sodir etilgan qatag‘on qurbonlariga nisbatan adolatni tiklash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi farmoni bilan birgalikda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Milliy xavfsizlik xizmati hokimiyat organlari bilan 1992-yil oktabr oyiga qalar sudlar va prokuratura organlari tomonidan 23710 nafar shaxsga oid 16959 ta arxiv tergov ishi ko‘rib chiqilgan. Shundan 16609 ta tergov ishi bo‘yicha 22968 nafar shaxs reabilitatsiya qilingan. 350 ta tergov ishi bo‘yicha 742 nafar shaxsni reabilitatsiya qilish asosli ravishda rad etilgan¹¹¹.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 8-oktabrdagi farmoyishiga¹¹² ko‘ra, ayrim sabablarga ko‘ra reabilitatsiya qilinmay qolib ketgan qatag‘on qurbonlari nomlarini oqlash yuzasidan 2021-yil 25-avgust kuni Nosirxon to‘ra va boshqalarga oid (92 nafar shaxsga nisbatan), Ibrohimbek Chaqaboyev va boshqalarga oid (16 nafar shaxsga nisbatan), Teregulov Usman Igmatulovich va boshqalarga oid (4 nafar shaxsga nisbatan), Daminov Latif, Sulstonov G‘ofur, Kiramov Kivamga oid jinoyat ishi ko‘rib chiqildi. 2022-yil 19-dekabr kuni 173 nafar shaxsga oid 4 ta, 2023-yil 19-aprel kuni 208 nafar shaxsga oid 3 ta, 2023-yil 24-avgust kuni ochiq sud majlislarida 240 nafar shaxs, 2023-yil 1-dekabr kuni 174 nafar, 2024-yil 6-may kuni O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi tomonidan qatag‘on qurboni bo‘lgan 205 nafar shaxsga nisbatan Oliy sud Jinoyat ishlari bo‘yicha sudlov hay‘ati apellyatsiya instansiyasining oqlov hukmlari chiqarildi. Umuman olganda, “So‘nggi sakkiz yilda 1200 dan ziyod jafokash bobolarimiz nomi oqlangan”¹¹³.

To‘rtinchi bobning “*Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi muzeylarining tashkil etilishi*” deb nomlangan ikkinchi paragrafida 1991-yili yuz bergan tarixiy voqealar barcha sohalar singari O‘zbekistondagi muzeylar faoliyatida ham tub o‘zgarishlar qilinishiga turtki bo‘lganligi ochib berilgan.

Qatag‘on qurbonlarini o‘rganish hamda ularning nomlarini abadiylashtirish maqsadida O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti 1999-yil 12-mayda maxsus Farmoyish e‘lon qildi. Shuningdek, 22-iyulda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi “Vatan va xalq ozodligi yo‘lida qurbon bo‘lgan fidoyilar xotirasini abadiylashtirish to‘g‘risida” qaror qabul qildi. Ushbu hujjatlar asosida “Shahidlar xotirasi” hayriya jamg‘armasi tashkil etildi va Toshkent shahrida “Shahidlar xotirasi” yodgorlik majmuasi barpo qilindi. 2001-yil 1-mayda O‘zbekiston

¹¹⁰ Реабилитация: Как это было. Март 1953 – февраль 1956. Документы. Под редакцией Яковлева А.Н. – М. 2000. – С. 180–181.

¹¹¹ O‘zMA. M-69-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘uxat, 117-yig‘majild, 13-varaq.

¹¹² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 8 октябрдаги “Қатагон қурбонларининг меросини янада чуқур ўрганиш ва улар хотирасини абадийлаштиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги 5598-сон фармойиши.

¹¹³ <https://kun.uz/news/2025/08/29/shahidlar-xotirasi-xiyobonida-qatagon-qurbonlari-yod-etildi>

Respublikasi Prezidentining farmoni qabul qilindi. Farmonga muvofiq, 31-avgust mamlakatimizda “Qatag‘on qurbonlarini yod etish kuni” deb e‘lon qilindi¹¹⁴.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2001-yil 1-maydagi farmoniga¹¹⁵ muvofiq mustabid tuzum yillarida qatag‘on etilgan fidoiy vatandoshlarimizning xotirasini abadiylashtirishga qaratilgan “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” muzeyi faoliyatini tashkil etish maqsadida Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori¹¹⁶ qabul qilindi. Qarorda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi, Respublika “Ma’naviyat va ma’rifat” Kengashi, “Shaxidlar xotirasi” xayriya jamg‘armasining Fanlar akademiyasi tarkibida “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” muzeyini tashkil etish masalasi belgilandi. 2002-yil 31-avgustda Toshkent shahridagi “Shahidlar xotirasi” yodgorlik majmuida Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyi barpo etildi¹¹⁷.

2017-yil 31-avgustda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyiga tashrif buyurib, Rossiya imperiyasi va sovet hokimiyatining siyosiy qatag‘oni, unga qarshi olib borilgan kurash tariximizda o‘z ifodasini topishini ta’kidladi. Shuningdek, zulm va zo‘ravonlikka qarshi, yurt ozodligi yo‘lida qatag‘on qurboni bo‘lganlarni xotirasini abadiylashtirish, yoshlarni vatanparvar, o‘z yurtiga sadoqatli qilib tarbiyalash zarurligini aytib o‘tdi¹¹⁸.

Ayni paytda xalqimiz, ayniqsa, yosh avlod ota-bobolarimiz boshidan kechirgan azob-uqubatlar, zulm va ekspluatatsiyaga qarshi kurash hamda Vatan ozodligi va mustaqilligi yo‘lida qurbon bo‘lganlar xotirasini muqaddas bilishi lozimligi ta’kidlandi. Bu orqali yoshlarda vatanparvarlik, millatparvarlik his-tuyg‘ularini mustahkamlash, yurt farovonligi yo‘lida sadoqat bilan faoliyat yuritishga intilishni kuchaytirish zarurligi qayd etildi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev bu borada shunday ta’kidladi: *“Ajdodlarimizning Vatan tinchligi va ozodligi yo‘lidagi kurashi – bugungi kun yoshlari uchun ibrat maktabidir. Har bir viloyatda Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi muzeyining filiallarini tashkil qilishimiz kerak. Ular universitet va institutlar qoshida tashkil etilsa, ayni muddao bo‘ladi. Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi bo‘yicha maktab darsliklarida maxsus dastur asosida o‘qitish tizimini ishlab chiqish zarur”*¹¹⁹.

Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi muzeyining jamiyat hayotidagi ahamiyati yuqori baholanib, uni muzeylar ichidagi muzey darajasiga ko‘tarish lozimligi ta’kidlandi. Shuningdek, bunday muzeylar Andijon, Qoraqalpog‘iston, Xorazm, Qashqadaryo va har bir viloyat markazida yoki universitetlar qoshida tashkil etilishi lozimligi

¹¹⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2001 йил 1 майдаги “Қатағон қурбонларини ёд этиш кунини белгилаш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-2837-сон фармони.

¹¹⁵ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2001 yil 1 maydagi “Qatag‘on qurbonlarini yod etish kunini belgilash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-2837-son farmoni. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/177255>

¹¹⁶ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2002-yil 8-noyabrdagi “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” muzeyi faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi 387-son qarori. <https://lex.uz/docs/687521>

¹¹⁷ “Қатағон қурбонлари хотираси музейи”ни давлат рўйхатиға ўтказиш тўғрисидаги №000719-гувоҳнома. Реестрдаги тартиб рақами – 10-0007719. Тошкент шаҳар Юнусобод ҳокимининг 2002 йил 21 ноябрдаги 1988-сонли қарорига асосан берилган. Ташкилий-ҳуқуқий шакли: муассаса. Тармоқ коди: музейлар.

¹¹⁸ Андиджон вилояти Қатағон қурбонлари хотира китоби (1865–1991 йиллар) I қисм [Матн]: илмий-оммабоп / Шамсутдинов Р.Т. [ва бошқ.]. Т. 2021. 3-бет.

¹¹⁹ “Xalq so‘zi” gazetasi. 2001-yil 2-may.

alohida qayd etildi¹²⁰

Mazkur paragrafda 2017-yil 22-noyabrdagi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori bilan muzey Vazirlar Mahkamasi tasarrufiga o‘tkazilib, uning faoliyati takomillashtirilganligi, qarorga muvofiq hududlardagi oliy ta’lim muassasalari, jumladan, Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi va 12 ta viloyatdagi oliy ta’lim muassasi tuzilmasida muzey tashkil etilganligi¹²¹ hamda ushbu muzeylarning faoliyati, muammolari tahlil qilingan.

“Yangi O‘zbekistonda siyosiy qatag‘on qurbonlarini tadqiq etish va ularning xotirasini abadiylashtirish ishlari” deb nomlangan paragrafda so‘nggi yillarda Rossiya imperiyasining mustamlakachilik siyosati va Sovet totalitar tuzumi davrida asossiz ravishda “aksilinqilobchi”, “xalq dushmani” sifatida qatag‘on qilingan vatanparvarlar hamda ma’rifatparvar ziyolilar xotirasini abadiylashtirish, ularning ma’naviy-ma’rifiy merosini chuqur o‘rganish va targ‘ib etish bo‘yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarning mazmuni ochib berilgan. Ushbu jarayon, ayniqsa, Yangi O‘zbekiston sharoitida milliy tarixiy xotirani tiklash va uning avlodlar ongida mustahkam o‘rin egallashini ta’minlashga qaratilgan muhim ilmiy-amaliy faoliyat sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Ularning xotirasini abadiylashtirish maqsadida yurtimizda maktab, muzey, bog‘ va xiyobonlar tashkil etilmoqda.

Jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tashabbusi bilan 2017-yili ma’rifatparvar Is’hoqxon Ibrat nomidagi xorijiy tillarga ixtisoslashgan maktab-internat tashkil etilib, uni o‘z ichiga olgan majmua barpo etildi. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoev 2018-yil 3-may kuni ushbu majmuaga tashrif buyurib, Ibrat domlaning fidokorona hayoti va merosini yuksak baholadi hamda ushbu maktabni ko‘p tilli zamonaviy kadrlar tayyorlashga ixtisoslashtirish zarurligini ta’kidladi. Shu maqsadda yetakchi OTMlardan malakali mutaxassislar jalb etildi. 2022-yil 9-iyunda Prezident qaroriga binoan Is’hoqxon Ibrat nomidagi Namangan davlat chet tillari instituti tashkil etildi.

2019-yili Toshkent shahrida Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi ijod maktabi va muzey tashkil etilib, buyuk adib haykali o‘rnatildi. Ushbu maskan adib merosini chuqur o‘rganish va yosh avlodni milliy uyg‘onish g‘oyalari ruhida tarbiyalashga xizmat qilmoqda.

2020-yili Abdulla Avloniy, Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy va Munavvar qori Abdurashidxonov “Buyuk xizmatlari uchun” ordeni bilan taqdirlandi. Shu yili Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Milliy bog‘da “Adiblar hiyoboni” barpo etilib, jadid harakatining yetakchi namoyandalariga haykallar o‘rnatildi.

2020-yil 8-oktabrda qabul qilingan Prezident farmoyishi asosida qatag‘on qurbonlari merosini chuqur o‘rganish, arxiv materiallarini aniqlashtirish va jamoatchilikka yetkazish vazifalari belgilandi. Natijada, Qoraqalpoqiston Respublikasi, viloyatlar va Toshkent shahri kesimida jami 14 ta “Qatag‘on qurbonlari” Xotira kitoblari tayyorlandi. Ularga 40 mingga yaqin qatag‘on qurboni bo‘lgan vatandoshlarimizga oid ma’lumotlar kiritildi. Birgina 2022-yilning o‘zida

¹²⁰ Қатағон қурбонлари хотира китоби Андижон вилояти (1865–1991 йиллар) I қисм [Матн]: илмий-оммабоп / Тузувчи: Р.Шамсутдинов [ва бошқ.]. – Т. 2021. – 448 б.; Ўша асар. II қисм. – Т. 2021. – 448 б.

¹²¹ Зикруллаев М. Маърифатпарвар боболаримиз хотираси муқаддас. <https://uza.uz/y3/posts/marifatparvar-bobolarimiz-khotirasi-mu-аддас-30-10-2020>.

10 ga yaqin qatag'on qurbonlari hamda o'sha davr tarixiga bag'ishlangan kitoblar nashr etildi¹²².

Mamlakat mustaqilligini mustahkamlash, tarixiy haqiqatlarni tiklash va yosh avlodni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashga qaratilgan muhim tashabbuslardan biri, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 19-iyuldagi "Siyosiy qatag'on qurboni bo'lgan yurtdoshlarimiz hayoti va faoliyatini o'rganish, targ'ib etish hamda ularning xotirasini abadiylashtirish borasidagi ishlarni kengaytirish to'g'risida"gi qaroridir¹²³.

2025-yilning 29-martidan 4-apreligacha YUNESKONing Parijdagi bosh qarorgohida Markaziy Osiyo tasviriy san'ati tarixi va xalq xotirasini yoritishda alohida o'rin egallagan, o'zbek xalqi hayoti va madaniyatining noyob hujjatchisi bo'lgan birinchi fotosuratchi hamda kinotasvirchi Xudoybergan Devonov ijodiga bag'ishlangan "Zamonlar osha nigoh: Xudoybergan Devonov merosi" deb nomlangan ko'rgazma o'tkazildi¹²⁴.

Umuman olganda, amalga oshirilayotgan tashabbuslar milliy o'zlikni anglash, ma'naviy uyg'onish va jamiyat taraqqiyotida muhim o'rin tutadi. Kelgusida ushbu yo'nalishda ilmiy tadqiqotlarni chuqurlashtirish, ayniqsa, jadidlar merosini zamonaviy ilmiy yondashuvlar asosida tahlil qilish dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Bunday faoliyatlar adabiyot va madaniyat taraqqiyoti, shuningdek, kelajak avlodning tarixiy xotira hamda milliy g'ururini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

XULOSA

O'zbekistonda mustamlaka va sovet tuzumi boshqaruvi repressiv siyosat bilan ajralib turgan. Ushbu davrda siyosiy qatag'onlar, milliy ozodlik harakatlarini bostirish hamda intellektual faoliyatni cheklash jarayonlari mustamlaka va Sovet rejimining siyosiy maqsadlariga xizmat qilgan. Ularning asosiy maqsadi milliy mustaqillikni zaiflashtirish va etnik hamda ijtimoiy guruhlarning birlashuvini oldini olishdan iborat edi. Shu bois siyosiy repressiyalar va zo'rvonliklar keng ko'lamda amalga oshirilgan. Arxiv hujjatlari, davriy matbuot nashrlari, muzey ekspozitsiyalari hamda tarixiy hujjatlar orqali ushbu siyosatning xususiyatlari, ijtimoiy-madaniy sohalarga ta'siri, shuningdek, milliy va etnik guruhlar o'rtasidagi ijtimoiy qarama-qarshiliklar yanada ravshan ko'rsatildi va o'sha davrning siyosiy, ijtimoiy hamda iqtisodiy holatini tushunishga imkon yaratdi.

Ushbu mavzuni tahlili natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. Turkistonda Rossiya imperiyasi mustamlakachiligi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va siyosiy o'zgarishlarga sabab bo'lib, xalqlarning an'anaviy hayot tarziga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Mustamlakachilikning kuchayishi fonida xalqlar milliy ozodlik

¹²² 2009-yildan buyon nashr etib kelinayotgan "Tarixning noma'lum sahifalari" (mas'ul muharrirlar: B.Xasanov, N.Karimov) to'plamini alohida qayd etib o'tish joiz. 2022-yilgi mazkur to'plamning 10-kitobi, 2024-yili 11-kitobi nashrdan chiqarildi.

¹²³ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 19-iyuldagi "Siyosiy qatag'on qurboni bo'lgan yurtdoshlarimiz hayoti va faoliyatini o'rganish, targ'ib etish hamda ularning xotirasini abadiylashtirish borasidagi ishlarni kengaytirish to'g'risida"gi PQ-270-son qarori. <https://www.lex.uz/docs/7027939>

¹²⁴ Ko'rgazma davomida, shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumati va YUNESKO o'rtasidagi hamkorlikni yanada mustahkamlash maqsadida rasmiy kelishuv imzolangan. Mazkur tantanali marosimda Samarqand shahri 2025 yilda YUNESKONing 43-Bosh konferensiyasini o'tkazish joyi sifatida rasman e'lon qilingan.

harakatlariga qo‘shilib, huquqiy va madaniy identitetni saqlash uchun kurash olib bordilar. Arxiv manbalari mazkur jarayonlarni yanada to‘laroq yoritib, turkistonliklar o‘z mustaqilligini yo‘qotmaslik va jamiyatni qayta tiklash uchun olib borgan sa‘y-harakatlarini tasdiqlaydi. Shuningdek, mazkur hujjatlar mustamlakachilik siyosatiga nisbatan turli ijtimoiy qatlamlarning munosabatini ham ochib beradi.

2. Milliy matbuot nashrlari mustamlakachilikka qarshi ma‘naviy kurashning muhim quroli sifatida xalqning milliy ongini uyg‘otish va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotini jadallashtirishda hal qiluvchi o‘rin tutgan. Rossiya imperiyasi ma‘muriyati tomonidan kuchli senzura va ta‘qiqqlarga uchraganiga qaramay, bu nashrlar ozodlik, hurriyat va milliy mustaqillik g‘oyalarini targ‘ib qilib, turkistonliklarni safarbar etishda ta‘sirchan vosita bo‘lgan. Arxiv manbalari va matbuot materiallarining ilmiy tahlillari shuni tasdiqlaydiki, milliy matbuot axborot tarqatish vositasi, mustamlakachilikka qarshi nafaol va faol qarshilikning ta‘sirli shakli sifatida ham faoliyat yuritgan. Bu esa uning milliy ozodlik harakatlaridagi o‘rnini yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

3. Turkistondagi milliy ozodlik harakatlari garchi tor-mor qilingan bo‘lsa-da, ular xalqning mustaqillikka intilishi va iroda namoyishi sifatida tarixiy ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu qo‘zg‘olonlar faqat bir davr hodisasi emas, balki mintaqaning mustamlakachilikka qarshi kurash tajribasini shakllantirishda muhim rol o‘ynagan. Shu bois, muzey fondlarini yangi ekspozitsiyalar bilan boyitish va milliy ozodlik harakatlarining sabablarini, jarayonlarini hamda natijalarini chuqur tahlil qiluvchi ilmiy tadqiqotlar asosida qayta tashkil etish zarur.

