



STATE PRESS POLICY OF THE SOVIET STATE IN THE TURKEY CENTURY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF PERSONNEL TRAINING)

Muhammadiyeva Laziza Nizomovna
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Doctoral Student of the Department "History"

Abstract

This article analyzes the personnel operating in the press system of the Turkestan ASSR, their national composition. At the same time, the national composition of press workers was studied in comparison with the personnel composition of other state bodies in the TASSR.

Keywords: Turkestan ASSR, Soviet government, Soviet publications, Jewish press, newspapers and magazines, press system, personnel issue, state policy, National content, representatives of the European population

Аннотация

Ушбу мақолада Туркистон АССР матбуот тизимида фаолият олиб борган кадрлар, уларнинг миллий таркиби таҳлил қилинган. Бунда матбуот соҳасидаги ходимларнинг миллий таркиби ТАССРдаги бошқа давлат органларидаги кадрлар таркиби билан қиёслаган ҳолда ўрганилган.

Калит сўзлар. Туркистон АССР, совет ҳукумати, совет даврий нашрлари, даврий матбуот, газета ва журналлар, матбуот тизими, кадрлар масаласи, давлат сиёсати, миллий таркиб, европалик аҳоли вакиллари.

Аннотация

В данной статье проанализированы кадры, действующие в системе печати Туркестанской АССР, их национальный состав. При этом национальный состав работников сферы печати изучался в сравнении с кадровым составом других государственных органов в ТАССР.

Ключевые слова: Туркестанская АССР, Советское правительство, советские издания, даврийская пресса, газеты и журналы, система печати, кадровый вопрос, государственная политика, Национальное содержание, представители европейского населения





Introduction

The effectiveness of the policy of any state is directly related to the organization of professional activity, planning, formation, training and retraining of personnel. The correct implementation of this policy is a historical necessity arising from an objective need in all socio-economic structures as a factor in the success of the solution of the problem and the fate of a particular people. Therefore, the analysis of the state policy of the Soviet government in the field of training in the field of the press in 1917-1924 is also important.

One of the peculiarities of the personnel policy of the Soviet government in the Turkestan ASSR is that it was closely connected with the national question. During this period, the concept of "great state chauvinism" emerged. "Great chauvinism has been revived, first and foremost, by the efforts of yesterday's lumpens, who have become party-statesmen.

Literature Review

In the TASSR, too, hierarchical and bureaucratic uniformity pervaded all branches of government, including the Soviets. As of March 1, 1921, there were 6 executive committees, 33 district executive committees and 431 volost executive committees in Turkestan. Revkoms survived in 44 volosts, of which 32 were in Fergana, 9 in Samarkand, 2 in the Caspian region and 1 in the Syrdarya region [1]. Beginning in 1922, a single standard structure and states were established for all commissariats and local councils. By the beginning of 1924, they had a clear picture, and by the decision of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Turkestan No. 9, the total number of states in Turkestan state institutions was set at 16,385 state units. At the expense of the state budget of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Republic (TASSR), 736 states are distributed by regional executive committees, 823 states by district executive committees and 78 state units by city executive committees. (2) Also, the salaries of officials are equalized in accordance with the decision of the TASSR HKS of March 15, 1921, No. 57. From April 1922, a system of regular staff transfers was introduced in the country.

Various special bodies for the registration, distribution and control of personnel were established, initially based on the Accounting and Disciplinary Department of the TKP MQ, founded in 1919. By 1923, the mechanism of accounting and distribution of Soviet management personnel would be clearly visible. For example, according to the decision of the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (BMIQ) of February 5, 1923, №06720 Instruction and the Instruction of February 21, 1923 "On the Registration of Qualified Soviet Employees" According to a confidential





instruction of August 3, 1923, these requirements were not applied to the OGPU, given the specificity of the work being carried out. The issue of personnel accounting and the formation of personnel nomenclature was further developed by the decision of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee No. 8 of February 5, 1923, and on March 21, 1923, the Department of Organizational Instructions was established in TurkMIQ [3]. Criteria for separate selection of management staff have also been developed.

If an ordinary employee was involved in the movement of personnel by the distribution bodies of the labor department, the responsible staff had to go only through the party system, that is, through the nomenclature mechanism. For example, according to senior staff records, only a handful of people are included in the "most active" level. According to him, the list includes 100 executives from central institutions in Moscow, 50 executives from Ukraine, 30 executives from Siberia and 25 executives from Turkestan. According to 1924 data, 907 leaders were included in the category of "highly qualified" personnel at the regional level in Samarkand and Syrdarya regions and Namangan district, of which only 2 were representatives of local peoples [4].

Another of the peculiarities of the personnel policy of Soviet power in Turkestan was the "mobilization of personnel" from the central regions of Russia. For example, by the end of 1919, 400 leadership personnel were sent to Turkistan, from February 1920 to September 476, From August 1920 to August 1922, more than 700 different personnel were sent from 1168 people, from September 1921 to janvar of 1923. By 1923, the number of personnel mobilized from the center was 1396 people. Mobilized personnel are primarily sent to the Central, Regional, District and municipal Party and Soviet bodies, as well as to the leadership positions of ministries and departments. E. According to ollworth, as the mobilization of personnel increased, "Uzbek and Kazakh workers remained toys in their hands" [5].

