

## UZBEK WOMAN-SAIDOVA FOZILA

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*Abstract: In this article, the case of Saidova Fozila shows that along with men, their women, who are ordinary housewives, are also subjected to repression.*

*Key words: playwright, order No. 00486, theater, counter-revolutionary activity, NKVD.*

Saidova Fozila was the wife of Saidov Zia. Saidov Ziya - born in 1901, writer-playwright, worked as the director of State Academic Theater named after Hamza. He was imprisoned on August 6, 1937. The woman Saidova Fozila is 29 years old, Uzbek, the daughter of a craftsman, worked in a preschool. They have two daughters, 1. Roza Saidova - 10 years old, 3rd grade student. 2. Klara Saidova, 8 years old, was a 1st grade student. According to the order of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs No. 00486 dated August 15, 1937, an order was issued to imprison Saidova Fazila and send Roza and Clara to a state educational institution[1]. Saidov Ziyoni's personal document states that he was a member of the national counter-revolutionary organization based on the instructions of Beregin Kurban, Sulaimanov Abdulkhamid, and Khudaibakhtov Ankaboys. His goal was to separate Uzbekistan from the Union, and he worked as a member of a counter-revolutionary organization in relations with foreign countries. It was that he carried out counter-revolutionary work in the field of culture. In the theater, he gathered around him nationalists such as Cholpon and Ghulam Zufari. He staged national works, including "Portana" and other works. In the theater named after Hamza, he ignited the fire of national enmity and carried out national sabotage in the selection of personnel. As a result, the theater was in the process of collapse. In his works, he absorbed the ideas of the counter-revolutionary national organization. Saidov Ziya is a traitor to the country, an enemy of the people [2]. Of course, it was not a secret that these accusations were made up and fabricated. As mentioned above, Saidova Fozila was interrogated on October 29, 1937, and during the investigation, she was forced to give information about her husband's counter-revolutionary activities, people close to him and their counter-revolutionary activities, and other information. Fazila was in close contact with my husband Saidov Ziya Uygun, Bobojonov, Ghairatiy, Sayfi Qori and Gafur Ghulom (theatre workers), but I don't know anything about their counter-revolutionary movement. I did not participate in any counter-revolutionary activities. He answered that I do not consider myself guilty[3]. According to information, the head of the family, Saidov Ziya (accused), was sentenced to death on October 5, 1938. The verdict was carried out on November 5[4].

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According to the indictment dated November 3, 1937, Deputy Lieutenant Mavrin of the State Security Service examined the case of Saidova Fozilani, who was accused of concealment and complicity with the "enemy of the people" case number 6924, and came to the following conclusion:

Saidova Fozila has been living with Saidov Ziya since 1923. Saidov Ziya is a member of the national counter-revolutionary movement, an organizer of counter-revolutionary movements. During the time when he lived together, Saidova Fozila was a partner in his counter-revolutionary activities and hid his guilt from state authorities. Based on this, the accused Saidova Fozila should be sent for consideration at a special meeting of the NKVD. Saidova Fazila was kept at Toshturma at that time.

On February 4, 1939, according to the decision of Gureev, an employee of the Criminal Department of the NKVD, Saidova Fozila, who was charged with Article 68 of the Criminal Code (knowingly not reporting a counter-revolutionary crime to the relevant organization) accused as He was released on February 20, 1939, as his guilt was not proven. After Fazila Saidova was released, she saw that other people were living in her house and wrote the following application:

My husband Saidov Ziya was imprisoned in August 1937. I was imprisoned in October 1937. During the arrest, all the clothes in the house were registered. Branded the house. I was released on February 5. After I came home, I saw that in my house Irina Petrovna, an employee of the State Security Service, and Tokhta Nurmammedov, a police officer (Trimaylova's husband), live. I have 2 children. I don't have anywhere else to live, I'm currently living with my relatives. I am asking you to give me back my house and my belongings[6]. Unfortunately, the further fate of this application is unknown. Because of the number of such applications, their execution and the fate of the applicant, the government was not interested at all.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Archive of the State Security Service. P-7453. p 1.
2. Archive of the State Security Service. P-7453. p 12.
3. Archive of the State Security Service. P-7453. p 13.
4. That place. p 14.
5. A systematic collection of current laws. Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. 1938 edition, volume two. Tashkent-1938. p. 346.
6. Archive of the State Security Service. P-7453