4. Sovet hokimiyatining 1917–1924-yillardagi qatag‘on siyosati mahalliy aholiga qarshi bosim va zulmni kuchaytirgan bo‘lib, bu jarayon arxiv manbalarida o‘z aksini topgan. Turkistondagi qarshilik harakatlari va milliy madaniyatni asrab qolishga uringan ziyolilar qat‘iy nazorat va ta‘qiblarga uchragan. Rasman milliy madaniyat va tillarni rivojlantirish siyosati e‘lon qilingan bo‘lsa-da, amalda ruslashtirish va sotsialistik mafkurani majburiy qabul qilishga yo‘naltirilgan choratadbirlar amalga oshirilgan. Bundan tashqari, milliy boyluklarni natsionalizatsiya qilish va mahalliy aholining iqtisodiy mustaqilligini cheklash orqali ularning siyosiy va ijtimoiy faoliyati zaiflashtirilgan. Bu esa Turkiston aholisining siyosiy irodasini sindirishga, milliy madaniyat va an‘analarning susayishiga olib kelgan.

5. 1917–1924-yillari milliy taraqqiyot g‘oyasiga qarshi yo‘naltirilgan mafkuraviy tazyiq xalqning ma‘naviy hayotiga jiddiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan. Kommunistik mafkura vatanparvarlik va milliy mustaqillikka intilishni xavf sifatida baholab, milliy ziyolilarning fikriy erkinligini cheklagan. Davriy matbuot esa mafkuraviy nazorat vositasiga aylanib, mustabid tuzum siyosatiga qarshi chiqqan shaxslar “xalq dushmani” sifatida badnom qilingan. Shuningdek, milliy ongni saqlab qolish va rivojlantirishga harakat qilgan ziyolilar turli tazyiqlarga uchragan bo‘lsa-da, ularning ijodi xalq ongini uyg‘otishda muhim rol o‘ynagan.

6. Turkiston Muxtoriyatining tugatilishi va milliy ozodlik kurashlarining bostirilishi mintaqaning mustaqillikka intilishini cheksiz chekladi. Sovet hokimiyatining harbiy va mafkuraviy tazyiqlari milliy davlatchilik an‘analarning susayishiga, iqtisodiy inqiroz va ommaviy qatag‘onlarga olib keldi. Bundan

tashqari, muzey manbalariga asoslanib aytish mumkinki, milliy ozodlik g'oyasi xalq ongida saqlanib, keyingi mustaqillik harakatlariga asos bo'ldi.

7. Sovet hokimiyatining 1924–1980-yillardagi qatag'on siyosati o'zbek xalqining tarixiy, madaniy va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotiga katta zarar yetkazdi. Arxiv hujjatlari ko'rsatishicha, sovet hokimiyati o'z hukmronligini mustahkamlash maqsadida ziyolilar, boy sarmoyadorlar, ulamolar va istiqlolchilik kurashi yetakchilarini qatag'on qilgan. Bu jarayon faqat qurolli kurash bilan emas, balki turli usul va vositalar orqali ham amalga oshirilgan. Natijada, 100 000 dan ortiq odamlar azob-uqubatlarga duchor bo'lib, oilalari tarqalgan va mol-mulklari tortib olingan. Tarixiy arxiv manbalarida yashirin saqlangan bu jarayonlar, sovet hokimiyatining qatag'on siyosati mahkumlar hamda mamlakatning ijtimoiy va siyosiy hayotiga ham salbiy ta'sir qilganligini ko'rsatadi.

8. Stalincha qatag'on siyosati o'zbek xalqining ijtimoiy, siyosiy va madaniy hayotiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Davriy matbuot va arxiv hujjatlari qiyosiy tahliliga ko'ra, bu jarayon rejali amalga oshirilib, davlat xavfsizligini ta'minlash va muxolifatni yo'q qilish maqsadida olib borilgan. Qatag'on siyosatining natijasida ilm-fan, madaniyat va ijtimoiy rivojlanish orqaga surildi, ziyolilar va mutaxassislar o'z faoliyatlarini bajara olmagan. Matbuot manbalari bu jarayonlarning tarixiy ahamiyatini yoritib, senzura va ta'qiblarning axborot tarqatishga ta'sirini ko'rsatadi.

9. 1924–1980-yillardagi qatag'onlar o'zbek xalqining intellektual va madaniy rivojlanishini sekinlashtirib, minglab begunoh insonlarning hayotiga ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Bu siyosat rejali ravishda amalga oshirilib, jamiyat hayotining barcha jabhalariga salbiy ta'sir etdi. Ushbu jarayonlarni o'rganishda muzeylar muhim manba bo'lib, shaxsiy buyumlar, arxiv hujjatlari va interaktiv taqdimotlar orqali bu fojealarni yoritadi. Muzey ekspozitsiyalari jabrlanganlar taqdirini aks ettiradi, sovet mafkurasining soxta tasavvurlarini fosh etishga ham xizmat qiladi.

10. Qatag'on qurbonlarini oqlash jarayoni noo'rin ta'qiblarga uchragan shaxslarning huquqiy rehabilitatsiyasini ta'minlab, ularning sha'ni va nufuzini tiklash, moddiy va ma'naviy yordam ko'rsatish hamda kelajak avlodlarga tarixiy haqiqatni yetkazish vazifasini bajardi. Mazkur jarayon faqat ayrim shaxslarni oqlash bilan cheklanmay, balki butun jamiyatda totalitar tuzumning salbiy oqibatlarini bartaraf etish, adolat tamoyillarini mustahkamlash va davlat siyosatida inson huquqlarini ustuvor qilishga qaratilgan tizimli sa'y-harakatlarning muhim qismi sifatida amalga oshirildi.

11. Qatag'on qurbonlari xotirasi muzeylari tarixiy adolatni tiklash, totalitar tuzumning asoratlarini fosh etish va kelajak avlodga saboq berishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ular milliy tarixni xolisona o'rganish, jabrlangan ziyolilarning merosini tiklash va inson huquqlari hamda demokratik qadriyatlarni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Muzeylar tashkil etayotgan ko'rgazmalar, ma'rifiy tadbirlar va ilmiy anjumanlar orqali xalqning tarixiy xotirasi asrab-avaylanadi. Shu bois, qatag'on qurbonlarining xotirasini abadiylashtirish va merosini o'rganish jamiyatning dolzarb vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

12. Yangi O'zbekistonda siyosiy qatag'on qurbonlarining hayoti, faoliyati va ilmiy merosini tadqiq etish hamda ularning xotirasini saqlash milliy tarixning haqqoniy sahifalarini tiklash va xalqimizning ma'naviy merosini asrab-avaylashda

muhim ahamiyatga ega. Jadidchilik harakati va mustamlaka hamda sovet tuzumi davrida ta'qib qilingan ziyolilar, ma'rifatparvarlar va milliy mustahkamlik yo'lida faoliyat yuritgan shaxslarning xotirasini abadiylashtirish, ularning ijodiy merosini chuqur o'rganish jamiyat taraqqiyoti va ma'naviy uyg'onish uchun muhimdir. Bu jarayonlar milliy adabiyot va madaniyatning rivojiga hissa qo'shadi hamda kelajak avlodda tarixiy voqealarga hurmat va ma'naviy yetuklikni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi **taklif va tavsiyalar** ishlab chiqildi:

1. Turkistonda mustamlaka tuzumiga qarshi olib borilgan barcha xalq qo'zg'olonlariga oid manbalarni jamlash va ular asosida ko'p jildlik kitoblar nashr qilish;

2. Sovet tuzumi davrida amalga oshirilgan siyosiy qatag'onlar va ularning qurbonlari haqida hujjatlarni kengroq jamoatchilikka taqdim etish, shu bilan birga, ushbu hujjatlarni ilmiy hamda pedagogik maqsadlarda foydalanish uchun hujjatlar to'plamlarini chop etish;

3. Muzeylar va ta'lim tizimida tarixiy xotirani saqlash, jamiyatga tarixiy haqiqatni yetkazish, inson huquqlari va erkinliklarini hurmat qilish tamoyillarini shakllantirish maqsadida oliy ta'lim muassasalarida "O'zbekiston muzeylari" fanini joriy etish lozim. Ushbu fan doirasida Qatag'on qurbonlari xotirasi davlat muzeyini tashkil etilishi tarixi, uning manbalari o'rganilishi kerak.

4. Muzeyshunoslik va tarixiy manbashunoslikni rivojlantirish uchun O'zbekistonda amalga oshirilgan siyosiy qatag'onlarni tahlil qilishda muzeyshunoslik hamda manbashunoslik sohalarida ilmiy ishlar olib borishni davom ettirish kerak. Ayniqsa, arxivlar, shaxsiy arxiv va kutubxonalar hamda xotiralar kabi manbalarni chuqur o'rganish, ularni ilmiy ishlanmalarda qo'llash zarur.

5. O'zbekiston Respublikasidagi umumta'lim maktablarida zamonaviy ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonining muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri sifatida muzeylar tashkil etish kerak. Bunday muzeylar o'lkashunoslik, milliy tarix va geografiya, siyosiy qatag'onlar tarixi hamda uning qurbonlari xotirasiga oid ekspozitsiyalarni o'z ichiga olishi zarur. Qatag'onlar davriga oid ekspozitsiyalarning maktab muzeylarida shakllantirilishi tarixiy xotirani asrash, fuqarolik ongini mustahkamlash va yosh avlodda milliy o'zlikni qaror toptirishda muhim omildir.

**ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AT THE STATE MUSEUM OF
HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN FOR AWARDING THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF SCIENCES (DSc) ON THE BASIC OF THE SCIENTIFIC
PhD.05/2025.27.12.Tar.07.01**

**STATE MUSEUM OF MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF
THE REPRESSIONS UNDER THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

DARMONOVA MASHKHUROKHON ADILJON QIZI

**SOURCE STUDIES AND PRINCIPLES OF MUSEIFICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF REPRESSION POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN
(The Second Half of the 19th Century – 20th Century)**

07.00.08 – Historiography, source studies, and methods of historical research

17.00.06 – Museology. Conservation, restoration, and preservation of historical and
cultural objects

**ABSTRACT OF DOCTORAL (DSc) DISSERTATION
IN HISTORICAL SCIENCES**

Tashkent, 2026

The theme of the dissertation of Doctor of Science (DSc) was registered by the number B2025.2.DSc/Tar508 at the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The dissertation was carried out at the State Museum of Memory of the Victims of Repression under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The abstract of dissertation has been posted in three language (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) on the website of Scientific Council (<https://history-museum.uz>) and Information and education portal “ZiyoNET” (www.ziynet.uz).

The scientific consultant:	Bakhtiyor Vakhapovich Hasanov Doctor of Historical sciences, Professor
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	Feruz Sayfullaevich Boboyev Doctor of Historical sciences (DSc)
Leading organization:	National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

The defense of the Dissertation will be held at the meeting of the one-time Scientific Council for awarding scientific degree of Doctor of Sciences (DSc) on the basis of the Scientific Council PhD.05/2025.27.12.Tar.07.01 awarding scientific degree at the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan at ___ clock «___» _____, 2026. (Address: 100029, Tashkent, Sharaf Rashidov street. Apartment 3. Small meeting hall of the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan. Tel.: (99871) 239-10-83; fax: (99871) 239-10-83, e-mail: uzb.historymuseum@gmail.com the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan)

The doctoral dissertation can be reviewed in the Fundamental Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Registered number № ____). (Address: 100170, Tashkent, Ziyolilar Street, 13. Tel.: (99871) 262-74-58; Fax: (99871) 262-34-41).

Abstract of dissertation is delivery «___» _____, 2026.
((Registry protol №__ dated «___» _____, 2026).

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INTRODUCTION

(Annotation of the Doctor of Science (DSc) Dissertation)

Relevance and Necessity of the Dissertation Topic. Currently, there is a tendency of growing global interest in studying the consequences of colonialism and totalitarian regimes. Researching the history of Uzbekistan from the perspectives of source studies and museology is of not only national but also international significance. Studies in this direction play an important role in restoration of historical justice, exposing crimes committed against humanity, and conveying an accurate historical picture to future generations. Furthermore, a thorough examination of archival documents and periodical press materials related to the repressions featuring the colonial period and the Soviet regime, their introduction into academic circulation, and their presentation to the wider public through museums underscore the necessity and relevance of this research topic.

The analysis of existing sources on the policy of repression, the study of its consequences, and the examination of its reflection in museology have become the focus of attention in a number of foreign research centers. In particular, several academic institutions in Europe and the United States are conducting extensive studies on colonial policies and the repressive practices of the Soviet regime. Establishing and maintaining international cooperation with these prominent foreign research centers is of great importance for studying archival sources, developing museums, and communicating historical truth to the global community.

Comprehensive study of the most complex and controversial periods of national history has become one of the key priorities in the process of building a democratic society and a legal state in New Uzbekistan. In particular, providing an objective assessment of events that happened during the Soviet era, drawing necessary conclusions and gaining thoughts from them, and familiarizing the people, especially the younger generation with authentic history have been elevated to the level of state policy. As it has been emphasized: “In the current complex and challenging period, it is essential to comprehensively strengthen our independence, restore the unknown pages of our history and study them in depth from a scholarly perspective, recognize the individual, their rights and freedoms as the highest value, and on this basis, foster among our compatriots, especially the youth, a sense of responsibility for the fate and future of the Motherland, strengthen their civic position, and educate them in the spirit of appreciating the value of today’s peaceful, free, and independent life”¹. From this perspective, the study of Uzbekistan’s colonial and Soviet periods, in particular the political repressions of the late 19th – 20th centuries, their tragic consequences, the identification of repression victims by name, and the examination of their individual destinies determines the scholarly relevance of this research.

This research contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the objectives outlined in a number of normative and legal documents of the Republic

¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 19-iyuldagi “Siyosiy qatag‘on qurboni bo‘lgan yurtdoshlarimiz hayoti va faoliyatini o‘rganish, targ‘ib etish hamda ularning xotirasini abadiylashtirish borasidagi ishlarni kengaytirish to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-270-son qarori. <https://www.lex.uz/docs/7027939>

of Uzbekistan, including: Presidential Command No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022, “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026”; Presidential Resolution No. PQ-5150 of June 19, 2021, “On the Organization of Activities of the Cultural Heritage Agency under the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Measures for the Innovative Development of the Sector”; Presidential Resolution No. PQ-201 of May 30, 2024, “On the Establishment of the State Museum of Jadid Heritage”; Presidential Resolution No. PQ-270 of July 19, 2024, “On Expanding Efforts to Study, Promote, and Commemorate the Lives and Activities of Our Compatriots Falling Victim to Political Repressions”; and Presidential Resolution No. PQ-462 of December 27, 2024, “On Celebrating the 150th Anniversary of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi – Founder of the Turkestan Jadid Movement, Prominent Writer, Public Figure, Publisher, and Educator”, as well as other relevant legal and regulatory acts pertaining to the field.

Correspondence of research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The research has been conducted within the framework of the Republic’s priority area under Section I of the national program for the development of science and technology “Formation and Implementation of a System of Innovative Ideas for the Social, Legal, Economic, Cultural, and Spiritual-Educational Development of an Information-Based Society and a Democratic State”.

Review of foreign scholarly research on the dissertation topic². Research on the history and consequences of the repressive policies held in Uzbekistan during the late 19th and 20th centuries has been conducted at various leading research centers and universities around the world. Among them are the University of Potsdam – Institute for Soviet Studies (Germany), the Hoover Institution (Washington, USA), the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) – Department of International History (United Kingdom), the Pilecki Institute (Poland), the Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies at Carleton University (Ottawa, Canada), the “Memorial” International Historical, Educational, Charitable and Human Rights Society (Moscow, Russia), the State Museum of the History of the GULAG (Moscow, Russia), the Center for Near Eastern Studies at the University of Tokyo (Tokyo, Japan), Istanbul University, Marmara University (Istanbul, Turkey), Ege University (Izmir, Turkey), the Museum of Remembrance of Victims of Political Repressions and the Alzhir Memorial Complex (Kazakhstan), and the Esimde Scientific Society (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan), among others.

