



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN STUDYING THE NEGATIVE AND SAD CONSEQUENCES OF THE POLICY OF REPRESSION OF THE SOVIET ERA ON THE FATE OF WOMEN

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article notes that the acceleration of information and communication technologies in the education system in the context of globalization is manifested in the introduction of digital technologies in the educational process in leading educational institutions. This is based on the fact that it requires making big changes to the traditional education system. It is also shown that the creation on the basis of digital technologies of the sad consequences of the repressive policies of the Soviet era provides broader and more detailed information that in the recent past, leadership of the spiritual life of young people by command, ideological restrictions, and the denial of the needs of the spiritual sphere created crisis situations in the spiritual life of society.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that today digital technologies are becoming increasingly important not only in everyday activities, but also in the development of socio-economic spheres. Digital technologies, in turn, are inextricably linked with the development of modern technologies. The decree of the head of our state of February 19, 2018 "On measures to further improve the field of information technology and communications" is extremely important, as it is a document adopted on time, in accordance with the requirements of such a tense period.

In the context of globalization, the rapid introduction of information and communication technologies into the education system can be observed in many advanced countries of the world. The introduction of digital technologies into the educational process in leading educational institutions requires major changes to the traditional system. Such changes are primarily related to new technologies, and we can see that private educational institutions are actively implementing such

changes. One of the main reasons for this is that private educational institutions have their own funds and there are no bureaucratic obstacles to use these funds to acquire new technologies and quickly introduce them into the educational process, while in public educational institutions, on the contrary, there are many obstacles. to receive such a large sum from the state budget. Additional areas for the use of digital technologies in education are the development of electronic libraries and digital university campuses, which have already been implemented by leading universities. An electronic library allows a student or teacher to use scientific literature from any electronic device, regardless of time. The integration of traditional and digital libraries can be seen in many modern educational institutions.

It is the creation on the basis of digital technologies of the sad consequences of the repressive policy of the Soviet era that provides broader and more detailed information that in the recent past ideological restrictions dominated the spiritual life of young people, the denial of the needs of the spiritual sphere created crises in the spiritual life of society. Although the country has proclaimed the right of nations to self-determination, there are clear perceptions that the realization of this right is hindered in various ways. As a result of the nationalist policy of the Soviet government, which ruled the country on the principle of "divide and rule", those sections of the population that were against the ideas of false internationalism became victims of the repressive policy of the authoritarian government.

METHODS

The article uses problem-chronological, comparative-analytical methods that ensure the unity of theory and practice, allow for the synthesis of objectivity, accuracy and development, linking history and modernity, based on a methodological approach.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In particular, as a result of the attitude of the Soviet authorities towards women in the 20s, prominent leaders and cadres, artists who grew up from local women, were recognized as "enemies of the people" as a result of the repressive policy of the Soviets. from the second half of the 30s. As a result, indigenous women have been excluded from public and political life through "cleansing", one of the most common repressive policies. By mid-1928, massive investigations were launched. In 1929-1930, special decisions were made to "purify" society from "counter-revolutionary elements."

In particular, as a result of the repressive policy of 1937-38, when the monopoly of the dominant ideology increased, 41 thousand people were imprisoned in Uzbekistan, 6920 of them were shot, the rest were exiled to distant countries. Among them were several women statesmen and party leaders. Also, children, husbands and fathers who were imprisoned as counter-revolutionaries and nationalists for studying in Germany, and sometimes as spies for foreign intelligence services, as well as "enemies of the people", were imprisoned only because they did not report on "counter-revolutionary, nationalist activities to the political authorities on time. the women who were taken were also in the majority. In general, under the Soviet regime, more than 40 "types" of oppression of women were "invented", they were insulted by more than 20 "names": "bourgeois-nationalist", "subversive", "Trotskyist-Zinovievist", hiding their origins, a fugitive. He left his place of residence for the sake of or of his own free will, participated in an anti-revolutionary bourgeois-nationalist group, lost class-Bolshevik vigilance, "polluted" the state and the apparatus with alien "elements", he was against the system, caused great material damage, could not manage the economy, which was in close contact with the "bourgeois nationalist" and the Trotskyist-Zinovievchilavr, who pursued a bilateral policy, etc. Thus, the society was systematically cleared of those who "did not like the Soviet policy."

