

Victims of Repression Deported to the North Caucasus

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Abstract *The article reported that the policy of deportation, dekulakization was a terrible policy, combined with collectivization, and that this policy was carried out in a state of oppression from beginning to end. In addition, brief information was provided on the fact that the identification of the kulak, its social justification was carried out on the basis of violence, haste, and the re-persecution of some of our compatriots deported to the North Caucasus.*

Keywords: politics, exile, kulak, repression, patriotism in the hearts of the younger generation

Introduction

To reflect the long and hard struggle for freedom, liberty and independence of our country, to immortalize the memory of our compatriots who fell victim to mass repressions during the dictatorial regime, to love the Motherland and independence in the hearts of the younger generation. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 22, 2017 [2: 1] on measures to establish the State Museum of Repression Victims under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and museums of repression victims in the structure of higher education institutions in the regions that was the point.

It is known from history that restricting the rights of self-sufficient, enterprising, property-loving, respectable people, electing them, depriving them of the right to be elected, confiscating their property, homes, yards, working animals, weapons, and deporting them to other remote places. The deportation began in the early years of Soviet rule, on December 2, 1925, with the decrees "On the Nationalization of Water and Water" and "On Land and Water Reform."

The policy of dekulakization was a terrible policy, carried on at the same time as collectivization. This policy was pursued from beginning to end in a state of oppression. The policy of obedience was a terrible policy, carried on at the same time as collectivization. This policy was pursued from beginning to end in a state of oppression. The identification of the kulak, its social justification was carried out on the basis of violence, haste [3, 62].

The almost completely unexplored themes of Uzbekistan in the history of the Soviet era are related to these "kulak", "exile", "repression", which is the tragic fate of the lives of our compatriots who were repressed and exiled. An in-depth study of their lives and activities in Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Kazakhstan, especially in the cotton industry, their creative work, and, finally, their tragic fate, is one of the most important tasks facing our historians.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Nothing in the great history goes unnoticed. It is preserved in the blood of nations, in their historical memory, and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preservation, study and transmission of historical heritage is one of the most important priorities of our state policy"[1:29], which requires us to be responsible for the further development of our activities in this area.

According to the OGPU General Directorate of Camps on August 15, 1931, 324,665 families (1,427,539 people) were relocated to new places in 1930-1931 as kulak farms, including 969 families (3,876 people) in Central Asia, 15,276 families (67,358 people) in the North Caucasus, and 3,000 in Ukraine. families (21,100 people) were accommodated [4: 345].

Our compatriots deported to the North Caucasus were mainly residents of the oasis, they lived in the North Caucasus (formerly known as Stavropol Krai, Orjanikidze Krai, and Stavropol was called Voroshilov), including Uzbek, Tajik, and Kazakh "kulak". The inhabitants of Prikumsk, Arzgir, Apanasenkova, Turkmen districts had a very hard life. In the village of Nikolo-Alexandrovsk, Prikumsk region, he worked in the irregular agricultural cooperatives "Vperiod", "Sovetskiy khlopkorob", "Krasniy luch", "Zarya Vostoka", whose main occupations were cotton, grain, sheep [5: 212], as well as irrigation in the country. who also worked in the system. They were mobilized to dig canals and ditches.

On February 8, 1940, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Central Committee of the USSR adopted a resolution "On the construction of the Nevinnomyssk canal." Following the example of the construction of the Greater Fergana

Canal, the resolution set the task to intensify the construction of the canal in 1940 with the help of collective farmers, and to complete the main construction of the Nevinnomyssk Canal in 1941 [6, 15].

On April 24, 1940, the construction of the Nevinnomyssk Canal began rapidly. Along with the kolkhoz workers, special settlers from Central Asia, including the old kulaks in the special villages, were also mobilized for the construction. According to the top-secret directory "On labor exile in the Ordzhonikidze region", 42 families and 480 people from rural labor lands were mobilized for the construction of the Nevinnomyssk canal [7: 1].

Despite the hard work of the kulaks in exile, on July 30, 1937, according to the top-secret operative order No. 00447 of the USSR People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs "On the operation to repress former kulaks, criminals and anti-Soviet elements" from August 5, 1937 all republics, countries and operations to repress former kulaks, active elements, and criminals were conducted in the provinces [5: 247].

In response to the above order, 168 of the labor deportees deported to the North Caucasus were repatriated. Among them were Uzbeks. We will give you a brief information about some of them according to the reference given to us on December 16, 2004 by the Directorate of the Federal Security Service of Russia in the Stavropol Territory.

Abdullaev Abdurahmon Abdullaevich, born in 1900 in Old Bukhara, semi-educated, non-partisan, representative of the collective farm, was sentenced on July 19, 1937 to 5 years in prison.

