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## Political repression in Uzbekistan and peculiarities of the work of law enforcement agencies (1936-1938)

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**Abstract:** The article discusses political repression in Uzbekistan and peculiarities of the work of law enforcement agencies (1936-1938). The analysis of historical processes shows that certain methods and tools lie in the genesis of the formation of any statehood and the strengthening of the management system. This article analyzes the results of the latest research and reveals the history of that period in a transparent way.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, law enforcement agencies, V. I. Lenin, Soviet times

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### INTRODUCTION

The analysis of historical processes shows that certain methods and tools lie in the genesis of the formation of any statehood and the strengthening of the management system. In particular, in the teachings of Marxism, which spread throughout the world in the 19th century, changes in the socio-economic and political spheres of society were assessed mainly as a struggle between economic formations and classes. He focused on the idea of building a classless society and the importance of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat in the system of government. As a follower of this doctrine, V. I. Lenin put forward the idea of the essence of the class struggle, the management of society and its "ensuring that it is in the hands of the proletariat", as well as the need to create special control bodies to preserve and strengthen it after the transition to power. to the people. His writings indicate that one of the main reasons why revolutions in various parts of the world ended ineffectively is that since the seizure of power, no mechanisms have been developed to firmly hold power and it is noted that the main criterion for the transition from capitalism to socialism is the dictatorship of the proletariat. ... Soviet power was established on the basis of ideas such as "Iron discipline and the dictatorship of the proletariat to the end - the main motto of this period" [1]. It should be noted that in the process of strengthening the Soviet state, decisive measures were taken against the movement for freedom and freedom, various forms of repression were used. Back in Soviet times, there was a reaction to the repressions of the 1920s-1930s (after Stalin's death). However, in the years of independence, special attention was paid to the issue of repression, an objective assessment of the complex and ambiguous historical events of this period, as well as the restoration of the historical truth about the tragic fate of the victims of repression. As a result, a number of scientific studies were carried out on this problem and various monographs and collections were published. However, it should be noted that in order to better understand the nature and consequences of the repression of the Soviet era, it is necessary to study these processes in more detail on the basis of primary sources.

### ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON THIS TOPIC

Issues related to repressions in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era and the activities of state bodies have been analyzed in a number of works and articles by a number of foreign researchers and Uzbek scientists such as Catherine B. Eaton, Barry McLaughlin, Kevin McDermott, David R. Shearer, Vladimir Khaustov, Louise I. Shelley, Cristina Vatulescu, S. Kara-Murza, S. Ogonosyan, N.V. Petrov, K.V. Skorkin, M.N. Rudman, R. Shamsutdinov, N. Karimov, D. Alimova, B. Khasanov, Z. Ishanhodzhaeva, E. Yusupova, B. Rasulova, M. Abdullayev, A. Mamazonova, E. Dusmatova, H. Kurbanova. It should be noted that the issue of reprisals against law enforcement agencies in the country has not been studied as a separate object of research.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the course of the research, the essence and consequences of the repressive policy in Uzbekistan were studied in detail using historical-comparative, problem-chronological, objective, systemic analysis based on a civilized approach to a scientific problem based on the analysis of primary documents.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Researchers (including foreign and domestic ones) interpret in different ways the scale and consequences of the repressions of the Soviet era, which date back to the first years of the coming to power of the Bolsheviks or the activities of the emergency commissions.

In particular, L.D. Trotsky, an active participant in the political process of that time, wrote in his book *History of the Russian Revolution* about attempts to consolidate power and create a functioning police force and its activities: "The media accused the police of violence and illegal arrests. Undoubtedly, the police used violence throughout their activities because they were organized to carry out this task. Their crime was that the police used violence against a class that had not been trained to be the object of violence" [2].

Further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in society, increasing the role and prestige of the party continued on a new basis under Stalin, who came to power after V. Lenin, and established a system of administrative management in state administration and economic affairs.

