

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS IN STATE ORGANIZATIONS IN 1929-1932: CONTENT, PROCEDURE, CONSEQUENCES

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ANNOTATION

The article examines the reasons for the beginning, the legal basis, the procedure for carrying out "purges" in state organizations conducted in 1929-1932, and the consequences on the example of the Fergana Valley.

Keywords: Central Control Committee, Workers' and Peasants' Inspection of the USSR, workers' and Peasants' People's Commissariat of the USSR, "cleaning", "Trinity", Namangan city, cadres of the national leader, police, judicial search apparatus, district supervisory board, command.

Access Soviet and 1929 Central Executive Committee, Soviet and Central Executive Committee of the State Apparatus

The decision of the State Office, Cooperative and Public Organization on June 1 was carried out on the basis of the decision. According to him, the authority that people say, "will harm the interests of the working class" was given to the work-farmer Inspectorate. "cleaning" task, order and methods of transactions in early May 1929 Central control committee and

Approved at the joint meeting with the USSR Worker Inspectorate, "Instructions of the USSR Worker Commissing People's Commissions of Public Commissions." [1].

Reform analysis and methodology

Research on topic can be analyzed by conceptual-methodical approaches and periodic principles: 1) publications published during the Soviet era; 2) research implemented during the years of independence; 3) Research of foreign researchers.

Until the mid-50s of the XX century, the problem of Stalinist political repression in the USSR could not become an independent object of research due to ideological and political factors. Only in some studies is this issue partially, indirectly touched upon. In the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, a number of studies were created on the issue of the struggle against Soviet power on the territory of the Republic, the policy of repression of the existing system in relation to scribes, moralists and cultural workers. Meanwhile, fundamental works have also arisen that have conceptual significance in the study of the problem of Soviet repressive policy.

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Results

To conduct and lead the "cleaning", commissions were created on a hierarchical principle, that is, Commissions of Republican, oblast and district organizations. Above this hierarchical staircase is the USSR. Under the people's Commissariat of the worker-peasant Inspectorate stood the Central Commission for "cleaning" the Soviet apparatus, established on June 3, 1929. "Cleaning" were conducted in the following order: employees of the enterprise or organization in which the "cleaning" was held came to an interview with the "trio" within the specified period. In the hands of the members of the "Trinity" there was previously collected information about each employee. If any suspicious information appears in these documents or in the biography of the employee, the members of the commission began the inquiry with clarification of this information. Each employee was asked dozens of questions, and they were asked about religion, the Soviet government, as well as their attitude to current politics. According to the "instructions for checking and" cleaning the Soviet apparatus,

The people's Commissariat of labor of the USSR and its bodies were among the first to undergo inspections as an organization "inextricably linked in its daily activities with the broad masses of working people."

Discussion

Among the archival documents, information on "cleaning" in neighborhood committees was also stored. A report was prepared with the date of April 9, 1928 on the results of "cleaning" conducted among employees of neighborhood committees of the city of Chumonchi, Namangan. Two employees worked at the Mulla Barak neighborhood committee, which is owned by a deep sedimentary area in the old Namangan part of the city. Chairman of the neighborhood committee

It is said that 59-year-old Abdumomomin Mashirboev is of merchant origin, he has a cloth weaving machine in his house. Mashirboev's deputy Badalboev mulla Bashnali was found to have Sufism at the Mulla Borot mosque in 1923, secretly engaged in cloth trade [2].

The chairman of the Sharipshur neighborhood committee, located in this part of the city, 66-year-old Naghmat Aliakbarov, was previously reported to have engaged in the sheep trade, and now his son continues his profession. This document, compiled and signed by the chairman of the District Executive Committee Ibrahim Khodzhaev, the head of the secret department Dashinskaya and Secretary Lisnevsky, collected information about the chairmen of 10 neighborhood committees and informed higher organizations that measures should be taken in relation to them. Such inquiry "cleanup" works were conducted in all organizations.

In organizations related to production, this process was carried out in the form of a fight against the robbery of state property, and in the form of a fight against the "stripped items" that entered the organization in the management offices. In the process of such a tense and vicious struggle, many representatives of the local population, the national leader, with such accusations as "yot unsur", "counterintelligence", "pest", were persecuted and freed from the tasks they held.

The IV Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party (1929) also launched a mechanism of persecution under the guise of fighting groupism in Republican Party organizations. Local executive staff and creative intelligentsia, who initially tried to focus on the problems of restoring national culture and improving people's lives in places, were destroyed by various excuses and accusations. It was with such false accusations that such famous figures as Turor Riskulov, Abdulla Rahimboev, Nazir Turakulov, Inogomjon Khidiraliev, Sadusiz Otaboev, Sultanbek Khujanov were accused of nationalism.

The national leader, who tried to implement and implement alternative ways of socio-economic development, was charged with such issues as nationalism, group work in relation to the personnel. The works that were fabricated and deliberately exaggerated, called "inogomovism", "group of 18s", "Cosmovism", "badriddinovism", were in full swing at the same time.

In 1930, a "cleaning" was also carried out in the State Bank apparatus, and several national leadership employees were imprisoned. In connection with the case of the former chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic Sadulla Kasimov, the so-called "Kasymovlik" cases were fabricated. All such work was mainly aimed at eliminating local figures who were progressive-minded and pursuing national interests [3].

