

# Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research

Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Development:  
Problems, Analysis And Prospects

## A Life Sacrificed in the Development of Social Life

**Sidikov Sabir Mamasoliyevich**

Director of the "Museum of Remembrance of the Victims of Repression in the Structure" Fergana State University

**Makhmudova Sumbula Abdumalikovna**

Senior research associate of the "Museum of memory of victims of repression in the structure" of the Fergana State University

**Nodirahon Kholmatova**

MSMTEB direction 3rd year student, Faculty of Arts, of the Fergana State University

***Abstract:** This article describes the childhood and life activities, and the lived days of Basit Koriev. Who gave his life for the independence, education and development of the culture of the Uzbek people. On contributions to musical and educational creativity. Which only by the years of independence for their brilliant ideas received their assessment.*

***Keywords:** Mahalla, museum, culture, memory of the victims repertory, activity, art, education*

Ferghana State University (former Fergana State Pedagogical Institute) was founded on May 5, 1930 and was one of the first higher pedagogical institutes in Uzbekistan. His rich creative and historical path has left its mark on the socio-economic and cultural life of the Fergana Valley, as well as the entire republic. Over the past 92 years, more than 39 potential teachers have worked in the positions of leadership, director, rector of this educational institution. We can learn from the history of the university. We want to talk about BasitKariev (former director of the second Fergana State Pedagogical Institute), one of the victims of repression in the development of education in Uzbekistan and for the development of our national art. BasitKariev was born in 1897 in Shirinkudukmahalla of Sheikh KhovandiTahur district of Tashkent, in the family of AbdurahidKariAbduraufKariev, a member of the II State Duma of Russia, judge, scholar, poet. AbdurahidKari was a knowledgeable, intelligent public figure of his time, a revolutionary who first wrote anti-colonial slogans, and was exiled to Tula for this activity, where he spoke with the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy and was the only Central Asian intellectual to attend his funeral. He also gave his son Basit his first education, and it is known that he wrote and published the book Tajweed in 1906 in a poetic way for his son to learn the Arabic pronunciation. AbdurahidKari, a participant in modern changes, created conditions for his sons to get acquainted with Eastern and Western culture and literature. Although Basit's literacy was good, in 1918 he entered the Teacher Training course to work in Soviet government offices. He studied under the famous representative of his time MunavvarKariAbdurashidkhonov and artist, playwright AbdurahmonIsmailzoda. After completing the course, he began teaching in the elementary grades. In addition to educating students, he paid special attention to educating them in the field of music education, art, national pride, respect for the values of our generation, active participation in life. AkmalIkramov, AbdurahobMurodi, Said Ahrori, under the influence of "Izchilar" and

ISSN 2774-3918 (online), <https://ksshr.kresnanusantara.co.id>. Published by Kresna Nusantara

Copyright © Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).

To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

# Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research

Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Development:  
Problems, Analysis And Prospects

members of the gang, as well as active in education, culture, art, urges them to carry out extensive propaganda work among young people, to be active in life. He was called up for military service in 1919 and served in the political education department of the Red Army until 1921. He also tried to create music education among the military, news about their political, military training. After retiring from military service, he taught at the school until 1925 and participated in the theater circle under the "Izchilar" gang. Gradually he passed from amateur to professional troupe "Turon" and began to participate in performances. During this period, he met MasumaSadiddinova, an artist known throughout Turkestan. He and his friend MirkamolMirsharopov, whom he had befriended and cherished during his military service, came to the wedding on the same day. So the two friends have a wedding in the same yard. Masumakhonim and BasitKariev are educators during the day and artists in the evenings, calling people to enlightenment and enlightenment. Cholpon attends the wedding and sincerely congratulates the young bride and groom. But this life is not to the liking of his elderly father, who has seen much. Dissatisfied with his son's knowledge, the father sends his daughter-in-law and grandchildren to Moscow to study, with his two sons, Basit and Bois (Altai). Basit, who had graduated from a special school in Moscow in 1925-1927, was recruited by the People's Commissar for Education, MannonRamzi.