As a result of foreign scholarly research, a number of significant academic findings have been achieved concerning the repressive policies of the Russian

² The review of foreign research institutions has been prepared on the basis of followings: <https://www.uni-potsdam.de/en/university-of-potsdam/>; <https://www.hoover.org/>; <https://instytutpileckiego.pl/en/instytut/>; <https://carleton.ca/eurus/>; <https://www.memo.ru/en-us/>; <https://www.culture.ru/institutes/1437/gosudarstvenny-muzei-istorii-gulaga/>; [38](https://park.itc.u-山内昌之センター長のオマーン国訪問tokyo.ac.jp/UTCMES/2011/09/19/%E5%B1%B1%E5%86%85%E6%98%8C%E4%B9%8B%E3%82%BB%E3%83%B3%E3%82%BF%E3%83%BC%E9%95%B7%E3%81%AE%E3%82%AA%E3%83%9E%E3%83%BC%E3%83%B3%E5%9B%BD%E8%A8%AA%E5%95%8F/?lang=en;https://sosyalbilimler.istanbul.edu.tr/tr/_;https://ru.esimde.org/https://turkiyat.marmara.edu.tr/; https://tdae.ge.edu.tr/.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

Empire and Soviet authorities. Scholars at the University of Potsdam (Germany) have examined the repressive policy of the Soviet government in Central Asia and its impact on the local population. The Hoover Institution (USA) has investigated political repressions, their social and economic consequences, and the related phenomena of famine and its victims. At the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) – Department of International History (UK), researchers have identified the nature of colonial and Soviet repressions, including mass arrests, deportations, and violations of human rights on the basis of documentary evidence. The Pilecki Institute (Poland) has conducted interdisciplinary and international studies aimed at analyzing the key political processes of the twentieth century, particularly the regimes of Nazism and Soviet totalitarianism and their global consequences. The Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies at Carleton University (Canada) has provided scholarly justification that the cholera epidemic of 1892 in Tashkent revealed the essence of colonial policy and demonstrated the government's attempts to fragment local society. The "Memorial" International Historical, Educational, Charitable, and Human Rights Society (Russia) has illuminated the history of Soviet-era repressions, punitive institutions, the GULAG system, labor camps, forced deportations, and the rehabilitation processes of repression victims through archival sources. Similarly, the State Museum of the History of the GULAG (Russia) has contributed to preserving the memory of mass repressions and GULAG victims, promoting awareness of human dignity, and organizing permanent and temporary exhibitions that depict the formation of the repressive system from 1918 to 1956 and its impact on human destinies. The Center for Near Eastern Studies at the University of Tokyo (Japan) has analyzed the lives, activities, persecution, and intellectual-literary legacy of the Turkestan Jadids on a scholarly basis. Studies conducted at the Institute of Social Sciences of Istanbul University, the Institute of Turkic Studies of Marmara University, and the Institute of Turkic World Studies of Ege University (Turkey) have identified the factors that shaped Russian domination in Turkestan and contributed to the transformation of reformist movements into broader nationalist and independence-oriented initiatives which is known as Jadidism and, and at the national level the Young Bukharians. These studies have also examined the lives and activities of Turkestani émigrés (1,853 individuals according to the Turkish government's 1952 decree), their publications, and their struggle against Russian imperial and Soviet rule. They sought to raise global awareness of the situation in Turkestan, promote unity among Turkic peoples, and preserve national identity and historical consciousness. The Museum of Remembrance of Victims of Political Repressions and the Alzhir Memorial Complex (Kazakhstan) have revealed the complex and unique dimensions of Stalin-era political repressions, including the fates, sentences, and living conditions of prisoners, particularly women and their children through the lenses of archival materials and personal records. Finally, the Esimde Society (Kyrgyzstan) has undertaken scientific studies of the history of Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia in the 20th – 21st centuries, aiming to uncover the "white spots" in history, restore historical truth, and commemorate the victims of mass repressions under the

Russian Empire and the Soviet regime.

Studied degree of the problem. The history of repressions carried out during the late 19th and 20th centuries can be examined chronologically through the following groups of scholarly research and literature: 1) Publications and literature produced during the period of Russian colonial rule; 2) Soviet-era works dedicated to the history of repressive policies; 3) Research conducted during the period of independence; 4) Foreign scholarly literature.

The First Group. The first group includes publications from the period of the Russian Empire, primarily official documents issued by the government, as well as memoirs and writings of military and administrative circles. In the second half of the 19th century, numerous works appeared addressing various issues such as the socio-economic life of the region, relations between Bukhara, Khiva, and Russia, the conquest of the khanates, the administration of the territory, and national liberation movements against colonial oppression. Among these authors were M.N.Galkin, A.S.Tatarinov, V.V.Krestovskiy, L.F.Kostenko, M.A.Terentev, A.Maksheev, K.K.Abaza, S.V.Zhukovskiy, D.N.Logofet, N.Pavlov and others. All these works sought to justify, from various perspectives, the aggressive and chauvinistic colonial policy pursued by the Russian Empire in Turkestan. They emphasized the supposed “necessity” of this campaign for the interests of the Empire and portrayed it as a civilizing mission that brought “cultural progress” to the colonized peoples.

A characteristic feature of the authors writing under the influence of the Russian Empire was their failure to analyze events in detail at times, and their complete avoidance of analysis. Their works were written from a one-sided perspective, reflecting solely the interests and viewpoints of the imperial government. They ignored the struggles for freedom and the legitimate interests of the local peoples, while attempting to conceal or justify the violent and coercive nature of colonial rule. Furthermore, the writing style of authors of that period was largely descriptive and narrative: they confined themselves to recounting events and listing facts without engaging in critical evaluation or broader interpretation of the historical reality.

The second group consists of works, treatises, and scholarly studies published during the Soviet period³. It should be noted that during the years of Soviet rule, a number of academic studies were conducted on the socio-political history of Turkestan in the second half of the 19th century. However, most of the articles, treatises and academic writings of that time were characterized unilaterally, party-based Marxist approach, with primary emphasis placed on the so-called “progressive” role of Tsarist Russia’s domination. In particular, issues related to popular uprisings and national liberation movements against the colonial regime were largely ignored. Soviet historiography did not examine these topics seriously; rather, such movements were generally labeled as “reactionary feudal revolts,” “fanatical movements,” and similar ideologically charged terms. Moreover, studies

³ Федоров Е. Очерки национально-освободительного движения в Средней Азии. – Т. 1925. – 86 с.; Рыскулов. Восстание туземцев Средней Азии в 1916 году. В двух частях. – Кызыл-Орда. 1927. – 134 с.; Alikseyenkof P. 1916-nchi yilda bo'lg'on Xiva qo'zg'oloni. – Т. 1931. – 76 б.

and works dealing with the repressions of the Soviet era were produced under strong ideological control and served mainly the interests of the existing political system⁴.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, great attention was drawn to the objective and unbiased study of national history and its scholarly analysis. In particular, reconstructing the events of the colonial period and studying the people's struggle for freedom and independence became one of the key research directions. During the years of independence, extensive scholarly research has been conducted on the history of the country's liberation, independence, as well as on the popular uprisings and national liberation movements against the colonial policies of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, and on the mass repressions during the Soviet era. In particular, the works of prominent historians such as H.Ziyoev, D.Ziyaeva, Z.Choriev, R.Shamsutdinov, S.Agzamkhodjaev, J.Ismailova and Kh.Yunusova have examined the political and social processes of this period in depth⁵.

During the years of independence, extensive scholarly research has been carried out on the issue of Soviet-era repressions. Representatives of various disciplines, including historians, philologists, jurists, philosophers, and others have produced a wide range of academic and publicistic works devoted to the political persecutions of the Soviet period, their causes and consequences, and to the memory of the victims of this repression. Of particular importance has been the chronological analysis of literature on repression, with studies generally classified into the following main historical stages: 1) mass repressions of 1917–1924⁶; 2) political persecutions of 1925–1936⁷; 3) “Great Terror” of 1937–1939⁸;

⁴ Соловейчик Л. Басмачества в Бухаре. – Москва. 1923. – 36 с.; Алексеенков П. Крестьянское восстание в Фаргане. – Т. 1927. – 118 с.; Каримов А. Қосимовчилик ва миллий аксилинқилобий ҳаракат. – Т. 1930; Литвиненко П., Раскин Г. Колхозное движение и классовая борьба в кишлаке Узбекистана. – Т. 1931; Зинина Т.Г., Ржевский Г.К. Справочник «Хлопководство Узбекистана за 50 лет». Т. 1967. – 455 с.; Иваницкий Н.А. Классовая борьба в деревне и ликвидация кулачества как класс (1929 – 1932). – М. 1972; Юсупов Э.Ю. Очерки истории Коммунистической партии Узбекистана. Т. 1974. – 767 с.

⁵ Бобобеков Ҳ. Пулатхон кўзғолони. – Т. 1996. – 60 б.; Суюнова А. Туркистонда 1916 йилги миллий озодлик кураши (Сирдарё вилояти мисолида). Тарих фан. ном. дис... – Т. 1997. – 131 б.; Зиёев Ҳ. Туркистонда Россия тажовузи ва ҳукмронлигига қарши кураш (XVIII аср – XX аср бошлари). Т. 1998; Юнусова Х. Тошкентда 1892 йилги халқ кўзғолони. – Сариеғоч ш. 1998. – 95 б.; Зияева Д.Х. Национально-освободительное движение в Туркестане в историографии XX века (проблемы изучения истории восстания 1916 года и движения «истиклолчилик» 1918–1924 гг.). – Т. 1999. – 61 с.; Аъзамхўжаев С. Туркистон мухторияти: миллий демократик давлатчилик қурилиши тажрибаси. – Т. 1996. – 168 б.; Исмоилова Ж. Фарғона водийсида миллий озодлик курашлари (1916 йил кўзғолони мисолида). – Т. 2003. – 336 б.; Одилов А.А. Бухоро амирлигида миллий озодлик ҳаракатлари тарихи (Абдумалик тўра бошчилигидаги халқ озодлик ҳаракати мисолида). Тарих фан. ном. дисс... – Т. 2003. – 212 б.; Мингнароров А. Туркистондаги ижтимоий-сиёсий жараёнларнинг миллий матбуотда ёритилиши (1917–1918 йиллар). – Т. 2013. 156 б.

⁶ Зияева Д. Туркистон миллий озодлик ҳаракати. – Т. 2000; Зиёев Ҳ. Ўзбекистон мустақиллиги учун курашларнинг тарихи (милоддан олдинги асрлардан то 199 йил 31 августгача). – Т. 2001. – 448 б.; Алимова Д.А., Голованов А.А. Узбекистан 1917 – 1990 годы: противоборства идей и идеологи. – Т. 2002. – С. 54; Шамсутдинов Р. Кишлоқ фожиаси: жамоалаштириш, кулоқлаштириш, сургун. – Т. 2003; Қ.Ражабов Туркистон минтақасида совет режимига қарши қуролли қаршилик ҳаракати (1918–1924). Тарих фан. док. дисс... – Т. 2004; Hasanov V. XX asr boshlarida Turkiston va milliy ziyolilar. – Т. 2024. – 256 б.

⁷ Хошимов С. Совет ҳокимиятининг Ўзбекистондаги катагон сиёсати ва унинг оқибатлари (1917–1936 йиллар). – Т. 2018. – 272 б.; Ҳасанов Б., Ирзаев Б. Миллатимиз фидойилари. – Т. 2022. – 504 б.

⁸ Бокий Н. Қатлнома (Ҳужжатли қисса). – Т. 1992. – 151 б.; Турдиев Ш. Улар Германияда ўқиган эдилар. – Т. 2006. – 256 б.; Ҳасанов Б. “Қатта қирғин”нинг ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар базаси. – Т. 2014. – 54 б.; Абдуллаев М. Ўзбекистонда советларнинг “қулоқ” қилиш сиёсати ва унинг фожиали оқибатлари (1925–1945). Тарих фан.

4) continued persecutions of the 1940s–1950s⁹; 5) the repressions associated with the fabricated criminal cases of the 1980s, known as the “Cotton Affair¹⁰”. In this regard, the consistent activities of the “Shahidlar xotirasi” (Memory of Martyrs) Public Foundation and the State Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression deserve special recognition. Their efforts to document and present the lives and legacies of the victims of political repression, study archival materials, and convey historical truth to the public are of significant scholarly and social importance¹¹.

The analysis of the aforementioned studies demonstrates that the issue of repressive policies has not yet been fully or comprehensively examined from the perspectives of source studies and museology. Existing research on museum activities and museological practices has not devoted sufficient attention to this topic. Furthermore, although the number of monographs and scholarly works dedicated to the victims of repression has been steadily increasing, the need for their systematic, analytical, and in-depth study remains highly relevant.

The fourth group includes works written by foreign historians, which encompass studies on the colonial policies and repressive practices in Turkestan during the periods of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. In particular, the works of E.Allworth, D.Northrop, A.Andijon, and I.Dilek analyze the establishment of Tsarist rule in Turkestan, popular resistance movements against it, the Turkestan Autonomy, the Jadid movement, and its suppression¹². Meanwhile, scholars such as A.Applebaum, T.Martin, R.Conquest, V.Zemskov, and R.M. Kuchcholla have explored Soviet repressions and colonial policies, including the Stalinist purges of the 1930s, “Cotton Affair,” the Gulag system, and the broader Soviet punitive system¹³.

ном. дисс... – Т. 2002; Ирзаев Б. “Катта қирғин”нинг келиб чиқиши арафасидаги сиёсий-ижтимоий ва иқтисодий шароит. – Т. 2014. – 56 б.; Каримов Н. 1937–1938 йиллардаги “Катта қирғин”нинг фожеали оқибатлари. – Т. 2015; Ҳасанов Б. Қатагон қурбонлари хотираси давлат музейи. Йўлқўрсаткич. – Т. 2022; Йўлдошев А. Чет элларда ўқиган туркистонлик ёшлар (19-юзйиллик сўнги – 20-юзйиллик биринчи чораги) [Матн]. – Т. 2024. – 272 б.

⁹ З.Ишанходжаева. Репрессивная политика советской власти и её воздействие на культурную жизнь Узбекистана (1925–1950 гг.). Автореф. дисс. док. ист. наук. – Т. 2012. – 50 б.; Сирождин Аҳмад. Қизил мустамлака: эълон қилинмаган уруш (1929–1950). Т. 2022. – 640 б.; Музробжон Абдуллаев. Ўрта Осиёдаги махсус посёлкалар тизими ва сургун қилинган кулоқлар тақдири (1930 – 1954). – Т. 2018. – 352 б.

¹⁰ Азизхўжаев А. Чин ўзбек иши. – Т. 2022. – 512 б.; Юнусова Х. Ўзбекистонда совет давлатининг миллий сиёсати ва унинг оқибатлари. – Т. 2005. – 114 б. Ўша муаллиф. Ўзбекистонда пахта иши қатагонлари ва унинг оқибатлари // “Ўзбекистонда совет давлатининг қатагон сиёсати: келиб чиқиш сабаблари ва фожеали оқибатлари” илмий мақолалар тўплами. – Т. 2012. – 191 б.; Равшанов П. Қашқадарё: истиқлол арафасида. 1986–1989 йиллар. – Т. 2003; Ражабов Қ. Ўзбекистон ССРда совет режимининг қатагон сиёсати ва унинг оқибатлари (1917–1991 й.). – Т. 2022. – 400 б.; Рахматова D.J. XX asr 50 – 80-yillarida Qashqadaryo viloyatida amalga oshirilgan paxta yakkahokimligi siyosati va uning oqibatlar. – Т. 2023. – 204 б.

¹¹ Тарихнинг номаълум саҳифалари. К. 1/тўпловчи ва масъул муҳаррир Каримов Н. – Т. 2009. – 224 б.; Ўша асар /масъул муҳаррирлар: Ҳасанов Б., Каримов Н. – Т. 2012. – 280 б.; Ўша асар 4/масъул муҳаррирлар: Ҳасанов Б., Н.Каримов. – Т. 2013. – 280 б.; Ўша асар. V китоб. / Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ҳасанов Б. ва бошқ. – Т. 2016. – 152 б.; Ўша асар. VI китоб. / Масъул муҳаррирлар: Ҳасанов Б. ва бошқ. – Т. 2017. – 184 б.; Ўша асар. VII китоб. / Тузувчи: Ҳасанов Б. – Т. 2018. – 204 б.; Ўша асар. 11-китоб. Масъул муҳаррир Ҳасанов Б. – Т. 2024. – 384 б..

¹² Allworth E. Central Asia: A Century Of Russian Rule. New York. 1967. 552 p.; Northrop D. Veiled Empire: Gender and Power in Stalinist Central Asia. USA. 2003. 416 p.; Andican A. Ceditizmden Bağımsızlığa Harekte Türkistan mücadelesi. İstanbul. 2020. - 704 s.; Dilek İ. Türk dünyasında repressiya. – Ankara. 2023. – 733 s.

¹³ Applebaum A. Gulag: A History. USA. 2004. 736 p.; Martin T. The Affirmative Action Empire: Nations and

The purpose of this study is to examine the reflection of the repressive policies implemented in Uzbekistan during the periods of the Russian Empire and the Soviet regime in historical sources and in museum studies, to reveal a historical interpretation of the repressive policies and their consequences based on a scholarly analysis of sources.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

To reveal the colonial policy of the Russian imperial government in the political, socio-economic, and spiritual spheres, as well as the oppression exercised over the local population;

To identify the driving forces behind popular uprisings against colonial oppression and to uncover the initial stages of these movements on the basis of primary historical sources;

To examine the activities of national liberation movements, the leaders and participants of popular uprisings, their persecution, and the fact of their becoming victims of political repression;

To evaluate the nature and direction of these uprisings and to comprehensively illuminate their historical significance;

To comprehensively study the main stages of the repressive policies implemented by the Soviet regime, along with their legal, political, socio-economic, and cultural dimensions based on historical sources;

To analyze the impact of the colonial policies of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union on the lives of the local population, focusing on how their freedoms and rights were restricted;

To systematically study and introduce into scholarly circulation archival documents, classified materials, statistical data, periodical press materials, academic and popular literature, as well as the memoirs of victims that reflect the processes of repression;

To investigate the lives, activities, and tragic fates of the victims of repression, to analyze the causes and consequences of the persecution of national leaders and ordinary citizens, and to develop scholarly foundations aimed at restoring historical justice;

To explore the impact of colonial and Soviet repressive policies on local culture, literature, art, and science, and to provide scholarly conclusions on their detrimental effects on intellectual and national consciousness;

To develop recommendations for the preservation of the historical memory of repression victims, restoring their names, and improving the work of museums and research centers devoted to this topic;

To advance research directions related to monuments, exhibitions, and studies concerning repressive policies, and to propose scholarly measures for preserving and publicly presenting historical heritage from a museological perspective;

Nationalism in the Soviet Union, 1923–1939. USA. 2001. 528 p.; Conquest R. Stalin: Breaker of Nations. London. 1992. – 384 p.; Conquest R. The great terror : Stalin's purge of the thirties. New York. 1968. 633 p.; Земсков В.Н. Спецпоселенцы в СССР (1930–1960). – М. 2005. – 304 [2] с.; Cucciolla R.M. The Crisis of Soviet Power in Central Asia: The 'Uzbek cotton affair' (1975–1991). – Lucca, Italy, 2017. – P. 712.