It should be noted that in the literature, collections of documents and monographs published in the Soviet period and in subsequent years, one can find a variety of opinions about the complex and contradictory situation in society (the cult of personality, serious mistakes and shortcomings during this period, the policy of repression, their tragic consequences, etc. others) during the reign of Stalin [3] In some of them, Stalin acted on behalf of the party, and the socio-economic and political changes taking place in society were assessed as urgency or as an attempt to strengthen the communist idea and ideology. Others argue that Stalin "put his own interests above the ideas and interests of the party, tried to reduce the role of the party in political governance (especially the Central Committee and the party hierarchy) from the 1930s onward, and strengthened his personal governance" [4]. given. In general, during this period, the planned work in all spheres of public life went without words and analysis. Their implementation is primarily the responsibility of state bodies and the relevant control and executive bodies. As a result, law enforcement agencies, which were an integral part of government administration, were also directly involved in these processes.

In the 1930s, a number of changes took place in the system of public administration, in particular, control and punishment, and on July 10, 1934, the USSR Central Executive Committee adopted a resolution "On the formation of the USSR People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD)." According to this decision, the United State Political Administration of the USSR (OGPU) was transformed into the Main Directorate of State Security (GUGB) and became part of the newly formed People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. At the same time, the performance of functional duties associated with the activities of the United State Political Administration and the State Security Directorate began to be carried out on behalf of the NKVD. On the basis of these changes, the General Directorate of Police, operating under the United State Political Department, was also subordinated to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs [5].

As a result of this process, two bodies aimed at ensuring public safety in the ICRC system and resolving issues related to solving criminal cases, namely the General Directorate of Police and the Department of State Security, began to work side by side. [6] The purpose of focusing on this issue is that in many cases, when it comes to the activities of these two organizations, there are cases of confusion of their tasks and powers. It should be noted that while the police continued to strengthen public order, the State Security Service actively exposed "political crimes" and suppressed people. In this case, it is also natural that two organizations operating in the same system interacted with each other. In particular, the staff of the State Security Department used the services of local police officers (especially in remote areas) in carrying out their activities. They were involved in collecting and verifying information on suspects, arresting those who were considered "counter-revolutionaries or political criminals" and performing other duties.

In particular, in April-June 1936, in the course of joint operations of the Tashkent Criminal Investigation Department, 1,208 people (designated in the document as a "socially dangerous element") were arrested and handed over to the People's Commissar for Internal Affairs.

Among the repressions of the Soviet era, there are many factors that led to the beginning of the mass repression, which went down in history as the "Great Massacre".

Among them, it should be especially noted that the proposal of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR G. Yagoda to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in March 1936 "to arrest and send to camps all Trotskyists living and working in exile". On the basis of this appeal, the political bureau decides on repressions against the Trotskyists. The open trial of the "Anti-Soviet Trotskyite-Zinoviev Center" will take place in Moscow on August 19-24 this year. In it, Zinoviev, Kamenev and others are accused of the murder of Kirov and of a conspiracy to kill Stalin, Voroshilov and other party workers. 16 people accused in this trial will be sentenced to death. Similar "trials" took place in other parts of the country, more than 160 people were accused of terrorism and were shot [7]. However, such "measures" by G. Yagoda did not suit Stalin and his entourage, who believe that such processes should have taken place 4 years ago. To achieve this goal N.I. Yezhov was appointed to the post of People's Commissar of Internal Affairs (September 26, 1936) and was endowed with great powers. Thus, Stalin and the Politburo headed by him appointed the proxies of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (Yezhov) and the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR

(Vishinsky) for the massacres that began in 1937, and entrusted them with this task. It should be noted that in the historical and political literature there are various interpretations of this massacre, its causes and consequences. In particular, M. Geller and A. Nekrich called it "Ordinary Terror", Robert Conquest - "Great Terror", and in official documents it is called "Payback operation" [8].

The point is not what these processes are called, but that these repressions have led to social unrest, social conflicts and tragic events that violated the rights of 100,000 people.

