

Repressions of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples during the years of Soviet power (20-30s of the XX century).

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Abstract: This work analyzes the causes and consequences of the policy of persecution and repression against the intelligentsia of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples, carried out by the Soviet government in the 20-30s of the 20th century. Based on materials, monographs, and scientific research, examples are given of the tragic fates of people who tried to resist the dictatorship of the Bolsheviks and improve the lives of ordinary people.

Keywords: Repression, persecution, intelligentsia, sabotage, red yurts, terror, “enemy of the people”, reading huts, nationalism, turkic-speaking peoples, counter-revolution, Bolsheviks.

INTRODUCTION

The repressive policies of the Soviet government in the 20-30s of the 20th century destroyed two generations of the intelligentsia of the Turkic-speaking peoples, which, unfortunately, affected the research potential of the republics. The Bolsheviks had a rather negative attitude towards the national intelligentsia; it was much more difficult to re-educate them than to liquidate them. As V. Lenin said, in particular, “who repeatedly repeated that it is necessary to create our own, “labor intelligentsia,” formed from the working people” [1.18.] The Bolshevik position towards the “pre-revolutionary” creative intelligentsia was quite clearly expressed by the head of the Cheka (All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage) - F.E. Dzerzhinsky, who stated that “a case should be opened against every intellectual” [2.18.]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This work uses general scientific methods, including historical, conceptual, problematic, comparative analytical and logical approaches to the problem. This topic is studied by both specialists in the field of political science, lawyers, and historical researchers. Political scientists study the politics of Soviet power, public administration, analyze the problem of propaganda of the Bolshevik ideology by methods of intimidation, control and dictatorship of power. Based on the laws of the Soviet government, lawyers study contradictions in legislation, violations and inconsistencies with articles adopted by the government, as well as the lack of evidence when passing sentences. Historian researchers, in turn, examined and analyzed the causes and consequences of the persecution of the intelligentsia of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples during the years of Soviet power, which are covered in the works of the following historians: Ishankhodzhaeva Z.R., Zhumasultanov A.G., Kalybekov M.Ch., Kabuldinov Z.E. A. Suleimenov. Bodirov A.Zh. and others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Soviet society in the 20–30s. last century, a totalitarian regime was emerging, in which the absolute power of the state over the individual was observed. To form the system of spiritual values necessary for a totalitarian state, the tasks of the cultural revolution were solved from the first days of Soviet power. These goals were put into practice through the education system in schools, through the media and the press - Soviet literature, as well as art. The totalitarian system covered all spheres of social, economic and political life of the population.

The application of the orthodox Marxist postulate “the transition of backward peoples to socialism bypassing capitalism” grossly violated the national, historical, traditional foundations and way of life of the Turkic-speaking peoples, thereby destroying the life and activities of the ethnic groups of Central Asia. To promote and introduce communist ideology to the masses, various kinds of cultural and educational institutions were used, such as clubs, red yurts, reading rooms and others.

During the period of economic crisis, the Soviet government somewhat softened internal policy in Turkestan. A new course began in 1921, and there was a slight relaxation of measures to take into account the national and cultural interests and values of the national republics. The propaganda of the ideology of the Soviet regime weakened, these measures affected the use of their native language by national minorities, and the propaganda of the Soviet ideology began to be carried out in the language of national minorities. In connection with the implementation of the NEP (New Economic Policy), the emergence of the private sector in the economy was observed and this led to commodity-money relations. Liberalization affected not only the economic sphere, but also culture, which led to economic revival and significant development of the national republics. "The frontal attack failed," Lenin wrote in October 1921, "let's go around. We will act by siege and grapple" [3.20.]

National-territorial division of the territory of Central Asia in 1924. pursued the goal of breaking Muslim unity and forming its own statehood, the so-called socialist republic. And also the demarcation was presented as the right to free national-cultural self-determination of peoples. The terror unleashed by the Bolsheviks by the end of the 20s intensified again. Initially, the repressions were carried out with a certain caution. After the Shakhty case of 1928, trials were organized against the intelligentsia, employees who were educated before the revolution, many of whom were members of bourgeois and other parties before October and did not immediately accept the ideas of the Bolsheviks. Repression also fell on those sections of the population of the city and village who managed to enrich themselves or at least improve their financial situation during the years of the NEP (New Economic Policy), as well as on party members who became close to the opposition. Thus, millions of people fell into the millstones of terror [4.15.] The policy of repression pursued by the Soviets since the October Revolution carried out by the Bolsheviks did not leave the Samarkand intelligentsia aside. Since the 30s of the twentieth century, at meetings of city activists, party plenums, among the issues on the agenda, issues of gross violations of national policy in

