

Aziza Nigmanovna Akhrorova

Head of the Department of Excursions of the Repression Victims Memorial State Museum under the Cabinet of Ministers

***Abstract:** In this article, during the "great massacre" in 1937-1938, repression of women as well as men is highlighted in the person of journalist Saodat Shamsieva.*

***Keywords:** journalist, baker, editor, culture department.*

Shamsieva Saodat (1908-1999) is a journalist, one of the first organizers and editors of the "Saodat" magazine. Saodat Polvonovna Shamsieva was born in 1908 in the city of Tortkol, in the family of baker Polvon Allakulov. His father, Palvon Allakulov, was originally from the village of "Qiyat" near the city of Khiva. When he was young, he came to Tortkol in search of work and was hired as a baker's apprentice. Later, he married Rosiya-bibi from this land. Although his father was not literate, he had great respect for literate people, and for this reason, he sent his children (and daughters) to the Tatar school. The house where Saodat grew up was in the middle of Russian settlements, so he had many friends from children of other nationalities: Russians, Tatars, Karakalpaks, Tajiks. Little friends were: Olya and Kolya Fuchkin, Mastura, Mokhi, Sarvara, Gulparsin, Ruskhat, Khaitas. They understood each other very well. His father died in 1916, leaving ten children in the care of his mother and older brother [1]. The children spun yarn for clothes, and the mother sold milk for a living.

After Saodat grew up, by the will of fate, she married Zakirjon Shamsiev from Kokand and became a bride to a family of journalists. Thus, under the influence of the environment, Saodat begins to practice poems and write articles.

In 1924, she studied at a women's school under the guidance of Saodat Zakirjon. After graduation, he became the director of the Khiva Women's Educational Institution on behalf of Narkompross. She went there without her husband, with her one-year-old daughter Nodira in her arms. Zakirjon kept running behind them.

Not long after that, Zakirjon passed away, and Saodat could not recover from this loss for a long time. In 1928, he studied at the organizational faculty (organfak) of the Samarkand Pedagogical Institute. In the meantime, he was elected as the secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the old city of Samarkand [2].

In 1930, Saodat Shamsieva went to the Pravda All-Union Institute of Journalism (VKIJ) established under the USSR Central Executive Committee (TsIK) in Moscow. After getting to

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know the subjects in the entrance exam and taught, I thought that I could not study here on my own. However, the admission committee and the rector of the institute did not allow Essin's documents to be returned. "Even if it's hard at first, you'll be able to master it later." Don't be afraid", they persuaded to stay. Living and studying for five years in a foreign country was very difficult in those years when hunger and poverty prevailed. He received a stipend of only 30 soums, when 100 grams of bread was money, let alone warm clothes. Father Comrade, who learned about this when he went to Moscow, helped to decide on the payment of additional fees at the expense of the republic....

After graduation in 1933, all graduates of the institute were sent to the political department of the Central Committee. There, Saodat was sent to the editorship of the newspaper "For a bountiful harvest" under the Andijan district MTS of Andizhan region.

In the spring of 1936, Saodat was allowed to work in Tashkent, taking into account that he was suffering from malaria for a long time while walking in the schools of Andizhan district. He started working in the culture department of "Kizil Uzbekistan" newspaper. Akmal Ikramov, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, who came to the editorial office one day, was very moved to see Saodat. "Are you ready, girl?" "Where did you disappear?" and invited him to work in the printing department of the Central Committee. At that time, "Saodat" magazine was published under the name "Yangi Yol". Saodat started working in the department and editing the magazine at the same time. It was decided to change the name of the magazine. A lot of names were thrown around, and finally it was called "Bright Life" after Azam Ayup's suggestion.

Saodat Shamsieva, a sharp blade of repression, did not escape. In 1937, the last Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (b) discussed the issue of youth. He, along with many others, was accused of espionage. His brother Madamin was a foreign spy, and Saodat was supplying him with information...

After that, Saodat is forced to live secretly with the recommendation of his friends. At first, he took his daughter Nodira and his son Bahadirjon and went to a village in Orzhonikedze district, where no one knew them, and started living in a derelict house. Despite the severe winter that year, Saodat and his sister waded through mud up to their waists to get local fertilizer. After that, Saodat falls ill with malaria for the second time. They are forced to move to the city again without anyone knowing. After that, when Saodat's health improved a little, he worked as an ink bottler at Tashkentprom and as a porter at a bakery. In 1945, he asked for a job at the Institute of Oriental Studies, hoping to be hired because he knew Arabic well. Unfortunately, no luck again. There they gave 300 grams of bread per person, naturally, he could not feed his two children, his sister and himself. Therefore, he is forced to look for another job. He asked for a job at UzTAG, where they

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gave him a letter and told him to prepare an article. If the article is approved, a letter of thanks will be announced to him, and he will be hired. He also works at Radio Uzbekistan, Parkent regional newspaper, Angren coal mine newspapers.

Saodat was given an amnesty to work in one place for a long time, but he still couldn't justify himself. That is why in 1955 he goes to Moscow. If they see the list of repressed people, it turns out that he actually has a surname. The bespectacled secretary stared at him for a long time. "Yeah, what's wrong?" said: "You were removed from the party, fired, and sentenced to be shot in 1937. How did you survive?" he said. After that, Saodatni is left sitting down.

By 1956, along with many others, S.Shamsieva was completely acquitted and in the same year she started working as a deputy editor in the editorial office of the women's magazine of Uzbekistan "Saodat".

In 1960, he retired, but continued to swing his pen. He was engaged in translating books, preparing materials for radio, television programs, and writing articles for republican newspapers. S. Shamsieva died in 1999.

Is this the fate of a woman who is not afraid of the hardships of going to a foreign country for the sake of knowledge, and seeks the light from darkness? What injustice, blindness... Stalinist mass murder under the guise of "enemy of the people". In these days, when it is necessary to write our history objectively, to speak the whole truth, the days, months, and years of Saodat Aya's life are unfolding before our eyes like a shining example of will and perseverance. When we get acquainted with the fate of this woman, we can involuntarily thank for the attention paid to women today.

References:

1. National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund 2854, list 1, collection 90, page 20.
2. National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund 2854, list 1, collection 90, page 22.