

REPRESSION POLICE OF SOVIET POWER IN THE FIELD OF PARTY PERSONNEL'S I UZBEKISTAN

(As an example of 1930)

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ABSTRACT

The political leadership in the country was in the hands of the Bolsheviks. They were, in a sense, given the difficult political situation in the country, temporarily allowing local nations to act around the mission, which in turn was nothing but tactical cunning. Nevertheless, members of the party who grew up among the local ethnic groups united around the office and fought for the rights of the indigenous people as well.

Keywords: Archive sources, congress, clean-up, history, company, Uzbekistan, state, establishmnt.

Introduction

In Turkestan, the leadership of the Soviet party initiated a campaign to “clear” the party’s ranks on the pretext of re-registering its members. Such a campaign was widespread in the late 1920s. The Turkestan Communist Party had 57,810 members and candidates, including Syrdarya, Ettisu, Samarkand, Ferghana, Caspian and Amudarya provinces. As a result of the “cleansing” under the pretext of re-registration, 24093 members of the Turkestan Communist Party were removed or expelled for various reasons. On the eve of the 6th TPP Congress in August 1921, there were only 27,330 members and 6387 candidates in the Turkestan Communist Party.

RESEARCH METHODS

Attempts were made to compensate for the loss of party members at the expense of ordinary workers and peasants. It is clear that the party had more than just ordinary performers, rather than intelligent, educated people. At the expense of party workers sent from the center, the ranks of the Turkestan Communist Party increased. Only from February 3 to July 31, 1921, the Center sent 500 people to work in Turkestan regional and city party organizations [3], [396], [397]. These activities were carried out under the supervision of such extraordinary bodies as the Turkic Commission, established in October 1919, and Turkbyuro (founded in July 1920). This led to the discontent of local officials in Turkestan, which sparked national tensions. Consequently, in March 1921, the X Congress of RKP (b) was instructed to “enhance national representation in the bodies of government and

administration" [1], [167]. At the same time, the "cleansing" of the power system did not stop, but rather intensified.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of the "cleansing" of the Turkestan Communist Party were discussed at the VI Country Conference (March 1922). At the conference it was noted that before the "cleansing" began, the Turkestan Communist Party had 42,441 members and 7565 party members. As a result of the "cleansing", 1,016 people (20%) were removed from the party ranks 4%) left the party voluntarily [2], [32].

The Soviet regime also adopted a policy of politicized isolation of national figures from Turkestan in the pretext of purging the party. The center intensified the persecution against them. On September 25, 1922, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the RKP (b) N. Turakulov, Chairman of the FSC of the Turkestan Autonomous Republic K. Otaboev and Chairman of the TASSR National Security Committee A. Rahimbayev were relieved of their posts [3], [175]. Generally, in Turkestan, the use of "party processing", threats, and conditions was applied to national leaders. The national leader was removed from office, while the central leadership pursued a policy of returning employees to positions of authority, recognizing their own "mistakes" in order not to undermine the trust of the local population. In the same way T.Ryskulov, N.Turakulov, K.Otaboev, A.Rahimboev and others were returned to the leadership.

In 1920-1923, 1396 emissaries were sent to the Turkestan Republic from the central cities of the country in order to assist the local authorities, in fact, to exercise strict control over the center [2], [162], [163]. This form of international aid began at own initiative and was followed in all subsequent stages of Soviet history until it ended. As a result, the Turkestan party organization and the government have been transformed into a support for the center. Cleaning was also carried out among party workers in Bukhara and Khorezm republics. For example: As a result of the "cleansing" under the pretext of re-registering members of the Khorezm Communist Party, by the middle of 1921, there were 586 members of the 2000 party staff [2], [59]. At the 3rd Congress of Bukhara Communist Party (November 1922), the small numbers of workers and peasants among the CPP members were severely criticized and 257 out of a total of 1560 members were expelled from the party [2], [110].

The clean-up in 1923 in Khorezm was more horrific than before. This time of purification, more and more people and party members have been thoroughly explored not only their political views, but also their background and background. As a result, in 1923, 423 people, 35% of the total members of the party, mostly merchants and clergy, were expelled from the party during the "clean-up" in Khorezm. In the fall of 1923, a further refinement was made. As a result, the state apparatus was reduced by 10 times [4], [651].

In spite of political persecution, the national leadership continued to defend the interests of the local population. Inomjon Hidiraliyev, who was appointed Chairman of the Turkestan ASSR on October 8, 1922 [4], [261], [291], sent a special letter to the All-Union NSC, pointing out the need to take the following steps to adapt the government:

1. Out of the local population, in addition to those provided by the central government agencies, 814 persons should be trained for various commissars and their subdivisions, and 100 for local offices.

2. For this purpose it is necessary to conduct special supervision training of local personnel, to involve them in the courses prepared by the legal, financial officer, clerks, accountants, postal and telegraph secretaries of the executive committee. All expenditures for the above purposes should be allocated from the central budget and not from the local budget, despite the financial deficit [4], [91], [92].

Hidiraliev's practical suggestion was that the central authorities had to partially calculate. In August 1923, TASSR established the ICC "Commission for the Transformation of Business Into the Local Languages" [6],[176]. The decree was soon announced. The country's independent democratic development program put forward by the national leaders of the opposition and their efforts to protect the interests of the local population has emerged as a common expression of social consciousness in the Central Asian region during the 1920s. The number of supporters of the national democratic alternative has steadily increased, and the number of party-Soviet and economic workers has also increased.

National leader Nishonbek Mavlonbekov, referring to his counterpart Botaboy Dadaboev [5] on September 8, 1937, referred to the "political platform and practical anti-revolutionary activities of the right". The essence of the speeches of Alikhodzhayev. At the time, these national figures directly voiced their thoughts:

1. RSFSR pursues colonialist policy in Turkestan;
2. The Turkestan Communist Party is under the influence of the great state chauvinism of Moscow and pursues a policy of squeezing the national personnel from the party-Soviet apparatus, accusing them of bribery, nationalism and other areas.
3. The parties and peasants are not ready for land and water reform, and the implementation of the reform will result in the withdrawal of the peasants from the Soviet power.
4. Healing of the lower Soviet apparatus and preparing for the onslaught of preparedness for land and water reform is a vicious and early intervention"[6],[9],[10].

CONCLUSION

The Soviet and party workers in Uzbekistan began in 1929. This was based on the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on the dangers of right in the party. During this political campaign, 15.6 percent of party members were expelled from the party on the pretext of "cleansing" the party, many of whom were arrested and repressed, mostly innocent people. In those turbulent years, the removal of the party from the party would have brought much trouble to such people. Not only those who were removed from the party, but also his family, children and clan, were banned, and in some cases were denied the right to participate in public and political processes, as well as in executive positions.

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