

HISTORY SCIENCE'S PLACE IN YOUNG GENERATION EDUCATION**Rakhmatov Tohir Istamovich**Gijduvon district of Bukhara region
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Annotation: The article discusses the policy of repression and slander of Soviet ideology, the policy of repression.**Keywords:** Saliva, knowledge, work, politics, intellectual, ideology, cadre, document.

We all know that during the tyrannical Soviet regime, the blood of ne-ne knowledge spills was shed. They were banned incessantly, and their works burned. Such a insidious policy of the Soviet regime extinguished the candle of the intelligentsia. This can be seen in the example of the "Group of 18 s", "Inog-Movchi", "Kasimovchis", deliberately fabricated by Soviet ideologues to defile the honor of Uzbek national cadres. As we review the historical documents relating to their activities, we are fully convinced that there was no substantiated material evidence to accuse them of these human activities. Their only "sin" is that their nation has suffered, raised some important issues in terms of concern and interests, and has attracted the attention of the superior to solve them.

They opposed the great statehood and chauvinistic policies of the ruling Center, their indifference to national cadres, and their principles of justice and truthfulness. Therefore, the sectarian group was strongly condemned by the official party authorities and its members were given various punishments. When it comes to the Inobligation Group, it is clear that all the charges against it have been dropped. It is known that Rahim Inogomov has been the head of the Press Department of the Central Committee and the People's Commissioner of the Education of the USSR. In a number of his speeches, R. Inogomov said that the Uzbek Charter was independent not to receive, in the country of the Central Authorities also emphasized the severity. N. Mavlonbekov, I. Isamuhammedov, M. Aliyev, Bobonazarov, a number of officials of the republic, supported Inogomov's views.[1]

Such opposition speeches would not have met with the wrath of the ruling party officials, of course. Therefore, in 1926-1927, the activities of this group were discussed several times in party organizations and accused of aggravated grouping. Inogomov's supporters were taken from their positions and their names were condemned. The "Disagreement" group was also the next fabrication deliberately organized by the Soviet ruling regime in 1929-1930 to repress and punish national cadres, intellectuals. S. Kasimov, who served as chairman of the Supreme Court of his SSR, and his close advisers: N. Alimov, Musaboev, Sharipov, Sirojiddinov, and 7 others were arrested in the 2nd half of 1929 on charges of favoring the "invasion" movement. They were accused of links to nationalist organizations in the republic. Four members of this group were shot on such baseless charges. The rest were sentenced to many years in prison.

Leaders of the national Soviet Republic, such as Uzbekistan, for the rulers of the Mustabid regime, one condition for keeping their employees in full obedience is not to allow their independent activities, time-shake with time, error, if deficiencies are found, was a way of cruel punishment. Prosperity in Uzbekistan, Akmal Ikromov, who showed devotion to the happiness of his people, Fayzulla Khojayev, Abdullah Rahimboyev, Israel Oryovav, The fate of Abdullah Karimov and dozens of other local leaders, in the end, ended in such a tragedy.[2]

As a result of the "savings" of the rulers of the Mustabid regime and their active subordinates, false information was collected that a number of major anti-revolutionary structures were formed and operated in Uzbekistan during 1937-1938. On the basis of such false information, the Center for the Bourgeois-Nationalist Counter-Revolutionary Organization, headed by Republican leaders A. Ikromov and F. Khojeyev, Abdurauf Qariev is a "nationalist-rebel organization of Muslim clerics" led by , " counter-revolutionary right Trotskyist spy organization center", A counter-revolutionary organization called "Blessings of Bukhara and Turkestan", I. Ortizov chief "Youth anti-revolutionary bourgeois-nationalist organization, British espionage residency,

Japanese espionage residency, were declared to be operating against Soviet power, and those suspected of forming them were repressed.[3]

The latest data, a comprehensive study of historical documents, analyzes, inquiries fully confirm that such organizations did not exist in the Republic at all. This means that such counter-revolutionary organizations were deliberately fabricated and consistently implemented by the Center and its penitentiaries on the basis of the order of the repressive regime. Thousands of innocent people were brutally punished behind this, their lives in chaos. It is a fact that from the beginning of the twentieth century to the 40th century, "criminal cases" were opened against 450,000 of our compatriots, and their lives were left behind.[4]

Independence is a great blessing. Independence is so blessed that it can be the foundation for man to reach the milestones in science, in life, along with the erk. Independence gave humanity a place, opened up the paths of science in detail. Due to independence, the works that were destroyed in the pre-independence slander were restored. We were able to feed on the works of our Qamuya allomas. Amir Timur was introduced and trained as a murderer king who made a tower out of a human head during the Soviet hummus. We all know that such false information is common in the literature of Soviet rule, nothing more than a distance from our spirituality. It is impossible not to remember our terrible past. We believe that our young people should be able to learn and learn to live with a deep understanding of our history.

In short, during the Soviet regime, intellectuals were persecuted in such a way that it could not be proven without any justification. It is no exaggeration to say that the Soviet regime was able to create a regime that could raise repression to the level of politics. It is important to explain to the students the negative consequences of the policy of repression in educating young people today and educating young people in a patriotic spirit. Young people need to study the works of our intelligent ancestors and apply them to their lives. We believe that anyone who has learned a lesson from the past and formed a high spirituality will become a true patriot.

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