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## POLITICAL REPRESSIONS DONE IN UZBEKISTAN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT (THE 20s AND 30s OF XX CENTURY)

**Abstract:** The article focuses on the history of Soviet repression of the Soviet authorities in Uzbekistan in the 20- 30s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in relation to public administration, education system and the judiciary and prosecutors.

**Key words:** Communist Party, Opposition, October Revolution, “Group of 18”, “Inagomovism”, “Kosimovism”, “The Group of Badriddinovism”.

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### Introduction

The roots of the political repression of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan are rooted in the ideological views of the Bolsheviks and the proletariat dictatorship that came to power after the October Overturning.

Political repression in Uzbekistan in the 20 - 30s of the XX century was directed at the individual or the whole social group. Along with rich farmers, clergy, and other property owners, prominent in the Uzbek villages, government officials, education officials, and the judiciary, it had been applied to the poor and middlemen who were openly opposed to the collective farm and other agrarian activities in the Soviet Union. Political repression by the Soviet regime in Uzbekistan in the second half of the 20th and beginning of the 30s was carried out in the government, education and the judiciary. One of these political repressions is the repression of members of “the group 18”. In the Soviet literature, “the group 18” was regarded as an anti-party group in the ranks of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Allegedly, Abdurahim Khodzhiboev - member of UzCP who had been serving at leadership positions (b), member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR - Nuritdin Koriev, Bahodir Bahovuddinovich Maksumov - member of the Central Committee of the

Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Rahimjon Rahimboboev - UzSSR Deputy Commissioner of Internal Affairs, Inomjon Hidiraliev - member of UzCP (b), People's Commissar of Land and Water Affairs, Mirzakhodja Urinchojaev - nominee to the membership of the Central Committee, Mukhtorjon Yuldashevich Saidjonov - Member of the Central Committee of UzCP, Ismail Bozorbaev - Member of the Central Committee of UzCP, (b) Rahmat Rafikov - member of the Central Committee, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Zakir Hasanov - Member of the UzCP, Muhammadjon Karimjonov - Member of the Central Committee of the CPC (b), Hayitdin Eshonov - Secretary of the Konibodom District Party Committee. Abdurashid Mukomilov - nominee to the membership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Obid Maksumov - Member of the UzCP, Rakhmatulla Muzaffarov - Member of the Central Committee of the CPC (b), Abdumajid Zakirov - Member of the UzCP (b) Regional Committee, Nasim Shirinov - Member of the Central Committee of the CPC, responsible secretary of Margilan district-city party committee (b), Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Urimboy Ashuro were accused of being against to the

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land and water reform and promoting the idea of bourgeois nationalism [1, p.435-437].

### Research methods.

In fact, “the group 18” actually opposed the policies of the Soviet government and the Communist Party against the great nationalism and underestimation of indigenous professionals of Uzbekistan. This is clear from the content of the group’s letter to the Central Bureau of the Central Committee of the Central Asia (b) in November, 1925: “Due to the unbearable conditions for friendly and productive work, we ask you to dismiss us in Uzbekistan and send to the Central Committee of the RCC (b). If necessary, we can explain the reasons in more detail...”[2, p.1-10] signed by national leaders mentioned above. These national figures opposed the oppression of indigenous representatives in the business, colonialist policies, unjustified persecution and harassment of national personnel and defended national interests [2, p.11-20]. On November 21, eight members, including representatives from Zarafshan region, Kurbanov, the chairman of the Uratapa Region Executive Committee, Isamuhammedov, head of the Komsomol organization department and a member of the NSS, filled a complaint to the Central Committee on 21 November supporting “the group 18”. The statement states that the requirements of the “group 18” are justified and that they also asked for resignation from their posts [2.27-28].

Representatives from Samarkand, Ferghana, Andijan, Zarafshan, Tashkent and other districts, gathered on November 22-29, 1925, to discuss the "group 18" application, condemning “the group 18” and demanding strict action against the MK as a result of pressure from higher authorities [2,p.92-94].

### Results and discussions.

The special commission, consisting of RCP (b) Member of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission M.V. Kosarev, Member of the Central Control Commission of RCP M.V. Manjara and Head of Organizational and Distribution Division of Central Bureau of Central Asia A. Zdobnov, November 22 - 29, 1925, had a separate question with each of the applicants, and in fact had a specific questioning and the reasons for writing the application were investigated. In early December, this questioning was repeated again [1, p.437]. As a result, according to the conclusion of the special commission, Fayzulla Khodjaev was found guilty of organizing the group and warned, Mukhtorjon Saidjonov, Inomjon Hidiraliev and Nuritdin Kariev were dismissed from their positions. Rahmat Rafikov and Bakhodir Maksumov were removed from the party, Zokir Hasanov, Obid Maksumov, Rahmat Rahimboboev and Abdurahim Hojibaev were strictly disciplined, Rahmatulla Muzaffarov’s case was sent to the Central Supervisory Commission to review. A personal

account of those who admit their mistakes were recorded to have taken part in group conflicts [2, p.201-208].

