



THE UZBEKISTAN SSR AND ITS SOCIO-POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

Anorbekov Javakhir Odikjon oglu

Master's student at the University of Exact and Social Sciences

Abstract: This article analyzes the process of repressions carried out in the Uzbek SSR during the "Great Terror" of 1937–1938, its main stages and mechanisms. The study analyzes in particular the impact of political repressions on society, namely, social consequences such as family separations, social distrust, the destruction of the intelligentsia, the formation of an atmosphere of psychological pressure and fear.

Keywords: Great Terror, political repressions, Uzbek SSR, 1937–1938, social consequences, Stalin era, repressions, society, atmosphere of distrust, historical analysis.

"terror" means "terrible" and refers to the achievement of political and ideological goals by intimidating the civilian population of a certain area. The policy carried out in 1937-1938 is considered to be terror. Through this policy, the Bolsheviks physically destroyed anyone they considered an enemy. This policy covered the entire population.

In fact, the groundwork for the beginning of the "Great Terror" was laid in February-March 1937. This can be clearly seen in the course of events in local areas. From February 23 to March 5, 1937, a plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) was held. At it, before the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the tasks of party organizations on the basis of the new constitution, which was called the Stalin Constitution, and the anti-party activities of N. I. Bukharin and A. I. Rykov were considered. The plenum decided to expel them from the ranks of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). The wave of decisions of this plenum covered the entire country, including Uzbekistan. The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in



March 1937 was held in this spirit. A. A. Andreev, sent from Moscow, participated in this plenum and gave directive instructions on exposing the anti-party group and its followers in the fields.

Starting in March 1937, some Uzbek intellectuals began to be arrested. The storm of 1937 had not yet broken, but, as it later turned out, the NKVD of the Uzbek SSR was preparing for a mass massacre by collecting classified information accusing every unfortunate person on the blacklist of espionage, counter-revolutionary activity, and nationalism ¹.

On July 2, 1937, the Politburo issued a resolution "On Anti-Soviet Elements". Based on this resolution, all kulaks who had returned to their homeland were registered, and most of them were sentenced to death by the decision of the "troika". In the first half of March 1938, a trial was held against the "anti-Soviet right-wing Trotskyite bloc", and NI Bukharin, AIRikov, GGYagoda, NNKrestinsky, XG Rakovsky, AP Rozengols, VIIvanov, MA Chernov, GF Grinko, IAZelensky, SA Bessonov, A. Ikromov, F. Khodzhaev, VF Sharangovich, PTZubarev, PP Bulanov, LG Levin, DDPlotnev, INKazakov, VAMaksimov-Dikovsky, PP Kryuchkov were charged with "enemies of the people" and "traitors to the Fatherland" and shot. This was the culmination of Stalin's struggle for power in the 1930s. The trial, described by historians as a "political spectacle," clearly demonstrated Stalin's willingness to stop at nothing in the fight against his opponents. Thus, the repressions of 1936-1938 turned into mass murder, a great massacre.²

recommended Abdulla Karimov to replace F. Khodjaev , who had been dismissed from the post of Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR at the request of Moscow . However, in the cipher telegrams sent to A. Ikramov on July 9, Stalin and Molotov indicated that A. Karimov was a member of the "anti-Soviet group" formed by A. Karimov. In this way, F. Khodjaev, who had

¹History of Uzbekistan (1917-1991). Two books. Second book. 1939-1991.-Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2019.-454-465 pages.

²History of Uzbekistan (1917-1991). Two books. Book One. 1917-1939. 456 pages.



not yet been investigated or proven guilty in court, was branded with the word "anti-Soviet group", that is, a member of an anti-Soviet organization ³.