As of January 1, 1939, there were 23,855 Uzbeks among those serving sentences in the NKVD forced labor camps, and as of January 1, 1942, 26,907 (2%) of those suffering in these camps were Uzbeks. They spent their lives in deprivation in camps set up in various parts of the Soviet empire. In particular,

- Uzbeks who served time in the Far East camp worked at the construction sites of Norilsk, Voroshilov, Toyshet-Bratsk, Ulan-Ude-Naushki, Izvestkovaya-Uralskaya, Ust-Niman-Komsomolsk, Volochaevka-Komsomolsk, Birobidzhan-Leninskaya, Visit-Branovskaya railway. stations.

- Uzbeks in the Dmitrovsky forced labor camp worked at a mechanical plant for the production of gas-generating cars and furniture, at the construction of the Volga-Moscow canal.

- Uzbek prisoners in the Volga camp were used in the construction of the Rybinsk Fauglich water pipeline and in the preparation of firewood.

- Those who were in the Ukhtin-Pechersk camp participated in the exploration and production of oil and gas, the construction of a helium plant, the preparation of water for the extraction of radium, the construction of the Chibyu-Krutoy tract, and logging.

- In the Temnoikovo camp, they were engaged in forestry and furniture production.

- Those in the Far East camp were used as labor force in dredging works No. 201, in agriculture, fishing, logging and special facilities.

- In the Siberian camp they worked in agriculture, at garment factories, in woodworking. Even in Kazakhstan, on the basis of the order of the NKVD No. 00486 of August 15, 1937 "Operation to repress family members of traitors to the Motherland" (On the operation to repress women and children of traitors to the Motherland), "ALZHIR" (Akmola camp for wives of traitors to the Motherland), in which they served prison term women repressed. In 1938-1946, 6,500 women from "family members of traitors to the Motherland" were convicted in this camp in Karaganda. The children of those repressed with the stigma of an enemy of the people were kept in special children's institutions. From August 15, 1937 to January 1939, 25,342 children were separated from their families throughout the Union, 22,427 of them were distributed to orphanages and local kindergartens on the territory of the People's Commissariat of Public Education, of which 1,909 were in Moscow, 2,915 were returned to their families to feed others. These children were up to 15 years old. Children over the age of 15 were considered "socially dangerous" and were imprisoned and sentenced. Female prisoners in the Karaganda camp gave birth to 1,507 children while serving their sentences, and these children were often born by force rather than love. Such tragedies have befallen a large part of the population living in Uzbekistan. Cultural workers working in Uzbekistan at that time were not left out of these evils. Including journalist Sabira Kholdor's daughter, famous state and party figure Tajikhon Shodieva, Tajikhon Ahmedova, journalist Khosiyat Tillakhan's daughter, journalist Maryam Sultanmurodova, doctor Khairiniso Majidhonova, Saida Shermuhammad's daughter, pedagogue Zainab Hoshimova, Saodat Aminova, Kimyo Ashurova, Rahbar Shermuhamedova, Rahima Islamova, Hikmatjon Fitratova, Ruqiya Khojaeva, Gulsum Rahimova, Maksuda Ishakova, Matluba Muhamedova, Vilayat Khojaeva, Khadicha Alieva, Sora Turabekova, Ashob Mirsharapova, Sabohat Rahmatova, etc.) were victims of the repressive policy carried out by the Soviet authorities:

Khadicha Alieva - is the wife of translator, publisher Khozi Yunus, housewife. On September 14, 1937, a criminal case was initiated, on October 20, she was arrested and prosecuted as "the wife and assistant of the enemy of the people." On April 5, 1938, she was exiled to the First Labor Settlement for three years. Acquitted on February 1, 1957.

Kimyokhan Ashurova - the second secretary of the Margilan city party committee, the responsible secretary of the Andijan district party committee, and then the secretary of the Central Committee of

the KP of Tajikistan Orinboy Ashurov, was a housewife. She was arrested in 1937 on charges of concealing her husband's counter-revolutionary-nationalist activities. In 1938, he was sent to Krasnoyarsk Territory to serve his sentence for five years. In 1942, he returned to his motherland after completing his term.

