



POLICY OF SELECTION AND TRAINING OF SOVIET LEADERSHIP IN UZBEKISTAN: EFFICIENCY AND PROBLEMS (1925-1941)

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Abstract

The work, problems and lessons of the Soviet period in Uzbekistan in the policy of selection and training of Soviet leaders for 1925-1941 are covered on the basis of archival documents and sources.

Keywords: leadership, party, center, command, social life, local cadre, staff, apparatus, communist ideology, communist ethics, chauvinism, authoritarian regime

РЕЗЮМЕ

Ўзбекистонда совет даврининг 1925-1941 йиллардаги совет раҳбар кадрларини танлаш ва тайёрлаш сиёсатида натижадорлик учун қилинган ишлари, муаммолари, сабоқлари архив ҳужжатлари ва манбалар асосида ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: раҳбар кадрлар, партия, марказ, маъмурий-буйруқбозлик, ижтимоий ҳаёт, маҳаллий кадр, ходим, аппарат, коммунистик мафкура, коммунистик ахлоқ, шовинизм, авторитар режим

РЕЗЮМЕ

Работа, проблемы и уроки советской эпохи в Узбекистане в политике отбора и обучения советских руководителей на 1925-1941 годы освещены на основе архивных документов и источников.

Ключевые слова: руководство, партия, центр, команда, общественная жизнь, местные кадры, штаб, аппарат, коммунистическая идеология, коммунистическая этика, шовинизм, авторитарный режим





Introduction

In any country and in any system, the activities of leading cadres are considered separately. The reason is that the leading cadres have become the main decisive force in the development of society, and increasing the efficiency of their activities is an important task. Consistent and effective implementation of reforms in each country, training and placement of personnel that will ensure their socio-political, economic and legal development is a priority.

Literature review

The historical research also includes speeches, reports and pamphlets given by T.Risqulov, O.Lepa, F.Khojaev, A.Ikramov, Y.Okhunboboev and others. There are a number of opinions on the personnel policy of Uzbekistan, the history of socio-economic development. SH.Ziyomov, H.Tursunov, A.Azlarhojaev, F.Oripov, T.Abdushukurov, Q.Abdurahmonov, M.Gurevich, SH.A.Zuxriddinov, G.Ismoilova, M.A.Axunova, F.Iskhakov, O. K.Ziyadullaev, Sh.Rashidov, N.Rakhmonov, K.Tuychiev, S.I.Gitlin and others conducted research. In the works of K.K.Quranbaev, M.M.Khaydarov, S.Tursunov, F.Ziyaev on the system of governance of the Soviet state in Uzbekistan: formation, stages, essence, the main factors in the genesis of Soviet totalitarian statehood, the emergence of individual party rule, the rigidity of the state nomenclature, related policy, the fact that almost all important decisions are made within a narrow party and made mandatory for the whole country, the attitude of Soviet policy to local leaders, the socio-economic situation, the conflicting development of industry and agriculture.

Research Methodology

The methodological guidelines and recommendations of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the development of the history of Uzbekistan were used to determine the theoretical and conceptual basis of the study. The research used historical, systematic, statistical, systematic analysis, comparative analysis and problem-periodic approaches.

Analysis and results

Even in the Soviet era, which was a system of nomenclature based on command-and-control, totalitarian-authoritarian regimes, there were leaders at the upper and lower levels who believed in communist ideas, and at the same time there were knowledgeable, humble, honest leaders. Their activity is reflected in the extent to which they can influence socio-economic life and have the power to change society.





In the years when the Soviet government decided, mistakes were made in personnel policy, mistakes in the selection and placement of personnel. The USSR consisted of a single state system in the form of the Soviets, the Soviets of Workers 'and Peasants' Deputies, which included workers 'and peasants' power. The Supreme Soviet has been led by the party at all stages of its activity. All laws and resolutions were prepared by the party bodies, or written under their direction, and at sessions of the Supreme Soviet they were approved only in their name. The supreme body of the Union State was first the All-Union Central Executive Committee of the Soviets and later the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which were the main "legislative" and executive bodies. In the USSR, the Stalinist-led Communist Party, in the name of promoting young people, gave positions in the middle and lower echelons to those who were subordinate to them, who acted as if they were doing something.