BasitKariev, who worked in the school department of the Commissariat until 1931, was appointed director of the three-year Higher Pedagogical Institute in Fergana in 1932, taking into account the talent and organizational skills of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of education. He will soon justify the government's confidence here as well. During his tenure, the director has done a lot to attract local children to study at the institute. In the 1932 academic year, the institute had 400 students, 114 of whom were girls. Of the students, 231 were Tatars, 12 were Tajiks, 5 were Kyrgyz and others. This year there were 7 professors, 10 associate professors, 24 teachers and assistants. In the spring of 1932, new faculties were opened: the faculties of pedagogy and preschool educators. BasitKariev managed to open a new system of training at the university, ie the evening department. In the faculties of language and literature, history and mathematics, he managed to organize the study of young people without separating them from production. BasitKariev sought to increase the capacity of scientific staff at the university and attract highly qualified professors and knowledge-hungry local youth. In 1933, B. Kariev was appointed Deputy Head of the Department of Performing Arts of Uzbekistan (later the Department of Arts under the ICC of Uzbekistan). In 1933, he served as Deputy Head of the Department of Performing Arts of Uzbekistan (later the Department of Arts under the Uzbek Academy of Arts). On July 21, 1937, he was arrested from his position. He was living at 6 Jan. Street at the time. During the search, books by K.Radek, Zinovev, Bukharin, Cholpon were seized from his house. He is accused of "counter-revolutionary nationalism, participation in the assassination of ObidSaidov". As he reads the indictment, he signs in Latin: "I have read the indictment, I will not accept the indictment." After that, attempts to admit guilt by various methods and means begin ... At that time, any ordinary work among the masses, who had no legal knowledge, who lived outside of real events, who were intimidated, whose faith was completely weakened, seemed frightening, and the image of an enemy who did not exist was formed. In this case, if thousands of people said, "Here, here, these people are innocent, innocent," the public would remain silent. Basit's brother Bois, who has become a sad observer of these cases, becomes more serious after his arrest and lives a sad, unhappy life. Because he and his friend M. Mirsharopov felt in their hearts that their lives were overshadowed. Mirsharopov was arrested. During the interrogation, he did not say anything about his friend B. Kariev.

ISSN 2774-3918 (online), <https://ksshr.kresnanusantara.co.id>. Published by Kresna Nusantara

Copyright © Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).

To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

# Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research

Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Development:  
Problems, Analysis And Prospects

Nevertheless, every step of B. Kariyev is consistent. On April 17 of the same year, a slander was organized on behalf of the department employee A. Lomakina. As an artist and a devotee of national art, B. Kariyev worked to solve scientific and practical problems of drama, music. He hires translators like Job. It protects them from persecution and oppression. Although young, Zuhur Kobulov, Tolibjon Sodiqov and M. Ashrafi, who are devoted to national music and art, pave the way for their creativity. Therefore, instead of looking for excuses for a long time, they put Kariyev on parole. The devotee of art, like his comrades and contemporaries, is accused of "standard" suspicion. Kariyev does not provide the information they want. Standard questions and answers are forcibly signed. These questions and answers, some conversations between the confrontations reveal Kariyev's personality, attitude to art and creator, the art of translation, complement the activities of familiar artists from a biographical point of view. With this in mind, we found it necessary to cite the following examples. Question (About the Izchi gang - S.A.): What was the purpose of this counter-revolutionary gang, what practical, counter-revolutionary work was it doing?

The goal of the "Izchilar" gang was similar to that of Botu-Ramzi or the National Independence Group. Basically, it was to achieve national liberation in the form of a bourgeois-democratic state without the influence of the Soviet government, to educate the youth in this spirit, to gather national cadres. From the second half of 1918, those who wanted national independence began to train the necessary specialists in various fields of government in order to gain independence, based on the bitter lessons of the suppression of "Turkestan Autonomy". For this purpose, paramilitary sports classes will be organized at various schools, training courses and educational institutions in Turkestan. In addition to general education, these schools also taught post-telegraph, military lessons, crafts, music and art, especially theater and music clubs. The Izchilar gang, of which Basit Kariyev was a member (operated in June 1918), was the strongest of the gangs that were forcibly stopped. The theater circle, of which B. Kariyev was a member, was one of the strongest theater groups at that time. Knowing that it would take years for the most skilled lawyer to resolve these confusions, even then, all the documents would not be safely in their hands, NKVD investigators deliberately tied one case to another to confuse the case. Therefore, when the issue of gangs is raised, the staff of the Education Commissariat, which has nothing to do with the issue, and the theatrical figures are added. B. Kariyev is suspected of being associated with a well-known public figure, Munavvar Kari, who is older than him, and therefore involved in the "National Union". "I was not in contact with Munavvar Kari. I was talking to Fitrat. Fitrat was the opposite of Munavvar Kari," he said. Yes, at that time Munavvar Kari did not agree with Fitrat on the issue of spelling. But that doesn't mean there was animosity between these two characters. Although Munavvar spent his Kari days selling gloves and was recently attacked by the press through self-proclaimed disciples, Fitrat was far from such a lowly one. In the 1920s and 1921s, the teaching of religious lessons in Soviet schools was banned. The population refused to send their children to schools for fear of becoming irreligious. After that, he was involuntarily allowed to teach religious lessons in schools. Although Kariyev had nothing to do with it, the fact that the issue was blamed on him was a manifestation of that plot. The method of "self-deception and complicity in crime" is widely used. The interrogation of October 17, 1937, was conducted in a similar manner. One of the accusations leveled at the theater fan was the translations made for the Academic Drama Theater. In one of the interviews, Kariyev met with Cholpon. "Cry, China", "Bagawat", "Wonderful Casting" with Sanjar Siddik, "Van Shi Bin", "Kozibulak Village", "My Friend", "Marriage" with Abdullah Qadiri, "Intervention" with Azam Ayyub, His contract with

ISSN 2774-3918 (online), <https://ksshr.kresnanusantara.co.id>. Published by Kresna Nusantara

Copyright © Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).