Elmira Islamova - was the wife of People's Commissar of Land Affairs Rustam Islamov. On October 30, 1937, she was imprisoned as the wife of an "enemy of the people". On February 10, 1939, the investigation related to him was stopped.

Khairiniso Majidhonova - born in 1905 in Tashkent, doctor. He was accused of being a traitor and a "counter-revolutionary nationalist" because he studied in Germany. He was arrested on September 13, 1937. Khairiniso Majidkhanova was accused of being a member of the counter-revolutionary nationalist organization "Turkistan" in Germany in 1922-28. On October 9, 1938, he was sentenced to death. He was acquitted on October 7, 1999.

Matluba Muhamedova - is the wife of engineer Vasik Muhamedov, she was a doctor. On January 16, 1938, he was accused of having "a close relationship with the German spy Sattar Jabbor (husband of his sister Mahbuba Muhamedova), counter-revolutionary nationalists Cholpon and Vasik Muhamedov, writing counter-revolutionary poems, disseminating them covertly, and carrying out counter-revolutionary propaganda." imprisoned. On May 17, 1938, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison and sent to the Usolsky camp in Siberia to serve his sentence. On February 26, 1940, the verdict was annulled at the meeting of the judicial collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on criminal cases due to his inability to bear injustices, demanding the truth, and appealing to the prosecutor's office of the USSR and other higher judicial bodies.

Ashob Mirsharopova - is the wife of Mirkomil Mirsharopov, the military inspector of the Khorezm People's Republic, a geologist, a Tatar. He was accused of concealing the counter-revolutionary nationalist activities of the "Enemy of the People" and was arrested on November 25, 1937. On December 16, 1938, he was released because his guilt was not established.

Gulsum Rahimova - Ashrafiy - lived in 1902-1937. Between 1918 and 1925, she studied at the Dresden Girls' Gymnasium in Germany. On July 18, 1937, he was arrested in Germany on charges of espionage and membership in the counter-revolutionary espionage organization "Free Turkestan". He was sentenced to death on October 9, 1937. Whitewashed after independence.

Maryam Sultanmurodova - is a journalist from Khorezm, born on February 13, 1905. He came to Tashkent in 1919, studied in Germany from 1922 to 1928, including in Berlin in 1923-24, Darmstadt in 1924-26, served in Berlin until May 1926-28, and returned to Tashkent in 1928. will come At first, he was the head of the educational department at the late "Communist University" in the Old City. From 1935, he continued his work in the magazine "Guliston". On September 15, 1937, he became a member of the "Free Turkistan" organization in Berlin and was a spy, in the magazines "Yorokin Zhebi" and "Guliston". He was arrested on charges of carrying out nationalist activities. On October 9, 1938, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison and to deprivation of political rights for 5 years. On March 10, 1939, he was sent to Kazan prison. He experienced painful days in Suzdal prisons, in the Dalvstroy camp of the NKVD. On March 30, 1949, he was arrested again, and on August 3, he was exiled to Krasnodar Territory. He returned in 1954. On August 2, 1957, the military panel of the Supreme Court of the USSR found him innocent, but this decision was announced only on October 14, 1957. After his release, he lives in captivity for another 2 months.

Sobira Kholdorova - born in 1907 in the village of Chust, Namangan region, was one of the active organizers of the women's movement in Uzbekistan and was a journalist, editor of "Yangi Yol"

