

FROM THE ACTIVITY OF FORCE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Soibjon Abdurazzakovich Khoshimov

Andizhan State University, Head of the Department of History of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor

The article describes the activities of the “Troika” and the “Pityorka”, punitive bodies organized by the Soviet government with the aim of strengthening its power in Uzbekistan with the aim of persecuting, oppressing and physically destroying the forces opposing the totalitarian regime of the Bolsheviks.

Key words: *punitive authorities, “troika”, “pityorka”, totalitarian, organizations, opposition, government, Bolsheviks, armed resistance movement.*

INTRODUCTION

The policy and practice of repression of the representatives of the land people during the strengthening of their rule and establishment of totalitarian order in Uzbekistan by the Soviet authorities is being thoroughly studied in Uzbek historiography today. In this article, we would like to dwell on the bodies of the Soviet government, such as "three", "five", which implement the policy of repression. These bodies, organized by the Soviet authorities, initially directed their repressive practices against the participants of the armed movement ("pressists") who opposed the system being established by the Bolsheviks, and against the representatives of the civilian population sympathetic to them.

RESEARCH METHODS

On July 23, 1922, the Central Asian Bureau of the RKP(b) created special front commissions to fight against the participants of the armed movement. Special "political troikas" were organized in regions and uezds to carry out repression against the participants of the movement. The "three" were given wide powers and authority [1.78]. From July 25, 1922, the Soviet command stopped negotiations with the commanders, and from that day on, surrendering commanders and young men would not be pardoned [2.137-138].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Brutal terror and repression against the participants of the armed movement intensified again. This was carried out by the "troika" and intensified the cruel operation of terror and repression against the participants of the armed movement, those who helped them, and their sympathizers. Since 1922, the "five" fighting against "printing" was also organized. The "Five" was entrusted with the formation of the composition of organizations fighting against "tyranny", i.e. "five" and "three" organizations, coordination of their activities, financial and organizational organization of the preparation of political officers of the detachments for military operations [3.19]. The "Five" was also tasked with gathering information about those who joined the ranks of the "printers" and those who sympathized with them, as well as developing countermeasures against them.

On August 22, 1922, at the meeting of the "three" of Andijan uezd, a decision was made to hold negotiations with the Kazakhboy leader in the Mir-Rabot garrison, to take hostages of his relatives [4.56-57]. It is noted in the report number 5 of the "Trio" dated September 13, 1922 that in the Andijan-Margilan districts of the "five" in the fight against the "printers" - personally Kazakhboy, his partners were handed over to the court of the revolutionary tribunal as soon as they were captured, and the arrest of prestigious persons as collateral, in turn, it was decided to strengthen the connection with the local "troika" and revolutionary committees [4.58].

On August 31, 1922, at the meeting of the extraordinary "troika" of the old city of Andizhan, it was decided to draw up a clear list of those who defected to the "printers", members of armed groups, take their close relatives and family members as hostages, and intensify the campaign against them among the population through priests and influential people [5.18]. It can be seen that during the hiding of the participants of the armed movement, measures were taken to hand them over by keeping their relatives, family members, and dignitaries as hostages.

As we mentioned above, since July 1922, the "five" fighting against "tyranny" were also organized. The "Five" are responsible for forming the structure of organizations fighting against "printing", the "five" and "three" and other organizations, coordinating their activities, and organizing the financial and

organizational preparation of political officers of military units organized to fight against "printing" for military operations. was loaded. An example of this is the decisions of the minutes of the meeting of the "political five" on January 10, 1923, fighting against "printing" in the Andizhan-Margilan region [5.19].

On January 23, 1923, at the meeting of the "Five" fighting against "Printing", convened on January 23, 1923, those who were living freely (Sultan, Mirob Makhsum, Abduqodir) did not cut ties with the printers. They are expected to be monitored more closely, and possibly imprisoned [4.60-61]. It is clear from this that the participants of the movement who handed over their weapons and returned to a peaceful life were also under the constant control of the "five".

"Pityorka" (Five) on January 30, 1923, in Khaqulabad, Andizhan-Margilan district, the dense settlement of "printers" and the appearance of its commander Mulla Sabir there, is devoted to the issue of the need to turn the village into a zone of action of a separate military unit [4.60]. The "Five" decided to immediately eliminate the "printers" with the help of special forces.

