



# Child of The Nation- A Journey to Empowerment and Hope

Sultonov Oybek Sultonboyevich

Deputy head of the Department of the General prosecutor's office of the  
Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of philosophy (PhD) law, Uzbekistan

## OPEN ACCESS

SUBMITTED 15 February 2025

ACCEPTED 14 March 2025

PUBLISHED 12 April 2025

VOLUME Vol.05 Issue04 2025

## COPYRIGHT

© 2025 Original content from this work may be used under the terms  
of the creative commons attributes 4.0 License.

**Abstract:** Hakim Tuyakov was born in 1903 in Tashkent city to an artisan family. In 1929–1930, he served as the prosecutor of the Bukhara district, and from 1930 to 1932, he was the prosecutor of the Gijduvon district. From 1932 to 1934, he held the position of Chairman of the Gijduvon district RCCP (Regional Committee of the Communist Party) and served as the Assistant Prosecutor of the Uzbekistan SSR (Soviet Socialist Republic) from January to September of 1934. Between 1934 and 1935, he was the prosecutor of the Shofirkon district, and from 1935 to 1937, he served as the prosecutor of the Surkhandarya district. From November 1937 to January 1938, he worked as the Deputy Prosecutor of the Khorezm district.

**Keywords:** Law, history, lawyer, prosecutor, Tashkent, Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Assistant Prosecutor.

## Introduction: "HE WAS KNOWN TO MANY..."

Under the guise of fighting against counter-revolutionary elements, many devoted sons and daughters of the nation became victims of the cruel purges. One of these highly skilled and capable individuals, who had served for many years in the prosecutor's office, was Hakim Tuyakov.

When Hakim Tuyakov was appointed the prosecutor of the Bukhara district, he was only 26 years old. With great enthusiasm, he set out to defend the rights and interests of the republic's citizens. Though he had little life experience at the time, the young man had to bring to life the newly formed prosecution office. These years were very difficult. The aftereffects of continuous battles, violence, and tension still lingered. The era required people to find their place in society and adapt to it. Understanding this, Hakim Tuyakov realized that he would have to dedicate himself fully to bearing the weight of life. It wasn't easy to choose his side. Yet, coming from an ordinary working-class family in

Tashkent, who had suffered hunger and hardship, the young man did not hesitate for a moment, making a clear decision to stand with those suffering under the weight of tyranny.

The Tuyakov family was quite large, and the struggles of the time, as well as poverty, deeply affected them. Not all members of the family were able to receive education. Hakimjon himself managed to complete only the 4th grade of an old school. Realizing that his younger siblings needed his help, he worked tirelessly in manual labor: he chopped wood, toiled under harsh conditions, and did menial tasks in exchange for little. Despite these hardships, the root of Hakimjon's determination lay in his desire to break free from such struggles and seek knowledge. He knew the importance of learning and self-improvement. When he heard about the opening of a school that would prepare teachers, he eagerly enrolled. He learned to read and write, and from 1921 to 1923, he attended the Tashkent Conservatory.

For two years, he worked in various fields such as education, and later joined the People's Orchestra of Tashkent as a musician. He also worked as a tram conductor and a trolleybus driver. By 1929, there was a growing need for qualified legal professionals in the young republic, so the recruitment of young people from working-class backgrounds began. Ambitious and diligent, Hakimjon stood out and was sent to Samarkand to attend a six-month legal course. He completed the course in just three months due to his quick learning, and as a result, he was appointed prosecutor of the Bukhara district.

Although several years had passed since Soviet power was established in Bukhara, the region still struggled with ignorance, legal illiteracy, and distrust of authority. These issues led to various challenges. At the time, the prosecutor's office had only one deputy and two investigators. The district was plagued with high crime rates, and investigations poured in. The prosecutor's duties included managing investigations, questioning suspects, reviewing cases, and issuing reports, which made the workload extremely heavy. Hakim Tuyakov faced these challenges with great dedication, working tirelessly and without complaint, as he understood the importance of maintaining the public's trust in justice.

