

ON THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE DEPORTED TO UZBEK SSR**Saidmurod Saidvokkosovich Turakhujaev**

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ABSTRACT: *Thanks to independence, our historians have had the opportunity to study and shed light on many unexplained topics of our history. Among such topics, the issue of the policy of deportation and violation of the rights of entire peoples due to the nature of totalitarian regimes in the 30s and 40s of the 20th century is being studied. As a result of this policy, violence was carried out against peoples, that is, their way of life was illegally changed and they were deported en masse. In particular, some peoples were deported to the territory of the Uzbek SSR by the Soviet government. This article provides information on the provision of food, housing and work, medical assistance, and farm location to peoples who have been resettled in our country.*

KEY WORDS: *Soviet government, totalitarian, deportation, peoples, Korean, German, Crimean Tatar, international, resettlement, collective farm, state farm.*

INTRODUCTION

The Soviet government continued the policy of the government of Tsarist Russia in the matter of deportation and brought it to a mass level. The tsar's government exiled some people it considered "unreliable" and "suspicious" to Central Asia, while the Soviet government forcibly relocated Koreans, Germans, Crimean Tatars and other peoples. As a result of these relocations, it can be seen that the population of our country included various nationalities and races. According to the 1959 All-Union census, 444,800 Tatars, 138,500 Koreans, 94,300 Jews, 87,400 Ukrainians, 40,500 Armenians, 27,400 Azerbaijanis, etc. lived in Uzbekistan [1. p.109]. Despite this, the government of Uzbekistan in the conditions of multi-ethnicity realized that it can develop correctly only on the basis of ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and peace.

RESEARCH METHODS

The policy of deportation in the USSR, as noted in some sources, was not used between 1930 and 1950, but much earlier, when it became a “custom”, that is, when the Soviet state began to settle. The social conflict that occurred at that time was resolved by taking strict measures not only against certain groups of the population of different nationalities, but also against all nations. Cossacks, Koreans living in the Far East, and Finns living in the northwest of the country experienced such repressions in the 20s of the 20th century, when the totalitarian system of managing society was being established. In the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, more than 60 national groups of the population of the USSR were subjected to such deportation [2. p.331]. Among them, more than 15 nations and peoples were forcibly relocated from their places of residence to other parts of the country. Deportations were carried out from almost all regions of the country, mainly to Siberia, Central Asia and Northern regions of Russia. Many peoples were forcibly displaced and resettled in Uzbekistan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to archival data, after the joint decision of the Soviet of People’s Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on August 21, 1937, 16,307 Korean families (74,500 people) moved to Uzbekistan in October-November 1937. copied[3. p.139]. It is noted that Koreans are free citizens and are not included in the special resettlement count. In 1944, Tatars, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Korachoi from the North Caucasus, Meskhetian Turks, Kurds and other peoples were moved from Georgia [4. p.115]. According to the data until July 1, 1950, the number of specially displaced people in the Uzbek SSR was 184,122 people, who were placed in the regions and districts of the republic. In official government documents, such relocations are explained as easing ethnic tensions in a particular region, stabilizing the political situation, and punishing opposition to the authorities, among others. That is, this move was presented as a defense of the

country's security, but in reality it was the implementation of the policy of "Divide and rule", which has a decisive importance in real life.

At the same time, in 1935-1937, the border regions of the USSR were "cleansed of suspicious elements" [5. p.6], the nationalities belonging to the countries that were in "hostile" relations with the USSR, living in these regions, that is, Germans, Poles, Finns, etc., were moved inside the country. Also, in order to strengthen the power of the Soviets, they deported policemen, gendarmes, landowners, manufacturers, state apparatus officials, members of political and religious organizations and others from Western Belarus and Western Ukraine, and later from the Baltic States and Moldavia, to the territory of the Uzbek SSR without trial or investigation [6. p.20]. During the Second World War, many nationalities and peoples were moved to our country. That is, until June 6, 1944, 16,175 people (3,958 families) displaced from Crimea were settled in our country, of which 2,594 were men, 5,406 were women, and 8,175 were children under the age of 16 [7. p.170].