The official kadrlar mobilizes bilan bir ryadda, kadrlarning uzboshimcha, where there is still chastity, and also mobilizes the socio-economic and local economy. However, in some cases, a number of responsible employees are also subject to punishment for non-compulsory subordination of mobilization, while their work is entrusted to the Control Commission. The study of the process of organization and development of party and state control bodies - Turkistan workers and Farmers ' Union (rki) and Control Commission on the territory of Turkistan deserves special attention on the topic of personnel issue. In practice, there should have been a school in which government agencies would learn to govern the state for workers and peasants. After they were reorganized in 1923 year, they began to unite with the party forces and the decisions of the party leadership for personnel control activities were taken as the





basis, the measures taken by this organization against the employees were mostly repressive in nature. During the Soviet period, another element of personnel policy was "manpower", the transfer of which had to be carried out in a "completely confidential" way, according to the instructions of the GPU authorities. It was its main mechanism, while the control bodies gradually became repressive organs. As a result, only 24 departments, 68 departments and 98 other joints were left after the cleaning and reduction carried out on the basis of the decision of the Turkistan SSR on February 27, 1923 on the reduction and simplification of the state apparatus[6].

Research Methodology. In the early years of Soviet rule, preparatory work was carried out to train journalists and organize them in one organization. As a result, the Union of journalists was established in 1918 year. The Charter of the association said that its purpose was to prepare employees for gazetas. During the early formation of the Soviet press in the country, the training of journalist personnel was very important and necessary. To this end, in 1920, under the Union of journalists, the alokhi sector was established. Before him, the task was to prepare journalist staff who contributed to the Soviet press in the country.

On June 18, 1920, in Tashkent, 1 of the heads of the press departments of Turkistan was called to the end of the first three-year activity of the Soviet press in ASSR, in order to identify its shortcomings and further new tasks[7].

During the session, discussions were held on the tasks facing the Turkistan press center, the status of the Soviet press in the areas, the activities of the Turkistan press center, as well as organizational issues. On the first issue, sezd made a special decision on the establishment of the press center of Turkistan to carry out propaganda and propaganda work among the proletarian population in the country. It was also noted in the decision that it is necessary to improve the provision of Red Army soldiers with Bolshevik literature.

In addition, it was indicated that the development of measures to expand the Soviet press in places in the Congress, increasing the circulation of some publications, lack of personnel in the press sphere. Valuable proposals were put forward to improve the activities of the press center of Turkistan. Chunanchi said the delegates introduced proposals such as broad involvement of young people in the dissemination of press materials, sending some staff to places and improving the performance of publications.

Analysis and Results

The council, which was called up by Turkcomission in November 1920 year, played a big role in eliminating the above mentioned shortcomings. The work of the council





was attended by representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkistan, Central Executive Committee of Turkistan, political botshkarmasi of Turkistan, Turkish rosta, press center of Turkistan, Eastern Department of Turkish Rosta, Izvestia, participation and state publishing house. This council was an important stage in the formation of the Soviet press in the Turkistan region. The Congress was attended by representatives of the Soviet press, who came from places. It was noted that s'ezd did a great job even without the experience of the proletarian press. In the decision on the issue of the state of the press in the Republic of Turkistan, the following tasks are indicated:

1. Fighting the "elements of the yacht" of the press;
2. Davriy explanation of the main tasks of the ideology of the Soviet state in the country through publications to a wide mass of workers;
3. Consistent coverage of the activities of Soviet state bodies in the country: local party organizations, trade unions, cooperative organizations, critical analysis of their activities.

The decision also sets out the ways and measures to carry out these tasks. Chunanchi, the party and Soviet organizations in the presence of the compilation of collectives of literature and correspondents, responsible employees of the gazettes to ensure participation in the preparation of journalists for special courses, the organization of literary collectives and other issues shular from the sentence. It should be noted that when Kezi came, the Soviet davriy editions spent the Bolsheviks there effort in penetrating deep into the lives of local residents of the TASSR. This later also gave its expected effect. Also in the SES, ayniksa was given great attention to the state of the printing industry. For the purpose of training of typewriters and other specialists, such activities as the opening of Soviet printing schools, the development of printing industries in the Republic were established.

In December 1921, the press department, which was established under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkistan, was also assigned the task of providing Soviet publications with personnel as one of its main tasks. Bolshevik-publicist A.Zonin, in its place, was appointed Qosim Sorokin[8].

It should be noted that in these years Turkistan began to operate in a number of Soviet publications in ASSR, juralist, publicist reached. A.Zanin, Q.Saragin, O.Inanxacaev, K.From the sentence OS Osmanov, Sevastopol and others.

During this period, a large part of the representatives of the upper and middle tier in the press system of the TASSR was formed by European representatives of the population, as in other areas. This can also be seen in the composition of the collegium of the press department under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of





Turkey approved in July 1924. Representatives of various sections of the Turkestan press, including F.Ksenofontov, B.Mayberg, Ya.Faktorovich, S.Lyubimova, K. There were Kalinichev [9] vs.

Conclusion/Recommendations

In other words, among the other sectors in the ASSR, Turkistan also included a large part of the employees who initially worked in the press system, representatives of the European population. The Bolsheviks used the bunda press as a "weapon" in order to create their own base among the local population. Thanks to this, a number of measures have been taken to increase local staff in the press sector. However, in the period under study, the share of indigenous population in the system remained low.

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