In February 1937, an act handed over to JV Stalin by GM Malenkov, the head of the personnel department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, indicated that as a result of the "purge" of party ranks and the dismissal of many officials, a layer of about 1.5 million "distressed »People posing a threat to the state [9].

This figure is confirmed by data from other literature devoted to the study of the Stalin period. In particular, over 15 months of 1937-1938, when the repression reached its peak, more than 1.5 million people were arrested, half were shot. Thus began a new wave of repression, the "great terror", which resonated not only in the Soviet Union, but throughout the world and brought grief to the peoples of the Union.

In particular, on June 28, 1937, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan sent a special notification to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan that in May-June several national counter-revolutionary organizations and groups were identified and liquidated on the basis of reports of the strengthening of counter-revolutionary movements by religious scholars in Uzbekistan. As a result, 127 people were detained for this category of crimes.

On July 5, 1937, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party began discussing the composition of the "Trinity to Investigate Anti-Soviet Elements." On the same day, Uzbekistan approved the composition of the USSR "troika" consisting of Ikramov, Boltabaev, Zagvozdin. They approved a plan to shoot 1,489 people and send 3,952 people into exile. There was no trinity in the Karakalpak ASSR, but a decision was made to deport 300 people, deport 400 people and deport the families of the victims. On July 30 of the same year, the ICHK USSR issued order No. 00447 "On the operation to suppress former ears, criminals and other anti-Soviet elements", according to which terrorism spread throughout the Union.

In the process of executing this order, a mass terror was organized throughout the Union. The authorities fabricated cases against innocent people, carried out mass arrests and sentenced hundreds of politicians and public figures, thousands of workers, farmers and religious leaders without trial. Communist ideology at this time sought to eliminate the advanced intelligentsia (regardless of nationality) of the population, who understood the essence of the existing system. According to historical literature, in 1937-1939. In Uzbekistan, more than 41 thousand people were arrested on trumped-up charges, more than 37 thousand were punished and 6,920 were shot.

In general, as a result of mass repressions from the second half of the 1930s to the spring of 1938, more than 70% of the republic's leaders [13] and more than 60% of the national intelligentsia in the economic sphere were repressed [14].

According to the latest research, in 1937, 14,873 people were arrested in Uzbekistan, in 1938 - 20,641 people, a total of 35,534 people. However, this information is not final, and there is no clear information on how many people were arrested, shot, sent to camps and how many were shot and released without charge across Uzbekistan. According to the dissertation of the researcher M. Abdullaev, from August 10, 1937 to January 1, 1938, 5924 "ears", 1679 "criminals", 3,097 people from other "anti-Soviet elements" were arrested in Uzbekistan, 10,700 people in total. Of these, 3,613 were sentenced to category 1 execution, and 7,087 to 8-10 years of category 2 "[16].

In general, the policy of repression in that period was assessed back in the Soviet era, but today there are different views and opinions among researchers. In particular, according to some experts (Russian Federation), a political leader who sometimes deliberately (rationally) and sometimes unconsciously caused the death of millions of his compatriots or was indifferent, is not a patriot. Protection of national interests is not carried out in exchange for the execution of citizens of their own state, even if it is not massive. The terrorism of the 1930s led to a state of passivity and fear that people would make independent decisions. As a result, very few independent thinkers were at large [17].

The repressions of the Soviet era were so intense that no one was spared in the process, and even in those years there were situations in which employees of the internal affairs system became victims of repression.

In this regard, a special study was carried out in the Russian Federation, during which information was collected and published about the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs officers who were repressed during the years of repression by experts in various fields for more than 20 years (The collection deserves special praise for the selection of primary sources collected in the period 1977-1997 years with the participation of many experts and various archivists in the Russian Federation, as well as research institutes and foundations in the USA, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands.)