To disseminate knowledge about the history of repressions through academic and popular publications, conferences, seminars, and exhibitions, and to develop approaches for integrating these materials into educational processes.

The object of the research is the history of the repressive policies committed in Uzbekistan by the Russian Empire and the Soviet regime, their socio-political and legal consequences, as well as the collection of archival documents, museum materials, and historical sources related to this period.

The subject of the research is the study, analysis, and scholarly introduction of sources related to the history of repressive policies committed in Uzbekistan by the Russian Empire and the Soviet authorities, as well as to analyze repressive processes and illuminating the fate of their victims on the basis of archival documents, periodical press materials, scholarly and popular literature, personal memoirs, and museum exhibits.

Research methods. The research is based on a combination of historical-genetic, retrospective, synchronic, diachronic, historical-comparative, typological, historical-systemic, dynamic analysis, and problem-chronological methods.

The scientific novelties of the work are as follow:

Based on primary sources, the study identifies and characterizes for the first time the systematic, spatially differentiated, and dynamic patterns, from a museological perspective, of individuals subjected to repression during the period 1865–1980, namely: participants in the national liberation movement opposing the colonial policy of the Russian Empire (4,099 people); those persecuted as so-called “anti-Soviet elements” (742); individuals who resisted “revolutionary transformations” in political, economic, and social spheres (15218); those punished during the period of the “Great Terror” (13108); victims who suffered during successive stages of pressure and persecution (1068); and those repressed within the framework of the “Cotton Affair” (3553);

Based on primary sources, it has been defined that more than sixty representatives of the national intelligentsia were repressed under the pre-prepared “execution lists” of the People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD), marked with categories “1” (execution) and “2” (imprisonment), which were submitted for verdicts by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court. These individuals included state and public figures who actively participated in political and social reforms; educators who trained essential specialists for the advancement of education and fought against backwardness; journalists who disseminated enlightenment through newspapers and journals; as well as professionals from various fields, including jurists, architects, film directors, physicians, chemist-scientists, electrical engineers, and others.

It has been scientifically shown that, as a consequence of the repressive policies implemented by the Soviet regime, in Uzbekistan SSR 83500 individuals were sentenced by court verdicts, while 18682 persons were subjected to punishment without trial (6038 of whom were executed) in the early 1930s–1950s; in total, 102182 citizens fell victim to political repression. Furthermore, due to changes in official attitude toward repression policy during 1955–1990, 22968 individuals were rehabilitated, and after the release of archival documents in 2020

– 2024, other 1,200 ones who had been subjected to political persecution during the period of the totalitarian regime were formally exonerated.

It has been substantiated that in republican museums the anti-colonial movements are mainly exhibited within the frameworks of the “Cholera Uprising”, Dukchi Eshon movement, and the 1916 uprisings, whereas foreign sources record the occurrence of nearly 5000 uprisings across the territory of Turkestan. In this context, the study provides a scholarly and theoretical re-evaluation of the historical significance, causes of emergence, scale, and consequences of the joint struggles of Central Asian people for national liberation. On this basis, the necessity of renewing museum exhibitions is justified, as is the relevance of presenting the history of uprisings, especially to visitors and younger audiences through modern technologies, including VR, holograms, 3D modelling, avatars, interactive books, intellectual maps, and immersive exhibits.

It has been proven that, as a result of the consistent continuation of ideological and political struggle against the colonial regime abroad, over thirty newspapers and journals were published by Turkestani émigrés, including *Yangi Turkiston* and *Turk Eli* in Turkey; *Yosh Turkiston* in France; *Milliy Turkiston* and *Milliy Adabiyot* in Germany; *Turkiston Sadosi* in Egypt; and *Turkiston* in New York. It has been substantiated that these émigré periodicals not only exposed repression policies but also played a significant role in promoting, on an international scale, the prominent representatives of Turkestan’s culture and literature, as well as their intellectual and public activities.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

New archival sources, statistical data, classified documents, as well as scholarly works and eyewitness memoirs published in both foreign and domestic editions concerning the history of the repressive policy have been analyzed and systematically studied. Based on these materials, the stages of the repressive policies pursued by the Russian Empire and the Soviet regime, their socio-political consequences, and the distinctive features of mass repressions have been explored;

Sources related to repression policy which are preserved in archives, museums, and libraries both in the Republic and abroad (including Russia, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and other countries) were identified and analyzed from a source-critical perspective. Based on these materials, a catalog of historical sources and a database containing information about the victims of repression were compiled. In addition, bibliographies on mass repressions were prepared, and a number of scholarly and popular publications, brochures, and monographs were produced.

The reliability of the research results is ensured by the application of recognized methods and innovative approaches in historical scholarship, the use of documents from national and foreign archives, periodical press materials, and scholarly literature. It is further justified by the implementation of the conclusions, proposals, and recommendations in practice, as well as by the validation of the obtained results by competent authorities.

Scientific and practical significance of the research. The scientific significance of the research lies in the introduction into scholarly circulation of

previously understudied or restricted archival documents related to the history of repressive policies, as well as in the systematic study and historiographical and source-critical evaluation of the stages of repression carried out by the Russian Empire and the Soviet regime, their socio-political consequences, and sources on the history of mass repressions. In addition, the creation of bibliographic lists and a database concerning the victims of repression serves as an important resource for future scholarly investigations.

The practical significance of the research lies in its contribution to the comprehensive and objective study of the history of repressive policies, the enrichment of historical knowledge, and its integration into the educational process. In particular, it provides a foundation for the preparation of textbooks and methodological manuals for university programs in history, political science, and law; for the commemoration of victims of repression; and for the further improvement of the activities of museums and research centers. Furthermore, the findings support the implementation of state programs aimed at publishing scholarly and popular-scientific works such as articles, monographs, and treatises on the history of mass repressions, as well as organizing exhibitions, scientific-practical conferences, and seminars dedicated to the lives and tragedies of the victims of repression.

Implementation of Research Results. Based on the scholarly conclusions and recommendations developed within the framework of the source studies and museological analysis of the history of political repression, the research results have been practically applied in several areas.

The multi-volume “criminal case files” reflecting the life, activity and tragic fate of victims of political repression such as Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdurahmon Ghoyibiy, Abdulhay Tojiev, Abduvahhob Ibodiy, Abduvohid Abdurauf qori oghli, Abduwosiq Muhammedov, Akrom Usmonov, Azam Ayubov, Bekjon Rahmonov, Bobookhun Salimov, Dadamirza qori Shaykhov, Ghulom Zafariy, Ibrohim Davron, Karim Abdullaev, Lutfulla Olimiy, Nazir Sholikorov, Nazir Toraqulov, Nizomiddinkhoja Asomiddinkhoja oghli, Otajon Hoshim, Polvonniyoz hoji Yusupov, Salimkhon Tillakhonov, Sanjar Siddiq, Sulaymon Khojaev, and Zahiriddin Alam Abulqosim were filled slander, injustice, and violence, certificates written in black and red ink, fingerprint imprints, and fabricated evidences and documents labelled “confidential”. The analytical conclusions derived from the study of these materials have been used in the applied project AL 03-05 “Creation of the electronic platform www.jadid.uz” (Certificate No. 3/1255-1025, dated April 24, 2025, issued by the Academy of Sciences). The research outcomes play a significant role in uncovering historical truth, preserving Uzbekistan’s scientific and cultural heritage, and advancing the study of the Jadid movement. Their integration into museum and research center activities, as well as educational processes contributes to disseminating these findings to the wider public;

Although periodical publications issued in Turkistan were prohibited by the Russian imperial administration, they played a crucial role in awakening the national consciousness of the local population and in “arming” them with the ideas

of freedom and independence. Besides, the newspapers, collections, bulletins, and memoirs produced by Turkistani émigrés abroad in countries such as Afghanistan, India, Turkey, Germany, France, Poland, Iran, and Egypt consistently emphasized that the central aim of the national liberation movements was the proclamation of Turkistan as an independent state. The scholarly conclusions derived from these sources were utilized in the preparation of television programs broadcast on the “O‘zbekiston tarixi” channel (as indicated in Reference No. 01-30-188, dated March 28, 2025, issued by the “Ma’rifat” Creative Association of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan). These materials contributed significantly to strengthening the academic foundation and improving the conceptual integrity of programs such as “Mavzu”, “O‘zlikka yo‘l”, “Ochiq dars”, and “Aslida qanday?”.

The periodical press including newspapers such as Darkhon, Dehqon, Farghona sahifasi, Farghona, Inqilob quyoshi, Ishchi, Kambaghal dehqon, Osiyo, Qizil bayroq, Qizil matbaachilar, Qizil O‘zbekiston, Qizil yulduz, Sharq haqiqati, Sho‘roi islom, Turk eli, Turkiston, Uyghonish, Yangi Farghona, Yangi yol, and Zarafshon, as well as journals such as Alanga, Bitsin savodsizliq, Bolalar dunyosi, Bolalar yuldoshi, Ish maktabi, Kolkhozlarda hisob va moliya ishlari, Maorif va oqutguchi, Mashrab, Matbaachilar, Mehnat haftaligi, Mushtum, Nashri maorif, Uzbekiston adabiyoti va san’ati, Uzbekiston shuro adabiyoti, Qishloq xo‘jaligi turmushi, Qurilish, Sotsialistik fan va turmush, Sovet adabiyoti, Yangi qishloq, Yangi yol, Yosh bolshevik, and Yosh kuch published lists that recorded the names of victims of political repression. Archival documents, in turn, reflect the tragic realities of that period: the deportation and execution of those repressed, the dispersal of their families, and the confiscation of their property. Such findings reveal how, within the ideologically driven Soviet state, the true nature of these processes was deliberately concealed, and all sources reflecting historical reality were systematically classified and kept from public access. The scientific conclusions drawn from these materials have been used in the practical project titled “Creation of the Electronic ‘Smart Library’ Platform of Sources on the History of the Uzbek People and Statehood (from the Earliest Times to 1991)” (Reference No. FZ 202007287, Information Letter No. 3/1255-1025 issued by the Academy of Sciences on April 24, 2025). The implementation of these scholarly results contributes to a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of Uzbekistan’s history through the lens of periodical publications and archival sources, thereby providing critical insights into the ideological mechanisms of the colonial and Soviet systems.

During the 130 years of Russian imperial colonial rule and the subsequent Soviet regime, the Uzbek people endured profound suffering and oppression as a result of repressive state policies. Numerous individuals were persecuted under false accusations such as “public enemy”, “nationalist”, “Basmachi”, “counter-revolutionarist”, and “oppressor”. Meanwhile, museum exhibitions have often failed to reflect the people’s revolts that took place in the struggle for national liberation including the Defense of Tashkent, the Samarkand Uprising, the revolt led by Abdumalik Tura, the Khiva Uprising, the Polat Khan Rebellion, the revolt

of Mamir Mergan oghli, the Qurbonjon Dodkhokh uprising, the Yetimkhan Uprising, the Qurama District Rebellion in Syrdarya Province, the uprisings in Shorakhon volost of Biybozor and Chimboy of Nukus Province, the Darvishkhan Uprising, the revolt in Kokand Village volost, the Oqchi–Shahrikhon Uprising, and other movements for freedom. Based on archival documents and materials from the periodical press, these previously overlooked episodes have been analyzed, resulting in scholarly conclusions that were employed in the compilation of Memory Books of the Victims of Repression prepared for fourteen regions (Reference No. 175 dated June 14, 2024, issued by the State Museum of the Memory of Victims of Repression under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The implementation of these research results contributes to enriching museum exhibitions, immortalizing the memory of those who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of their homeland and nation, and fostering among the younger generation a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the ideals of independence.

The declassification of previously confidential documents based on government decisions in recent years has created new opportunities for historical research. This process has contributed to enriching museum exhibitions with primary sources and historical artifacts that are grounded in scholarly, objective approaches and it has enabled a deeper analysis of the legal, social, and political dimensions of the repression policy. The scientific conclusions derived from these studies have been used as a basis for preparing scripts for documentary and educational programs (Reference No. 01-30-184 issued by the State Institution “Ma’rifat” Creative Association under the National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan, dated March 26, 2025). The implementation of these scholarly results serves to communicate the history of the repressive period to the public and to broaden citizens’ understanding of national memory and historical justice.

Approbation of the Research Results. The research results were presented and discussed at 17 academic conferences, including 5 foreign, 4 international, and 6 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the Research Results. A total of 15 scholarly works have been published on the topic of the dissertation, including 1 monograph and 14 articles in academic journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission for publishing the main results of doctoral dissertations. Among them, 5 articles were published in foreign academic journals.

Structure and Volume of the Dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and sources, and appendices. The main research section of the dissertation comprises 246 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, the relevance and scientific-practical significance of the dissertation topic are justified, and its alignment with the priority directions of science and technology development in the Republic is disclosed. The degree of scientific researches of the problem has been assessed by the analysis of foreign and domestic scholarly studies. The connection between the dissertation topic and

the strategic research priorities of the scientific institution where the work has been conducted is also highlighted. Furthermore, the aim, objectives, object, and subject of the study are clearly defined, along with the methodological approaches and research methods used. The scientific novelty, applied value, reliability of the results, and practical implementation potential of the research are justified. The discussion of the research outcomes within the academic community, their approval through relevant scientific evaluation, publication of findings, and detailed information regarding the structure and overall volume of the dissertation are also thoroughly presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Sources on the History of National Liberation Movements against the Colonial Regime of the Russian Empire in Turkestan”** analyzes archival materials reflecting punitive measures taken against national liberation movements and uprisings. Besides, it examines how the struggles against colonial oppression were represented in the periodical press of the time, as well as how events such as the “Cholera Uprising”, the movement led by Dukchi Eshon, the uprising of 1916, and other popular revolts are depicted in museum collections and exhibitions.

The first paragraph of this chapter, entitled *“Archival Documents on the Struggles for National Liberation and the Punishment of Insurgents”*, is based on various decrees, orders, reports, correspondences, and documents related to personalities that are preserved in the National Archive of Uzbekistan. In particular, rich archival sources concerning the Cholera Uprising of 1892, the Andijan Uprising of 1898, and the Zomin Events of 1916 are stored in collections I-1¹⁴, I-3, I-17¹⁵, I-19¹⁶, I-36¹⁷, I-223 and I-725¹⁸.

These documents make it possible to find out the general factors underlying the emergence, development, and suppression of the uprisings. In particular, the Tashkent Uprising of 1892, which arose amid widespread discontent caused by the spread of the cholera epidemic; the Andijan Uprising of 1898¹⁹, which began without prior preparation and was swiftly suppressed; and the Zomin Uprising of 1916, directed against the tsarist policies all testify to the deep dissatisfaction of the local population with the colonial regime. Archival sources serve as a crucial foundation for a comprehensive analysis of the causes, socio-political nature, and punitive measures associated with these uprisings.

The second paragraph of the chapter, entitled *“Representation of National Movements against the Colonial Regime in the Periodical Press”*, analyzes how the history of Turkestan between 1870 and 1917, in particular the national

¹⁴ National Archive of Uzbekistan (further NAU).F. I-1, l. 1, f. 613; Ibid. List 15, f. 486; Ibid. L. 20-ro‘yxat, f. 89; Ibid. L. 25t, f. 29, 89; Ibid. L. 31, f. 29, 1219; Ibid. I-1. L. 31, f. 72, p. 36–38; f. 76, p. 6–7; f. 90, p. 4; Ibid. I-1, l. 5, f. 567, p. 73–74.

¹⁵ NAU. F. I-17, l. 1, f. 1344, pp. 35–39, 151–154, 248–276; f. 1352.

¹⁶ NAU. F. I-19, l. 1, f. 36532, p. 2–3.

¹⁷ NAU. F. I-36, l. 1, f. 3364.

¹⁸ NAU. F. I-725, l. 1, f. 7, pp. 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 22, 33, 34.

¹⁹ During his lifetime, Dukchi Eshon gained great respect in Fergana Valley as a benevolent and humanistic religious leader. He had hundreds of followers among both Uzbeks and Kyrgyz communities. Together with his disciples and supporters, he consistently condemned the oppressive policies carried out by the colonial authorities against the local population and encouraged resistance to such injustices.

movements and popular uprisings against the colonial regime was reflected in press. In this regard, materials published in national newspapers such as *Turkiston viloyatining gazeti*, *Ulfat*, *Taraqiy*, *Khurshid*, *Shuhrat*, *Tujjor*, *Oyina*, *Sadoi Farghona*, *Sadoi Turkiston*, *Buxoroi sharif* and its supplement, *Samarqand*, *Kengash*, *El bayroghi*, *Najot*, *Hurriyat*, *Turon*, and *Ulugh Turkiston*²⁰ were studied along with articles from Russian-language newspapers and journals including *Turkestanские ведомости*, *Russkii Turkestan*, *Turkestanский курьер*, *Turkestanский край*, *Sredne-Aziatskii vestnik*, and *Sredniaia Aziia*. Additionally, socio-political journals such as *Al-Isloh*, *Bayon ul-haq*, *Izhor ul-haq*, *Chayon*, *Sadoq*, *Turkiston chayoni*, and *Turkiston qora qurti* were analyzed for their coverage of public sentiment, social discontent, and the processes of national awakening. These publications played a significant role in shaping anti-colonial thought, fostering national consciousness, and spreading the ideas of freedom and self-determination. Establishing and regularly publishing periodicals in Turkestan under the strict socio-political and economic control of the colonial regime was a highly challenging endeavour. An analysis of the articles published in these newspapers and journals shows that they not only carried ideological influence but also that their founders, editors, and authors often became victims of political repression. All press outlets published by the Jadids during the periods 1906–1908 and 1913–1915 serve as clear examples of this phenomenon.

