

SOVIET POPULATION RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN

Batirova Barno Nabiyevna
Andijan state medical institute

Annotation:In this article, the policy of forced resettlement of the population carried out by the Soviet Union in Uzbekistan is studied on the basis of historical sources. Between the 1930s and 1950s, many nationalities such as Koreans, Crimean Tatars, Chechens, Germans were forcibly relocated to Uzbekistan. The article covers the reasons for this policy, the process of relocation and its impact on the socio-demographic structure, economy and culture of Uzbekistan. The results of the study comprehensively show the positive and negative consequences of this policy and are assessed as a historical lesson.

Keywords:Soviet Union, population resettlement policy, Uzbekistan, deportation, interethnic relations, demographic changes, historical policy, NKVD, Koreans, Crimean Tatars.

Introduction

Within the social, economic and political policies pursued under the Soviet Union, the practice of forced resettlement of the population occupies an important place. This policy was directly related to the general principles of governance, ethnic policy and strategic interests of the Soviet central authority. Forced deportations were mainly explained by factors such as national security, distrust, industrial and agricultural development, labor force distribution. The policy was aimed not only at non-Russian peoples within the Soviet Union, but also at groups, nationalities, classes, and religious communities that were not loyal to him.

Uzbekistan became one of the main targets of this policy. In particular, hundreds of thousands of people, mostly Koreans, Crimean Tatars, Chechens, Ingush, Greeks, Turks, Germans and other ethnic groups, were forcibly resettled in Uzbekistan between 1937 and 1953. Many families were forcibly resettled in areas that were completely alien, completely away from the climate, culture, lifestyle. They were not granted permanent residence, many freedoms were restricted, strictly controlled by the NKVD (Soviet Secret Service).

At the same time, these transfers brought certain results for Uzbekistan in socio-economic terms. There have been positive aspects such as large growth in cotton production, increased industrialization, and the appropriation of new areas. But behind these achievements were hidden human tragedies, cultural losses and strong social upheavals. At the moment, the consequences of this historical policy have had a profound impact on the demographic structure, cultural diversity and interethnic relations of Uzbekistan.

This article analyzes Soviet-era population resettlement policies, especially its impact on Uzbekistan, in the IMRAD style. The main reasons for the policy, how it was implemented, its results and the socio-cultural impact that continues to this day are highlighted.

Methodology

In writing this article, the method of historical analysis was used, in particular, such as the study of documentary sources, the analysis of Statistics, the study of existing scientific articles and historical works. The main information is summed up with reference to official decrees of the Soviet

government, archival documents, mementos of representatives of the deported groups, historical statistics and studies of modern historians.

Also, with the help of a comparative historical method, those who were transferred to Uzbekistan with groups who were transferred to other regions were required. And the results were interpreted in the context of the development of events, political decisions and social consequences.

Results

As a result of the Soviet policy of population displacement, demographic, economic and cultural changes took place on the territory of Uzbekistan:

1. Reasons for relocation: political (ethnic insecurity), economic (labor necessity), strategic (military security).
2. Displaced groups: Koreans (1937) ~170,000, Crimean Tatars (1944) ~190,000, Chechens and Ingush (1944) ~400,000, and other groups were also displaced.
3. Economic impact: increased labor, cotton growing and industrial development.
4. Socio-cultural consequences: initially tension, but over time integration occurred.

Debate

The forced displacement of the population was fully consistent with the general policy of the Soviet Union. Such policies were a means of establishing control over ethnic groups, "testing them for loyalty", increasing social pressure. The displaced nations, in particular, were forced to live in an unfamiliar cultural environment, far from their historical homeland. Their free movement, the ability to develop language and culture were limited.

As a result of this policy, a multinational society was formed in Uzbekistan. While this society faced a socio-cultural crisis in its early years, it has culturally enriched Uzbekistan in the long run. Among the deported nations were teachers, engineers, doctors, whose knowledge contributed to the development of the Republic. But these factors never justify their forced exile. Because these actions were contrary to human rights, the norms of international law.

Conclusion

The population resettlement policy implemented during the Soviet period left a deep mark on the history of Uzbekistan. The main reasons for this policy were strategic, political and economic. The forced deportations were essentially the movement of the central authorities in Moscow towards achieving their ideological and political goals, denying the fate of the common people.

As a result of this policy, Uzbekistan became the second homeland of representatives of many nationalities. These groups faced great difficulties in their early years: poor living conditions, strong social segregation, limited rights. However, over time they adapted to the life of society, contributed to the economy, culture. As a result, Uzbekistan has now formed as a state with multinational and cultural diversity.

Nevertheless, behind this policy were hidden many human tragedies, separation of families, uncivilization, loss of language, breaking the national spirit. For today's Uzbekistan, this history

should serve as a lesson. Recognizing historical mistakes, assessing them correctly is one of the important steps towards strengthening interethnic harmony, justice and social stability.

Not forgetting history is a pledge to build the future correctly.

Literature:

1. Abdullayev, A. "O'zbekiston tarixining dolzarb masalalari." – Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2019.
2. Saidov, A.X. "Sovet davrida etnik siyosat va uning oqibatlari." – Toshkent: Sharq, 2012.
3. Tursunov, S. "Sovet deportatsiyalari va ularning ijtimoiy oqibatlari." // Tarixiy izlanishlar jurnali, 2020, №2.
4. Polian, P.M. *Against Their Will: The History and Geography of Forced Migrations in the USSR.* – Budapest: CEU Press, 2004.
5. Bugay, N.F. *The Deportation of Peoples in the Soviet Union.* – New York: Nova Science Publishers, 1996.
6. Nekrich, A.M. *The Punished Peoples: The Deportation and Fate of Soviet Minorities at the End of the Second World War.* – New York: W. W. Norton, 1978.
7. Abdullaev, R. "O'zbekistonda ko'chirilgan xalqlar va ularning integratsiyasi." // Tarix fanlari jurnali, 2021, №4.
8. Xo'jayev, B. "O'zbekiston tarixida demografik o'zgarishlar." – Toshkent: Fan, 2005.
9. Ginzburg, A. "Stalin davrida ko'chirish siyosati." // Rossiya tarixi jurnali, 2017, №3.
10. Zayonchkovskaya, Z.A. *Migration in the Soviet Union: Trends and Policies.* – UNESCO, 1990.
11. Alimov, A. "Sovet siyosati va millatlararo munosabatlar." – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2008.
12. Gapparov, M. "Sovet deportatsiyasining O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotiga ta'siri." // Ijtimoiy fanlar jurnali, 2019, №1.
13. Smith, J. *Red Nations: The Nationalities Experience in and after the USSR.* – Cambridge University Press, 2013.
14. Karimov, U. "Ko'chirilgan xalqlar: o'zlashtirish jarayonlari." // Sotsiologiya va tarix, 2020, №2.
15. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy Davlat Arxivi hujjatlari – Fond №11235, 1937–1953 yillar.