

ПОДГОТОВКА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ КАДРОВ В АМУДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ И ХОРЕЗМЕ

В статье рассматривается кадровая политика, предшествовавшая национально-территориальному размежеванию в Средней Азии, когда после прихода советской власти в Среднюю Азию на ответственные должности стали назначать не местных жителей, а часто приезжих из Центральной России или Украины, которые не представляли местное население.

В руководящем органе советской власти в Амударьинском отделе и области не было ни одного сильного и влиятельного человека восточно-мусульманской национальности.

Комплексный подход к изучению темы привел к использованию общих методов исторического исследования: сравнительно-исторического анализа, исторического описания, статистических методов. Исследование проводилось в историко-проблемно-аналитическом ключе.

Источниковую базу исследования составляют архивные документы и опубликованные материалы. Значительную группу источников составляют опубликованные материалы партийных съездов, конференций. В них отражены общие принципы партийно-государственной кадровой политики и ее основные направления.

Ключевые слова: национальное размежевание, кадровая политика, Амударьинское управление, Центральная Азия, номенклатура, Центральноазиатское бюро ЦК РКП (б), репрессии, руководящие исполнительные должности.

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STATE PERSONNEL TRAINING IN AMUDARYA REGION AND KHOREZM

State personnel training in Amudarya region and Khorezm. This is a personnel policy that preceded the national-territorial demarcation in Central Asia, when, after the arrival of Soviet power in Central Asia, not local residents began to be appointed to responsible positions, but often visitors from Central Russia or Ukraine, who did not represent the local population.

In the governing body of Soviet power in the Amu Darya department and the region there was not a single strong and influential person of eastern Muslim nationality.

An integrated approach to the study of the topic led to the use of general methods of historical research: comparative historical analysis, historical description, statistical methods. The study was conducted in a historical, problematic and analytical manner.

The source base of the research consists of archival documents and published materials.

A significant group of sources consists of published materials of party congresses, conferences.

They reflect the general principles of the party-state personnel policy and its main directions

Key words: *National demarcation, personnel policy, Amu Darya department, Central Asia, nomenclature, Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), repression, managerial and executive positions.*

During the period of national-state demarcation, the State personnel policy took new forms. Now, the consent of the party body was required for holding positions in the state apparatus and promotion. The preparation, discussion and adoption of personnel decisions were hidden.

Mechanisms for the implementation of the State personnel policy, such as personnel rotation - mobilization, relocation and promotion of responsible workers from place to place, are widespread. Thus, thanks to the Soviet personnel policy, conditions were created for the development of personnel processes, new social channels that opened access to the peaks of power to social society, talents, and people from the people.

The creation of the nomenclature institute was closely related to the direction of “sustainable party influence in the state apparatus,” which was considered not

only as a line for further monopolization of personnel management, but also as a line for changing their social characteristics. Thanks to the nomenclature mechanism, in the mid-1920s it was possible to significantly change the composition of the senior staff of the state apparatus: to ensure the real monopolization of power by the Stalin group in the CPSU (B.) And to form an organizational mechanism for intensive and large-scale manipulations with personnel.

In the 1920s, the organizational mechanism for implementing a new political course in working with personnel began to take shape. His ideology was based on the “attack on the bureaucracy,” which unfolded in 1926. The need to use repression “as a means of combating bureaucracy” was emphasized. This attitude of Stalin formed the basis of accelerated personnel changes that occurred in the 1928-30s, accelerated by a real change in the policy of the ruling elite, which began in 1928. Of particular importance was the replacement of old personnel with new ones, “growing up in factories and factories; in the low works of the Soviet government, “including through mass propaganda.

On January 31, 1924, the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (B.) At its meeting, Among other agenda items, it considered the issue of national-territorial demarcation of the Turkestan, Bukhara, Khorezm republics and decided: E. Rudzutak preliminary discussion of the possibilities for its implementation with the responsible employees of these republics.

Its decision was based solely on the political interests of the ruling elite, completely ignoring the political will of indigenous peoples. This movement was an artificial separation of nations and nationalities living in a single territory, with the aim of dominating them.

The idea of “national-territorial demarcation” of Turkestan as a common house of the peoples of Central Asia was aimed at undermining the national liberation movements of the local population, at dividing Muslim unity not only by class, but also by ethnicity.

In January 1924, the Amu Darya Regional Revolutionary Committee was headed by Drozdov, Zhelyabin was appointed his first deputy for military affairs, Leshchinsky-deputy for political affairs. Atashev in civil affairs, M. Baldzhanov remained for special assignments. In connection with the uprising of Junaid Khan, a Provisional Revolutionary Committee was created in Khorezm. In February 28, 1924, in connection with the establishment of political calm and the elimination of danger to the region, the law on military regulations was repealed and the Provisional Revolutionary Committee was dissolved.

