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“Turning To The Nationalism” On The Destiny Of Uzbek Intelligents

Ergash Yusupov

Associate Professor At The Department History Of Uzbekistan Of Andizhan State University,
Candidate Of Historical Sciences, Andizhan Region, Republic Of Uzbekistan

Akmal Yusupov

Senior Teacher At The Department Of History Of Uzbekistan, Andizhan State University, Andizhan Region, Republic Of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article highlights the place and role of the so-called concept of «nationalist bias» in the fate of the Uzbek intelligentsia in the 1920s and 1930s, which was the basis for repressive policies. In the research shown that against the party’s policy against the interests of local peoples, the selfless children of the Uzbek people sought alternative ways of socio-economic development in the interests of the nation.

KEYWORDS

Statement, follow the opposite path, group of «Eighteen», the concept of so-called «nationalist bias», leaders of public education, the opposing side, injustice in the judicial system, «triple», «enemy of the people», imprisonment, rehabilitation.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, in the second half of the 1920s and early 1930s, against the party’s policy

against the interests of local peoples, the selfless children of the Uzbek people sought

alternative ways of socio-economic development in the interests of the nation. But the center gave the etiquette of such actions. They were charged with “deviating from nationalism” and “national counter-revolutionary group” and sentenced. The so-called “Kasimovchilik”, “Group of 18”, “Inogamovchilik” were woven at the same time.

METHODS

On November 19-22, 1925, 18 national officers in senior positions filed a resignation letter “due to unbearable conditions for effective work” [2, p.30]. The reason for this emergency was the implementation of land reform at the expense of the loss of private property, the mistreatment of old leaders, and the promotion of cadres to higher positions depending on their origin. An emergency meeting of the Central Asian Bureau will be convened on November 22 to form a commission on the application of the Group of 18.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Representatives from Samarkand, Ferghana, Andizhan, Zarafshan, Tashkent and other districts, who had gathered on November 22-29, 1925 to discuss the Eighteen petitions, condemned the group of 18 under the pressure of the above and demanded “strict measures against the anti-Central forces” are forced [7, p.21]. As a result, Fayzulla Khodjaev was accused of forming a group and warned, M. Saidjanov, I. Khidiraliev. N. Qorievs were relieved of their duties. R.Rafikov, B.Maksumov were expelled from the party, Z.Hasanov, O.Maksumov, R.Rakhimboboev, A.Khojibayev were severely beaten, and R.Muzaffarov’s personal files were submitted to the Central Control Commission for consideration of his case [8, p.156]. Soon

after, the members of the group were repressed one by one.

In 1930, Mannon Abdullaev-Ramzi, Mahmud Hodiev-Botu and 17 other like-minded people were arrested by the People’s Commissariat of Education [6, P.27; P.19]. The 19 members of the National Union were tortured for three years in Moscow’s Butyrka prison. On March 31, 1933, the Supreme Court of the USSR charged Botu under Articles 58.4 (assistance to the reactionary forces of the international bourgeoisie), 58.8 (act of terrorism), 58.11– (participation in a counter-revolutionary group, preparation for counter-revolutionary crimes) of the RSFSR Criminal Code. Ramzi, N.Saidov, S.Kadyrov, B.Qoriev, H.Vosilev, H.Alaviy, Q.Aliev, Qamchinbek were sentenced to be shot, and then this sentence was commuted to long-term imprisonment [4, P.98]. L.Alaviy was sentenced to 10 years, M.Vakhidov, S.Nazirov, H.Nazarov, U.Salimi, R.Shokirbekov, B.Gulamov to 5 years, F.Alimov to 3 years [1, p.20]. By 1937, Botu, Ramzi, H.Vosilev, Qamchinbek and B.Gulamov, who were serving their sentences, had been arrested and sentenced to death.

The accusations of “nationalism” were a tragedy for the people of Uzbekistan. In his Report to the Seventeenth Congress of the Party, Stalin concluded that “the shift to nationalism on the national question reflects the attempts of their” “national bourgeoisie to overthrow the Soviet system and restore capitalism” [5, pp.74-76]. As a result, the famous children of our people, accused of “nationalism”, became “enemies of the people” on the basis of Stalin’s concept.

Under the guise of “deviation from nationalism”, various districts added a number of falsified events: “federalist current,” “anti-party group,” “nationalist agency,” “international imperialist agency” and so on.

According to Izvestia TsK KPSS, Fayzulla Khodjaev and others were accused of being members of an “Uzbek nationalist-agitator group” at a meeting attended by officials from national republics [13, p.78]. In fact, neither F. Khodjaev nor other participants in the meeting were accused of this.

A group of justice officials, led by Sadulla Kasimov, chairman of the Supreme Court of the Uzbek SSR, who opposed the injustice of the judiciary, were repressed and repressed on charges of “national treason” [11, p.25]. From May 5 to July 15, 1932 in Tashkent, the mobile session of the Supreme Court of the USSR in the case entitled “The case of Badriddinovs” Badriddinov Shamsiddin Ali oglu, Rakhmonov A., Sadikhonov M., Musakhanov I., Khodjaev M., Ahmadjanov M. were convicted as “guilty”. In court, state prosecutor R.J. Katanyan accuses the Badriddinov Group of protecting those who opposed the Soviet government [12, p.120]. Badriddinov was first sentenced to death by firing squad, and then to 10 years in prison.

During the mass political repression of 1937-1938, the OGPU-NKVD shot thousands of Uzbeks under the guise of “counter-revolutionaries” and “enemies of the people” who tried to separate Uzbekistan from the USSR. By the decision of October 14, 1937, Muinjon Aminov, Ota Khodjaev, Mukhtor Saidjanov, Sattor Khodjaev, Musa Saidjanov, Yakubzoda, Abdurashid Mukamilov, Rahmatulla Muzaffarov, Hamro Khodjaev, Ahmadjon Abdusaidov, Parsa Khodjaev, Abdulla Abdullaev, Abdurahim Yusupzoda and 4 others Burhon convicted. The sentence was carried out on 25 October [3, p.41].

People’s Commissar of Education of Uzbekistan Rahimjon Inogamov with his alternative ideas proposes to follow the path of originality in carrying out reforms in the

republic. However, his work has been interpreted in Soviet historiography as a nationalist. On October 4, 1938 in Tashkent at the traveling session of the board of the Supreme Military Court of the USSR R. Inogamov was sentenced to be shot [10, p.385-389]. K.Sorokin, A.Kojukhov, K.Sharipov were arrested and sentenced to be shot on October 3, 1938, A.Kojukhov on October 6, K.Sharipov on October 4 [9, p.101-109].

Thus, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan A. Ikramov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR F. Khodjaev and T. Risqulov, N. Khodjaev and S. Tursunkhodjaev were among those repressed in Uzbekistan on charges of “nationalism”.

CONCLUSION

In the national republics, only in the case of the Uzbek SSR, such an operation, along with great losses in the national cadre, led to a feeling of insecurity and indecision in society was made. National leaders were burdened, even though they were great representatives of science and the cultural development of the people. They were active fighters for the development of economic, social and cultural life in Uzbekistan. Only after the XX Congress of the party were those who were condemned during the repression politically justified.

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