According to the collection, during this period in the NKVD - 738 employees of the OGPU in 1933, 2860 in 1934, 6249 in 1935, 1945 in 1945, 3837 in 1937, 5625 in 1938, 1939. в - 1364, in total 22618 employees were repressed. In addition, 7,372 employees were dismissed from ICRC bodies in 1939.

It should be noted that among them were employees of the State Security Committee, police and fire brigade, employees of the Interior Ministry troops, employees of the Main Department of the camps and employees of the marriage registration service.

Due to the lack of a special study on the repression of law enforcement officers in Uzbekistan, it is difficult to give exact figures using the example of the given data for the republic. However, it is worth citing archival documents and some information from the archives of the Museum of Victims of Repression.

Apresyan, who was the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR at the height of the repressions, was arrested on February 9, 1939 and shot on January 19, 1940. [19]

There were many repressed police officers in Uzbekistan. For example, I. Nurullaev from Karakalpakstan was appointed head of the Internal Affairs Directorate of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region in August 1925 by the decision of the Karakalpak Regional Executive Committee. In 1928, under Article 109 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, he was arrested as an "enemy of the people" and sentenced to 7 years in prison. Returning home after serving his sentence, he was arrested again in 1937 on the aforementioned charges and sent to a correctional institution for 10 years.

On January 19, 1936, S. Alikhodzhaev was arrested in Tashkent on charges of counterrevolutionaryism and opposition to the ideas of the Communist Party. He was a member of the Communist Party and served as deputy chief of the Main Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Police of the Uzbek SSR. Alikhodzhaev faces up to four years in prison if his guilt is not fully proven.

Inomjon Muminov was one of the police officers arrested during the years of repression. When he worked at the Bukhara ROVD, on October 4, 1938, his brother Mukhammadzhon Muminov, a lawyer and scientist, was arrested and sentenced to death. Muhammadjon's brother, Inomjon Muminov, was shot dead on October 9, 1938 after lengthy interrogations.

One of those who were unjustly repressed at that time and subsequently held various leading positions in the internal affairs bodies was U. Shokirov.

He was arrested in 1937 on charges of "political spirit" while working as a school director in the city of Andijan. But he was released because his guilt was not proven during the investigation. In 1940, U. Shokirov was transferred to the Department of Internal Affairs of the Jalal-Abad region. In 1943 he worked as Shakhrikhon, in 1951 - as the head of the Pakhtaabad district police department, since 1963 - as the head of the guard department of the Andijan police department [22].

In the years under review, the militia bodies continued to carry out the main tasks assigned to them. In particular, in June 1937, under the leadership of the Workers' and Peasants' Department of Militia, criminal proceedings were instituted against workers in the Tashkent food industry in connection with the illegal sale of meat products in large quantities. For the theft of state property and deceiving people (buyers), 17 members of the criminal group were detained (From the report of the head of the Main Police Department of the Uzbek SSR, Romanov June 20, 1937).

Since September 11, 1937, as a result of operational checks of the headquarters of the Uzbek SSR IIIK to study the situation with the cotton harvest in the country, a number of problems have been identified. The main problem was that the salaries and other financial incentives assigned to these cotton growers were not received on time. In September, of the 119 million rubles that were to be distributed among workers for the cotton harvest in the country, 86 million were actually paid.

This situation is explained by the fact that the chairmen of the collective farms did not fully distribute the advance payment for the imported cotton. According to the Department of Internal Affairs of the Fergana region, the daily wages of workers of the Kalinin collective farm were 2 rubles 75 tiins, and the chairman of the collective farm T. Abdurasulov handed out 1 ruble 70 tiins. As a result, out of 293 able-bodied people, only 144 (49%) went to work.

According to the report of the Termez District Department of Internal Affairs, until September 30, 1937, the daily wages of workers of the collective farm named after Bauman was set at 5 rubles, but in practice, 3 rubles were distributed. In these cases, criminal proceedings were initiated against the chairmen of collective farms and other relevant persons, and preventive measures were taken.

