

REPRESSION OF PEASANTS EXILED AS “KULAKS” DURING THE “GREAT TERROR” PERIOD

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the confiscation of land during the Soviet state's policy of collectivization. The tragic life of the Khorezm peasants in exile, who did not want to join the collective farm, and their repression in 1937-38 as “former kulaks” and “enemies of the people” on fabricated charges.

Keywords: Collectivization, landowner, peasant, kulak, exile, labor camp, Dmitlag, operative order, counter-revolutionary propaganda, “enemy of the people”.

INTRODUCTION

The policy of repression pursued by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in the former Soviet state in 1937-38 is now known in history as the “Great Terror.” During these years of oppression, nationalist intellectuals, free believers, as well as the majority of leading cadres in various positions of responsibility, as well as other categories of free-thinking people who had previously opposed the policies of the Soviet regime, were called “enemies of the people” imprisoned or sentenced to be shot.

The period before the "Great Terror" - the abolition of private property and land tenure, the establishment of collective farms in agriculture in 1929-35

many wealthy, middle-class peasants who did not want to surrender their lands were exiled and resisted as “ears,” and rebellious peasants were sentenced to be shot.

According to the decree of the Central Executive Committee of Uzbekistan from December 2, 1929 “About liquidation of large unemployed farms in the Khorezm area” “A total of 55 people, including 18 rich people, 14 former khan's relatives, 10 priests, 8 merchants, 4 usurers, were found to be harmful to the rural population were exiled”(1)

Khorezm peasants exiled to various parts of Ukraine and Russia in 1930-32 are living a hard life in a labor camp. In 1937-38, they were again the victims of repressive policies, calling them “former kulaks” and “enemies of the people” on various fabricated charges.

The policy of “Great Terror”, which had a negative and tragic impact on the lives of millions of people, was based on the operative order No. 000447 “On the operation to suppress former ears, criminals and other anti-Soviet elements” signed by former People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Nikolay Yejev on July 30, 1937.

As a result, not only people living in their home countries, but also those who had previously been deported, imprisoned, and under investigation, some of whom had completed their work but had not yet been tried by the judiciary, began to be repressed as “anti-Soviet elements.”

It is well known that it was natural for people at that time to protest against the Soviet state, as their private lands and property were confiscated, they were expelled from their lands, and they worked under difficult conditions. In the penal colony, known as the labor correctional

camp, the deportees, whose rights were restricted and forced to work in inhumane conditions, expressed their dissatisfaction with the lifestyle of the camp administration and guards. This was seen as counter-revolutionary propaganda against the Soviet regime.

As a result, the peasants, who were serving their sentences in exile on the basis of the above order, were again punished and repressed during the "Great Terror".

A similar repression took place in a labor camp in Dmitrov, Moscow region.

According to Professor R. Shamsutdinov's research in the Russian archives, "Prisoners in the Dmitlag camp on the outskirts of Moscow were involved in the construction of a canal connecting the Volga and Moscow rivers.

On October 1, 1937, when the canal was completed, there were 1,923 Uzbeks in Dmitlag. This means that before that there were many Uzbeks, some of whom died of starvation, hard work and disease" (2).

Of course, there were Khorezmians among them.

At the height of the Great Terror, the following were arrested:

Bobojonov Jumanazar - born in 1903 in the village of Sauchen, Khanka district, he was from the "kulak" family, without party, educated through independent reading. In 1932 he was sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp. He worked as a guard in the town of Texnika in Dmitlag. He was arrested in Dmitlag on March 31, 1938, accused of counter-revolutionary propaganda, and sentenced to be shot.

Isaev Rajab - born in 1900. He lived in the village of Sakhtiyon, Khorezm district. He was Uzbek, without party, education was below, worked as a collective farmer. In 1936 he was sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp and served his sentence in Dmitlag. He was arrested on February 1, 1938, and sentenced to death by firing squad for anti-Soviet propaganda. The sentence was carried out on February 17, 1938.

Karimov Kuryoz - born in 1908 in Khanka district. He came from an Uzbek family and worked in the collective farm. He lived in Koniz village council of Khanka district. In 1930 he was accused of "kulak". In 1934, the United Representation of the State Political Administration in Central Asia "Trinity" sentenced him to 5 years in a labor camp under Articles 58 and 59-3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan. He served his sentence in general affairs on the Volga section of Dmitlag.

Kuryoz Karimov was arrested on February 10, 1938 for "anti-Soviet propaganda among prisoners" and sentenced to be shot on February 18 by the decision of the Moscow Regional "Trinity" of the National Commissariat of the Internal Affairs. The sentence was carried out on February 26, 1938.

Matyokubov Samandar - born in 1901 in the village of Kulonkarabog, Khanka district. Kulak. In 1933 he was sentenced to 3 years in prison for failure to perform a state duty, and in 1934 to 8 years in prison on charges of stealing an animal belonging to a collective farm.

He served his sentence in Dmitlag. He was arrested on February 4, 1938 on charges of “counter-revolutionary propaganda among Soviet prisoners.”

He was sentenced to be shot on February 11, 1938 by the decision of the “Trinity” in the Moscow region under Article 58-10 (1) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

The sentence was carried out on February 17, 1938.

His criminal case contained information about his family: his wife Ziyoda was 35 years old, daughters Robiya was 8 years old, Sona was 6 years old, sons Abdurahim was 13 years old, Kurbonboy was 11 years old and lived in Kulon-Karabog village of Khanka district.

Ismailov Avazmat - born in 1894 in the village of Kattajirmiz of the Khanka district. Until 1927 he served as imam in his village. He worked on a collective farm. In 1935 he was sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp. He served his sentence in Dmitlag. He was imprisoned on October 7, 1937, and sentenced to death on November 16, 1937, on charges of propaganda against the revolution among the prisoners. He had a 30-year-old wife named Bekahon, a 7-year-old daughter named Kurbanoy and a 3-year-old son named Masharif.

Otajonov Sabir - born in 1912 in the village of Eshimjiron, Gurlan district.

On August 7, 1932, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison, serving his sentence in Dmitlag. After his arrest on March 16, 1938, he was convicted of counter-revolutionary propaganda on May 20, 1938 and sentenced to death by firing squad.

He had a 28-year-old wife named Rozia and a 6-year-old daughter named Oyimcha.

Otajonov Bobo was born in 1907 in New Urgench. Kulak. On July 23, 1932, he was sentenced to 7 years in prison.

His 34-year-old brother, Otajonov Matrasul, and his 28-year-old brother, Otajonov Eshniyoz, were also being held in a Central Asian camp.

His father was listened to because he had 1 house, a fat-producing cow, 1 cow, and 9 oxen.

He was sentenced to death by firing squad on November 16, 1937, by the “Trinity” in the Moscow region, on charges of deliberately tearing down and burning a portrait of K. Voroshilov, one of the leaders of the Soviet state, and spreading counter-revolutionary propaganda among the prisoners.

The sentence was carried out on November 16, 1937. " 3).

So, despite the fact that their lands were confiscated and the peasants who did not want to join the collective farms were expelled from their native lands and sentenced in labor camps, they were again persecuted on various fabricated charges during the Great Terror policy.

The above examples alone show that the Soviet state pursued a policy of repression that limited human rights, and that millions of people were unjustly punished on fabricated charges of "kulak" and “enemies of the people.”

This is the most tragic period in the history of our people. Only due to independence, their destiny, life activities were studied and their pure names were justified.

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