magazine, deputy editor of "Kyzil Uzbekistan" newspaper, secretary of the party committee of Kirov district of Tashkent city. She was accused of "losing her class vigilance and communicating with counter-revolutionary elements" as the wife of the deputy chairman of the Communist Party of Ukraine Momin Usmanov, "a member of an anti-Soviet nationalist, right-wing Trotskyist organization and being harmful on the ideological front." Also, Sobira Kholdorova was accused of deliberately distorting the translation of Stalin's "Problems of Leninism". This book, printed in 30,000 copies, will be collected from trade organizations due to political mistakes, resulting in a loss of 144,782 soums and 82 timans to the state. He was arrested on September 22, 1937. He was found guilty under Articles 63 and 67 of the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan, and interrogations continued from September 23, 1937 to March 29, 1939. In 1940, by the decision of the Special Assembly of the People's Commissariat of the Internal Affairs of ShSJI, he was deported to Yakutistan for 5 years. From 1943 to 1949, S. Kholdorova's petitions to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR were ignored. On June 22, 1956, the Military Tribunal of the Turkestan Military District reviewed the case of S. Kholdorova and found her innocent. But the truth was decided in 19 years. As a result, S. Kholdorova fell into a mental illness and spent 19 years of her life in sorrow and suffering.

Rahbar Shermuhamedova - was the wife of Mirmuslim Shermuhamedov, who was repressed and served as the secretary of the Samarkand, Namangan and Tashkent city party committees. On September 30, 1937, he was arrested as "a member of the family of a traitor to the Motherland". On July 10, 1938, he was sent to a labor and correctional camp for 5 years. He returned after serving his sentence in 1943. Acquitted in February 1957.

Rayhon Khojaeva - is the mother of Fayzulla Khojaev. He was 72 years old when he was arrested on September 22, 1937. On June 4, 1938, he was sentenced to prison in the Karaganda camp for 5 years, but due to illness, he was admitted to the prison hospital on April 15 and died.

Hamida Khojaeva - is the stepmother of Fayzulla Khojaev. He was 65 years old when he was arrested on October 23, 1937. On June 4, 1938, as a "socially dangerous element", he was sentenced to 5 years in a labor camp in Marinsk. Around 1941-42, Father Zangi died blind in the camp.

Fatina Petrova - is the wife of Fayzulla Khojaev. He was a doctor-surgeon of Russian nationality. He was arrested on September 22, 1937. On April 9, 1938, it was cut to 8 years by the decision of the Special Assembly. Released on October 2, 1945. On April 16, 1954, the case was dismissed for lack of a criminal record.

Malika Khojaeva - was the first wife of Fayzulla Khojaev. No education. He was arrested on September 22, 1937. He was kept in Tashkent prison from October 2, 1937 and was released on April 8, 1938. However, after 1 month and 20 days, he was sent to the camps of Kazakhstan for another five years, where he died in 1953.

Robiya Khojaeva - is the sister of Fayzulla Khojaev. He completed a 2-year pedagogy course. He was arrested on October 23, 1937. On May 29, 1938, he was sentenced to 8 years as a "socially dangerous element". He was deported to the village of Sretenka, Bekobad district, Tashkent region.

Vilayat Khojaeva - is the daughter of Fayzulla Khojaev. He was exiled with his mother Malika Khojaeva to the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan region. On April 9, 1938, the decision of the Special Commission was issued to release him. After that, he started working as an accountant at a shoe factory in Tashkent. On October 21, 1938, he was imprisoned again. First, he was in exile in the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan region, and then in the village of Borodulikha. The sentence was overturned in 1985. According to Article 353 of the Criminal Code of the UzSSR, the decision of the Special Commission under the USSR Central Committee of May 29, 1938 was suspended.

Maksuda Ishakova - is the wife of Gani Ishakov, the secretary of the party organization of Khatirchi district, later the head of the personnel department of the Central Committee of the UzKP(b), a housewife. She was arrested on October 1, 1937 as the wife of the "Enemy of the People". In 1938, he was exiled to the labor camps of the NKVD for 3 years. He was released in 1941.

Zoya Ollokhlova - Ukrainian, was accused of hiding the counter-revolutionary activities of her husband, Jumanyoz Ollokhlov, who worked as a referent on agriculture at the ISS. He was arrested on October 23, 1937. In May 1938, he was sentenced to work in a labor camp for 5 years and was sent to live and work in the village of Sretensky, Bekobod district. On April 21, 1939, he was released from the labor camp.

Hikmatjon Fitratova - is a housewife. The husband of Fitrat, a repressed writer and scientist, was accused of being a "counter-revolutionary nationalist, a family member of the enemy of the people." He was arrested on September 22, 1937. On October 31, 1937, the case was brought to court. On December 30, 1938, he was released from prison under the condition of not leaving Tashkent. On February 7, 1939, the work was suspended.