Hakim Tuyakov passed through these hardships with honor. Later, he served as the prosecutor of the Gijduvan district and worked as an assistant to the prosecutor of the Uzbek SSR for rural affairs. In 1934–35, he served as the prosecutor of the Shofirkon district, and in 1935–37 as the prosecutor of the Surkhandarya region. From November 1937 to January

1938, he served as the deputy prosecutor of the Khorezm region.

His life's tragic events began at this very time. In January 1938, when the repression reached its peak, he was arrested by the Surkhandarya PCIA (State Security Department) and expelled from the party as a "enemy of the people," sentenced to death. His fate, the year and a half he spent in detention, is documented in the criminal case files against him. However, is that the full story?

When you familiarize yourself with the criminal case files against Hakim Tuyakov, handled by the State Security Department of the PCIA of the Uzbek SSR, these yellowed documents reveal the sorrow and regret of a man who had devoted seven years of his life to the prosecution service. During the most tumultuous years, he had abandoned his peace of mind and lived in solidarity with the people's suffering. His unjust arrest and the fabricated charges against him seem to encapsulate all the pain and regret of his wrongful fate...

#### **FEBRUARY 23, 1938**

Hakim Tuyakov was serving as the Deputy Prosecutor of the Khorezm District at the time of his arrest. He was living in Bukhara with his wife, Olima Tuyakova, their 7-year-old son, Fayz, and his in-laws, Mukarama Aya and Allohoshim Khujayev. At the time of his arrest, Hakim Tuyakov was only 35 years old.

He was accused of being involved in an anti-revolutionary, national organization operating in Uzbekistan, with connections to the "center of the kulaks and Trotskyites." He was alleged to have participated in activities aimed at separating the Uzbek SSR from the USSR and forming a bourgeois state, as well as organizing rebellious elements in the Surkhandarya region. He was charged under articles 57, 63, and 67 of the Uzbek SSR Criminal Code. His investigation was carried out by Lieutenant Podushkov, an officer of the former PCIA UGB (State Security Department).

The investigation began on January 10, 1938, and lasted until July 22, 1939 — 1 year, 7 months, and 12 days. Even though an official report was made to complete the investigation on March 24, 1938, for unknown reasons, Tuyakov remained in custody for an additional six months.

During this period, the criminal-procedural legislation in effect was designed as a tool for the authoritarian regime, and strict adherence to the legal timelines was not to be expected. A striking example of this is the decree from the former USSR PCJ (People's Commissariat of Justice) on December 1, 1934, which amended the criminal-procedural codes of the former

Soviet republics. The amendments required that investigations into terrorist acts and crimes related to anti-Soviet organizations be concluded within ten days, with the accused being given the formal charge just one day before the trial. The most troubling aspect of this process was that these types of criminal cases could be tried without the participation of the parties in court, and appeals or petitions for clemency were severely limited. In cases where the death sentence was pronounced, execution was carried out immediately.

In May 1939, the investigation into Tuyakov's case was transferred to another official, and he was subjected to additional questioning. During his later statements, Tuyakov confessed that he had been coerced into providing false testimony due to physical force. He claimed that all of the charges against him were fabricated and baseless. He also denied participating in any subversive activities while working in the prosecution office. In his testimony, he noted that the criminal case involving R. Babajonov had been submitted to the court with the indictment, and Asan Ikromov's documents had been sent to the Republic Prosecutor in 1936 to request permission for a criminal case to be opened, although no action had been taken due to lack of approval.

Tuyakov maintained that there was no sufficient material to justify his arrest, and the charges against him were completely unfounded.

