

SOCIO-POLITICAL HISTORY OF KARAKALPAKSTAN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PERSONNEL POLICY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT (1918-1929)

Bazarbaev Raximnazar Jumanazarovich

Dsc, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz, Nukus, Uzbekistan

Abstract. In given article opens social-political history of Karakalpakstan and its intercoupling with realized by trained policy soviet authorities. The most important task in the development of the state, and the implementation of the intended goals and programs, is the training of personnel. The implementation of reforms in the socio-economic and political spheres depends on the correct selection and placement of personnel.

Key words:

Introduction. The Soviet government also carried out a theoretically justified personnel policy, but the conceptual foundations of the Bolshevik personnel policy, in particular in Turkestan, followed from the Marxist idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which in one form or another was seen as power based not on law, not on elections, but “directly on armed force of this or that part of the population” and building a bright society without a class where there is no oppression and where everyone is equal. Its key task was declared "the most selfless and most merciless war of the new class ... against the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is multiplied tenfold by its overthrow" thus, in the selection and placement of personnel, the new government focuses on visiting workers or on the proletariat, who should build this "bright future ".

Another important feature of the personnel policy of the ruling Bolshevik government, in particular in Turkestan and on the territory of Karakalpakstan, was that the Bolsheviks were distrustful of the indigenous people, we think it would be appropriate to quote individual people who were at the center of the social upheavals and political upheavals taking place here. events of that period. This is how Mustafa Chokay-ogly, a prominent political figure, Jadid, one of the organizers of the state of Turkestan mukhtoriat (Turkestan autonomy), characterizes these events: “Soviet power in Turkestan began with a sweeping denial of the right of the local population to participate in power.” [1.p.101-102]

Interestingly, the same idea is expressed by another figure, an opponent of the Jadids, a Bolshevik member of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic I.A. Apin. in his memorandum sent to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, he writes: “At first, due to the distortion of the party’s policy in Turkestan, the local population was not allowed into the bodies of Soviet power and the Red Army, although it had a stubborn aspiration and proved sufficient preparedness... This involuntarily pushed the Muslims to the idea that they were completely distrusted...” [2.c.2]

On the territory of Karakalpakstan, the political situation was very similar, as the above-mentioned politicians described these events. So, in the composition of the Revolutionary Committee of the Amudarya Department

of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic for September 1919 (the right-bank part of the Amu Darya was part of the Tur ASSR-B.R) were represented by the following people: chairman - I. Shaydakov, members - Sh. Khasanov, I. Mitin, Vanichkin, M. Baldzhanov, heads of departments - R. Zozulin, Golinov, Kunin, Morozov, Chebotorev, Kachanov, Golovyashkin, Zemtsov, I. Savinov. [3.p.1-2]

As can be seen from this composition of the governing apparatus, the majority of people were represented by representatives of the Russian and other European peoples, closely linking their future exclusively with Russia, as for representatives of local nationalities, which, apparently, are represented here very little. The small number, and even the absence in some places, in the power structures of representatives of the indigenous people, led in 1919 to a crisis situation, since one of the acute issues was the lack of personnel in the political, economic and social spheres of the Amu Darya department. As emphasized by the chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Amu Darya department of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic N. Soldatov in his political report sent to the Council of People's Commissars of the TASSR: "The whole trouble in the Amu Darya department is now that there is a huge shortage of workers, both political and Soviet, and ordinary office workers, of course, here, in view of the fact that the majority is a Muslim population, there must be Muslim workers, but not only are they not enough, but there are even absolutely no Russian workers who could work in the department. [4.p.30]

"The mass of Karakalpaks completely refrained from participating in the work of the party and the Soviets," A. Dosnazarov stated in 1924. Then he continues: "for all six years of the existence of Soviet power ... none of the Karakalpaks was even allowed to study in party and Soviet schools, where all those in power received business trips. As a result, the Karakalpaks could not single out workers from among their nationality at all. [5.p.130]

