

Repressed People In The Namangan Region In The 1930s–1950s And Their Social Composition

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Abstract: During the 1930s–1950s, under the rule of the Soviet state, spiritually mature and progressive intellectuals also became victims of political repression. The Soviet authorities did everything in their power to destroy the spiritual consciousness of the common people. They understood that once people's awareness began to develop, they would become more difficult to control. Therefore, educated and independent-minded individuals were slandered as "traitors to the motherland" and exiled to distant regions such as Siberia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Far East.

Keywords: Illegal, "Muslimabad," UzSSR NKVD, provocation, qurboshi, cooperative, settlement, "National Union," "Great Terror."

Introduction: During the 1930s–1950s, the Soviet state systematically carried out mass repressions. From time to time, this policy targeted prominent Uzbek intellectuals, scholars, poets, writers, and even statesmen. These persecutions continued until the collapse of the Soviet Union. Consequently, very few individuals in those years dared to think about national values or worry about the future of their people, and even they could not express their thoughts freely. Such individuals were often branded as "nationalists," "counter-revolutionaries," or "Basmachi." The fates of those wrongfully accused were tragic — many were exiled to foreign lands such as Siberia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Far East. The Supreme Court of the USSR accused them of being "bandits" or "traitors to the motherland." Their trials were short and unfair; many innocent people were sentenced or executed within a very brief time. Families were torn apart, and some were exiled together. Many were forced into hard labor in distant industrial zones, including chemical plants that severely affected their health.[1]

This policy of repression also deeply affected all districts and towns of the Namangan region. Representatives of all professions — teachers, doctors, writers, poets, entrepreneurs, and farmers — fell victim to persecution. The authorities paid no attention to who these people were or what work they did. Once

a person appeared on a list, they were declared guilty and exiled as "Basmachis" or "traitors."

Haydarov Abdurakhmon – born in 1911 in the village of Yaydog', Norin District. Nationality: Uzbek. He was one of the organizers of the uprising and arson. Education: secondary. He had no previous convictions. Before his arrest and dispossession as a kulak, Haydarov Abdurakhmon worked on a cotton farm named after himself. [2]

Rahmonqulov Abdurakhmon – born in 1878 in the Norin District.

Nationality: Uzbek. In 1923–1924, he was accused of providing material assistance to the Basmachi movement. He was exiled to the Kakhovsky District of Ukraine, where he lived and worked on Grain Farm No. 2. Later, in 1938, he was sentenced to death.

Qodirqulov Abdumumin – born in 1890 in the Norin District to a peasant family. Nationality: Uzbek. On November 24, 1937, he was dispossessed and arrested, and subsequently exiled to the Kakhovsky District of Ukraine.

There, Qodirqulov Abdumumin worked on a cotton farm to make a living [3]

Qalandarov Mulla Poshsho Khoja – born in 1889 in the village of Qayqi, Uchqo'rg'on District. Nationality: Uzbek. He was a religious figure and an imam. He was

accused of participating in illegal gatherings of clergy, claiming that Soviet power would soon collapse and a Muslim government would be established, and of preparing counter-revolutionary insurgent personnel.

Jabarxon Sultonxonov – born in 1908 in the city of Namangan. Nationality: Uzbek. He was a religious figure and the son of a former kulak. Before his arrest, he had never been employed. He was accused of being part of a counter-revolutionary insurgent group, participating in the group's illegal gatherings, and conducting propaganda among peasants in mass assembly areas following the group's instructions.[4]

Oripov Mulla Uvays – born in 1899 in the village of Qayqi, Uchqo'rg'on District, into a religious family. Nationality: Uzbek. In 1930, he was imprisoned for 2 years for misappropriating cooperative property. After serving his sentence, at the time of his arrest, he worked at the Qayqi preparation point. He was accused of joining a counter-revolutionary group of clergy and participating in illegal counter-revolutionary gatherings of religious figures, where methods of opposing Soviet power were discussed. He allegedly gave an anti-revolutionary interpretation to religious books, spread rumors that Soviet power would soon collapse and that a "Musulmonobod" would be established in Uzbekistan, and kept counter-revolutionary petitions written in Arabic script. He reportedly possessed petitions calling for the unification of all Muslim states and sent copies via special communication channels to Uzbek kulaks living in designated settlements, urging them to be patient and claiming that the time would soon come to return to their old way of life. At the time of his arrest, such petitions were seized from him, forming the basis of the charges.[5]

Do'lanov Mirabdulla – born in 1905 in the village of Uchtepa, Norin District, into a scholarly family. Nationality: Uzbek. He received religious education under an eshon (spiritual mentor). Do'lanov Mirabdulla was arrested for participating in secret meetings concerning armed resistance against the Soviets.

Umrzaqov To'xtamirza – born in 1905 in the village of Uchtepa, Norin District. He came from a family of former kulaks, whose members held high-ranking official positions. In 1932, he was accused of violating state regulations and not complying with them, as well as of inciting organized sabotage during propaganda activities. According to charge No. 11099 of the Andijan sector of the NKVD of the Uzbek SSR, he was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment.