Zaynab Hoshimova - is the wife of Otajon Hoshimov, the first chairman of the UzFA Committee, former director of the Institute of Language and Literature named after A. Navoi. He was arrested in September 1937. She was accused of hiding her husband's membership in a nationalist organization and helping her. She was investigated for 17 months. Although he was not arrested, he was subjected to moral pressure. From the teaching profession, he was forced to work as a turner's assistant, a cook and a medical nurse.

Tajikhon Akhmedova - is a housewife. The wife of the chairman of the Tashkent City Council, later the secretary of the USSR Council of Nations, Abdulhai Tajiev. Arrested on October 2, 1937. On November 21, 1938, he was sent to a prison camp in the Autonomous Republic of Mordva for 8 years. Expired on October 2, 1945. Acquitted on December 11, 1956.

Ketevan Islamova - worked as an economist-planner at the People's Commissariat of Local Industry. Belongs to Georgian nationality. Wife of People's Commissar of Finance of Uzbekistan Akbar Islamov. Arrested on October 2, 1937. On October 30, 1937, a decision was made to prosecute the "enemy of the people" for hiding and supporting his counter-revolutionary activities, and it was sent to the Special Council of the NKVD of the USSR for consideration. On February 9, 1939, he was released due to his lack of criminal behavior.

Sabohat Rahmatova - is the wife of Shomansur Alikhojaev, who worked as the deputy head of the city construction trust department. On October 2, 1937, he was arrested on charges of concealing "counter-revolutionary nationalist activities". On November 21, 1937, the criminal case was transferred to the Special Council of the NKVD of the USSR. On February 4, 1939, he was released by the Special Assembly after his involvement in criminal activities was not established.

Ekaterina Sulaymanova - is the wife of Cholpon, a Russian citizen. He was arrested on September 22, 1937, accused of concealing and participating in "Cholpon's counter-revolutionary nationalist activities". On October 31, 1937, the case was brought to court. Released on February 4, 1939.

Sora Torabekova, a housewife, was arrested on October 2, 1937, accused of having lived with the "enemy of the people" Zhora Torabekov, hiding his anti-revolutionary-nationalist Trotskyist activities and thereby helping him in his treacherous and harmful activities. He was in prison for 3 years. He was released in 1939.

Valentina Vasileva is a teacher of the Central Asian State University, a Russian citizen. Wife of the poet Botu (Mahmud Hodiev). He was arrested in September 1941. In December 1941, for 8 years, on

December 27, 1941, the prisoner's complaint was reconsidered, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison as an "enemy of the people" and exiled to Siberia. He was released in 1951, returned to Tashkent and was acquitted in 1958.

Zinaida Rasuleva is a Russian housewife. Wife of Ali Rasulev, who worked as an economist at "Uzzagotkhloptrest". He was repressed for being a family member of the "Enemy of the People". Antonina Karimova is a Russian housewife. She is the wife of Abdulla Karimov, chairman of UzXKS. He was repressed for being a family member of the "Enemy of the People".

Maria Guenther is an economist, the wife of A.S. Nemtsovich, an employee of UzXKS. He was repressed as a family member of the "Enemy of the People".

Ruqiya Khojaeva was a teacher at a boarding school in Samarkand. Wife of Iso Khojaev, representative of the Tajik SSR in Moscow. He was repressed as a family member of the "Enemy of the People".

Rahima Islamova is the head of youth organization of Mitan district of Samarkand region. Zuhra Tursunkhojaeva - housewife, wife of Muhiddin Tursunkhojaev, People's Commissar of Foreign Trade of Uzbekistan

