



## The Negative Consequences Of The Great Massacre During Soviet Colonialism

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### ABSTRACT

The article describes the grave consequences of the colonial policy of the Soviet government in our country. It also reveals the negative impact of the cataclysmic policy pursued in the Uzbek SSR in 1937-1938 on our national spirituality and the development of science.

### KEYWORDS

Global problem, negligence, Soviet government, freedom of the homeland, dictatorship, Siberia, Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Urals, Kazakhstan, the Far East, the Caucasus and the Volga region, the NKVD, ALGERIA.

### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the COVID-19 pandemic, which is frightening and threatening the minds of the world, has entered 221 countries around the world. The fact that the Crown virus is costing the world economy more than \$ 400 billion a

month is urging countries around the world to work together to fight the virus. The virus, which has become a global problem and threatens the world, has not bypassed the state of Uzbekistan.

As a result of prudent policies in the fight against this disease, there have been almost no major losses in our country. However, this cannot lead to indifference and indifference for us. Observations show that we have seen that the government and the population of a country that has been negligent in the fight against the disease have suffered the most.

## METHODS

In recent time, in order to awaken the population from its slumber and develop them as active citizens, it is necessary to awaken in them a sense of patriotism. In turn, we need to equip citizens, especially the younger generation, with the truth of history in order to awaken a sense of love for the Motherland. Consequently, if we look at our statehood, which has a rich history of almost three thousand years, we can see that during this period our ancestors experienced many invasions and struggles. The last of these invasions was the Russian monarchy and the Soviet government, which ruled and colonized our country for 130 years.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Soviet government, which came to power in October 1917, pursued a colonial policy in the country until 1990. As a result of the colonial policy pursued by the Soviet government for 70 years, the selfless people of many countries were killed as a result of the great massacre. The Soviet government, which fought against the rational actions of patriotic and just people, was fully interested in the extermination of these people. If they had not been subjected to large-scale massacres by the colonial powers, today they would have been able to further develop the state of Uzbekistan. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev put forward the following views; "These people were real leaders, advanced intellectuals, representatives of literature and culture, in other words, the best representatives of our nation, our people. Imagine what great things

they would have done for the development of our Motherland, science, economy, culture and literature, if they had not been repressed, they would have led our people forward. This was done knowingly. Today we remember it with longing." [1]

The great thinkers of the Middle Ages, such as Imam Bukhari, Ahmad al-Khwarizmi, Ibn Sino, Ahmad al-Fargani, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Zakhridin, were killed in our country as a result of the great massacre of intellectuals who fought for the freedom and prosperity of the Motherland. His scholarship, like that of Muhammad Babur, was a great blow to the development of the Fuzalas and statesmen. The grave consequences of the Soviet government's policy of genocide were that, in a sense, it was a blow to us to enter the third renaissance, which is being promoted by our President and which we dream of.

Efforts to honor the name of the March sons of the country and to preserve their pure spirit, who did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the sake of independence and freedom, without bowing to the colonialists for the freedom of the homeland and the people, began in the early days of independence. The Museum of Repression Victims was opened on August 31, 2002 at the initiative of President Islam Karimov in Yunusabad district of Tashkent to commemorate the martyrs who fought for freedom and independence.

In turn, in addition to honoring the memory of the victims of repression, special attention was paid to the deeper study of their scientific heritage. On October 8, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-5598 "On additional measures to deepen the study and perpetuate the memory of victims of repression". The decree was the basis for the development of the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, their development as harmoniously developed people and the knowledge of the true nature of our recent history. In this decree he became a victim of the

colonial policy pursued by the Soviet government in our country.

In particular, according to the decree, “research, artistic and documentary works are being created to identify the names of our compatriots who were unjustly killed during the years of political repression, to study their legacy and make it available to the general public.

In today’s world, where global threats are growing and the understanding of national identity and the restoration of our true history are more important than ever, statesmen and public figures, representatives of science, culture and art, literature, perpetuating the names and memories of thousands of our compatriots, educating our young generation in the spirit of love and devotion to our Motherland and people on the example of their courage and perseverance remains an urgent task. An objective and truthful study of historical information in this regard will serve to better understand the hard and arduous struggles of our country's independence, the need to preserve and cherish our free, free and prosperous life today” [2].

The colonial policy of the Soviet government, which has ruled the country for almost 70 years, seems to be aimed at the well-being and peace of the people, but at the heart of this policy is to keep the Uzbek people in fear and obedience. Deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdumalik Akramov and Tursunoy Muratova, who reflected in their articles the disgusting and grave consequences of such a policy of the dictatorial regime, described it as follows: “Thousands of innocent people lost their lives during the dictatorship”, he said. From 1937 to 1953, 100,000 people were persecuted in Uzbekistan, 13,000 of them were brutally shot. Many families were destroyed and children were orphaned. During the Great Repression of 1937-38 alone, about 7,000 of our compatriots were shot. According to some

estimates, about two million of our compatriots left Turkestan and went abroad. 1.7 million people were deported to Siberia, Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Urals, Kazakhstan, the Far East, the Caucasus and the Volga region.

Among them were well-known enlighteners who could stand the people for freedom, representatives of the Jadid movement, various professions who studied in the leading universities of Germany, Turkey and even Russia and decided to serve the welfare of the nation.

This system not only repressed those on the “black list” themselves, but also subjected their family members to suffering. In particular, a camp called “ALGERIA” (Akmolinskiy lager jyon izmennikov rodiny) was organized for women “enemies of the people” in Karaganda, and their children were sent to orphanages in different parts of the former Soviet Union.

According to the NKVD’s order No. 00486, 6,500 women from the “family members of traitors” served their sentences in ALGERIA from 1938 to 1946. The children of those repressed under the label “enemy of the people” were kept in special children’s institutions. From August 15, 1937 to January 1939, 25,342 children were separated from their families in the union, of whom 22,427 under the age of 15 were sent to orphanages and local kindergartens under the People’s Commissariat of Education. Of these, 1,909 were in Moscow and 2,915 were returned to families to feed others. Children over the age of 15 were considered “socially dangerous” and were arrested and convicted, “1,507 women prisoners in the Karaganda camp gave birth to children by force” [3].

## CONCLUSION

In short, the policy of genocide of the Soviet government in 1937-1938, which pursued a policy of colonialism in the country for more than 70 years, led to the untimely shooting of

tens of thousands of brave and selfless, selfless children of the Motherland. Unfortunately, the presence of our compatriots, who were exiled as a result of the policy of genocide and had a deep knowledge and worldview, which greatly contributed to the development of science, has had a negative impact on the formation of today's Third Renaissance.

The memory of March and the children of the country is considered to be the most important issue of the day in the early years of independence. more than 150 archival documents, more than 100 historical photographs, about 100 artifacts, 175 books, samples of many periodicals were found and included in the museum exposition. Departments of the Museum of Repression Victims have been opened in all regions. New books dedicated to the victims of repressions are being created and the pure name of our ancestors is being justified.

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