This situation was also characteristic of subsequent years, during which time the Amudarya department was transformed into the Amudarya region, and then, as a result of the national territorial demarcation of Central Asia, the right-bank part of the Amu Darya and the left-bank part, having united, became part of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as the Karakalpak Autonomous Region . Starting from this period, the complex and tragic history of the Karakalpak people begins. During this time, a number of political and state figures in the person of A. Dosnazarov, A. Kudabaev, K. Auezov, K. Nurmukhamedov, T. Napesov, K. Adinaev and many others entered the historical stage, they are inherent in them with their abilities and shortcomings, but he did a lot for the Karakalpak people. In general, these leaders were people of their era with all the ensuing pluses and minuses of that nascent totalitarian system of power.

The nomination of the task of "Sovietization of the village and village" by the Kazakh Regional Committee of the RCP (b) became the leitmotif of the discussion at the P Karakalpak Regional Party Organization (February 17-22 1927 г.). The main focus of the conference was on strengthening the grassroots party organization, "training solid stable party cadres in the village and village", which was caused by the need to "organize, economically put on their feet and rally around the party to the poor, to oppose the poor to the increasing activity of bais, ishans and clergy." [6.p.173]

Entering a new stage in the development of political events, the Bolshevik government began to pay more attention to personnel, according to I. Stalin, "who are able to implement directives, who can accept directives as if they were their own and who know how to put them into practice."

Beginning in February 1927, the ruling power began to pursue a policy of "refreshing" the administrative apparatus. The following persons enter the political arena: A. Kudabaev, K. Sadullaev, K. Avezov, A. Aiteshev, B. Seidrasulev, R. Majitov, J. Tokmambetov, J. Matkarimov, I. Busakov, S. German. A. Nikitin, J. Tokmambetov, U. Avezov, S. Nazarov, A. Piskunov, K. Palvanov). In the same year, the first rehearsal before the radical reorganization of the mechanisms of power in the Karakalpak Autonomous Region took place during the election campaign to the Soviets. Chairman of the Central Election Commission of the Kazakh ASSR Aralbaev and instructor of the CEC of the Kazakh ASSR P. Arbuzov were sent to the autonomous region. During the electoral campaign, the percentage of disenfranchised increased from 0.9% in 1925/1926. up to 3% in 1927 r. In some cities (for example, in the city of Chimbay), 26 % of voters were deprived of their rights. In general, 5920 people were recruited in the Karakalpak Autonomous Region . [7.p.100-101]

Changes in the political and economic climate of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region are closely connected with the arrival of P.I. Varlamov (1899-1942), who, on the recommendation of the Bureau of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the RCP (b), was elected at the 3rd conference as the executive secretary of the Karakalpak regional party organization (October 26-30 1927). A letter from the Kazakh Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (October 1927 r.) addressed to P.I. Varlamov directly indicated with whom to fight: "In KAO, the influence of bais and clergy is still strong ... Since the basis of the dominance of bais and ishans is their privileges in the region water use and land use ... then they must be combated with the help of appropriate reforms."¹

In that year, in order to "strengthen and improve the apparatus of state power" of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region, 68 senior officials arrived from the Kazakh Regional Committee and there was a sharp renewal of the composition of the regional party committee by 65%. [8.p.3-6]

Starting from this moment, such mechanisms for the implementation of state personnel policy as the rotation of personnel - mobilization transfers and the movement of responsible workers from one site to another, party purge and nomination policy are widely used.