On July 11, 1937, the Politburo approved a troika for the investigation of anti-Soviet elements in the Uzbek SSR. This troika consisted of Akmal Ikromov, Sodiqjon Boltaboyev and Zagvozdin. This resolution approved the shooting of 1,489 people and the deportation of 3,962 people in the Uzbek SSR, that is, the category specified in the telegram was approved by the resolution for the re-examination of the cases of nationalist terrorists by the troika, and the formation of a troika for the re-examination of anti-Soviet elements in the Karakalpakstan ASSR. The state security organs participated in the investigation of each leading official appointed to a high position ⁴.

On September 20, 1937, the Second Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was held. On the one hand, the participation of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) A. Andreev in the plenum seemed unusual to the participants, while the presence of A. Ikromov, who had not been seen for a long time, who had been summoned to Moscow and had repeatedly confronted F. Khodjaev, who was tired and exhausted, aroused some suspicion and feelings of anxiety in them. As soon as the session began, A. Andreev ascended the rostrum and read a letter from Stalin and Molotov to the communists of Uzbekistan. On the evening of September 20, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Akmal Ikromov was arrested at house number 71 on Gogol Street in Tashkent ⁵.

F. Khojayev and A. Ikromov had official contacts with hundreds of people. They also had many relatives. Consequently, the arrest of these two leaders in Uzbekistan caused hundreds of more innocent compatriots to taste the bitter salt of the Stalinist era. After all, the words "Fayzulla Khojayev's tail", "Akmal Ikromov's

³Karimov N. Causes and factors of the "Great Massacre". - Tashkent: "Science", 2013. pp. 75-76.

⁴Shamsutdinov R. "Soviet Repressive Policy in Uzbekistan and Its Consequences". First book.-Tashkent: "Sharq". 2012. p. 325.

⁵Rajabov K. The repressive policy of the Soviet regime in the Uzbek SSR and its consequences (1917-1991) - Tashkent: "Fan" publishing house, 2025. p. 175



tail” or “Fayzulla Khojayev's relative”, “Akmal Ikromov's relative” were synonymous with the terrible expression “enemy of the people”⁶.

When the local People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs prepared their conclusions on the completion of investigative cases to be considered by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, it was customary to determine in advance the punishments to be imposed on prisoners. For this purpose, the local "troikas" under the internal affairs compiled lists of prisoners to be considered by the Military Collegium. The lists also indicated the names and surnames of the persons being tried, as well as their proposals for what punishments to impose. The lists were submitted to I. V. Stalin by the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR Nikolai Yezhov. The list also indicated what punishments to be imposed. In 1937-1938, 383 such lists were submitted to Stalin. They contained the names and surnames of 44,465 responsible officials who worked in the party, Soviet, Komsomol, military and economic spheres. After the lists were signed and approved by the members of the Politburo - I. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, A. A. Danov, L. M. Kaganovich, K. E. Voroshilov and others, the NKVD officers determined the punishment measures for the investigative cases.

Thus, in the fall of 1937, the Soviet regime repressed 17 political and social figures from Bukhara, who were representatives of the Uzbek people. The last remaining members of the noble class of the Bukhara intelligentsia were destroyed. The closest associates and associates of the 20th century Uzbek people, such as Fayzulla Khojayev and Fitrat, were lost, and in 1938 these two figures were also subjected to repression.⁷

The political elite of the Uzbek SSR was accused of "fighting nationalism and Soviet power", as well as preparing an armed uprising. The Uzbek SSR was hit by a wave of arrests that spread to all strata of society. Along with state and public

⁶Rajabov K. Fayzulla Khojayev.- Tashkent: Abu Press-Consult, 2011.- pp. 34-39.

⁷Rajabov K. Repression of the former leaders of the BSSR in 1937// The policy of repression of the Soviet state in Uzbekistan: causes and tragic consequences (Collection of scientific articles). - Tashkent, 2012. pp. 64-75.



figures, business leaders, the national intelligentsia was massively repressed. The invaluable stars of 20th-century Uzbek culture, Fitrat, Cholpon and Abdulla Qodiriy, were shot on one day - October 4, 1938, near the city of Tashkent. Many of our imprisoned compatriots were mass-executed near Tashkent on October 4⁸.