The third paragraph of this chapter, entitled “*Representation of the Cholera Uprising, Dukchi Eshon, the 1916 Uprising, and Other Popular Revolts in Museum Exhibitions*”, is based on materials from the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan²¹, the State Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression²², and the Andijan Regional Museum of History and Culture²³. The artifacts,

²⁰ The newspaper *Turkiston Viloyatining Gazeti* was published a total of 2,275 issues between April 28, 1870, and December 16, 1916, in Tashkent (and in St. Petersburg during 1872–1873). It was issued in Uzbek and Kazakh languages (both in Arabic script) as well as in Russian. The *Ulfat* newspaper was published in St. Petersburg in Uzbek and Tatar (in Arabic script), with 52 issues released between December 11, 1905, and April 1, 1907. *Taraqiy* newspaper was published in Uzbek (Arabic script) in Tashkent from January 2 to August 1906. From its very first issue, the paper exposed the colonial policies of the Tsarist government and advocated for educational reform, emphasizing the need to open new-method schools (*usul-i jadid*) and to teach secular sciences. Consequently, the Turkestan branch of the Tsarist *Okhranka* (secret police) shut down the newspaper after its 20th issue, arrested its editor Ismoil Obidov, and exiled him to Kapol. The *Xurshid* (“Sun”) newspaper, edited by M. Abdurashidkhanov, was published from September 6 to November 12, 1906, producing a total of 10 issues. Detailed information about these periodicals is provided in the relevant dissertation on the history of the regional press.

²¹ The State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan (hereafter, the SMHU) holds a collection of more than 250,000 items. These include archaeological artifacts (over 60,000 objects), numismatic collections (over 80,000 items), ethnographic materials (more than 16,000 objects), and sacred/religious artefacts (over 10,000 items). The museum also maintains an archive of documents pertaining to the modern and contemporary periods, as well as a research library that houses rare publications relating to the 19th–20th centuries and earlier. For details, see: Ўзбекистон тарихи давлат музейи (Guidebook). Тузувчи Исмоилова Ж.Х., Левтеева Л.Г. – Т. 2013. – 132 б.

²² Detailed information on the establishment of the State Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression (hereinafter, the SMMVR) and its ten departments is analysed in detail in Chapter 4, Paragraph 2.

²³ The Andijan Regional Museum of History and Culture (hereinafter, the ARMHC) was established in 1934 on the basis of the Agricultural Exhibition. In accordance with Resolution No. 975 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated December 11, 2017, the Andijan Regional Museum of Local Lore and the Andijan Regional Museum of Literature and Art were merged and reorganized under a single institution. The Andijan Regional Museum of History and Culture serves as the main museum within the region. It currently operates one branch and four structural departments. The museum’s collections comprise more than 156,000 invaluable exhibits,

illustrative documents, maps²⁴, and works of art preserved in these museums provide concrete and reliable information about the popular uprisings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries²⁵, including the Cholera Uprising of 1892, the Andijan Uprising of 1898 led by Dukchi Eshon²⁶, and the national liberation movements of 1916. Presenting these historical events through museum exhibitions plays a vital role in nurturing the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, national pride, and historical memory.

In particular, based on the materials of the Andijan Regional Museum of History and Culture, the Andijan Uprising of 1898 is exhibited in greater detail. The museum's exhibition, titled "Andijan at the Turn of the 19th–20th Centuries: The Dukchi Eshon Uprising" features a portrait of the uprising's leader, Muhammadali Khalifa Sobir oghli Dukchi Eshon²⁷ (1856–1898), along with visual depictions of the Andijan fortress where the uprising occurred, Dukchi Eshon's house, and Mingtepa village. The display also includes photographs portraying the insurgents' attack on the barracks, their subsequent arrest, and execution by hanging. Additionally, the exhibition presents materials documenting Governor-General of Turkestan S. M. Dukhovskiy's visit to Andijan on 23 August 1898, the literary work by Fozilbek Otabek oghli (1879–1938) dedicated to the Dukchi Eshon uprising, several publications²⁸, and an issue of the *Turkestantskie vedomosti* newspaper covering this historical event.

In general, although all these uprisings ended in defeat, they have rightfully found a place in the pages of history and in museum exhibitions as vivid examples of the heroic struggle of the people of Turkestan for freedom and independence.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**Analysis of Sources on the Establishment of the Soviet Administrative System and the Implementation of the 'Red Terror' in Turkestan (1917–1924)**", examines how the repressive policies carried out by the Soviet authorities in the region between 1917 and 1924 are reflected in archival documents, periodical press materials, and museum exhibitions.

including archaeological artefacts, works of fine art, numismatic and ethnographic materials, as well as unique archival documents, manuscripts, historical records, and photographs reflecting key stages in the history of the Uzbek people.

²⁴ SMMVR. 1-bo'lim – O'rta Osiyo (Turkiston)ning chor Rossiyasi tomonidan bosib olinishi va mahalliy xalqning bochqinchilarga qarshi kurashi. Toshkentning general Chernyaev qo'shini tomonidan ishg'ol qilinishi xaritasi (Терентьев М.А. «История завоевания Средней Азии». СПб. 1906).

²⁵ SMHU. VIII bo'lim – "19–20 asrlarda O'zbekiston" (3-qavat). "Turkiston – Rossiya imperiyasining mustamlakasi" ekspozitsiya zalidagi ashyolar.

²⁶ ARMHC. XIX asr oxiri XX asr boshlarida Andijon: Exposition of Dukchi Eshon Revolt.

²⁷ Muhammadali Khalifa Sobir oghli (1856–1898) was regarded as one of the most respected religious leaders of his time. His father was a craftsman who refined cotton and produced household items such as spinning wheels and cradles. Thus, he was born and raised in a family of artisans. "Dukchi Eshon" was his honorary title. He was called *Eshon* (a term for a spiritual mentor) because, due to his talent and diligence, he became a disciple of Sultontora Eshon in his village and eventually attained a high religious rank. Dukchi Eshon did not seek to accumulate wealth; instead, he spent all offerings and gifts he received on aiding the poor. Notably, he would prepare and distribute free meals daily to hundreds of people at a designated location.

²⁸ Фозилбек Отабек ўғли. Дукчи Эшон воқеаси ёки Фарғонада истибдод жаллодлари. – Т. 1991. – 80 б.; Сальков В.П. Андиганское восстание в 1898 г. – Казанью 1901. [2], VI, 131 с.; Эгамназаров А. Сиз билан Дукчи Эшон (documentary essay). – Т. 1994 (2022). – 144 б.

The first section of this chapter, entitled “*Archival Documents on the History of the Soviet Repression Policy*”, reveals that the Bolsheviks, who seized power in the Russian Empire, in fact continued and even intensified the colonial policies that had been established and reinforced over many years under tsarism, implementing them with greater severity and cruelty. This conclusion is based on a wide range of archival materials preserved in various institutions, including the Archive of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan²⁹, the Archive of the State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan³⁰, the Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan³¹, the Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan³², the National Archive of Uzbekistan, the National Archive of Cinematic, Photographic, and Phonographic Documents of Uzbekistan, the Central State Archive of Tashkent City, as well as regional, district, and city archives. In addition, materials from foreign archives such as the State Archive of Russian Federation³³, the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History³⁴, the Russian State Military Archive³⁵, the Russian State Archive of Scientific and Technical Documentation³⁶, the Central Archive of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation³⁷, and the Directorate of State Archives of the Republic of Turkey, along with a number of private collections have also been studied. Many of these documents were long kept under classifications such as “secret,” “top secret,” “strictly confidential,” and “restricted.”

When is analyzed from the perspective of archival source studies, the collections of the National Archive of Uzbekistan belonging to the years 1917–1924 are designated with the index “R” (Revolution), and most of the archival files bear the mark “OTs” (osobo senniy – especially valuable) on their title pages. Some collections containing materials from this period are still preserved under a “secret” status. For instance, both the documents and the inventories of collection R-1714³⁸, the Archive of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR covering the years 1917–1924 remain classified. As a result, it has not been possible to study the individuals subjected to repression during this period or to examine the judicial and investigative proceedings conducted against them.

Whithin the research, the sources studied from regional, district, and city state archives further disclose the history of the repression policy. The State Archive of Samarkand Region, in particular, preserves primary materials related to this subject in in the funds 31, 65, 267, 140, 148, 186, 256, 352, 572, 995, 1656, 1685, and

²⁹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti adminstratsiyasi arxivi (further O‘RPAA).

³⁰ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat xavfsizlik xizmati arxivi (further O‘RDXXA).

³¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi arxivi (further O‘RIIVA).

³² O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Mudofaa vazirligi arxivi (further O‘RMVA).

³³ Государственный архив Российской Федерации (ГАРФ). Research in this archive was conducted in July 2024.

³⁴ Российский государственный архив социально-политической истории (РГАСПИ).

³⁵ Российский государственный военный архив (РГВА).

³⁶ Российский Государственный архив научно-технической документации (РГАНТД).

³⁷ Central Archive of the Federal Security Service of Russia.

³⁸ In NAU, F. R-1714 – The documents of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, dating from 1925 to 1990, were examined as a result of research conducted between 2020 and 2022.

1705³⁹. According to these archival sources, on 7 December 1917, the Council of People's Commissars adopted a resolution establishing the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage (VChK)⁴⁰ under the leadership of F. E. Dzerzhinsky. Subsequently, beginning on 17 May 1919, by decision of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, the VChK initiated the creation of concentration camps and forced labor camps under the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD)⁴¹. Archival data indicate that from the establishment of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission until 1939, criminal cases were initiated against 450 individuals from Uzbekistan, reflecting the scale and severity of the early Soviet repression in the region⁴².

The second paragraph of this chapter, entitled "*The Repressive Policy Implemented by the Soviet Authorities as Reflected in the Periodical Press*" analyzes materials published in Uzbek (in Arabic, Latin, and Cyrillic scripts) and Russian newspapers and journals of the time. Among the examined publications are *Ulugh Turkiston*, *Ishtirokiyun*⁴³, *Qizil bayroq*, *Qizil Ozbekiston*, *Turkiston*, *Inqilob quyoshi*⁴⁴, *Kambaghallar tovushi*, *Mehnatkashlar tovushi*, *Mehnatkashlar oqi*, *Yosh Sharq*⁴⁵, *Farghona*, *Yangi Farghona*, *Zarafshon*⁴⁶, *Khorazm xabarlarlari*, *Bukhoro akhbori*, *Ozod Bukhoro*, *Akhbor*⁴⁷, as well as Russian-language newspapers such as *Vechernie izvestiya*, *Jizn natsionalnostey*, *Za partiyu*, *Izvestiya VSIK*⁴⁸, *Krasniy zvon*, *Turkestanskiy golos*⁴⁹, *Turkestanskiy zritel*⁵⁰, *Turkestanskoe slovo*⁵¹, *Krasnaya zvezda*⁵², *Nasha gazeta*, *Nash put*, *Noviy put*, *Noviy Turkestan*, *Pravda Vostoka*, *Turkestanskaya pravda*⁵³, *Turkestanskiy vestnik*, *Uzbekistanskaya pravda*, *Kommuna*, *Znamiya truda*, *Krasnaya Fergana*, *Proletariy*, *Rabochiy put*, *Shit naroda*, *Inqilob*, *Haqiqat*, *Yer yuzi*, and *Maorif va o'qituvchi*.

In particular, the newspaper "Ulugh Turkiston" pages featured more than one hundred reports and articles including "Umumturkiston musulmonlarining

³⁹ Samarkand Regional State Archive (SRSA), F. 31, l. 1, f. 1, Sheet 2. Ibid. F. 148, l. 2, f. 2, p. 2.

⁴⁰ All-Russian Extraordinary Commission (abbreviated as VChK).

⁴¹ Народный комиссариат внутренних дел (НКВД).

⁴² Хасанов Б. "Катга қирғин"нинг ҳуқуқий ҳужжатлар базаси. – Т. 2014. – 3-бет.

⁴³ Alisher Navoi National Library of Uzbekistan (further NLU), Rare Publications Department (RPD), Preservation (Catalog) Number — [number not specified]. – G-62 (1918 – 1920). Tashkent.

⁴⁴ *Inqilob Quyoshi* was a political and social newspaper published twice a week by the Central Executive Committee of Khorezm and the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It was issued in Uzbek, in Arabic script. Source: NLU, RPD. Catalog numbers: G-65, G-85, G-125.

⁴⁵ NLU, RPD. Catalog numbers: G-96 (1921). Tashkent.

⁴⁶ *Zarafshon* was a political, social, and literary newspaper published in Samarkand twice a week beginning on October 27, 1922. The newspaper was printed in Uzbek using the Arabic script. NLU, RPD. Catalog numbers: G-73 (1922–1928).

⁴⁷ *Akhbor* was a publication printed in Khorezm, serving as the official organ of the plenipotentiary delegation sent from the Russian Soviet Republic to the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. It was a translated edition based on the Russian newspaper *Izvestiya*. NLU, RPD. Catalog number – G-62 (1921).

⁴⁸ NLU, RPD. Catalog number – G-52.

⁴⁹ NLU, RPD. Catalog number – G-16. Andijan.

⁵⁰ NLU, RPD. Catalog number – G-44. Tashkent.

⁵¹ NLU, RPD. Catalog number – G-14. The newspaper was published in Tashkent and Andijan.

⁵² NLU, RPD. Catalog number – G-40. Published in Tashkent. Issues of 1922 – 1923, 1927 are kept in the library.

⁵³ NLU, RPD. Catalog number – G-37. Tashkent.

qurultoyi⁵⁴”, “Muhim qarorlar. Turkiston musulmonlarining qurultoyi oziq masalasida qabul qilgan qarorlari⁵⁵”, “Turkistongha avtonomiya olu haqida”⁵⁶, “Milliy va madaniy mukhtoriyat”⁵⁷, “Milliy va madaniy mukhtoriyatni vujudga chiqaruv hayatidan. Millatgga khitob”⁵⁸, “Turkiston musulmonlarining ikkinchi qurultoyi”⁵⁹, “Turkiston fidiratsiyasi (mukhtoriyat)”⁶⁰, “Mukhtoriyat kuni”⁶¹, “Turkiston musulmonlarining qurultoyi”⁶², “Turkiston mukhtoriyati va iqtisodiy aftonumiya”⁶³, “Turkiston mukhtoriyati”⁶⁴, “1917-yil 27-noyabrda umuturkiston musulmonlarining favqulotda syezdi tarafidan Turkiston mukhtoriyatining muvaqqat shurosi hayatiga saylangan kishilar”⁶⁵, “Turkiston mukhtoriyatining barpo bolishiga kuch kerak”⁶⁶, “Turkiston xhabarlari: Turkiston mukhtoriyatining fojeasi”⁶⁷, “Khoqand fojealari”⁶⁸, “Khoqand qurbonlari”⁶⁹, and others.

The third paragraph of the second chapter, entitled “*Museum Exhibitions on the Liquidation of the Turkestan Autonomy and the Suppression of National Liberation Movements*”, is based on the analysis of museum exhibits, photographic documents, as well as audio and video materials.

The exhibition entitled “Turkiston mukhtoriyati” (Turkestan Autonomy) at the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan exhibits the documents reflecting the establishment of the Turkestan Autonomy⁷⁰, the autonomy’s flag⁷¹, a document listing the composition of the Fourth Congress of Muslims of the Region held on November 4, 1917⁷², and a photograph of its participants⁷³, an appeal from the Workers’ and Soldiers’ Council of Turkestan to the autonomy⁷⁴, the members of

⁵⁴ The Congress of All-Turkestan Muslims // Ulugh Turkiston newspaper. April 25, 1917.

⁵⁵ Significant Resolutions: Decisions Adopted by the Congress of Turkestan Muslims on the Issue of Food Supply // Ulugh Turkiston newspaper. April 25, 1917.

⁵⁶ N. Yovushev Turkistongha avtonomiya olu haqida // Ulugh Turkiston., May 5, 1917.

⁵⁷ Sobirjon Yusuf, Burnashev. Milliy va madaniy mukhtoriyat // Ulugh Turkiston. July 27, August 9..

⁵⁸ Milliy va madaniy mukhtoriyatni vujudga chiqaruv hay’atidan. Millatgga khitob // Ulugh Turkiston. August 27, 1917.

⁵⁹ Turkiston musulmonlarining ikkinchi qurultoyi // Ulugh Turkiston. September 10, 1917.

⁶⁰ E’lon. Turkiston fidiratsiyasi (mukhtoriyat) (Islom Shomahmudov tomonidan nashr qilingan kitob haqida) // Ulugh Turkiston. October 9, 1917.

⁶¹ E’lon. Mukhtoriyat kuni (17 noyabr kuni mukhtoriyat uchun milliy khazina yig’ish kuni ekanligi haqida) // Ulugh Turkiston. November 8, 1917.

⁶² Turkiston musulmonlarining ikkinchi qurultoyi // Ulugh Turkiston. September 10, 1917.

⁶³ Islom Sulton Shoahmedof. Turkiston mukhtoriyati va iqtisodiy aftonumiya // Ulugh Turkiston. November 18, 1917.

⁶⁴ Turkiston mukhtoriyati // Ulugh Turkiston. December 8, 1917.

⁶⁵ 1917-yil 27-noyabrda umuturkiston musulmonlarining favqulotda syezdi tarafidan Turkiston mukhtoriyatining muvaqqat shurosi hay’atiga saylangan kishilar // Ulugh Turkiston gazetasi. December 8, 1917.