In the criminal case documents, there is a letter signed by Hakim Tuyakov, dated January 11, 1938, in which he stated: "In the 1930s, although the former Surkhandarya District Party Secretary Kahhorov had succumbed to alcoholism, he was still supported by the nationalist, anti-revolutionary former UzSSR CEC Secretary Ikromov, which is why he remained in the party. Later, in 1935-36, when the Party Control Commission came to inspect Kahhorov's activities, no action was taken. It was only after the exposure of Ikromov and Khujayev's faction (servants) that the issue of his nationalism was raised." In the same letter, he further wrote: "I have now realized that there was an anti-revolutionary organization led by Kahhorov and others in Surkhandarya, and I now understand that in 1936 I was drawn into this organization."

In his statement given in July 1939, Tuyakov said: "The letters written on January 11 were not written the day after my arrest, but on January 14–15. I was interrogated continuously for six days, and after realizing that I could not endure any more interrogations, I gave false statements about myself, consisting of lies and slander..."

The methods used during the investigation remain

hidden in the silent papers that we are reviewing. These facts seem to be concealed, like a secret behind a curtain. However, in repeated interrogations, Tuyakov consistently stated that all the charges against him were based on slander, and he refused to acknowledge any of them. This was confirmed by the testimonies of individuals who had written "confession letters" about him, which were used as evidence in the case. The way his initial confessions were obtained can only be speculated upon based on the information available.

An important point in H. Tuyakov's statement during the investigation is that, from March 1936, when he took office as the Surkhandarya regional prosecutor, until the end of that year, he had almost completely failed to carry out his assigned duties. He mentions that as the representative of the district party for agricultural matters, he was traveling in the districts, and in 1936, he was granted the authority to oversee cotton cultivation work in the Sariosiyo district. During the peak of the authoritarian regime, being assigned duties that were not related to his role as a regional prosecutor, such as working as a representative for agricultural matters, led to a reduced focus on his main task of overseeing the enforcement of laws.

The main reason for the decline in the prosecutor's oversight was not just this single factor. The activities of the investigation and inquiry bodies in the 1930s made it difficult to establish effective oversight by prosecutors. Prosecutors who stood against human rights violations or arbitrary imprisonments were often put under pressure, and in some cases, even executed. The SPD – PCIA and other such bodies took control over prisons and places of detention, limiting the access of prosecutors to these areas.

The severity of the situation was revealed in the words of Hosiyat Muminova, who worked as a district prosecutor in Tashkent at the time: "Our relationship with the SPD is becoming increasingly serious. There have been many cases of unjust imprisonment and people being held for indefinite periods. If we try to raise the issue, we face the risk of being imprisoned ourselves. They refused to let us enter the prisons."

H. Tuyakov, who had been assigned to agricultural matters by the Soviet government's executive bodies, eventually became a victim of the system. He spent one and a half years wrongfully imprisoned due to fabricated charges.

After being released from prison, H. Tuyakov worked in various positions, including as the head of the Bukhara city manufacturing department from 1939 to 1941, deputy chairman of the Gazar district executive committee from 1941 to 1942, and head of the social welfare department in Bukhara city from 1942 to 1943.

In 1943, he returned to his honorable profession, rejoined the prosecutor's office, and began working as the prosecutor of the Vobkent district from October of that year. He reflects on his work there: "In these parts, if you mention the name 'Tuyakov,' every older person immediately remembers the tireless and unwavering prosecutor."

The regional prosecutor's office officials particularly acknowledge H. Tuyakov's contributions to strengthening the rule of law, recognizing him as an honest, just, and modest individual.

#### **REFERENCES**

Tarixiy Khotira bekiyos [Matn] / R.T. Shamsutdinov [va boshk.]; nashr uchun mas'ul B.V. Hasanov. – Toshkent: Encyclopedia world, 2024. – 372 b.

Тарихий хотира беқиёс [Матн] / Р.Т. Шамсутдинов [ва бошқ.]; нашр учун масъул Б.В. Ҳасанов. – Тошкент: Encyclopedia world, 2024. – 316 б.

Qonun himoyasiga hayot baxshida... – Toshkent: Tamaddun, 2022. – 396 b.