

## SOURCE STUDIES OF DEPORTATION POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA

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### ANNOTATION

World War II (1939-1945), as noted above, Bringing very diverse demographic consequences for Uzbekistan released. In particular, it is the national composition of the population of the Republic was also directly reflected in the characteristics. The child is of the age of seeing men were called to the front and many of them died in the war As a result, the birth rate among the native population decreased. War In the years, the process of family formation among the population has naturally decreased families were also left without men, and the natural increase of the population is the lowest fell to the level. Population migration during the war years had a great positive effect in terms of demographic growth. It is known that when the war started, the population of the military district was moved to the interior of the country - to the eastern regions of the country, including the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan. This article presents facts about the source studies of deportation policy in Central Asia.

**Keywords:** Deportation, demographic consequences, consolidate society, immigrant, "preventive" and "punitive", national politics, Central Asia, ethnic affinity, partisan, betrayal, source studies.

### INTRODUCTION

As a result of the deportation policy, places where ethnic minorities live were forcibly created in the territory of Uzbekistan, as in other regions of the former 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 partially military-strategic, so the government of the republic had to solve a number of complex tasks. In the middle of the 1930s, Uzbekistan was at one of the last places in the country in terms of its socio-economic development, and it was a time when it was difficult to provide



material living conditions not only for the displaced people, but also for its own population.

Due to the importation of building materials, grain and meat from other republics, the housing situation was tight and food was in short supply. There was a shortage of medical personnel, and a large amount of medicine was required for the population. 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 were on the rise in the republic.

## MAIN PART

Nevertheless, the government and people of Uzbekistan did everything they could to accept, accommodate and provide employment to all displaced people even in those difficult conditions. So, it should be noted that as a result of the deportation policy, millions of people, most of them completely innocent, suffered. Deportation was carried out with illegal methods and arbitrary harshness. The resettlement of the peoples was not a nationalist movement in its essence, but was carried out with political considerations. But this policy has caused untold hardships for the displaced peoples. In the second half of the 1930s, in particular, in 1935-1937, the border areas of the former union were "cleansed of suspicious elements", and the nationalities belonging to the countries that were in "hostile" relations with the former USSR - Poles, FMs, Koreans moved inside the country. In this way, one of the important vital issues for the state - the issue of preparing the country's peripheral regions for war - was solved in a unique way.

In general, one of the main reasons for mass displacement in the country in the pre-war period was related to the government's desire to strengthen the state, consolidate society, and get rid of enemies in advance, open and hidden. Therefore, with the beginning of World War II, it was not a coincidence that the Germans were among the first to be deported from the western regions of the USSR. The decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated August 28, 1941 "On the resettlement of Germans living in the Volga region" stated that among these peoples "there are tens of thousands of saboteurs and spies, and at the behest of Germany, the Volga region it was noted that it is possible to carry out subversive activities in the districts. In September-October 1941, Germans from other regions of the country were also deported. Thus, it should be said that the relocation of the German population in



the country was carried out as a measure to prevent the cooperation of the Soviet Germans with the occupiers and saboteurs.

This brutal measure was widely used in all countries that were at war with Nazi Germany at the same time. 1943-1947 is the second period of the struggle against "nationalism" in the national republics. In recent years, strengthening the fight against "nationalist" elements under the banner of exposing whether they cooperated with the Nazis, mainly in the regions freed from the Nazi occupation, has been the main task of the party organizations. This was expressed in 2 decisions and 2 appeals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (b) of this content.

The third period includes the years 1947 and later, during this period idealization of the feudal-patriarchal past, avoiding "nationalist" deviations in the coverage of history, elements of localism. the need to fight against national limitations, to avoid glorification of "reactionary" traditions and customs, and to ensure a class approach to the evaluation of such phenomena was emphasized. Such a call is, for example, in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union of April 9, 1963 "On the ideological and educational work of the Tashkent city party committee with the leading cadres" and on August 8, 1972 "The leading cadres of the Tashkent city party committee in Marxian style" It was also expressed in the decisions on studies and economic education.

In particular, they teach the need to fiercely fight against "nationalist" attempts to praise localism, nationalism and limitation, reactionary traditions and rituals, and give a principled assessment to intellectuals who deviate from the position of classism in evaluating certain individuals and events. In this period, the instructions aimed at preventing the manifestations of "corruption" were expressed in 17 decisions and resolutions of the Central Committee of the CPSU. As a result, Maqsd Sheikhzadeh was accused of idealizing the past and historical figures in his works "Jalaluddin", Oybek "Alisher Navoi", Ibrahim Mominov "The name and role of Amir Temur in the history of Central Asia". In general, the Central Committee of the CPSU adopted between 1926 and 1982 and the fight against "nationalism" was reflected to one degree or another, 14 of the total of 32 documents are on the level of the Union, and 18 are specific national republics, and 14 of them are directly Slavic. It is necessary to emphasize that it was adopted with regard to the situation in the republics.



