



SOME ASPECTS OF THE SOVIET POLICY OF REPRESSION IN OUR COUNTRY

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Abstract: This article analyzes some aspects of the repressive policy implemented by the Soviet regime in Uzbekistan between the 1920s and 1940s. In particular, the repressive measures taken in the political, social, and cultural spheres, their consequences, and the negative impact of this policy on the psyche of the people and the development of society are highlighted based on historical sources.

Keywords: Soviet regime, policy of repression, repressions, history of Uzbekistan, 1920–1940s, totalitarian system, political persecution

In Russia, as a result of the October 1917 coup, VIUlyanov (Lenin) came to power. Lenin was a member of the Bolshevik Party. The Bolshevik Party's policy, based on Marxist-Leninist doctrine, was dominated by a class-based one-sided approach. The Bolsheviks created their own unique views and theory in this area. All this found its expression in the legal framework of the Soviet policy of repression. The roots of political repression in Uzbekistan go back to the ideological views and ideas of dictatorship of the Bolsheviks the October Revolution reached Tashkent on October 27, 1917. At that time, the government in Turkestan was under the control of the Turkestan Committee, formed by the Cadet and Socialist Revolutionary parties. The Bolsheviks began a struggle to seize power in Turkestan by force. This struggle was led by the Tashkent Soviet, which was formed in Tashkent on March 2, 1917. After four days of fighting, the Bolsheviks captured the new part of Tashkent. On November 1, 1917, the Bolsheviks overthrew the Turkestan Committee of the Provisional Government.

At the Third Regional Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of Turkestan, held in Tashkent on November 15-22, 1917, the Turkestan Regional Council of People's Commissars, consisting of Left Socialist Revolutionaries, Bolsheviks and Maximalists, was formed. The chairman of the



Turkestan Regional Council of People 's Commissars was FI Kolesov, a draftsman by profession. The government consisted of 8 Left Socialist Revolutionaries and 7 Bolsheviks. Most of the commissars were uneducated. The most interesting thing was that not a single representative of the local nationality was included in the newly formed government sword ” of the Bolsheviks is associated with the name of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission (FEK). This commission was established on December 7, 1917 under the RSFSR Central Committee. The FEK played a huge role in preserving Soviet power and establishing a dictatorship. On February 21, 1918, the FEK was granted the right to impose punishment without a trial. This gave the FEK the authority to punish anyone it wanted without a trial. As a result, the government began to punish anyone it considered an opponent without a trial.

The authoritarian Soviet regime could not tolerate dissent. Stalin began to ruthlessly implement the slogan "Whoever is not with us is our enemy!", long proclaimed by Lenin. While the Soviet government initially pursued a policy of repression against its opponents, from the 1930s onwards it resorted to mass terror against the entire population ¹.

or “repression” are used in relation to this policy. “Repression” is an obsolete word, phrase, and a historical word. The word “repression” is used in two different meanings. The first meaning of the word “repression” means prohibition, prohibition, and the second meaning is used in the sense of repression ².

" repression" comes from the Latin "repressio" - to suppress, stop by force. "Repression" is a punitive measure, repression, applied by state bodies to a segment of the population that is considered unacceptable.

Political repressions were moderate and brutal in nature. In moderate, psychological pressure was applied in an administrative manner to a degree that did not pose a threat to the life and health of the individual. Cruelty reached such a level that the repressed person was deprived of his freedom or physically destroyed.

¹ "People's Word". 2000, May 13.

²Repression\\ Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes. Fifth volume. - Tashkent: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2008. - p. 259.



The Bolsheviks resorted to any cruelty to preserve their tyrannical regime. Since the summer of 1918, repression for political reasons has become mass and turned into terror. The tyrannical regime initially considered the people who fought for independence as its enemies and fought against them. The struggle between the Bolsheviks and the people who fought for their freedom lasted for almost 16 years.

Political repressions are divided into individual and mass types according to their application. Individual individuals or all participants who actively opposed the Bolshevik regime and its agrarian policies were subjected to mass repressions.

On March 8-16, 1921, the Tenth Congress of the RCP(b) was held in Moscow. In its resolution on the national question, it showed that there were two tendencies against the Communist Party: great state chauvinism and local nationalism. However, at that time, thousands of indigenous people in Turkestan were being killed in the name of national independence, freedom and liberty due to the brutal invasion of the Red Army. The Soviet government and the company called the local indigenous patriots who had embarked on a just struggle against the foreign invaders, the Red Army, for independence, freedom and liberty, "suppressors", and exalted the Red Army as a "salvation army". Of course, the people who saw this injustice with their own eyes were disappointed in the Soviet government and the Communist Party. Those who initially sided with the Soviets and the Communist Party, deceived by their propaganda, soon realized their mistakes and began to secretly and openly switch to the side of national independence. The Soviets, in turn, labeled such ³patriots as "nationalists," "enemies of the people," and "counter-revolutionaries. "

own people in the late 1930s were particularly widespread. If a single leader in a district or village was declared an "enemy of the people," another 50-60 people were exiled or imprisoned as his "tails" ⁴. "

Another terrible manifestation of the policy of repression was the aggression directed against religion, priests, and in general, against the religious beliefs of any

³History of the Motherland. Book 3. Page 248.

⁴ Rasulov B. Political repressions and the situation of exiled peasants in the process of collectivization in Uzbekistan (1929-1959). - Tashkent: "Sharq", 2012. - pp. 85-87



person. The attitude of the Communist Party to Islam was recorded in the resolution “On Muslim priests and schools”, adopted by the VI Plenum of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in 1927. Its essence is expressed in the following instructions:

- Islam, like other religions, is an obstacle to the development of culture, the ideas of the proletariat, and the advancement of the construction of socialism;

- the so-called peaceful reformist or progressive part of the clergy, like other groups, is an anti-Soviet force that opposes the implementation of the main measures of the party and Soviet power;

- increased all measures to turn the Islamic religion and its organizers into a weapon against the dictatorship of the poor, to adapt them to the existing conditions;

- Communists, especially activists, must understand that communism and religion are completely opposites and can never be combined.

This directive became the basis for local party and Soviet organizations to implement specific measures to eradicate religion ⁵.

exert ideological pressure, the images of "oppressors", "enemies of the people", "pests" were artificially created in society. A negative attitude towards wealthy peasants, landowners, businessmen, entrepreneurs and others who were known as the objects of political repression and a desire to harm them arose. The widespread use of the terms "ours - alien elements" in these years was a vivid expression of the intensification of conflicts in personal relationships. It served to justify the violence used by the Bolsheviks against the "alien element", who were considered "ours", as a just measure ⁶.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that the Bolsheviks exiled or physically destroyed anyone who did not think like them. This policy began in October 1917. On February 22, 1918, the Turkestan Autonomy was suppressed in blood, and it was after that event that the independence movement first broke out in Fergana and then throughout Turkestan. The Bolsheviks did not spare this movement either.

⁵M. Rakhimov, A.Zamov. History of Uzbekistan. Science 2019 376-377

⁶Koybyshev B. Whoever is not with us is against us - Tashkent: Uzdavnashr, 1931.



In 1920, the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate were forcibly abolished. Only the civilian population suffered from the conflicts between the states. Their homes were destroyed, craft workshops and shops were razed to the ground. Representatives of the local population were not involved in the state created by the Bolsheviks in Turkestan. The rights of the local population were violated.

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