Nizamov Bobomirzo – born in 1896 in the village of Yashik, Uchqo'rg'on District. He was a former kulak and a member of a kolkhoz. In 1933, he was accused of violating state regulations, spreading propaganda

among kolkhoz members, expressing their dissatisfaction, and distributing provocative rumors. Under charge No. 10803 of the Andijan sector of the NKVD of the Uzbek SSR, he was sentenced to 2 years of imprisonment.[6]

Baykhambayev Ergash – born in 1900 in Namangan. Nationality: Uzbek. From 1921, he was a member of the "Milliy-Ittixod" organization. In 1923, he was removed from his last Soviet party position as chairman of the Uzbek Industrial Council and expelled from the CPSU(b). He was in contact with the Basmachi group led by Quruboshi Omon Polvon. As secretary of the Marg'ilon city party committee, he placed kulaks and Basmachi elements in kolkhozes, retained national party members in Soviet leadership positions, and engaged in anti-Soviet propaganda. He was also found guilty of organizing slanderous attacks against government and Communist Party leaders.

Uzoqov G'ani – born in 1913 in Norin District. Nationality: Uzbek, son of a Basmachi. He repeatedly looted livestock intended for kolkhoz members and, from 1934, was accused of being the head of a cattle group.

Qoraqulov Ashur – born in 1882 in Yangiqo'rg'on District. In 1929, he was imprisoned for participating in Omon Polvon's group. At the time of arrest, he had no permanent occupation. He systematically carried out propaganda among kolkhoz members. Soviet authorities accused him of terrorism, and his property was confiscated before he was sentenced to death.[7]

Ahmedov Mullaboy – born in 1900 in Qumqo'rg'on village, Namangan District. He was the son of an eshon. At the time of his arrest, he had no permanent occupation. He was accused of systematically supporting pilgrimage activities among kolkhozes. On November 15, 1937, he was found guilty under Article 66, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Asrorov Mahmudxon – born in 1896 in Namangan to a merchant family. Former member of the "Milliy-Ittixod" organization, previously labeled as a bandit. He actively participated in the Omon Polvon and Madaminbek groups, serving as a weapons and treasury handler. He conducted propaganda in several districts and teahouses and trained many disciples. His property was confiscated, and he was sentenced to death.

Madrahimov Mirzaxon – born in 1882 in Uychi District. Former kulak; in 1929, he was sentenced to 3 years for failing to fulfill state obligations. A Basmachi supporter, at the time of his arrest, he was a kolkhoz member. He was accused of propaganda against party and government activities and actions harmful to the

kolkhoz.

Toirov Sarimsoq – born in 1893 in Jiydakapa village, Uychi District. In 1934, he was held responsible for damaging kolkhoz cotton. At the time of his arrest, he was a kolkhoz member. Previously part of a band, he allegedly killed 40 people, spread defeatist propaganda against party and government activities, and caused damage to the kolkhoz. [8]

Xalimbekov A'zamxon – born in 1893 in Namangan. Former merchant; at the time of his arrest, he was the head of a production enterprise. In 1936, he joined an anti-revolutionary organization and carried out harmful anti-Soviet activities on the instructions of its leaders, deliberately causing unrest among workers against the Soviet government.

Ahmedov Nurmat – born in 1893 in Iskovot village, Yangiqo'rg'on District. Former kulak; in 1932, he was sentenced to 3 years for failing to fulfill state obligations. A Basmachi supporter, he had no permanent occupation at the time of arrest. He spread defeatist propaganda among kolkhoz members, circulated rumors about Germany's occupation of Soviet cities, and prepared to oppose the Soviet government.

Xolmirzayev Akbar – born in 1900 in Khazratisho village, Yangiqo'rg'on District. Former kulak; in 1932, he was sentenced to 3 years for anti-revolutionary activity. At the time of his arrest, he had no permanent occupation. He was accused of being part of a counter-revolutionary insurgent group, carrying out harmful activities in the kolkhoz, beating kolkhoz members, and participating in plans to organize anti-Soviet uprisings at illegal gatherings. [9]

Murtazoyev Tursun – born in 1886 in Khojashorkent village, Yangiqo'rg'on District. Former kulak; at the time of arrest, he had no permanent occupation. He was accused of spreading defeatist propaganda against the kolkhoz, circulating anti-Soviet rumors about famine, and disseminating rumors of a potential war with China.

Xolmatov Abduqodir – born in 1890 in Khazratishox village, Yangiqo'rg'on District. Former kulak; he was accused of being a member of a counter-revolutionary insurgent group, consistently spreading anti-government propaganda among kolkhoz members, and actively participating in preparations for an uprising against Soviet power. [10]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the above points make it clear that political repression, and particularly the phenomenon of the "Great Terror," had certain objective causes. Opposition forces directed against the Party and Soviet

authorities, especially their leadership, fought fiercely to seize political power, using all available means and resources with relentless determination. From the 1930s to the 1950s, the policy of dispossession carried out by the Russians spread widely across all regions and districts of Uzbekistan. This boundless campaign of the "Great Terror" brought suffering and severe hardships to our fellow citizens. Innocent people were turned into the guilty, losing their homes, families, and livelihoods, forced to endure harsh lives in remote regions. Reflecting on these painful fates, we remember that our ancestors sacrificed their lives, worked bravely for the freedom, independence, homeland, parents, and children, and became martyrs in ensuring peace and prosperity. The painful and fiery memories of these events are also witnessed in the hearts of the repressed individuals mentioned above. This mass process, in particular, affected even the remote areas of Namangan Region. From Namangan, individuals such as Haydarov Abdurahmon, Rahmonqulov Abdurahmon, Baykhambayev Ergash, Uzoqov G'ani, Qoraqulov Ashur, Ahmedov Mullaboy, Asrorov Mahmudxon, and Madrahimov Mirzaxon were among those affected.

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