The struggle against "nationalism" sometimes manifested itself in crazy forms. "I still can't forget the incident that happened in 1986 at the Uzbek and Russian language school in Chirchik," writes A. Rakhimberdiyev. The school director Rahim Sulaimanov was accused of nationalism in the city party committee because of the Russian classroom. It is also possible to notice the two-sided nature of the approach to the national issue: the first approach was aimed at the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America trying to free themselves from the colonial pressure, while the second was aimed at the peoples trying to get rid of the system within the union. During the period under study, the policy of discrimination based on the struggle against any form of national, denial of ethnic identities, considering them as backward, was continued secretly and openly, in various forms and consistently. According to the archival data on the number of specially relocated persons by Republic, on July 1, 1950, there were 184,122 specially relocated persons in the Uzbek SSR. Among them were 5,860 people from former kulaks, 842 people from "Vlasovchi", 126,114 people from Crimea, 41,885 people from Georgia, 213,778 people from Germans, 884 people from North Caucasus, 746 people from Kalmyks, 3 people from Moldavia. On April 1, 1953, the number of specially resettled people in Uzbekistan was 188,689. Of these, 52,924 were men, 73,139 were women, and 58,996 were children under the age of 16. The information on the number of special resettled people placed in the republics, regions and regions of the former USSR (by contingents) is as follows: among the special resettled citizens and stateless persons of other countries 2743 per person, including 2472 people from Greece, 7 people from Iran, 208 people from Turkey, 1 person from Germany, 3 people from Poland, 1 person from Romania, 53 people were stateless persons.

On July 1, 1952, 186,310 specially relocated persons registered in the Uzbek SSR were placed in the regions of the republic as follows. There were 21,395 people in Andijan region, 7,307 in Bukhara region, 45,246 in Samarkand region, 6,800 in Kashkadarya region, 11,960 in Namangan region, 142 in Surkhandarya region, 62,358 in Tashkent region, 29,967 in Fergana region, 82 in Khorezm region, and 146 in Karakalpakstan ASSR. In 1936-1944, before serious military operations began in the border regions of the USSR, the Ingush, Bulgarians, and Crimean Tatars were persecuted for "treason" against the peoples living in these areas. In this way, their military state structures were destroyed. The phenomenon of



deportation is classified according to two criteria - "preventive" and "punitive". Based on the study of the documents related to the agencies that led the deportation processes, it was possible to classify them again. These agencies include the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, the National Economic Councils of the Allied Republics, the regional committees of the CPSU (b), the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR and the State Security Committee, as well as the National Economic Councils of the USSR and the RSFSR. It included resettlement offices and the like.

For the first time, Russian scientist Professor N.F. Bugai described the reasons for the deportation proceedings in the USSR as follows:

1. These peoples did not like the established system - the Soviet government, the new planned and socialist method of production. Among such peoples were Cossacks and other parts of the Russian-speaking population, some groups of Baltic and Moldavian peoples (Poles, Ukrainians, Belarusians);
2. Germans, Kurdiars, Meskhets, Khemshis (Khemshils), Greeks were deported in order to prevent obstruction under the pretext that the peoples might cooperate with the invading state.
3. Some peoples: Chechens, Ingush, Bulgarians, Karachays, Crimean Tatars, Bulgarians, Kalmyks, partly Turks, Armenians were allegedly accused of opposing the Soviet power and the Red Army;
4. "Unreliability" or "unreliable elements" included Ingermanlanders, Iranians, and partially Kurds;
5. Representatives of the Ukrainian rebel army "Vlasovists", members of the Ukrainian nationalist organization and others were accused of "supporting the Nazis".

It is clear from this characterization that the type of deportation of the peoples of the former USSR was based on reasons. In the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, more than 60 national groups of the population were repressed, and 15 of them were completely deported.

## CONCLUSION

To sum up, a total of 3.5 million people were deported in those years. The power of the governing apparatus of the Soviet state was maintained and strengthened by the means of deportation and repression applied to peoples and nations. Deportations were carried out from almost all regions of the country mainly to three regions: Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Most of the deported nationals were forcibly deported, including to Uzbekistan. Koreans were first moved here. Immediately after the joint decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the VKP(b) of the MKS of August 21, 1937 on the "Deportation of Koreans from the border regions of the Far East" to Uzbekistan in October and November 1937 74,500 Koreans (16,307 families) were relocated. In 1939, a certain part of Ulam was settled in the Uzbek part of Mirzachom. In the following years, Turks of the Crimean Tatar mosque, Kurds, Khemshin (Khemshil), peoples of the North Caucasus, Kalmyks, Greeks, Poles and representatives of other nationalities were resettled.

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