Saodat Salimova - is the first teacher among the Uzbek women of Khorezm. He was born in Khiva in 1905. S. Salimova was one of the intellectuals who contributed to the eradication of illiteracy at the "Commune" school and the education of the young generation to become mature in all aspects. He worked as the first teacher, the head of the scientific department, and then the director at the Khiva Pedagogical Institute. In 1935, he was appointed head of the education department of Khiva district. He was awarded with the badge of "Excellence of Public Education". When S. Salimova was dragged into the vortex of repression, Khiva city M. Gorky was a school teacher. On August 19, 1937, the case of Saodat Salimova, one of the most progressive first female teachers in Khorezm, was considered based on the report No. 10 of the Urganch District Party Committee. S. The charge against Salimova was as follows: party member since 1931, party ticket No. 1364142 was confiscated by Khiva district party committee. S. When Salimova's case was initiated, she was about to be appointed to the position of public education director of Khiva region. A group of teachers from the district schools are accused of filing a dismissal application, and of frequently inviting the friends of her husband Salimov Abdulla to his home and conducting anti-Soviet propaganda. S. Salimova currently lives in Khiva. It is shown that he works as a teacher in a school named after Gorky. He was expelled from the party ranks on August 27, 1937 based on the decision of the 15th report of the Khiva District Party Committee. But at that party meeting, S. Salimova said the following about her husband: "I can confidently say to the party member that my husband is not a nationalist. I know him very well because I have been living with him for 16 years. He is an honest worker of the Soviet government. I will respond to what I said with my party ticket," says S. Salimova. Even so, A. Salimov will be imprisoned for 5 years.

Bibirajab Polvonniyozova - being the wife of Davlat Rizaev, was expelled from the party on the charge of being "the wife of the enemy of the people". In 1922, Davlat Rizaev was the head of the department of organizational affairs of the Central Committee of the Khorezm Komsomol, and soon after, he was elected the responsible secretary of the Central Committee. In May 1934, he was appointed the deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) for Uzbekistan, and in April 1937 he was appointed the first secretary of the Karakalpakstan Regional Party Committee and worked in this position for only 3 months. On August 19, 1937, on the basis of the report No. 10 of the Urganch District Party Committee, they were tried and charged.

Tajikhon Shodieva - one of the activists of the "Attack" period, Tajikhon Shodieva was one of the first to throw off his burqa. He worked as the secretary of Molotov (Fergana) district party organization, the instructor of Khorezm district women's branch, then the head of Kokan city women's branch and the editor of "Yangi Yol" magazine. He saw the Communist Party as a force that saved the tyrannical land from humiliation. Therefore, he was a child of his time, ready to fulfill any task. However, the repressive policy of the authoritarian Soviet regime did not spare its devotees. Tajikhon Shodieva was arrested on September 24, 1937, accused of being a member of a counter-revolutionary nationalist organization. On October 4, 1938, according to the decision of the traveling session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sent to Kazan prison to serve a ten-year prison sentence, and for five years, he was deprived of political rights. On October 28, 1950, by the decision of a separate meeting, he was deported to the Khabarovsk region for five years. After serving 10 years in prison, he did not return to Tashkent and lived in Kalima. The reason for this can be understood through his following words: "Once you get the name of the enemy of the people, that's it, they won't spare you. Finding an excuse, they will be locked up again or pushed to other sides. I am not saying these things out of thin air, I am speaking from the lessons of history. At the beginning of the twenties, a few intellectuals and government leaders were sentenced to death as enemies, and some were exiled and imprisoned. So what happened? By the 1930s, those who had been exiled were re-imprisoned, and those in prison were shot." Tajikhon Shodieva was acquitted in 1956.

CONCLUSION

Thus, during the years of "repression", most of the women who joyfully accepted the "Attack" and devoted their strength, courage and life to it became victims. Punishment laws of the authoritarian regime, built on the basis of injustice, did not show mercy even to women, who are the most blessed person in the life of the society, the symbol of beauty. In this way, the permanent Soviet state and its ideological leader, the Bolshevik Party, expressed "thanks" to the courage of Uzbek women who supported the "Attack" campaign it promoted. As such continued policy of repression caused popular discontent, the leaders of the authoritarian regime released most of the women who were imprisoned for various reasons in the 1930s in order to appease the people and show the public that the Soviet government was "fair". However, the Soviet government and the Communist Party continued their policy of repression through various forms and methods until we achieved national independence. Although the repressions seem to have changed in form, in practice they have not lost their purposefully disgusting essence, that is, they tried to subjugate the people as obedient benefactors.

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