The law of Uzbekistan was equated with the law of the oblasts or autonomous republics within the RSFSR. The appointment or removal of senior staff was decided centrally. At all levels, the issue of personnel has been considered by the party as the main link in the implementation of its leading role in the state and society, the economy, the army and so on. The term "dictatorship of the proletariat" also denies the rule of law in itself and refers to a revolutionary system. Although the constitution emphasized the equality of citizens, this equality did not apply to civil servants. Having a party ticket to hold a position in the state apparatus and to move up the ranks was one of the decisive factors[1]. Totalitarianism promotes the establishment of the above requirements in the management of the country, the establishment of the main directions of domestic and foreign policy by the central party organization, the centralization of state and party leadership in the hands of a single genius[2]. The appointment and approval of candidates for public office was the prerogative of the party's primary and higher organizations. Since this authority has been secret since the 1920s, decisions on training, discussion, and appointment of personnel have also been kept secret. The personal card of the candidate to be appointed to the post is kept very secret, almost completely closed. This can be explained by the fact that in most cases the information provided by special security agencies is crucial. This can be explained by the fact that the information provided by the candidates to the special security agencies is often crucial. Because the candidates were scrutinized by special security agencies for other parameters that had to be studied in secret, such as loyalty to revolutionary and communist ideas, as well as class.

In the Uzbek SSR, the Bolsheviks' discord among local cadres and their confrontation with each other was a characteristic feature of Soviet rule. As a result, the national leadership in the management system was divided into three groups. The first group





may include executives who have worked without forgetting the national interest, in addition to performing the tasks of the center. They advocated the preservation of rich historical traditions in their administration and its development in the national spirit, as well as its implementation by assimilating the necessary aspect of the Bolshevik experience. The local communists, who belonged to this group, were also in contact with secret organizations opposed to the colonial regime for the future of the country. The second group is the local communists, who have unconditionally carried out the central tasks without deviating from the national policy of the Bolsheviks, forgetting the national interests. They did not understand the true nature of Bolshevik ideas and demonstrated their loyalty to the Communist Party. The third group consisted of leading cadres opposed to Bolshevik national policy. The cadres belonging to this group, in turn, were divided into two: 1) cadres living in the territory of the country, who were trying to reform the administration and expel the Bolsheviks from it, in secret opposition to the existing system; 2) Immigrant cadres who left the country in an uncompromising attitude to the ideas of the Bolsheviks, exposing the true nature of colonial policy. They were also in contact with secret dissidents within the country, partly with local communists who were allies of their own ideas. At the First Constituent Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held in Bukhara on February 6-12, 1925, the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (b) was officially organized. In the first years of the formation of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (b), it had about 20,000 communists, including Uzbeks (42.16%), Karakalpaks (0.01%), Russians (40.43%), and Tatars (3.53%). Kazakhs (1.45 percent), Tajiks (3.42 percent), Kyrgyz (1.02 percent), and others. [3]. The Communist Party constantly strengthened its influence, defining the position of cadres operating in the system of Soviet rule in the Republic. The Communist Party, which unites many communists, practically took power in the republic at that time. The Bolsheviks wanted every employee to show their loyalty to the party, and those who deviated from its path were brutally punished. Due to the actions of the state apparatus and party officials, the cadres serving the interests of the country have been called into question [4]. From the above data, it can be seen that while local cadres held first and second positions in central government, the proportion of local staff in the state structure was very low.

His own KP (b) and his apparatus left a contradictory mark on the whole socio-political life of the republic, which in fact flowed in the stream determined by the Center. At the congresses of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (9 congresses in 1925-1940) and the plenums of the Central Committee, the strategy of socio-economic, socio-political and cultural development of the republic was determined on the basis of the main line set by the CPSU (b). a way to shave, to strengthen ties and