A number of decisions have been made by the Union and republican governments to provide food, housing and work to specially displaced people, provide them with medical care, farm location, and regulate their legal status. In particular, on May 16, 1944, the order of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR "On the establishment of special NKVD command posts in Uzbekistan" was issued in connection with the resettlement of special deportees consisting of Crimean Tatars [8. p.332]. This order was strengthened on January 8, 1945 with the adoption of the "Regulation on Special Commands of the NKVD". The specially displaced persons were attached to the enterprises, institutions, collective farms and state farms belonging to the ministries of food, light industry, local industry, power plants, oil industry, chemical industry, construction materials, health, education, and cotton growing in our republic.

In addition, on January 1, 1952, a total of 188,689 people were relocated to Uzbekistan. 13,867 of them were Georgians and 133,731 Crimean Tatars. In particular, 29,967 people were deported to Fergana region, most of them were

Meskheta Turks and Crimean Tatars [9. p.334]. These displaced peoples were also used to work in collective farms and industrial enterprises. In Uzbekistan, they worked in cotton fields, mines, construction sites, factories and factories. The work of the Crimean Tatars was absorbed in the construction of the Farkhod hydroelectric power stations. According to archival data on the number of displaced persons by republic, among them there are 3 people from Moldova, 746 people from Kalmyk, 842 people from Ukraine, 884 people from the North Caucasus, 7788 people from Germany, 41885 people from Georgia, 126114 people from Crimea [10. p.39].

On July 1, 1952, 186,310 persons registered in the Uzbek SSR were transferred to the regions of the republic as follows; 62358 people to Tashkent region, 45246 people to Samarkand region, 29967 people to Ferghana region, 21395 people to Andizhan region, 11960 people to Namangan region, 7307 people to Bukhara region, 6800 people to Kashkadarya region, 146 people to Karakalpakstan ASSR, 142 people to Surkhandarya region and 82 people to Khorezm region distributed [1. p.99].

As a result of the deportation policy, places where ethnic minorities live were forcibly created on the territory of Uzbekistan, as well as in other regions of the USSR. At that time, Uzbekistan was not ready to accept such a large number of migrants from a socio-economic point of view. However, these measures were carried out in a hurry because they were partly of a military-strategic nature, and as a result, the government of the republic had to solve a number of complex tasks. In the middle of the 30s of the 20th century, the Uzbek SSR was one of the last among the countries of the USSR in terms of socio-economic development, and it was difficult to provide material living conditions for its population. As building materials, grain and meat products were imported from other republics, housing was tight and food was in short supply. In addition, there was a shortage of medical personnel, and a large amount of medicine was required for the population [11]. There were only 4.7 doctors per 10,000 people in the republic, and the quality of medical services was at a very low level. After all, various infectious diseases,

malaria, measles, etc. were on the rise in the republic. Despite this, all possible work was done in accepting, settling and providing employment to all displaced people in Uzbekistan, even in those difficult conditions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that the deportation of peoples is considered one of the tragic pages of the history of the Soviet state, and this policy was not a nationalist movement in its essence, but a process carried out with political considerations. As a result of this policy, millions of people, most of them completely innocent, suffered, were forcibly displaced from their permanent residences, and faced various hardships and hardships. Deportation was carried out with illegal methods and arbitrary harshness. This policy of the government of the Soviets was not aimed at a particular nation or people, but it showed that in the conditions of the administrative-command system, every representative of the people or every person is subject to repression. Therefore, it should be emphasized that this policy was implemented with ideological and political goals in mind, not based on national principles. The most important thing is that, despite the material needs, difficulties and hardships of the war and the subsequent years, the Uzbek people showed high humanitarian assistance to the peoples who were forcibly displaced from their historical homeland.

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