The inspection of the 8th year-in-law of the USSR is until 1 January 1929 in paragraph 3 of the 8-year-old public commissions of the Soviet Office, the inspection of lands, courts, calculations and police. [4] Uzbekistan KP (b) discussed the study of the composition of the Judicial Support Organization Staff at a meeting of February 17, 1929, the Joint Square Department of February 17, 1929. At this meeting, 40 people from the staff of the trial were studied, and their subsequent destiny was decided. In paragraph 5 of the Session Resolution, the Judge of the 14th Protector Nishonbaev was a member of the Yangichek Rural Soviet, said that the son and education of Mudharris is medium religious. It was found that he had been in contact with the boybachcha leader and the army of the conversation. As a result, he was taken up and his work was handed over to the district control jury.

During the inspections, various charges were made to employees who were dismissed from their duties. For example, the famous religious Ulama, son of a Sharia judge, a Tajik by nationality Lutfillo Mahzumov was a party member from 1918, and he was taken from work for his "extreme religiosity". The 15th Precinct people's judge Rahmonberdi Abdurahmonov was dismissed for being the son of a merchant and for being in constant contact with merchants [5]. 10th Precinct people's judge Toshmat Hakimov was dismissed "for his contact with "yot unsurs" and for allowing command in the case" [6]. Bailiff Rhine was dismissed on the same charge.

10 of the 40 employees who passed the "cleaning" were taken from the work, of which 2 were sent for verification to the district supervisory board. Two people – Azizkhanov and Uryashev-were sent to the District Executive Committee for consideration. 26 people who passed the examination were left in their duties [6]. Employees who did not pass "cleaning" were charged mainly with such charges as "social yacht was in contact with items, was rude to ambagals", "drunkenness", "was in contact with the printing press".

Discrediting and infamous national cadres operating in local Soviet offices with such false charges It lasted until the 40s of the XX century. Head of Finance Department of Fergana region . In a reference letter sent by the raider to the region party committee, it was noted that in 1940, compared to the previous year, the number of religious people who were subject to separate economic tax sharply decreases, which led to a decrease in tax reference. As a reason for this situation, it is indicated that many people's Court judges and prosecutors deliberately suspend the work of believers under various pretexts [7].

The list of 30 people from Fergana City police officers who were unable to come to the inspections for various reasons during "cleaning" was presented to the management with the signature of the secretary of the commission Firsil. These employees were warned of dismissal if they did not pass the commission interview within a week [8].

In 1929, the district finance and labor departments, the court, the prosecutor's office, and the Kokand city search authorities for Fergana district were fully investigated. In particular, as a result of the "cleaning" in the district finance department, 1 person was found guilty and dismissed from the positions held by Category 1, Category 2-by 9 people, Category 3 – by 7 people. Another 12 people were given warnings from the employees of this organization. As a result of the investigations carried out in the District Court, a warning was issued for Category 1-1 person, Category 2 – 2 person, Category 3-5 person was taken from work, 7 person. As a result of "cleaning" conducted in various organizations in 5 regions, by Category 1-15 people, by Category 2 – 43 people, by Category 3-27 people did not pass "cleaning". Along with these, 5 people who did not belong to any category were also fired[9].

In the extract from the decision of the commission of the Ferghana city Soviet apparatus to transfer employees from "cleaning" dated March 21, 1930, inspector of the 32nd tax site Zhora Ibragimov did not pass "cleaning" for hiding his social background and for close contact with "yot unsur" (tea house owner, caravanserai boss). The commission found Zhora Ibragimov to belong to the second category and relieved him of his duties. Meanwhile, J. A decision was made to ban Ibragimov's work on financial affairs and the state apparatus for up to 5 years[10]. According to Paragraph 2 of this decision, the inspector of the plot, Orifjon Mahmudov, was considered to belong to the third category for his connection with the "alien items" and was dismissed from the position held[10].

In the process of studying the biography of employees investigated by the commission, special attention is also paid to their spouse. For example, from members of the Andijan City party organization

It has been criticized that the wives of 9 men walk in paranja, that party employees do not allow their wives to go to schools, clubs and attend mass gatherings while being communists[11].

Participation of the managers to participate in weddings not only at religious ceremonies, but also by the Commission. The Fergana Current Control Commission's Reporting Commission was reported that the party members spread like infectious disease [12]. It is stressed that between 200-300 people invited 200-300 people are negative for weddings, they have a negative effect on vulnerable staff and to increase the impact of "foreign elements" within party organizations. The district party organization and the control commission was proposed by the district party and the control commission to prohibit the participation of employees and party members by the problem. For the lack of the workplant of the workplant of 1082 people in the republic alone in 1930, 21.4% of employees were fired for poor activity, and 3.9% were fired for various crimes, and 18.4% were fired [13].

Conclusion

Like any Soviet era, "Cleaning" also had to create an idea of the active participation of workers in state construction. In the first time of "cleaning", this was achieved for some extent. According to "cleaning", the Soviet apparatus did not decrease and the bureaucracy was not lost either. "Worker control" (Rabkrin) was available on behalf of "Fireplace Control," Naryy Control), "people's control") was resolved in the public eye, bureaucratic.

In the process of "cleaning", the image of the Ideal Soviet official, which must be set to all, and the government's decisions were created without deviating the decisions of the party and government. In addition, Cleaning also taught Soviet citizens to collect the necessary "inspectors" about each other in

a short time. In Uzbekistan, in different government agencies and agencies, the sense of fear has been reigned among employees. People were also scared to say a simple word or act.

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