cooperation with other republics. State bodies and public organizations, under the pressure of the party apparatus, gradually came under his oppression and became ordinary executors of party decisions. The behavior, behavior, lifestyle, thinking, aspirations of each leader were determined by a set of ideas, scope, boundaries, called "communist ideology" or "communist ethics", and deviations from them were prohibited. Therefore, it is considered unnatural to think or have an opinion that is inconsistent with official politics and communist ideology, and according to this, the activities and efforts of that person would be evaluated[5]. The main purpose of the constant pressure on the fate and morale of the leading cadres was to form obedience. In particular, the constant ideological pressure on local leaders, their constant intimidation and harassment or harassment, and the restriction and restriction of individual liberty were characteristic features of the official ruling policy pursued by the nation's perpetrators. On November 22, 1925, at the II All-Uzbek Party Congress, the secretary of the party organization of Uzbekistan VI Ivanov spoke, saying that there was no other way but to sacrifice the Bolsheviks of the republic, to create a Leninist core in the party organizations[6]. On September 12, 1927, the Central Uzbekization Commission sent a secret order No. 1118 to Arotsker, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and a copy of it to the Central Election Commission of the Uzbek SSR. The Central Uzbekization Commission under the Central Election Commission of the Uzbek SSR hereby declares that Article 13 of the Resolution of the 12th Plenum of the Central Asian Bureau of the All-Union Communist Party stipulates that special attention, i.e. control, is indicated. Many agencies are now firing indigenous workers on the basis of this article. These are the People's Commissariat of Labor and Peasant Control of the Uzbek SSR, the People's Commissariat of Finance, the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs, the Central Executive Committee and others[7]. Indeed, although the policy of localization of state institutions was put into practice by the Bolsheviks, it was carried out in a limited way. The center was far from intending to hand over full control to the representatives of the indigenous peoples. On May 31, 1928, the United State Political Administration (OGPU) sent a report to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party on the political mood in Uzbekistan. It reflects the views of patriots, who defended the national interests, that the policy of localization is one-sided. In particular, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhonov: "Europeans themselves reject the idea of localization: they appoint local staff to positions, but dismiss them as "inappropriate" and do not train national staff. "Educated people will be expelled because of 'ideology', Russians will not be hindered"[8]. These reports also examine the national media's approach to localization. In particular, an article in Mushtum





magazine states: “There is only one Uzbek guard in Uzbek state cinema. Although localization is an urgent issue, if you try to do it, you will get the guilt of nationalism ...”[9].

By the mid-1930s, the Soviet system had strengthened and an ideological system had been established in society. At this time, not only intellectuals and politicians, but also members of the working class began to be persecuted by the communist-led Soviet regime. This situation has been reflected in Uzbekistan with its tragedies. During this period, the socio-political development of Uzbekistan took place on the basis of the establishment and strengthening of the administrative-command system of government in the USSR [10]. In addition to bureaucracy and irresponsibility in the party's activities, the isolation of workers from the main masses (peasants), shortcomings in the republican party and trade unions were also major shortcomings.[11].

The Soviet state was originally a proletarian state. The USSR, on the other hand, was the only state system in the Soviet Union that included workers 'and peasants' power. The supreme body of the Union State was originally the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Soviets, and since 1937 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. They were the main legislative and executive bodies. On February 12, 1937, the new constitution of the Uzbek SSR was adopted. After the repression of the political leadership and prominent cultural figures of the Uzbek SSR several times as a result of the Great Terror of 1937-1938, the new leadership of the republic at that time (Usmon Yusupov, Abdujabbor Abdurahmanov, etc.) acted with extreme caution. In the Uzbek SSR, local authorities and their apparatus were established[12]. The state apparatus of state power, consisting of party nomenclature, became increasingly bureaucratic. The political elite of the republic distanced itself from the people and served the communist ideology wholeheartedly. The Communist Party of Uzbekistan unconditionally made its way through the primary party organizations, the leading communists, who worked in almost all enterprises and institutions (all leading positions were to be filled only by communists). The party committees had appointed this leading communist as head of all spheres of economic, social and cultural construction. The party committees, which operated by means of administrative command, restricted the independence of the heads of enterprises and institutions and labor collectives, stifled their initiative, and destroyed the democratic and collective foundations of their activities. It has become commonplace to serve the interests of the center, to unconditionally carry out any orders from above, to keep the national leadership cadres in fear and enslavement, and to repress the part of them that has their own opinion. During the period of forced collectivization of agriculture,





the rich were repressed. In the process of industrialization, the main focus was on the development of heavy industry, without taking into account the needs of the people. Not only intellectuals and peasants, but a large part of the workers were dissatisfied with the Soviet government.

Conclusion/Recommendations.

In short, after the formation of the Uzbek SSR, its system of governance was formed. Political management was primarily under the control of the Communist Party, and any tasks of the Center were unconditionally carried out. This was done in the context of political repression. In 1925-1941, when the Soviet state, its totalitarian and authoritarian regimes took full control of all aspects of life, during the unlimited domination of the party apparatus and bureaucracy, there was no question of reforming the socio-cultural aspects of life in Uzbekistan. During this period, a new social stratum – the supreme party at the head of power and the Soviet nomenklatura – was fully formed. Except for the years under study. During the entire period of Soviet power, it was this political elite that ruled Soviet society. The Bolshevik Party has been able to achieve its goal in this field, albeit partially, for a lifetime by spending a great deal of money on the cultural front and effectively using propaganda and propaganda work in this direction. By the end of the 1930s, Uzbekistan had lost all its dissident cadres, and the first generation of new Soviet people had been formed.

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