In the mass consciousness of people, a feeling of "radical changes" that had begun in society was growing. The Bolshevik Party begins to move away from its liberal policy as a new economic policy and reanimates the "policy of war communism", repressive measures are being taken against the most capable representatives of people of mental labor, writers and teachers, as well as entrepreneurs, they began to be labeled as "bourgeois

¹ Varlamov Petr Ivanovich (1899-1942). Russian. Member of the Communist Party with 1918 r. In 1921-1927. Executive Secretary of the Bukeevsky Provincial Committee of the RCP (b). In 1927-1930. - Executive Secretary of the Karakalpak Regional Committee of the RCP (b). In 1930-1932. - Editor of the newspaper "Soviet Steppe". In 1932-1934. —Secretary of the Petropavlovsk city committee and the Karaganda regional committee of the RCP (b). In 1935-1937. -Chairman of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sports of the Council of People's Commissars of Kazakhstan. In 1937-1940. - Editor of the Kustanai regional newspaper. In 1941-1942. senior instructor of the political department of the 81st cavalry division. He died in the battles near Stalingrad.

nationalists", "Kulaks and speculators", "The kulak and the speculator are the worst and most dangerous enemies. There can be no ceremonies in the fight against them ..., we cannot now allow a bunch of notorious enemies of the Soviet government to fill their pockets, playing on the disruption of grain procurements" [9] "The kulak harms the poor", "The kulak hides bread", "Jackals of the Hungry Steppe" (the trial of the bais-kulak partnership "Land and Labor" began), "Kulaks and bais were thrown out", "Blows against pests of blanks" - these are the headlines that were typical for the newspapers of Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan in 1928.

Another direction of the personnel policy of the Soviet government was the "cleansing" of the Soviet and party organs. S. Nurzhanov in his study argues that the cleaning of the administrative apparatus in the period from 1927 to 1932. took place in two stages: the first took place in 1927-1928, and the second in 1929-1932. [10 . p.16]

It was held in order to "reveal the face of Karakalpakstan, unravel all the organizational confusion that prevailed in all organizations at that time, and give harmony to all this." [11.p.52]

200 people were expelled from the Karakalpak party organization, 100 people from the Soviet economic bodies and the cooperative economy, 1000 people from the "Koshchi" Union, 500 people from the "Agricultural Forestry Workers" Union, they were declared as "persons not loyal to the Soviet government" and as people who concealed their social origin and fraudulently penetrated into the party organization and Soviet state organs. The leaders of Karakalpakstan sought to cut the knot of socio-economic problems as quickly as possible in the course of the land and water reform, without taking into account local specifics, and at an accelerated pace and start another shock campaign - collectivization. Showing Soviet power as the defenders of dehkans, P. Varlamov writes that "it is necessary at least once in the history of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region to shoot our sworn enemies and show the dehkans that the party and the Soviet government will not allow all those who want to turn the wheel of history back to the despotism of the khanate to mock and insanity." [12.p.7]

Conclusion. Thus, making a conclusion, we can state the fact that the policy of power structures in the implementation of anti-national actions in the socio-economic and political sphere was closely connected with personnel policy, since people were needed performers who would put the ideas of the Bolsheviks into practice, who would serve with faith and great zeal Soviet power, because under Soviet power, they made a good career for themselves, and thus served as the social support of the ruling party.

REFERENCES:

1. Mustafa Chokai Ogly Turkestan under the rule of the Soviets. On the characterization of the dictatorship of the proletariat. //Space.1992.No.9-10.p.101-102
2. Russian Center for the Storage of Documents of the Newest Times. f.17.op.65.d.380, l.2
3. Archive of Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.1, op.1.d.3.1.1-2
4. Koshchanov. B.A. "Propagate like a closed letter." "Information Report" by A.K. Dosnazarov to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks (10.20.1924) // Vesinik KKOANRUz. 1992 #3 p.30
5. TsGA.RUz. f.R-17.op.1, d.659, l.130 and
6. Archive of Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.1, op.1, d.164, l.173
7. Archive of Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.1, op.1, d.700, l.100-101.

8. Archive of Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.1, op.3, d.360, 1.3-6
9. Soviet steppe, 1928, January 17.
10. Nurzhanov S. Karakalpak Autonomous Region: History and Sources. Abstract Ph.D. -N., 1988. p.16.
11. Avezov K., Varlamov P. Karakalpakstan to the decade of Kazakhstan. -FROM. 52.
12. Archive of Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.1, op. 2, d. 85, p7.