⁶⁶ Mukhtor Bakir. Turkiston mukhtoriyatining barpo bo’lishiga kuch kerak // Ulugh Turkiston. December 24, 1917.

⁶⁷ Turkiston xhabarlari: Turkiston mukhtoriyatining fojeasi // Ulugh Turkiston. February 25, 1918.

⁶⁸ Khoqand fojealari // Ulugh Turkiston. March 14, 1918.

⁶⁹ Khoqand qurbonlari // Ulugh Turkiston. March 9, 12, 14, 19, 1918.

⁷⁰ SMHU. Exhibition: Turkestan Autonomy Exhibition Item: Declaration on the Establishment of the Turkestan Autonomy Date: 1917 Exhibit Type: Document Dimensions: 18,5x27.

⁷¹ SMHU. Turkiston mukhtoriyati bayroghi. Exhibit Type: Flag.

⁷² SMHU. Exhibition Item: Composition of the Fourth Congress of the Muslims of the Region Date: November 1917 Exhibit Type: Photographic Document Dimensions: 31x41.

⁷³ SMHU. Exhibition Item: Participants of the Fourth Congress of the Muslims of the Region Date: November 1917 Exhibit Type: Photographic Document Dimensions: 29,5x20.

⁷⁴ SMHU. Appeal of the Turkestan Workers and Soldiers to the Turkestan Autonomy. 1917. Exhibit Type: Photographic Document. Dimensions: 32,5x21.

the Turkestan Autonomy⁷⁵, and a photograph showing the people gathered in the Old City in support of the autonomy⁷⁶, a sample of telegrams published in “Ulugh Turkiston” newspaper⁷⁷, photographs of the Red Army units that took part in the liquidation of the autonomy⁷⁸, and tragic views of Kokand city⁷⁹. According to the analysis of these exhibition materials, the October 1917 events in Russia were committed under lofty slogans proclaiming the right of the peoples of Russia, including those of Turkestan, to self-determination, secession, and the establishment of their own independent states. In practice, however, socialist state structures alien to the national mentality were forcibly imposed in the same colonial spirit as before. The Bolshevik government’s alien and distrustful attitude toward the indigenous population is clearly reflected in the following statement: “At present, it is not desirable to involve Muslims in the supreme revolutionary organs of power in the region, since the attitude of the local population toward proletarian class organizations remains uncertain”⁸⁰.

The exhibition titled “The Overthrow of Turkestan Autonomy and the Start of Soviet Repressive Policy (1917–1918)” at the State Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression presents that the essence of such topics as “New Press Publications of the Progressives”, “The Establishment and Abolition of the Turkiston Autonomy and the Beginning of the Repressive Policy of the Soviet Government”, and “The Violent Seizure of Power by the Bolsheviks in Turkistan” is revealed by photographs, archival documents, and early 20th-century artifacts⁸¹ such as “The Residence of the Governor-General of Turkistan”⁸², “The Signing of the Decision on the Overthrow of the Provisional Government”⁸³, “The Building of the Military Council”⁸⁴, “First Residence of Bolsheviks”⁸⁵, “Red Army in Turkestan”⁸⁶, “The Appeal of the Tashkent Soviet of Workers’ Deputies to the Workers”⁸⁷, “The Movement of National Revival in Turkestan”⁸⁸, and “The Delaration of the Establishment of Turkestan Autonomy”⁸⁹.

⁷⁵ Members of Turkestan Autonomy. 1917. Exhibit Type: Foto. Dimension: 49x33,5.

⁷⁶ SMHU. Support for the Turkestan Autonomy in the Old City. 1917. Exhibit Type: Foto. Dimension: 40,5x30,5.

⁷⁷ SMHU. Telegrams of Greater Turkestan. 1917-yil № 11. Exhibit Type: Newspaper photocopy. Dimension: 22x36.

⁷⁸ SMHU. Red Army that participated in the liquidation of the autonomy. 1918. Exhibit Type: Foto.

⁷⁹ SMHU. Tragic Scene of the City of Kokand. 1918. Exhibit Type: Photos (3).

⁸⁰ SMHU. Exhibit Type: Text.

⁸¹ SMMVR. Inkwell, Telephone, and Candlesticks Dating from the Early 20th Century. Exhibit Type: Artefact.

⁸² SMMVR. The Abolition of the Turkestan Autonomy and the Beginning of Soviet Repressive Policy (1917–1918). Item: Residence of the Governor-General of Turkestan.. 1917. Exhibit Type: Photo and text. Dimension: 280,0 mm, 420,0 mm.

⁸³ SMMVR. Signing of the Resolution on the Overthrow of the Provisional Government. 1917. Exhibit Type: Photo. Dimension: 286,227 mm, 200,655 mm.

⁸⁴ SMMVR. Building of the Military Council. 1917. Exhibit Type: Photo and text. Dimension: 220,204 mm, 386,396 mm.

⁸⁵ SMMVR. The First Headquarters of the Bolsheviks – The Tashsoviet Building. 1917. Exhibit Type: Photo. Dimension: 369,98 mm, 264,997 mm.

⁸⁶ SMMVR. Red Army in Turkestan. Exhibit Type: Photo. Dimension: 285,609 mm, 164,265 mm.

⁸⁷ SMMVR. Appeal of the Tashkent Soviet of Workers’ Deputies to the Workers. Exhibit Type: Document copy. Dimension: 300,0 mm, 420,0 mm.

⁸⁸ SMMVR. The Movement of National Revival in Turkestan. Exhibit Type: e-document.

⁸⁹ SMMVR. Declaration. Declaration on the Establishment of the Turkestan Autonomy. Exhibit Type: Document. Dimension: 300,0 mm, 420,0 mm.

The third chapter entitled **“Sources on the Policy of Repression during the Soviet Period in the Uzbek SSR and Its Consequences (1924–1991)”** examines the mass repressions carried out between 1924 and 1991.

The first paragraph of this chapter entitled *“Archival Documents Related to the Continuation of the Soviet Government’s Repressive Policy”* analyses archival materials preserved in the Archive of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 20 funds, specifically, collections 1, 4, 5, 10, 33, 58, 60, 77, 104, 137, 242, 275, 391, 393, 499, 722, 793, 794, and 859 comprising 76 lists and 323 files. While studying the documents, it was identified the names of 2,005 individuals who were subjected to repression and expelled from the Communist Party. A significant portion of these victims of political repression were young people. As reflected vividly in the archival sources, demonstrating that the Soviet government’s machinery of persecution did not spare even the youth who were the future of the nation. Between 1920 and 1922, nearly 300 students from the Turkiston ASSR, as well as the People’s Soviet Republics of Bukhara and Khorezm, were sent abroad for study. More than 70 of them pursued higher and specialized education in various cities across Germany, studying crucial disciplines such as agriculture, textile industry, chemistry, electrical engineering, mining, philosophy, pedagogy, medicine, and printing. Among those who completed their education in Germany and returned home were Sattor Jabbor, Tolagan Momin, Muhammadi Khoja, Sulton Matqul, Azimbek Berimjon, Rauf Rasuliy, Khayriniso Majidkhonova, Maryam Sultonmurodova, and others that were later accused by the Soviet authorities of belonging to counter-revolutionary and nationalist organizations before they could even fully apply their acquired knowledge⁹⁰. Most of them were executed between October 4 and 9, 1938.

According to the analysis of archival documents preserved in the Archive of the State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan including files P-2417, P-19460, P-22934, P-23610, P-22408, P-22935, P-25037, P-22414, P-22419, P-21202, P-19981, P-20787, P-18896, P-21051, P-22422, P-22411, P-31922, P-32592, P-15461, P-27705, P-36368, P-7450, P-14747, P-33391, and P-8548, it is evident that during the investigation process, “prisoners” were unlawfully detained for several months, and in many cases for years, with repeated extensions of custody. They were subjected to severe physical and psychological pressure, torture, and abuse. The so-called “show trials” were conducted merely for appearance’s sake: death sentences were not officially announced to the accused, who only learned of their execution orders immediately before being shot. In many cases, the official sentencing documents were drawn up and publicized the day after the executions had already taken place.

The photo documents numbered 0-11194, 0-9929, 0-81434, 0-112150, 0-98035, 0-15810, 0-105561, 0-130702, 0-105564, 0-105561, 0-957, 0-67289, 0-134808, 0-77522, 0-123709, 1-44950-98474, 0-81530, and 0-67286 preserved in the collection of the National Archive of Cinematic, Photographic, and Audio Documents of Uzbekistan, as well as film materials numbered 1808xr, 2222xr,

⁹⁰ Ҳасанов Б., Ирзаев Б. Миллатимиз фидойилари (илмий-оммабоп мақолалар тўплами). – Т. 2020. – 332 б.

2226xr, 35xr, and 632xr, along with other historical audio recordings, hold exceptional significance as unique sources that illuminate the periods of repression spanning from 1924 to 1980⁹¹.

The second paragraph of the chapter titled “*Analysis of Reports and Articles in Periodical Press Concerning Stalin’s Repressive Policy*” examines the political, economic, and social aspects of the repressive policies as reflected in the publications of Turkestani émigrés. These include newspapers such as *Yangi Turkiston* (Berlin, 1942–1945), *Hur Turkiston uchun Istiqlolchi gazeti* (Istanbul, 1975–1977), *Vatan* (Peshawar, 1983–1991), *Mustaqil haftalik* (Moscow, 1992–1994), and *Yangi mustaqil haftalik* (Moscow, 1995); journals such as *Yangi Turkiston* (Istanbul, 1927–1931), *Yosh Turkiston* (France, 1929–1936, 1938–1939), *Milliy Turkiston* (Germany, 1942–1975), *Milliy adabiyot* (Berlin, 1943–1945), *Turk eli* (Munich, 1951–1953), *Tarjimoni afkor* (Karachi, 1952–1957), *Turkiston* (Cairo, 1954), *Turkiston sadosi* (Ankara, 1956–1957), *Buloq* (Adana, 1959–1962), *Buyuk Turk eli* (Izmir, 1962), *Buyuk Turkiston* (Istanbul, 1975), *Turkiston* (Istanbul, 1988–1995), *Tomchi* (Munich, 1995 – present), *Erk* (Moscow, 1994–1996), *O‘zlik* (Moscow, 1994–1995), and *Harakat* (1995); as well as bulletins such as *Turkiston* (New York, 1973), *Turkiston yoshlari birligi bosh qarorgohi oylik habarnomasi* (Kayseri, 1978–1979), *Turkiston birligi ovozi* (New York, 1984–1985), *Turkiston ovozi* (Munich, 1985–1990), and *Bugungi Turkiston* (Munich, 1989–1990). The analysis also draws upon English-language periodical publications.

These periodicals published numerous articles exposing the colonial policies of the Soviet regime and the violation of the political and cultural rights of the indigenous peoples⁹². In particular, publications such as *Yangi Turkiston*⁹³ and *Yosh Turkiston* openly criticized the Soviet regime’s economic exploitation in Turkestan, its spiritual impoverishment of the population, and the unjust political persecutions directed against the local inhabitants.

In these publications, articles authored by prominent intellectuals of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tatar, and other Turkic peoples such as Usmonkhoja Polatkhojayev, Ahmad Zaki Validiy Toghon, Mustafu Choqay, Solih Ismoil Erkinqul, Abdulqodir Inon, Abdulloh Zoda Tavakkul, Maghjon Jumaboy, Mustafu Shohquli, Ahmad Naim Oktam, Ahmad Haqqi, Najmiddin Ahmad Dalil, Jafar Said Ahmadbek, Husayn Boyqaro, Kozimzoda, Burhoniddin Balkhiy, Vali Qayumkhon, Zakir Qurbonov, and others were regularly published. These periodicals also

⁹¹ In 2021, research was conducted at the National Archive of Film, Photo, and Phono Documents of Uzbekistan, during which more than 500 photographs, audio recordings, and film documents on topic were identified.

⁹² See: Darmonova Mashhuraxon. *Milliy Turkiston: jadidchilik va qatag‘on*. – Toshkent. 2024. P. 196.

⁹³ *Yangi Turkiston* was the first press organ of the émigré Jadids from Turkestan in Turkey, published under the chief editorship of Usmonkhoja Polatkhojaev. Between June 5, 1927, and September 1931, a total of 39 issues of the journal were printed in Istanbul. The printing house address, as indicated on the last page of the journal, was initially located at 5 Gumushhane Street, Istanbul, and later moved to 4 Orif Pasha Street, Nuriyosmaniye. The *Zamon Library*, situated on Ankara Central Street in Istanbul, served as the main distribution point for the journal. *Yangi Turkiston* was a political, scientific, literary, and economic journal published once a month in a 32-page format. It was printed in Anatolian Turkish and Turkestan (Chagatai) Turkish, both in Arabic script. Following Turkey’s transition from the Arabic to the Latin alphabet in November 1928, *Yangi Turkiston* also adopted the Latin script, beginning with its 17th issue.

consistently featured memoirs, biographical sketches, and creative works related to jadid reformers such as Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy, Munavvar qori Abdurashidkhonov, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Kodiri, Cholpon, Elbek, and others, often in connection with the activities of the journals and various committees. The issue of achieving Turkestan's cultural and political independence was a recurring theme throughout these publications. Through these outlets, Turkestani émigrés critically assessed the internal and external policies of the Soviet government and sought to inform the international community about the repressive policies taking place in Turkestan.

Numerous articles and reports were published in Qizil O'zbekiston, Правда Востока, Yangiyol⁹⁴, Sharq haqiqati, and Yangi Farg'ona newspapers covering the preparation and implementation of the Qosimov Trial. In Qizil O'zbekiston alone, between April 17, 1929 and September 8, 1930, a total of 75 articles were published concerning the Qosimov case⁹⁵. For instance, the report titled “‘Ilgarigi Oliy sud raisi hukm ostida’”⁹⁶ stated that Sadulla Qosimov, Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, was dismissed from his position on charges of discrediting the government. Another article, “Qosimovchilar sudida: ‘Ittihodi turkchilar’ning vahshatlari”⁹⁷ presented the testimony of Obidkhoja Saidov. Similarly, “Qosimovchilar sudida: Parchalangan kema qo'mondoni”⁹⁸ featured court statements by Haqberdiev and Kondirator regarding Sharipov. In the article “Qosimovchilar sudida: Qosimov ongli aksilinqilobchi”⁹⁹, the state prosecutor Katanyan's address was published. Another report titled “Qosimovchilar sudida: Ittifoq Oliy sudi shunday qaror chiqardi: Qosimov ishi bo'yicha 27 kishi intizomiy va jinoiy mas'uliyatga tortiladilar”¹⁰⁰ announced criminal proceedings and verdicts against Sharofiddinov, Chudaev, Sayfiddinov, Kopsov, Udalaev, Qurmaev, Qurbonov, Bahodir qori Qosimov, Husayn To'raev, Tokhtakhoja Tojiev, Saidahmad Saidakromov, Yusuf Mirzamuhammedov, Abulkhayrov, and Karimov. In the article “Bugun – partiya aktivlarining majlisi”¹⁰¹, the Samarqand Party Organization was reported to have held a session where Akmal Ikromov delivered a speech on the conclusion of the Qosimov trial. Even before Sa'dulla Qosimov's case had concluded, other high-profile political trials such as those of the “Khalq Maorif komissarligi ishi” and the “Munavvar qori Abdurashidxonov va Salimxon Tillaxonov ishi” were launched, with numerous related reports and articles beginning to appear in the press.

In the 1930s, several articles in the British press also reported on the

⁹⁴ NLU. RPD. Catalog number – G-16 (1930, in Uzbek with Arabic script), G-85 (1937, in Uzbek with Arabic script). Yangiyol.

⁹⁵ Нуриддинова Ф. Миллий матбуот фихристи. – Т. 2020. – 371–378-бетлар.

⁹⁶ Ilgarigi sud raisi hukm ostida. “Qizil O'zbekiston” gazetasi. 1929-yil 17-aprel.

⁹⁷ S.G. Qosimovchilar sudida: “Ittihodi turkchilar”ning vahshatlari. “Qizil O'zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 22-aprel.

⁹⁸ Sher Amin. Qosimovchilar sudida: Parchalangan kema qo'mondoni. “Qizil O'zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 22-may.

⁹⁹ Sh. Qosimovchilar sudida: Qosimov ongli aksilinqilobchi. “Qizil O'zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 4-iyun.

¹⁰⁰ “Qosimovchilar sudida: Ittifoq Oliy sudi shunday qaror chiqardi: Qosimov ishi bo'yicha 27 kishi intizomiy va jinoiy mas'uliyatga tortiladilar”. “Qizil O'zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 25, 26-iyun.

¹⁰¹ Shahar-rayon partiya qo'mitasi. Bugun – partiya aktivlarining majlisi. “Qizil O'zbekiston” gazetasi. 1930-yil 8-sentabr.

“Qosimovchilar ishi” (the Qosimov Case) within the broader context of Soviet repressions in Uzbekistan. In particular, articles published in 1930 in the British press discussed the verdicts delivered in this case. According to these reports, the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan (Turkestan) sentenced former Chairman S. Qosimov, former Prosecutor B. Sharipov, and two lawyers, including Alimov, to death, while three former judges were sentenced to ten years’ imprisonment¹⁰².

In the United States, numerous journals and newspapers operated, including Muslims’ World, Central Asian Review, Ural-Altai Yearbook, and Uzbek Word. An analysis of newspapers published in the American and British press reveals that during the period of political repression, individuals were accused of negligence in implementing state policy, treason, connections with fascism, and rebellion against the Soviet government¹⁰³.