According to the archives of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in the Stavropol Territory, Abdullaev Abdurahmon was exiled to Nikolo-Alexandrovsk in 1931 as an earl, where he worked as a warehouse manager and then as a representative in the No. 9 agricultural artel. On July 19, 1937 he was arrested under Article 58-10, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. On March 26, 1940, the Ordzhonikidze Regional Court sentenced him to five years 'imprisonment for "anti-Soviet propaganda aimed at intensifying national hatred" (Article 58-10, paragraph 1) and to three years' imprisonment for indifference to his duties. On September 4, 1959, the Presidium of the Supreme Court rehabilitated Abdullaev.

Akilov Rauf, born in 1890 in the village of Khoja Gunja, was a member of the VKP (b) until 1928, served as a laborer in a village in the village of Nikolo-Alexandrovsk, Prikumsk (now Budyonnovsk district). He was arrested in August 1937, shot in August 1937.

Akilov Rauf was born in 1890 in the village of Khoja Gunja, Samarkand region, Uzbek SSR. In 1928 he was expelled from the VKP (b) for contact with the kulaks. In 1931 he was exiled to the North Caucasus region, Arzgir region, Nikolo-Alexandrovsk labor settlement. It is noted that he worked in the agricultural cooperative No. 9. According to the report, Rauf Akilov was arrested on August 6, 1937 on charges of committing a crime under Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. He was sentenced to be shot for inciting national hatred between Uzbeks, Tajiks and Russians. The sentence was carried out on August 15, 1937 in Pyatigorsk. Rehabilitated July 5, 1989.

Rahmatullaev Mahmud, born in 1906 in Bukhara, higher education, non-partisan, teacher, lived in the village of Novo-Romanovka, Arzgir district. He was arrested on October 4, 1937, and was under investigation for 2 years and 6 months.

Rahmatullaev was born in 1902 (1906) in Old Bukhara. who served as director, was arrested on October 4, 1937 on charges of a crime specified in Article 58-10, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. On January 2, 1938, Orjonikidze was sentenced by a regional court to 10 years in prison and 5 years in prison for "counter-revolutionary propaganda among students." On September 15, 1938, he was transferred to the NKVD's Volga camp (Rybinsk station on the Yaroslavl railway), and in 1940 he was transferred to the NKVD's North-Eastern camp (Khabarovsk Krai, Magadan). His final fate is unknown. On April 4, 1990, the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR rehabilitated Rakhmatullaev Mahmud.

Zaripov Barot, born in 1899 in the village of Agalyk, Samarkand region, illiterate, without a party, a brigadier in the collective farm "Soviet cotton", was sentenced on June 4, 1940 to 8 years in prison.

Zaripov Barot worked as a field foreman at the Soviet Velvet Cotton Collective in Nikolo-Alexandrovsk. He was arrested on June 4, 1940 on charges of committing a crime under Article 58-10, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. He was sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment and 5 years of suffrage for "systematic anti-Soviet propaganda" and was rehabilitated by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation on April 7, 1993.

Samadov Mamatkul, born in 1901 in the village of Islonsay, illiterate, without a party, a grain grower, was sentenced on June 4, 1940 to 8 years in prison.

Samadov Mamatkul was born in the village of Islonsay in the Yukoridargom region of Uzbekistan. In 1931 he was exiled to Nikolo-Alexandrovsk as kulak. Here he worked for the Soviet Cotton Collective, arrested on June 4, 1940 under Article 58-10, paragraph 1, and on December 12, 1940, the Ordzhonikidze Regional Court sentenced him to 8 years in prison and 5 years in prison for "systematic anti-Soviet propaganda among the collective farmers." sentenced to deprivation of the right to vote. On April 7, 1993, Samadov Mamatkul was rehabilitated by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

Toshev Asat, born in 1904, was sentenced to be shot by the decision of the "trio" of the Stavropol Territory Administration of the NKVD on September 20, 1937, No. 11/13, and on October 28, 1937, the sentence was not carried out. Rehabilitated by the decision of the Supreme Court of the USSR of January 16, 1989.

Farmonov Salim, born in 1900 in the village of Novzendak, convicted under Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR, sentenced to 5 years in a concentration camp on June 9, 1937 by the decision of the "trinity" of the North Caucasus GPU, died on June 19, 1937, 16 June 1989 was rehabilitated by the decision of the Supreme Court of the USSR in January [8: 1].

In conclusion, we have given only a brief account of some of those who were first deported during the Soviet era, then repressed in the same North Caucasus, shot innocently, in concentration camps in distant lands, and died in labor camps. In fact, their number is much higher. It is the human duty of the citizens of today's free country to tell the truth about them, to acquaint the present generations with these black pages of our history.

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