

CENTENNIAL DREAM

Hamidov M.

Research advisor.

Nabijonova R.

Graduate student at FarDU.

Annotation: In this article, the accusations made against Abdullah Qadiri and the comments on their removal are summarized.

Key words: Conviction, discredit, imprisonment, counter-revolutionary, appeal.

The life path of Abdullah Qadiri, who has always sung the truth and remained faithful to it until the last moments of his life, acts as a role model for all, in particular, the younger generation. The artist's later life, initially imprisoned in 1926 in an article entitled "gathered talk", was also filled with false accusations due to the fabrication that the show "discredited" his officials. The sad and most tragic period of the history of all peoples who lived on the territory of the Soviet state – 1937 – is also sealed in the memory of the Uzbek people as a sad date. Because in the same year, such scientists as Abdullah Qadiri, Fitrat, Chulpan, statesmen like Faizullah Khojaev, Abdulwahab Murodi, Sattor Jabbar, Ghazi scholar Yunusov were repressed. They were the Great children of the Uzbek people who matured after several centuries of stagnation. Thus, the new Uzbek science, technique, education, literature and art, which has just been formed and matured, have been subverted¹. The first goal in Gaul, which was aimed at the policy of repression, which was carried out after the first quarter of the last century, was to prevent the development of the nation and, as a result, to further strengthen the colonial policy. By eliminating the intellectual layer, the development of national thought was hindered. Abdullah Qadiri is also considered one of the children of the original nation who were victims of such policies. About this academician Naim Karimov wrote that "on April 24, 1937, Fitrat was the first among Uzbek intellectuals to be imprisoned. On 31 December, Abdullah Qadiri said "Thank God for a thousand executions, and I would have seen the new year with my children," when the NKVD (people's Commissariat of internal affairs) Scouts unexpectedly arrived and took him away while Norin was strapped in his apartment in Samarkand gate. Abdullah Qadiri welcomed 1938 in a prisoner's robe in the NKVD dungeon". The above thoughts of the scientist reveal the state of mind of a representative of every intellectual layer in this period. Focusing on the charges against Abdullah Qadiri, we can see that they are unfounded. Even after familiarizing yourself with the accusation laid, the "accused" signs with the following words at the end of the decision. "This decision was announced to me (I read), I do not agree with the accusations indicated in it and I do not take it on my neck." Because the wrongdoers themselves knew that such an accusation was wrong. The charge consisted of 4 parts:

1. « National Ittihad was a member of the counter-revolutionary nationalist organization, which for a number of years led an active counter-revolutionary-nationalist struggle against Soviet power and the party.
2. The press has published articles that are sharply anti-revolutionary-nationalist and defamatory in relation to the policies of the leaders of the party and government.
3. Uzbek, which was terminated these days, was a member of the counter-revolutionary-panturkist organization and actively participated in its counter-revolutionary work.

¹ N.Karimov. Qodiriy nega qatag'on qilingan. Mazkur maqola akademik Naim Karimovning maqolasi asosida tayyorlanganligi sababli keying o'rinlarda mazkur maqoladan keltirilgan iqtiboslar alohida ko'rsatilmagan. <https://www.xabar.uz/uz/jamiyat/qodiriy-nega-qatagon-qilingan>

4. At meetings, he regularly expressed views in the spirit of counter-revolutionary-nationalist, counter-revolutionary-nationalist.

The creator denied all the accusations made against him, did not go against his faith even when he was put on slopes that were more painful for a human child than death. "Lying in the same cell as Kadiri, according to the statements of former prisoners who survived the Bolshevik hell, they would beat Adib and leave him in the cell at midnight, while prisoners who were little aware of medicine would treat him for a week or a half and bring him to his old state, and after a week or two, the same torture and He did not sign investigative statements written in the investigators' interpretation anyway. That is why the only investigative statement he signed was "March, 1937", although the date was replaced by three dots. Neither does anyone know that this investigation is a nechanchi investigation, nor what day March 1938 took place". The investigators 'urges to"decide the truth" ended ineffectually each time. Realizing that the vakhshians made to the creator's personality were ineffective, the "tarfdor of Truth" also made various accusations against the author's works. Kadiri's work has been assessed as harmful to the people as "ideological perversions and errors", "without political overtones", "propagated by counter-revolutionary movements". "In April 1938 (not specified), the Deputy Chief of the 3rd Division of the DXB 4th Division, Lt. N. DX.Trigulov and the head of the same division, DX lieutenant Bogomolov, draw up an "indictment". The "indictment", in which the consent of the assistant head of the 4th Department, Lieutenant Matveyev of the DX, is obtained, is read and broadcast to the prisoner. The"indictment" noted that Kadiri was accused of being a member of the counter-revolutionary nationalist organization, which was created under Articles 58, 64 and 57 of the Criminal Code of the Oezsr, that is, for the purpose of isolating". After the Soviets, whose original goal was to destroy Abdullah the Almighty, realized that all their efforts were ineffective, their false accusations of faithfulness to the creator's own allegory were not "recognized" by the creator, they rushed to physically destroy one of the original children of the nation after they failed to achieve the spiritual destruction of ADIB. "This is also evidenced by the fate of Abdullah Kadiri, who was shot on October 4, 1938 at a special NKVD field located in the Yunusabad District of Tashkent and was secretly buried in one of the trenches here." The charges against the artist in 1938 were removed during a period when the cult of personality was condemned, in 1957. But on June 16, 1926, he was found guilty of committing a crime provided for by Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR (preparation, storage of literature of a counterrevolutionary nature for the purpose of dissemination and distribution) and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 2 years. However, although adib was released from punishment based on the decision of the central executive District of the Uzbek SSR of June 17, 1926, this accusation was not completely denied. Habibullo Kadiri (grandson of Abdullah Kadiri) had appealed to the Supreme Court in a decision of June 17, 1926, to have mzakur reconsider the case. The Supreme Court reviewed the appeal, studied many documents, and on December 1, 2023, the sentence of June 17, 1926 was overturned, finding that Abdullah Qadiri's actions did not contain the criminal content provided for by Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR, as well as the absence of a criminal incident, and acquitted him.

In the process of preparing this article, the research of Academician Naim Karimov on the life and work of Abdullah Kadiri was studied. The decision of the Supreme Court of December 1, 2023 would have made Naim Karimov happy to end.

Literature:

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