The act submitted by the NKVD to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR (September 1937) states that "during inspections of the banking and financial system of the republic, the Khorezm district department of the NKVD opened criminal cases against a number of employees of the Khorezm branch of the State Bank.

The reason is that during the investigation it turned out that a group of bank employees and employees of cash registers in those places where he is, for several years, organized robberies and thefts in exchange for distorting reports. As a result, the Khorezm branch of the state bank suffered a total damage of 875,137 rubles. A criminal case was initiated against seven people, the head of the Khorezm branch of the State Bank was dismissed.

According to the protocol, on November 25, 1937, officers of the railway department of the Main Internal Affairs Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs detained a criminal group of 5 people who had committed serious crimes in Tashkent in 1936-1937, in particular, 8 times attempted murder and robbery. In addition to the

crimes mentioned during the investigation, it turned out that the group also stole a large number of various cargoes from the railway cars. These criminal cases were dismissed by the police and brought to court.

It should be noted that one of the features of the socio-economic, political and ideological processes of the period under study is the political nature of various forms of illegal actions. This is evidenced by a number of documents. For example, the report of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (March 10, 1937) explains the shortcomings in the storage and use of bakery products in Uzbekistan. It turned out that anti-Soviet elements had penetrated the system, that they had used various poisonous means to destroy the grain, that the workers had artificially created unsanitary conditions for spoiling the bread, and that the warehouses had been deliberately damaged before receiving the new crop. 72 criminals were detained and prosecuted in Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara, Kattakurgan, Khorezm and Kokand at the bases for the production and storage of wheat for this type of pest.

The content of the report shows that the shortcomings in the wheat production system in the country were the result of the influence of the political situation on all spheres of life at that time. It is difficult to explain how politicized this issue is, without denying that there were shortcomings or other criminal elements in this area, but this situation is a manifestation of all-Union competition, that is, the pursuit of numbers.

For a deeper analysis of the scale, scope and nature of the repressions of the Soviet era, some figures show that as of January 1, 1939, there were 1,830,491 Russians in the Union GULAGs (General Administration of Camps under the State Political Administration (GPU) in 1930), 181,905 Ukrainians, 44,785 Belarusians. 24894 Tatars, 24499 Uzbeks, 19758 Jews, 18572 Germans, 17123 Kazakhs, 16860 Poles, 11723 Georgians, 11064 Armenians, 9352 Turkmens, 4874 Bashkirs, 3347 Tajiks and 969 448 people of more than 100 other nationalities. [23]. A certificate presented to Khrushchev in February 1954 (approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR, the Prosecutor General and the Minister of Justice) stated that from 1921 to February 1, 1954, 3,777,380 people were arrested on counter-revolutionary charges, of whom 642,980 were sentenced to death [24].

## CONCLUSION

In general, over the years analyzed, a socio-political and ideological situation has developed throughout the Union. In the second half of the 1930s, the repressive policy in society reached its climax and went down in history as the "Great Terror".

As a result of massive repressions of this period, the most advanced leaders of the republic and a significant part of the national intelligentsia in the economic sphere were unreasonably arrested and persecuted (most of the national leaders were shot). During this time, a number of changes were made to the management system and the structure of the control and penitentiary institutions, which were the direct perpetrators of these repressions, and in the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs there were two insubordinate organizations: the police and the state security departments. While police officers continued to enforce decrees, orders and instructions on socio-economic processes related to strengthening public order, state security officials actively exposed "politically motivated crimes", identifying and suppressing those involved.

It should be noted that in some cases, in connection with the situation, police officers were also involved in the repressive process. In particular, the police were involved in verifying information on suspects on the ground (mainly in remote areas), arresting those identified as "counter-revolutionaries or political criminals", and performing other duties.

Another feature of the political repression of this period was that no part of the population was spared during the years of repression. Even the law enforcement officers who were executing these processes have been victims of various forms of repression. The data showed that at the time, thousands of system employees across the Union were repressed and fired. However, many police officers were prosecuted and arrested in the country.

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