"Great Terror" came in November 1938. On November 15, 1938, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) adopted a directive on the suspension of the consideration of cases sent by special order to troikas, military tribunals, and military collegiums of the Supreme Court of the USSR, which was sent to all relevant competent bodies. According to it, from November 16 of the same year, the consideration of all cases is prohibited until a separate, special order is issued. The prosecutors are entrusted with the implementation of this, and the NKVD of the USSR and the Prosecutor of the USSR are to be informed about the implementation of the implementation.

During the years of repression, the intelligentsia in particular suffered greatly. Only from 1929 to 1933, 217 representatives of the republic's national intelligentsia - writers, journalists, teachers, etc. - were repressed, many of whom were shot. Only at the end of 1936 and throughout 1937, 5,758 intellectuals from various regions of Uzbekistan were arrested: scientists, poets and writers, journalists, masters of language and literature education, and teachers. Of these, 4,811 were shot. These great people, who were the pride of the homeland and the nation, were subjected to repression on fabricated charges such as "nationalist", "Jadidist", "traitor to the homeland", "counter-revolutionary", "anti-Soviet", "spy of foreign imperialism", "pan-Turkist", "pan-Islamist"⁹.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, at the very beginning of his term, raised the issue of studying the repressive policy of the Soviet

⁸Rajabov K. The repressive policy of the Soviet regime in the Uzbek SSR and its consequences (1917-1991) - Tashkent: "Fan" publishing house, 2025. p. 180

⁹Shamsutdinov R. "Those who died in the cause of independence - Tashkent, 2001. p. 23.



regime and its tragic consequences. He emphasized that new and more horrific examples of unjustified mass repressions were becoming known ¹⁰.

In the early days of independence, Islam Karimov noted with great regret that in the years 1937-1953 alone, 100,000 people were repressed in Uzbekistan, of which 13.5 thousand were shot ¹¹.

References.

- 1.O'zbekiston tarixi (1917-1991). Ikkita kitob. Ikkinchi kitob. 1939-1991-yillar.- Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2019.
- 2.O'zbekiston tarixi (1917-1991). Ikkita kitob. Birinchi kitob. 1917-1939-yillar.
- 3.Karimov N. "Katta qirg'in"ning kelib chiqish sabablari va omillari.-Toshkent: "Fan", 2013.
- 4.Shamsutdinov R. "O'zbekistonda sovetlarning qatag'on siyosati va uning oqibatlari". Birinchi kitob.-Toshkent: "Sharq". 2012-yil.
- 5.Rajabov Q. O'zbekiston SSRda sovet rejimining qatag'on siyosati va uning oqibatlari (1917-1991)- Toshkent: "Fan" nashriyoti, 2025.
- 6.Rajabov Q. Fayzulla Xo'jayev.-Toshkent:Abu matbuot-konsalt, 2011.
- 7.Rajabov Q. BXSР sobiq rahbarlarining 1937-yilda qatag'on qilinishi// O'zbekistonda sovet davlatining qatag'on siyosati: kelib chiqish sabablari va fojiali oqibatlari (Ilmiy maqolalar to'plami).-Toshkent, 2012.
- 8.Shamsutdinov R. "Istiqlol yo'lida shahid ketganlar-Toshknet, 2001.
- 9.Karimov I. O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida.- Toshkent:"O'zbekiston".2011.
- 10."O'zbekiston ovozi", 1991-yil 15-sentabr.
- 11.Rajabov Q. O'zbekiston SSRda sovet rejimining qatag'on siyosati va uning oqibatlari (1917-1991)- Toshkent: "Fan" nashriyoti, 2025.

¹⁰Karimov I. Uzbekistan on the threshold of achieving independence. - Tashkent: "O'zbekiston". 2011. p. 166.

¹¹ "Voice of Uzbekistan", September 15, 1991.