higher educational institutions, technical schools, schools and some enterprises of Samarkand were discussed. For example, on August 8-9, 1933, at a joint plenum of the Samarkand city party committee of the UzKP(b) (Uzbek Communist Party of the Bolsheviks) and the active city control commission, professors of the Uzbek State University Yushkovi Pulat Soliev were accused of instilling bourgeois nationalism in students. It was blamed that Pulat Soliev, in his textbook “History of the Peoples of Central Asia,” praised the methods of feudal rule and emirateism (emirate is the name of the state structure in Central Asia in the Middle Ages) [5.37.]

In the 30s of the twentieth century, during the period of strengthening the policy of repression, there were cases when some leader of a rural scale was imprisoned, then his relatives and acquaintances were also arrested or exiled and moved to other territories. For example, in 1937, the first secretary of the party committee of the Jambay district of the Samarkand region, Ziyoy Ulmasbaev, was imprisoned. After this, the State Political Administration (GPU) of Samarkand arrested educational workers of the Dzhambay district A. Ashurov, M. Begmatov, T. Eshonkulov, U. Yoshuzokov, R. Saidov as members of his “anti-revolutionary group”. By 1940, the above-mentioned educators were released [6.] The Soviet government tried in this way to eradicate all dissidents who could interfere with the process of Sovietization of the republics.

At the end of the 20s, a totalitarian regime established itself in Kazakhstan in all spheres of social and political life. Its manifestations in Kazakhstan have taken particularly ugly forms.

The first wave of repressions in Kazakhstan included famous Kazakh scientists and writers, such as A. Baitursynov, M. Tynyshpaev, Zh. Aimauytov, A. Bokeikhanov, M. Zhumabaev, M. Dulatov. [7.] By the end of the 30s, repressions had become widespread. The accusations were unfounded and were most often based on denunciations from work colleagues, neighbors, and acquaintances. They were accused of spreading anti-Soviet propaganda, espionage and subversive

activities. In 1937, the provisions of the law were extended to cases of sabotage and sabotage, which made it possible to apply it to any person.

Criminal liability (up to the death penalty) was officially established for children starting from the age of 12. [8.]

Confessions of guilt were extracted through various illegal actions. The real reasons for the repression were the following: the strengthening of Stalin's personality cult, impatience of all dissent, attempts to declare all the difficulties of the country's development as the result of the activities of "enemies of the people." The wave of Stalinist repressions swept the entire country. L. Mirzoyan, S. Mendeshev, N. Nurmakov, T. Ryskulov, S. Seifullin, B. Mailin and many other Soviet social and political figures, representatives of science, culture and art were arrested as "enemies of the people". Not only the repressed themselves, but also their families and children were subjected to severe punishment. [9.]

In Kazakhstan since the early 30s. last century, a network of camps was being developed. In 1931, Karlag (Karaganda forced labor camp, located in Kazakhstan) was opened. Over the entire period of its existence, more than 1 million prisoners visited it. Prisoners of the camp developed the Karaganda coal basin, participated in the construction of the Zhezkazgan and Balkhash metallurgical plants, and were involved in agricultural work. A large camp in Kazakhstan was the Akmola camp for the wives of "traitors to the motherland" (ALZHIR), where the wives and relatives of public and government figures served their sentences. Special camps were established for state criminals. Steplag is one of these camps. The government made full use of the free labor of forced labor camp prisoners to boost the economy. The socialist economy was built through the labor of prisoners. In the camps there was full self-financing, the maintenance of prisoners was ensured through their own labor [10.]

CONCLUSION:

During the years of the Soviet Union, most Soviet citizens knew nothing about Stalin's political repressions. The Stalinist punitive machine destroyed millions of human destinies, hundreds of thousands of families, dozens of nations. Those who did not submit to the dictatorship were shot and subjected to mass repression as “enemies of the people” and deported to the far corners of the country. A transparent and comprehensive assessment of the tragedy of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples of the 20-30s of the twentieth century is very important for the younger generation of our republics. “The archives of Uzbekistan still contain 583 archival criminal cases against 740 citizens of Kazakhstan convicted by military tribunals stationed on the territory of the Kazakh SSR, as well as 17 thousand materials on special settlers who were in a settlement in the South Kazakhstan region” [11, 16- 17.] These documents require the study and rehabilitation of the peoples of Kazakhstan, albeit posthumously.

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