In the report of the "Five" of February 12, 1923, it is noted that in the fight against "pressism", the issue of strengthening the Andizhan-Margilan region with 200 cavalry squadrons is considered [4.60].

In the minutes of the meeting of the "Five" on the issue of ending printing in Andizhan district on March 1, 1923, it is recalled that Andizhan district has become the main center of "printing" in the whole of Ferghana, while it is noted that the state provides poor farmers with seeds, demonstrations and rallies of the uezd city committee among the population the need to transfer was felt. At the meeting, it was suggested to provide the military units with Muslim workers, to end the "printing" movement before the spring seeds are planted in the minds of the workers. Also 75 households from the village of Khakan were called to clear their territory of "printers", and the question of calling a meeting of the "five" was raised [5.5]. It can be seen that in the fight against "printing", the state encouraged the farmers to fight against the participants of the movement by providing seeds to poor farmers. By 1927, the activity of the "troika" increased again. The cases of 2,735 people from the Central Asian Republics accused of participating in counter-revolutionary activities were

examined by the OGPU bodies, and various punishments were imposed on 1,925 of them. 810 people were released after their crimes were not proven. Of the accused, 697 were Uzbek, 266 Turkmen, 507 Kyrgyz [6.273-275].

In 1928, the "troika" under the Central Asia Autonomous Representation of the OGPU sentenced 218 people to exile from the Uzbek SSR, and 20 people to be expelled from the country. In 1929, they sentenced 988 people from the Republics of Central Asia to GULAG camps, 3012 people to labor and correctional camps, 156 people to exile, 282 people to exile, and 817 people to various punishments, totaling 5255 people [6.279].

In 1930 itself, by the verdict of the "troikas" under the Central Asian Autonomous Representation of the OGPU, 5295 people from the Uzbek SSR were sentenced to various terms for campaigning against the Soviet government, as members of counter-revolutionary organizations, participants in the armed resistance movement, sympathizers, helping them and for other reasons [6.290].

In 1931, the "troika" under the Central Asian Autonomous Representation of the OGPU tried 24,517 cases and sentenced 28,135 people. In 1932, he sentenced 5489 people in 4951 cases. In addition, 3,821 people were charged and kept in jail in 3,623 cases filed by the Road Transport Department (DTO). In 1932, 20,744 people were sent to special prisons of the All-Union level, 343 people were sent to labor and correctional camps, 5,045 people were exiled and exiled outside the Central Asian republics, 1,183 people were exiled to the internal territories of the republics, 198 people were given conditional sentences, and 1,279 people were deprived of various rights. verdicts were read out. According to the national structure of those punished by the Soviet penal authorities in Central Asia in 1932, 6738 people were Kazakhs, 3609 Turkmen, 2829 Tajiks, and 2829 Uzbeks [6. 293, 300, 301, 303, 310].

In 1933, according to the "triple" judgment of the OGPU's Central Asian representative office, 94 people were sent to all-Union-wide special prisons, 4475 people were sent to exile, 1041 people were sent to other types of punishment, 377 people were sent to labor camps, 709 people were sent to conditional prisons, a total of 6696 people were sentenced to various terms. defined, punitive measures were applied [6.312]. In 1934, according to the verdict of the "troika", 915 people in Central

Asia were sentenced to exile, 103 people to prison for various terms, 52 people to labor and correctional camps, 140 people to conditional punishment, a total of 1210 people [6.312].

In 1934, 5,846 people from Uzbekistan, 5,980 people in 1935, and 14,873 people in 1936 were convicted of crimes against the Soviet government by the "trio" of the International Criminal Court and the UNKVD and sentenced to imprisonment for various terms [6.320].

CONCLUSION

Thus, the "three" ("troika"), "five" ("petyorka"), which are the executive bodies of the repressive policy of the Soviet government, never stopped the oppression and persecution against the representatives of the peasantry. The representatives of the population opposed to the regime and the participants of the opposition movement were subjected to administrative torture, pressure, deprivation of freedom, physical destruction, and political repression measures were applied by these bodies.

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