The punishment of national figures as opposition forces was not limited to this. Soon after, the members of the group were repressed one by one. I. Khidiraliev was mysteriously murdered on December 31, 1928, at the hotel “National” in Moscow.

The remaining members of “the group 18” were convicted of participating in the 1930’s Mevlanbekovs group and were the victims of repression in 1937-1938 [3, p.21]. A member of the group, Urunboy Ashurov, was the first secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan, i.e. in 1937 was arrested and shot in 1938 [4, p.15-20].

In Uzbekistan in the middle of the twentieth century, the “disclosure” of the “Inogamovism” movement was another slander of the Bolshevik regime. The initiator of the “Inagamovism” was Rahim Ohunjonovich Inogamov (1902-1938), a candidate for the membership of Executive Bureau of the UzCP CC(b) the head of the Press Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and Public Commissare of Education. R. Inogamov published his book “Intellectuals of Uzbekistan” (“Ўзбекистон зиёлилари”) at the end of 1926. It said, “The October change came as a surprise to the Uzbek people and Uzbek workers were not ready for it”. Until October, “... The intellectuals played a historical role in the independence movement against Russian oppression. Similarly, R. Inogamov in a series of speeches, Inogamov blames the Communist Party of Uzbekistan for not fighting against Russian colonial policies, and for violating its “controlling” centers such as Sredazbyuro, SredazEKOSO [1, p.439]. The R.O. Inogamov was dismissed from the post of Commissioner of Public Education by the decree of the Presidium of the National Security Committee of the Uzbek SSR on January 27, 1926 [5.14].

Arrested in Moscow on August 25, 1937 Inogamov was being investigated from September 10 to October 3, 1938. In the meantime, he was delivered to Tashkent [6, p.385-390]. On October 4, 1938, in the traveling session of the military board of the Supreme Court of the USSR in Tashkent Inogamov was sentenced to be shot. The verdict was executed on October 5, 1938 [7, p.37-38].

From March 25, 1930 to June 21, in the mobile session of the Supreme Court of the USSR, another artificial case number 73 was considered. It was called “Kosimovism” (“Касымовщина”) in Soviet historiography. “Kosimovism” was a deliberate attempt by the Soviet regime in 1929-1930 to discredit the national cadres and intellectuals. In the second half of 1929, the chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Sadulla Kasimov, was imprisoned. The case was politically colored by

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the “fabricated” accusations of the Bolshevik government penalty departments [1, p.446]. On March 25, 1930, the traveling session of the Criminal Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR began in Samarkand. The court heard about 30 cases of law enforcement officers headed by the former chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, Sadulla Kasimov, and many of them were sentenced to death. Sadulla Kasimov and his like-minded associates were accused of regular presence at the meetings of the “National Independence” organization, an underground group led by Munavvar Kori Abdurashidkhonov. During the investigation and trial, Sadulla Kasimov asserts to the Supreme Court of the USSR that the Supreme Court violated the national sovereignty of Uzbekistan. On July 22, 1930, the Court sentence S. Kasimov, B. Sharipov, N. Olimov and V. Spiridonovs to the capital punishment - the shooting, and the confiscation of their property. M. Mirzokirov and A. Samigjonov were sent to serve 10 years in a remote area of the Soviet Union. Ibrahimhojaev was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with one-fifth of his property confiscated [8, p.120].

May 5 - June 15, 1932 in Tashkent under the chairmanship of Anatov-Saratovskiy of the Supreme Court of the USSR in the case No. 109 “The case of Badriddinovisms” had been reviewed and Badriddinov Shamsutdin Ali ogli, Rahmonov Abdurahmon, Sadikhonov Muhitdin, Musakhonov Ibrohimjon, Khujaev Muhammakhon, Ahmadjonov Mahmudkhons were tried as “guilty” [8, p.120]. Each of these “culprits” in the judiciary had been known to publicly and secretly oppose colonial policy since the early days of the Soviet regime.

Sh. Badriddinov worked as a police chief in Andizhan in 1921-1922 and at the end of 1925 joined the regional court. From 1927 to 1929 he was appointed as a deputy chairman of the regional court, in November 1929 he was appointed as a prosecutor of the Supreme Court of the UzSSR and arrested in 1932 in this post.

### Conclusion.

They were arrested and interrogated under Article 63 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, as an economic counter-agent [8, p.24]. Members of the “Badriddinov” group, which were seen as an opposition force in the judicial system, were “exposed” and discredited by the Soviet authorities.

In court, state prosecutor R.P. Katanyan accused the “Badriddinovism group” of protecting people opposed to the Soviet regime. Sh.Badriddinov was found to have charged those convicts of “culpability” against the Soviet regime with imprisonment and trying to release them if possible instead of sentencing them to the capital punishment. On these charges, the jury found M. Sadikhanov for 2 years, I. Musakhanov for 3 years, M. Hudjaev, A. Rahmanov, M. Ahmadjonovs 10 years of imprisonment. Sh. Badriddinov was sentenced, first to be fired, and then the punishment was changed to 10 years’ imprisonment [8, p.25]

Thus, the political repressions of the Soviet authorities in Uzbekistan in the 20 - 30s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had been used with cruelty to the public administration, the education system and the judiciary.

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