To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

# Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research

Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Development:  
Problems, Analysis And Prospects

Osman Nasir to translate “Deceit and Love”, “Skapen's Tricks” and “Street of Joy” with Jasur was found guilty. However, these works were in the repertoire of all Soviet theaters at that time. In a word, they were works that passed censorship. However, the slander written in Lomakina's name was not enough for those who stabbed BasitKariev in the heart. Therefore, Ziya Said, who was arrested on “standard” charges, and former Education Commissioner MuminUsmanov will be confronted. While suffering in prison, BasitKariev was completely unaware that his 82-year-old father, who had a beard and even white eyebrows, had been beaten to death on January 12, 1938, in a prison a few rooms away from him. Ten months after his father's death, on October 4, his life candle was forcibly extinguished. One document states that he was sentenced to death on October 5, 1938, while another states that the sentence was carried out on October 4.

BasitKariev is one of the representatives of our nation who sacrificed his life for the development of music education and art of our nation, and thus for the work of people, especially young people, to be active in life. In 1957, BasitKariev, like many others, was acquitted, but no mention was made of him. The Soviet government, based solely on the system of punishment, did not rest on its laurels by killing BasitKariev, nor did it show mercy to the great actress MasumaKarieva, who served her wholeheartedly. Both sons, who went to the front one after the other to justify that their father was not an enemy of the people, were also annihilated. My innocent heart could not bear this tragedy. He was devastated when he accidentally heard that his children had been martyred. He died in April 1946. On November 22, 2017, a decision was made on measures to establish the State Museum “Memory of Victims of Repression” under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Museum “Memory of Victims of Repression” in the structure of higher education institutions in the regions. In accordance with this decision, the Museum of Remembrance of Victims of Repression has been established in all regions, including Fergana State University.

## References:

1. R.Shamsuddinov. Soviet repressive policy in Uzbekistan and its consequences
2. H.Ziyoev. History of the struggle for independence of Uzbekistan. T. Sharq 2001.
3. A.Salmonov. The religious policy of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan is a myth and a historical fact. Tafakkur Publishing House Tashkent-2015
4. UzR MDA R 94-fund - People's Commissar of Education of the Uzbek SSR.
5. R-83 fund Fergana regional department of public education. R-86 Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR.
6. Сидикова, Г. С. (2022). ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЗДОРОВОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ У ДЕТЕЙ СТАРШЕГО ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА. *Таълимва Ривожланиши Таҳлили онлайн илмийжурнали*, 2(1), 6-11.
7. Sidikova, G. S., &Ibrahimovich, T. A. (2021). FORMATION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH CULTURE AS A SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM. *Conferencea*, 71-74.
8. Sidikova, G. S., & Ibrahimovich, T. A. (2021). FORMATION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH CULTURE AS A SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM. *Conferencea*, 71-74.
9. Sidikova, G. S., &Ibrahimovich, T. A. (2021). FORMATION OF CHILDREN'S

ISSN 2774-3918 (online), <https://ksshr.kresnanusantara.co.id>. Published by Kresna Nusantara

Copyright © Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).

To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

# Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research

Proceedings of the International Conference on Sustainable Development:  
Problems, Analysis And Prospects

HEALTH CULTURE AS A SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM.  
Conferencea, 71-74.

10. Ashurova, O. (2021, December). THE IMPORTANCE OF AESTHETICITY OF ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND CULTURE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL PROFESSIONALS. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 88-90).
11. Abdumalikovna, M. S. (2021). BASIT KORIEV'S LIFE BECAME A MILESTONE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL EDUCATION. *Conferencea*, 52-54
12. MadaminovOribjonNishanbayevich. (2022). Outdoor Games in The System of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education. *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, 5, 18–20. Retrieved from <http://zienjournals.com/index.php/tjm/article/view/718>
13. Anvarjonovna, A. O. (2021). AESTHETIC CULTURE OF THE EDUCATOR. In *Interdisciplinary Conference of Young Scholars in Social Sciences* (pp. 253-255).