The third paragraph of the third chapter entitled “*The Representation of the Repressions of 1924–1991 in Museums*” demonstrates that during the years 1924–1991, numerous intellectuals, political figures, religious leaders, and ordinary citizens in the Uzbek SSR were unjustly persecuted, imprisoned, or executed. This issue is substantiated through the materials of various museum sources, including the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan, the State Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression, the Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression at Andijan State University, the Ishoqkhon Tora Ibrat Museum in Namangan Region, the Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy House Museum, the Abdulla Kadiri House Museum, the Mirtemir Museum of Literature¹⁰⁴, the Oybek House Museum¹⁰⁵, the Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression at Qarshi State University, the Samarkand State Museum-Reserve, the Writers’ Union Museum, the Chirchiq City History Museum, and other similar institutions.

During the years 1924–1991, large-scale repressions were carried out in Uzbekistan and across the Soviet Union, primarily driven by political, economic, and social factors. In this period, numerous intellectuals, politicians, military personnel, peasants, religious figures, and other members of society were unjustly persecuted, imprisoned, or executed. The stages and key events of these repressions during the studied period are reflected in museum sources as follows:

¹⁰² Yex-Judge to Die / London, Yengland. Daily Herald. 23 June 1930. P. 9; Yex-judge to die Moscow / Yorks’hire, Yengland. Yorks’hire Post and Leeds Intelligencer. 23 June 1930. P. 11; Judge Sentenced Death / Nottinghams’hire, Yengland. Nottingham Evening Post. 23 June 1930. P. 1.

¹⁰³ Холов. В.Ю. Ўзбекистонда совет катагон сиёсати инглиз матбуоти нигоҳида. Бухоро давлат университети илмий ахбороти. 2024. № 10. – 173–178-бетлар.

¹⁰⁴ Located in the village of Iqon, Turkistan Region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, this museum is dedicated to the memory of the renowned Uzbek poet Mirtemir (1910–1978). During the wave of political repressions of the 1930s, he was arrested on August 7, 1932, on charges of “counterrevolutionary activity.” In 1934, he was sent to work on the construction of the Moscow–Volga Canal to serve his sentence—one of the largest projects of the Soviet repressive system, which relied heavily on forced labor camps.

¹⁰⁵ The Oybek Museum is a scholarly and educational as well as a research institution established in accordance with Resolution No. 148 of the Uzbek SSR, dated February 23, 1980, and Order No. 129a of the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan, issued in March of the same year. The foundation and exhibition sections constitute the core of the house-museum. The museum’s collection and displays include Oybek’s personal belongings, manuscripts and books, photographs and film documents, orders and medals, rare artefacts, and works of art. All documents and objects in the museum are preserved and exhibited in accordance with the thematic structural plan approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Documents relating to the museum’s activities from 1980 to 2012 were archived by M. Darmonova (For further details, see: Tashkent City Central State Archive).

1. Political and ideological repressions of the 1920s–1930s. After the establishment of the Uzbek SSR between 1924 and 1936, the Soviet government sought to eliminate those who opposed its policies. During this period, a campaign was conducted against the “Basmachi” movement, and the representatives of armed resistance “Basmachis” against Soviet rule and local population who supported were severely persecuted. Likewise, intellectuals who contributed to the development of national culture and language were accused of being “bourgeois nationalists” and “Pan-Islamists”. Among them were prominent figures such as Abdulla Kadiri, Cholpon, and Fitrat. As a result of the Sovietization and collectivization policies, the forced collectivization process that began in 1929 led to the repression of many wealthy individuals and landowners labeled as “kulaks”.

2. The “Great Purge” of 1937–1938. The years 1937–1938 marked the bloodiest period of repression in the Soviet Union. Under the rule of Joseph Stalin, strict ideological and political purges were carried out. During this time, the campaign against so-called “enemies of the people” intensified. Many state and party officials, intellectuals, and other figures accused of organizing anti-Soviet conspiracies were executed or sent to GULAG labor camps. In Uzbekistan, numerous prominent individuals including scholars, poets, editors, and political leaders were also subjected to repression. Among the victims were nearly 100000 Uzbeks, of whom approximately 13000 were executed.

3. Repressions during the 1940s–1950s, including World War II and post-war period. During World War II, entire ethnic groups accused of being “enemies of the people” were deported. In this process, Crimean Tatars, Ingush, Chechens, and Koreans were forcibly relocated to Uzbekistan. Uzbek intellectuals and writers remained under strict ideological control and continued to be persecuted for expressing ideas contrary to Stalinist policies.

4. Persecution of groups opposing Soviet power during the 1960s–1980s. In the 1960s, individuals who advocated for human rights and representatives of the national revival movement were subjected to persecution. During the 1970s–1980s, those who opposed corruption within the Soviet system were imprisoned. An illustrative example of this is the campaign known as the “cotton case.”

5. Late 1980s – 1991: Weakening of Soviet power and easing of persecutions. Following the launch of Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy of “perestroika,” political persecutions somewhat decreased. After Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, individuals who had been unjustly persecuted during the Soviet era were officially rehabilitated.

The fourth chapter of the study, titled “**Commemorating the Victims of Repression and Restoring Historical Justice**”, examines the research conducted during the years of independence on the policy of repression and its tragic consequences, as well as the processes of rehabilitation of the victims of political persecution.

The first paragraph of this chapter titled “*The Rehabilitation of Repression Victims and Its Historical Significance*” analyzes the process of rehabilitating victims of repression. According to source analysis, after Stalin’s death, the process of rehabilitating political repression victims began in the USSR. During

this period, initial steps were taken toward democratizing society, and conditions emerged for legally and politically reassessing, analyzing, and reflecting on the tragic events of the past. Although some rare documents were published, there was no specific law formally defining the rehabilitation process. At the First Congress of Uzbek Intellectuals, held in Tashkent from October 10 to 14, 1956, N.A. Muhiddinov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, delivered a report in which he informed that, according to the submission of the Central Committee, those who had been unjustly accused and subjected to political repression had been rehabilitated¹⁰⁶.

As of January 1, 1955, 309088 prisoners were sentenced for counter-revolutionary crimes in camps and colonies; by January 1, 1956, 113735 of them had been released, and by April 1, 1959, an additional 11027 individuals were freed. This process was carried out as a continuation of the political “thaw” in the USSR following the death of Joseph Stalin in March 1953 and the subsequent efforts to rehabilitate the victims of repression.

On January 16, 1989, a Decree “On Additional Measures to Restore Justice for the Victims of Repressions Committed in the 1930s, 1940s, and Early 1950s” was signed by M. Gorbachev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and G. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the Presidium¹⁰⁷. With the adoption of this Decree, investigative proceedings concerning victims of political repression began to be reviewed. According to a letter dated September 15, 1992 (No. 06/2-5/691) sent to V. Niyozmatov, Chairman of the Committee on State and Public Security, Defense, and Social Protection of Military Personnel of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated January 16, 1989, the authorities of the National Security Service of Uzbekistan, in coordination with courts and prosecutorial bodies, reviewed 16,959 archival investigation files concerning 23710 individuals by October 1992. Out of these, 22968 individuals from 16,609 investigation files were rehabilitated. Rehabilitation was justifiably denied for 742 individuals from 350 investigation files¹⁰⁸.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2020, the cases of victims of repression who had not been rehabilitated for various reasons were reviewed. On August 25, 2021, the criminal cases concerning Nosirxon Tora and others (92 individuals), Ibrohimbek Chaqaboev and others (16 individuals), Teregulov Usman Igmtulovich and others (4 individuals), and Daminov Latif, Sultonov Ghofur, and Kiramov Kivam were seen. On December 19, 2022, four cases concerning 173 individuals were reviewed; on April 19, 2023, three cases concerning 208 individuals; on August 24, 2023, open court hearings were held for 240 individuals; on December 1, 2023, for 174 individuals; and on May 6, 2024, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued acquittal rulings by the Judicial Panel for Criminal Cases of the Supreme

¹⁰⁶ Мухитдинов Нуриддин. Кремлда ўтган йилларим. – Т. 206–207-бетлар.

¹⁰⁷ Реабилитация: Как это было. Март 1953 – февраль 1956. Документы. Под редакцией Яковлева А.Н. – М. 2000. – С. 180–181.

¹⁰⁸ NAU. F. M-69, l. 1, f. 117, p. 13.

Court's appellate instance for 205 victims of repression.

The second paragraph of the fourth chapter, titled “*Establishment of Museums Commemorating Victims of Repression*” explains that the historical events of 1991 prompted profound changes in the activities of museums across Uzbekistan, just as they did in all other spheres.

In order to study the victims of repression and perpetuate their names, on May 12, 1999, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a special Decree. Furthermore, on July 22, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution “On Perpetuating the Memory of Those Who Sacrificed Their Lives for the Freedom of the Motherland and the People.” Based on these documents, the charitable foundation “Shahidlar xotirasi” was established, and the “Shahidlar xotirasi” memorial complex was constructed in Tashkent. On May 1, 2001, a Presidential Decree was adopted, according to which August 31 was declared the “Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Repression” in Uzbekistan¹⁰⁹.

According to the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 1, 2001¹¹⁰, a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers was adopted to establish the activities of the Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression¹¹¹, dedicated to perpetuating the memory of patriotic citizens who were repressed during the years of the totalitarian regime. The resolution stipulated that the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican Council for “Ma’naviyat va ma’rifat” (Spirituality and Enlightenment), and the charitable foundation “Shahidlar xotirasi” would organize the the Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repressio within the structure of the Academy of Sciences. On August 31, 2002, the State Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression was inaugurated at the “Shahidlar xotirasi” memorial complex in Tashkent¹¹².

On August 31, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, visited the the State Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression, emphasizing that the political repressions of the Russian Empire and Soviet rule, as well as the resistance against them, are reflected in our history. He also stressed the importance of commemorating those who became victims of repression in the struggle for the country’s freedom and of educating young people to be patriotic and devoted to their homeland¹¹³.

It was also emphasized that our people, especially the younger generation, must regard as sacred the memory of their ancestors who endured suffering and

¹⁰⁹ Command of the President of Uzbekistan on May 1, 2001 No PF-2837 “Qatag‘on qurbonlarini yod etish kunini belgilash to‘g‘risida”.

¹¹⁰ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued on may 1, 2001, no. dp-2837 “On establishing a day of remembrance for victims of repression”. <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/177255>

¹¹¹ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2002-yil 8-noyabrdagi “Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi” muzeyi faoliyatini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”gi 387-son qarori. <https://lex.uz/docs/687521>

¹¹² “Certificate No. 000719 on the Registration of the “Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression” in the State Register. Registry Serial Number: 10-0007719. Issued on the basis of Decision No. 1988 of the Yunusabad District Governor of Tashkent City, dated November 21, 2002. Organizational and Legal Form: Institution. Sector Code: Museums.

¹¹³ Андигон вилояти Қатағон қурбонлари хотира китоби (1865–1991 йиллар) I қисм [Матн]: илмий-оммабоп / Шамсутдинов Р.Т. [ва бошқ.]. – Т. 2021. – Р. 3.

hardships, resisted oppression and exploitation, and sacrificed their lives for the freedom and independence of the homeland. Through this, it is necessary to strengthen patriotic and national feelings among youth and to foster a commitment to actively serve the prosperity of the country.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, emphasized in this regard: “The struggle of our ancestors for the peace and freedom of the Motherland serves as a school of example for today’s youth. We need to establish branches of the Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression in every region. It would be particularly effective if they were set up alongside universities and institutes. It is also necessary to develop a system for teaching about the Qatag‘on qurbonlari xotirasi in school textbooks through a specialized curriculum”¹¹⁴.

The importance of the Museum of the Memory of the Victims of Repression in the life of society was highly emphasized, and it was noted that it should be elevated to the status of a museum of national significance. It was also specifically highlighted that such museums should be established in Andijan, Korakalpakistan, Kharezm, Qashqadarya, and in the center of each region or alongside universities¹¹⁵. This paragraph states that by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated

The paragraph analyses the transfer under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the Cabinet of Minister on November 22, 2017, the improvement of its activities, the establishment of museums within higher education institutions in the regions including in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and in the higher education institutions of 12 provinces¹¹⁶, and the activities and challenges of these museums.

The paragraph titled “*Researching the Lives and Activities of Political Repression Victims and Perpetuating Their Memory in the New Uzbekistan*” outlines recent efforts to commemorate patriotic figures and enlightened intellectuals who were unjustly persecuted as “counter-revolutionaries” or “enemies of the people” during the colonial policies of Tsarist Russia and the totalitarian Soviet regime. These initiatives focus on thoroughly studying and promoting their moral and educational legacy. This process, especially under the conditions of the New Uzbekistan, manifests as an important scientific and practical activity aimed at restoring national historical memory and ensuring its firm place in the consciousness of future generations. To honor their memory, schools, museums, parks, and memorial avenues are being established across the country.

For example, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2017, a specialized boarding school for foreign languages named after the educator Ishaqkhan Ibrat was established, along with the construction of a

¹¹⁴ “Khalq so‘zi”. May 2, 2001.

¹¹⁵ Qatag‘on qurbonlar, i хотира китоби Андижон вилояти (1865–1991 йиллар) I қисм [Матн]: илмий-оммабоп / Тузувчи: Шамсутдинов Р. [ва бошқ.]. – Т. 2021. – Р. 448.; Ibid. Vol. II. – Т. 2021. – Р. 448.

¹¹⁶ Зикруллаев М. Маърифатпарвар боболаримиз хотираси муқаддас. <https://uza.uz/uz/posts/marifatparvar-bobolarimiz-khotirasi-mu-addras-30-10-2020>.

comprehensive campus. On May 3, 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoev visited this complex, highly appreciating Ibrat's devoted life and legacy, and emphasized the need to specialize the school in training modern multilingual professionals. To achieve this goal, qualified specialists from leading higher education institutions were involved. On June 9, 2022, by presidential decree, the Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages named after Is'hoqxon Ibrat was established.

In 2019, in Tashkent, a creative school and museum named after Abdulla Qodiriy was established, and a monument to the great writer was erected. This institution serves to study the writer's legacy in depth and to educate the younger generation in the spirit of national awakening.

In 2020, Abdulla Avloniy, Mahmudkhoja Behbudiy, and Munavvar qori Abdurashidkhanov were awarded the "Buyuk khizmatlari uchun" Order. In the same year, the "Adiblar khiyoboni" was established in the Alisher Navoiy National Park, and monuments were erected in honor of the leading figures of the Jadid movement.

Based on the Presidential decree adopted on October 8, 2020, tasks were set to conduct an in-depth study of the heritage of the victims of repression, clarify archival materials, and disseminate the findings to the public. As a result, a total of 14 "Memory Books of the Victims of Repression" were prepared across the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regions, and Tashkent city. These books contain information on nearly 40000 compatriots who were victims of repression. In 2022 alone, about ten books were published dedicated to the victims of repression and the history of that period¹¹⁷.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 19, 2024, "On expanding the work on studying and promoting the life and activities of our compatriots who were victims of political repression, and perpetuating their memory" is one of the important initiatives aimed at strengthening the country's independence, restoring historical truths, and educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism¹¹⁸.

An exhibition titled "Through the Ages: The Legacy of Khudoybergan Devonov" was held at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris from March 29 to April 4, 2025. It was dedicated to the work of Khudoybergan Devonov, the first photographer and cinematographer who played a special role in documenting the history of Central Asian visual arts and collective memory, and who captured the unique life and culture of the Uzbek people¹¹⁹.

Overall, the ongoing initiatives play a crucial role in fostering national identity, spiritual revival, and societal development. In the future, deepening scientific research in this area, particularly analyzing the legacy of the Jadid

¹¹⁷ "Tarixning noma'lum sahifalari" published since 2009. (Chief editors: Khasanov B., Karimov N.) is worth noting. 10th Book was published in 2022 and 12th Book in 2025.

¹¹⁸ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued on July 19, 2024, No. RP-270 "On the expansion of work on the study of life and work, perpetuation of the memory of compatriots who became victims of political repression". <https://www.lex.uz/docs/7027939>

¹¹⁹ During the exhibition, an official agreement was also signed with the aim of further strengthening cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and UNESCO. At this solemn ceremony, the city of Samarkand was officially announced as the venue for the 43rd UNESCO General Conference to be held in 2025.

movement through modern scholarly approaches remains a pressing task. Such efforts contribute not only to the advancement of literature and culture but also to cultivating historical memory and national pride among future generations.

CONCLUSION

In summary, during the colonial and Soviet periods in Uzbekistan, political repression, the suppression of national liberation movements, and the restriction of intellectual activity were systematic and repressive in nature. This policy aimed to weaken national independence, prevent the unification of ethnic and social groups, and serve the political objectives of the colonial and Soviet authorities. Through archival documents, contemporary press materials, museum sources, and other historical records, the political, social, and economic conditions of the period, the mass nature of repressions, their impact on ethnic and cultural groups, and their consequences for society have been more clearly revealed. These sources also provide a deeper understanding of social tensions among national and ethnic groups and the multifaceted effects of repressive policies.

As a result of the analysis of this topic, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The Russian Empire's colonial rule in Turkestan brought about significant social, economic, and political changes, profoundly affecting the traditional way of life of the local peoples. Against the backdrop of intensifying colonialism, the local populations participated in national liberation movements and struggled to preserve their legal and cultural identity. Archival sources provide a more comprehensive account of these processes, confirming the efforts of the people of Turkestan to maintain their independence and rebuild society. Furthermore, these documents reveal the attitudes of various social groups toward colonial policies.

2. National press publications played a crucial role as a means of moral resistance against colonialism, awakening the national consciousness of the people and accelerating socio-economic development. Despite facing strict censorship and prohibitions imposed by the Russian imperial administration, these publications promoted ideas of freedom, liberty, and national independence, serving as an influential tool for mobilizing the people of Turkestan. Scientific analyses of archival sources and press materials confirm that the national press functioned both as a medium of information dissemination and as an effective form of passive and active resistance to colonialism. This underscores the necessity of further in-depth study of its role in the national liberation movements.

3. Although the national liberation movements in Turkestan were ultimately suppressed, they remain significant historical events reflecting the people's aspiration for independence and their resolute will. These uprisings were not merely products of a single period but should be considered as a crucial factor shaping the region's experience in resisting colonial rule. Therefore, it is necessary to enrich museum exhibitions with detailed information and to reconstruct them based on scholarly research that deeply analyzes the causes, processes, and consequences of the national liberation movements.

4. The repressive policies of the Soviet authorities during 1917–1924 intensified pressure and oppression against the local population, the process is documented in archival sources. Resistance movements in Turkestan and intellectuals striving to preserve national culture were subjected to strict control and persecution. Although the development of national cultures and languages was officially proclaimed, in practice, measures aimed at Russification and the compulsory adoption of socialist ideology were implemented. Furthermore, the nationalization of local wealth and the restriction of the economic independence of the local population weakened their political and social activity. This, in turn, undermined the political will of the people of Turkestan and led to the erosion of national culture and traditions.

5. Between 1917 and 1924, ideological pressure aimed against the idea of national development had a profound impact on the spiritual life of the people. Communist ideology regarded patriotism and aspirations for national independence as a threat, restricting the intellectual freedom of national elites. The periodical press became a tool of ideological control, and individuals who opposed the authoritarian regime were defamed as “enemies of the people.” At the same time, although intellectuals who sought to preserve and develop national consciousness faced various forms of repression, their works played a crucial role in awakening and shaping the awareness of the population.

6. The abolition of the Turkestan Autonomous Region and the suppression of national liberation movements severely constrained the region’s aspirations for independence. The military and ideological pressures exerted by the Soviet authorities weakened the traditions of national statehood, leading to economic crises and widespread political repression. Furthermore, based on museum sources, it can be argued that the idea of national liberation persisted in the consciousness of the people, later serving as a foundation for subsequent independence movements.

7. The Soviet regime’s policy of repression from 1924 to 1980 caused significant harm to the historical, cultural, and social development of the Uzbek people. Archival documents indicate that, in order to consolidate its power, the Soviet authorities persecuted intellectuals, wealthy investors, religious scholars, and leaders of the independence movement. This process was carried out not only through armed suppression but also by various other methods and means. As a result, more than 100,000 people endured suffering, families were dispersed, and personal property was confiscated. These processes, preserved in historical archival sources, demonstrate that the Soviet repressive policies negatively affected both the lives of the victims and the broader social and political life of the country.

8. Stalinist repressive policies had a profoundly negative impact on the social, political, and cultural life of the Uzbek people. Comparative analysis of periodical publications and archival documents indicates that these repressions were carried out systematically, with the aim of securing state security and eliminating opposition. As a result of these policies, the progress of science, culture, and social development was hindered, and intellectuals and specialists were unable to carry out their work effectively. Press sources highlight the historical significance of these processes and

demonstrate how censorship and persecution influenced the dissemination of information.

9. The repressions of 1924–1980 slowed the intellectual and cultural development of the Uzbek people and affected the lives of thousands of innocent individuals. These policies were implemented systematically and had a negative impact on all aspects of social life. Museums serve as an important source for studying these processes, illuminating these tragedies through personal belongings, archival documents, and interactive presentations. Museum exhibitions reflect the fate of the victims and also serve to expose the false narratives propagated by the Soviet ideology.

10. The process of rehabilitating the victims of repression ensured the legal restoration of those subjected to unjust persecution, reinstated their honor and reputation, provided material and moral support, and conveyed historical truth to future generations. This process was not limited to the rehabilitation of individual persons; it also manifested as an integral part of broader efforts to address the consequences of the totalitarian regime, strengthen the principles of justice, and prioritize human rights within state policy.

11. Museums dedicated to the memory of the victims of repression play a crucial role in restoring historical justice, exposing the consequences of the totalitarian regime, and providing lessons for future generations. They contribute to an objective study of national history, the revival of the legacy of persecuted intellectuals, and the strengthening of human rights and democratic values. Through exhibitions, educational events, and scholarly conferences organized by these museums, the historical memory of the people is preserved and nurtured. Therefore, commemorating the victims of repression and studying their legacy remains one of the society's most pressing responsibilities.

12. In New Uzbekistan, efforts to study the lives and activities of the victims of political repression and to commemorate their memory play a significant role in restoring the authentic pages of national history and preserving the spiritual heritage of the people. Commemorating the intellectuals, educators, and individuals who were persecuted during the Jadid movement as well as under the colonial and Soviet authoritarian regimes, and conducting in-depth research on their creative legacy, constitutes an important step for societal development and spiritual revival. Remembering the victims of repression and the paths they contributed to, understanding the impact of the Jadids on social and cultural life, carries great moral significance for the future of society. These processes contribute to the development of national literature and culture and help foster the moral maturity of future generations and their respect for history.

As a result of the study, the following proposals and recommendations were developed:

1. To collect all sources related to popular uprisings against the colonial regime in Turkistan and publish them as multi-volume works;

2. To widely present documents concerning political repressions and their victims during the Soviet regime to the public, and simultaneously publish document collections for scientific and pedagogical purposes;

3. To introduce the subject “Museums of Uzbekistan” in higher education institutions in order to preserve historical memory, convey historical truth to society, and instill principles of respect for human rights and freedoms. Within this subject, the history of the establishment of the State Museum of the Victims of Repression and the study of its sources should be examined;

4. To continue conducting scholarly research in museology and source studies when analysing political repressions carried out in Turkistan and the Uzbek SSR. In particular, archival sources, personal archives and libraries, as well as memoirs, should be thoroughly studied and applied in scientific works;

5. To establish museums as an integral part of modern education in public schools in Uzbekistan. These museums should include exhibitions on local history, national history and geography, the history of political repressions, and the memory of their victims. Developing exhibitions on the era of repression in school museums is an important factor in preserving historical memory, strengthening civic consciousness, and fostering national identity among the younger generation.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПРИ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ МУЗЕЕ ИСТОРИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ДОКТОРА НАУК (DSc)
НА ОСНОВЕ НАУЧНОГО СОВЕТА PhD.05/2025.27.12.Tar.07.01**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МУЗЕЙ ПАМЯТИ ЖЕРТВ РЕПРЕССИЙ
ПРИ КАБИНЕТЕ МИНИСТРОВ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

ДАРМОНОВА МАШУРОХОН АДИЛЖОН КИЗИ

**ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЕ И ПРИНЦИПЫ МУЗЕИФИКАЦИИ
ИСТОРИИ ПОЛИТИКИ РЕПРЕССИЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ
(вторая половина XIX – XX век)**

07.00.08 – Историография, источниковедение и методы исторического исследования

17.00.06 – Музееведение. Консервация, реставрация и сохранение историко-культурных объектов

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА (DSc)
ПО ИСТОРИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Ташкент, 2026

Тема диссертации доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за № В2025.2.DSc/Tar508.

Диссертация выполнена в Государственном музее памяти жертв репрессий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (<https://history-museum.uz>) и на Информационно-образовательного портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziynet.uz).

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Ведущая организация: **Национальный университет Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека**

Защита диссертации состоится «___» _____ 2026 г. в _____ часов на заседании Разового научного совета по присуждению ученой степени доктора наук (DSc) на основе научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней PhD.05/2025.27.12.Tar.07.01 при Государственном музее истории Узбекистана (Адрес: 100029, г. Ташкент, ул. Шарафа Рашидова 3. Малый зал заседаний Государственного музея истории Узбекистана. Тел.: (99871) 239-10-83; факс: (99871) 239-10-83; e-mail: uzb.historymuseum@gmail.com Государственный музей истории Узбекистана).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc)

Цель исследования состоит в изучении исторических источников и музейного отражения политики репрессий, проводимой в Узбекистане в период Российской империи и советской власти, а также в историческом освещении вопросов репрессивной политики и её последствий на основе научного анализа источников, отражающих этот процесс.

Объектом исследования является история политики репрессий, проводимой в Узбекистане в период Российской империи и советской власти, её социально-политические и правовые последствия, а также совокупность архивных документов, музейных материалов и исторических источников, относящихся к этому периоду.

Научная новизна диссертационного исследования заключается в следующем:

На основе первичных источников в исследовании впервые выявлены и охарактеризованы с музейведческой точки зрения системные, пространственно дифференцированные и динамические закономерности репрессированных лиц за период 1865–1980 гг., а именно, участники национально-освободительного движения, выступавшие против колониальной политики Российской империи (4099 ч), лица, преследованные как так называемые «антисоветские элементы» (742), участники сопротивления «революционным преобразованиям» в политической, экономической и социальной сферах (15218), лица, подвергшиеся наказанию в период «Большого террора» (13108), жертвы, пострадавшие на различных этапах давления и преследований (1068), а также репрессированные в рамках «хлопкового дела» (3553 человека);

На основе первичных источников установлено, что более шестидесяти представителей национальной интеллигенции были репрессированы по заранее подготовленным «расстрельным спискам» Народного комиссариата внутренних дел (НКВД), с пометками категорий «1» (расстрел) и «2» (лишение свободы), направлявшимся на утверждение Военной коллегии Верховного суда. Среди них были государственные и общественные деятели, активно участвовавшие в политических и социальных реформах; педагоги, готовившие необходимых специалистов для развития системы образования и боровшиеся с отсталостью; журналисты, распространявшие идеи просвещения через газеты и журналы; а также представители различных профессий: юристы, архитекторы, кинорежиссёры, врачи, учёные-химики, инженеры-электрики и другие;

Научно доказано, что в результате репрессивной политики советского режима в Узбекской ССР в 1930–1950-е годы 83500 человек были осуждены по приговорам судов, а 18682 человека подверглись наказанию во внесудебном порядке (из них 6038 были расстреляны); в общей сложности жертвами политических репрессий стали 102182 гражданина. Кроме того, в связи с изменением официального отношения к репрессивной политике в 1955–1990 гг. были реабилитированы 22968 человек, а после

рассекречивания архивных документов в 2020–2024 гг. ещё 1200 лиц, подвергшихся политическим преследованиям в период тоталитарного режима, были официально оправданы;

Обосновано, что в республиканских музеях антиколониальные движения в основном освещаются в рамках «холерного восстания», движения Дукчи-эшона и восстаний 1916 года, тогда как зарубежные источники фиксируют около 5000 восстаний на территории Туркестана. В этой связи в исследовании проведена научно-теоретическая переоценка исторического значения, причин возникновения, масштабов и последствий совместной борьбы народов Центральной Азии за национальное освобождение. На этой основе обоснована необходимость обновления музейных экспозиций, а также актуальность представления истории восстаний, особенно для посетителей и молодёжи, с использованием современных технологий, включая VR, голограммы, 3D-моделирование, аватары, интерактивные книги, интеллектуальные карты и иммерсивные экспозиции;

Доказано, что в результате последовательного продолжения идеологической и политической борьбы против колониального режима за рубежом туркестанской эмиграцией было издано более тридцати газет и журналов, в том числе *Yangi Turkiston* и *Turk Eli* в Турции; *Yosh Turkiston* во Франции; *Milliy Turkiston* и *Milliy Adabiyot* в Германии; *Turkiston Sadosi* в Египте; и *Turkiston* в Нью-Йорке. Обосновано, что данные эмигрантские издания не только раскрывали репрессивную политику, но и сыграли значительную роль в популяризации на международном уровне выдающихся представителей культуры и литературы Туркестана, а также их интеллектуальной и общественной деятельности.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе разработанных научных выводов и предложений по источниковедению и музееведению истории репрессивной политики:

Жизнь, деятельность и трагическая судьба политических репрессированных (Абдулхамид Чулпан, Абдурахман Гайиби, Абдулхай Таджиев, Абдуваххаб Ибади, Абдувахид Абдурауф кари углы, Абдувасик Мухаммедов, Акром Усманов, Азам Аюбов, Бекжон Рахманов, Бабаахун Салимов, Дадамирза кари Шайхов, Гулям Зафари, Иброхим Даврон, Карим Абдуллаев, Лутфулла Алими, Назир Шаликаров, Назир Торакулов, Низамиддинхожа Асламиддинхожа углы, Атажан Хашим, Палваннияз ходжа Юсупов, Салимхан Тиллаханов, Санджар Сиддик, Сулейман Ходжаев, Захириддин аълам Абулкасим) отражены в многотомных «уголовных делах», заполненных клеветой, несправедливостью и насилием; страницы документов написаны черными и красными чернилами, содержат поддельные свидетельства, отпечатки пальцев и хранятся под грифом «секретно». Эти выводы были использованы в практическом проекте AL 03-05 «Создание электронной платформы *jadid.uz*» (Справка Академии наук от 24 апреля 2025 года №3/1255-1025). Научные результаты имеют важное значение для освещения исторической правды, сохранения научно-

культурного наследия Узбекистана и глубокого изучения движения джадидов, а также способствуют донесению информации до широкой общественности через музеи, научные центры и образовательный процесс;

Хотя периодическая печать, издаваемая в Туркестане, была запрещена администрацией Российской империи, она сыграла важную роль в пробуждении национального самосознания и «вооружении» населения идеями свободы и независимости. В зарубежных изданиях туркестанских эмигрантов (Афганистан, Индия, Турция, Германия, Франция, Польша, Иран, Египет и др.) — газетах, сборниках, бюллетенях и воспоминаниях — подчёркивалась основная цель национально-освободительных восстаний: провозглашение Туркестана независимым государством. Эти научные выводы были использованы при подготовке передач на телеканале «История Узбекистана» (Справка Государственного учреждения «Творческое объединение «Маърифат» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 28 марта 2025 года № 01-30-188). Материалы способствовали повышению научной обоснованности передач «Мавзу», «Ўзликка йўл», «Очиқ дарс», «Аслида қандай?» и их дальнейшему совершенствованию;

В сообщениях и статьях периодической печати («Дархон», «Дехқон», «Фарғона саҳифаси», «Фарғона», «Инқилоб куёши», «Ишчи», «Камбағал дехқон», «Асиё», «Қизил байроқ», «Қизил матбаачилар», «Қизил Ўзбекистан», «Қизил юлдуз», «Шарқ ҳақиқати», «Шўрои ислом», «Турк эли», «Туркистон», «Уйғаниш», «Янги Фарғона», «Янги йўл», «Зарафшон» газеты, журналы «Аланга», «Битсин саводсизлик», «Болалар дунёси», «Болалар йўлдоши», «Иш мактаби», «Колхозларда ҳисаб ва малия ишлари», «Маориф ва ўқитғувчи», «Машраб», «Матбаачилар», «Меғнат ҳафталиги», «Муштум», «Нашри маориф», «Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати», «Ўзбекистон шўро адабиёти», «Қишлоқ хўжалиги турмуши», «Қурилиш», «Социалистик фан ва турмуш», «Совет адабиёти», «Янги қишлоқ», «Ёш большевик» и «Ёш куч») содержатся списки с именами жертв репрессий. Архивные документы фиксируют процесс, когда репрессированные подвергались ссылке или расстрелу, семьи подвергались разобщению, имущество изымалось; при этом в идеологизированном советском государстве эти события всегда скрывались, а все источники, отражающие историческую реальность, засекречивались. Эти научные выводы были использованы в практическом проекте № FZ 202007287 «Создание электронной „умной библиотеки“ по источникам истории узбекского народа и государственности (от древнейших времен до 1991 года)» (Справка Академии наук от 24 апреля 2025 года № 3/1255-1025). Применение научных результатов способствует анализу истории Узбекистана через периодическую печать и архивные документы, а также формированию более глубокого понимания колониально-советской идеологии;

На протяжении 130 лет узбекский народ подвергался политике репрессий в период колониальной эксплуатации Российской империи и советской власти; многие люди были репрессированы по надуманным обвинениям в «врагах народа», «националистах», «басмачах»,

«контрреволюционерах», «муштумзорах». В музейных экспозициях при этом не отражались народные восстания за свободу родины (Оборона Ташкента, Самаркандское восстание, восстание под руководством Абдумалика-Тура, Хивинское восстание, Пулатханское восстание, восстание Мамир Мерган углы, восстание под руководством Курбанжана Додхоха, Етимханское восстание, восстание в уезде Курама Сырдарьинской области, восстания на участках Шурахан–Бийбазар и Чимбай в Нукусской области, Дарвишханское восстание, восстание в волости Кокандских деревень, восстание в Укчи-Шахрихане и другие движения). На основе архивных документов и материалов периодической печати были проведены соответствующие научные выводы, которые использованы при формировании «Книг памяти жертв репрессий» по 14 регионам (Справка Государственного музея памяти жертв репрессий при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан от 14 июня 2024 года №175). Внедрение результатов способствует обогащению музейных экспозиций, увековечению памяти людей, принесших жертвы за свободу Родины и народа, а также укреплению у подрастающего поколения чувства патриотизма и преданности идеям независимости;

В последние годы на основе правительственных решений об обнародовании секретных документов открылись новые возможности для исторических исследований, что позволило обогатить музейные экспозиции первоисточниками и историческими предметами с научно обоснованным и объективным подходом, а также углубленно анализировать правовые, социальные и политические аспекты политики репрессий. На основе этих научных выводов были подготовлены сценарии документальных и научно-просветительских передач (Справка Государственного учреждения «Творческое объединение «Маърифат» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 26 марта 2025 года № 01-30-184). Внедрение научных результатов способствует донесению истории периода репрессий до широкой общественности и расширению представлений граждан о национальной памяти и исторической справедливости.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, четырёх глав, заключения, списка использованных источников и литературы, а также приложений. Объём исследовательской части диссертации составляет 246 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ILMIY ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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I bo'lim (I part; I часть)

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4. Mashhura Darmonova. The national awakening issue in the activities and works of jadids. Tafakkuri ta'rix. Познание истории. Knowledge of history. 2023. № 4. 302–308 s.
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