In March 1924, at the 1st Congress of Soviets of the Amudarya Region, a new composition of the executive committee was elected: A. Alifboev (chairman), J. Atashov (deputy chairman), E. Kozurov (secretary of the Executive Committee), members: M. Petrov, U. Bakirov, E. Zhamankaziev, B. Breshkulov, J. Tukmambetov, U. Bekimbetov, R. Rozumbetov, V. Khorzaev, Y. Raimov, N. Adilov, N. keulimzhaev, D. Kurbanov, F. Matkarimov, T. Dzhaulybaev, A Usmanov,

P. Aimbetov, Sh.M. Baibulatov, S. Batirbekov, K. Zedin, A. Zhelyabov, K. Sapayev, D. Kosaev.

Of great importance is the characterization of the Central Committee of the NDP to members of the Amu Darya Regional Executive Committee:

Abbas Alifbaev fully complies with his appointment. He has experience in Soviet administrative work. Disciplined. It has a solid character. You can use regional and regional

Jumagali Atashev – In Soviet work has little experience. It can be used on a regional scale.

Bazarbai Suyatkulov – works with desire. More suitable for work on a county scale in professional work.

Abdal Altybayev – works satisfactorily in Soviet work. It can be used on a county scale in the land department and professional line on its own.

Yusup Raimov – recently works in Soviet work. It can be used on a county scale for professional work.

Alexander Gavrilovich Zhelyabin – according to his work, the military commissioner is satisfactory. It can be used for education on a regional scale.

Juman Tokmambetov – can work professionally on a regional scale. He works in Soviet work for a long time.

Ernek Dzhamankazyev – he worked very little at Soviet work. It is more suitable for professional and party work on a county scale.

Uteniyaz Bekimbetov – as an administrator is unsuitable. It can be used on a professional basis and works on a county scale.

Nurgabul Keulimzhaev – as the chairman of the district Executive Committee works satisfactorily. Can be left in administrative work on a county scale.

Vais Khorzaev – is engaged in the household. Does not work in Soviet work. It can be used on a county scale in the land and water department.

Nurulla Adylov – Is very little works in Soviet work. It can be used to guide financial and professional work.

Reymbay Rosumbetov – is very little works in Soviet work. It can be used in the economic industry on a county scale [2].

Analyzing this composition of the leadership of the Amu Darya region, we note that an important direction of Soviet personnel policy in 1920-1930 was the nomination of workers and peasants to senior and responsible positions in the party-state and economic apparatus. The 1917 revolution put an end to the continuity of personnel in leadership structures. At the same time, it brought many people from previously weak social strata to power.

Pre-revolutionary managers were replaced by managerial personnel of workers and peasants. Their activities had a great influence on the forms of organizational work and the structural features of power and management, the characteristics of the effectiveness of the Soviet state system.

Candidates tried to fall into the category of Soviet managers for various reasons. For some, ideological motives are decisive, for others – material or per-

sonal. For example, some members of the Executive Committee criticized the above characteristic of the regional committee of the KPT by the fact that they “are engaged in the household

Most of the workers were directed to senior and responsible positions, which often performed the political functions of government officials instead of managing in institutions and organizations. The course and results of political, economic and social changes in the country largely depended on their political, professional, spiritual qualities, general cultural level and qualifications. there were objective and subjective factors that form the ability to self-control. A certain type of personnel is characteristic of Soviet society. The emerging mentality of Soviet leaders and the socio-psychological qualities corresponding to them determined the style, methods and techniques of their activities.

March 31, 1924 was convened 1U regional party conference of the Amu Darya region. Unfortunately, on the agenda of the conference there was no question of national-territorial separation in Central Asia and the fate of the statehood of the Karakalpak people. At the initial stage of the national-territorial demarcation of Central Asia, the leadership of the Amu Darya region did not show initiative. At the conference, the control commission of the regional party organization was elected, whose chairman Allayar Dosnazarov was elected.

On May 8, 1924 the members of the Khorezm delegation who arrived in Tashkent on Central Asian economic conferences gave to the chairman of Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee of RCP(b) “A note about permission of an ethnic question in Khorezm” which was signed by the responsible secretary of the Central Committee of KhCP K. Adinayev, the member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of KhCP Abdusalyamov and a number of members of the government of the Khorezm republic. “The economic feasibility of the Khorezm region,” the note emphasized, “its features and differences from the Turkestan regions, the lack of communication between certain regions of Khorezm and the extra-Khorezm alleged centers of the national republics” strongly dictate leaving Khorezm as an independent administrative region within its limits. In addition, it was proposed to unite with the Khorezm Republic the Amu Darya region of the Turkestan Republic and the Adai district of the Kazakh Territory [4. P. 97-98]. On June 9, the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the HCP supported by telegram the position of the authors of the note. However, the Central Asian Bureau ignored this opinion.

On the eve of the fifth Kurultay of the Soviets of the Khorezm Republic, Isak Khansuvarov, Karimbergen Sadullaev, Sarymuldaev, Karim Baltaev, Mirsharap Masharipov, Khalidov paid a campaign visit to the Kazakh-Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast.

From September 2 to October 2, 1924, the fifth Kurultai of the Soviets of the Khorezm Republic worked. Kurultay’s resolution “On National-State Demarcation” emphasizes that “the first attempt to properly resolve the national issue is

the formation in April of the KhCEC of Turkmen, Kyrgyz and Karakalpak autonomous regions on the territory of the KhSSR, but the formation of autonomous Turkmen, The Kyrgyz and Karakalpak regions still did not resolve the confusing national issue, but only outlined ways to a correct resolution, which is possible only if national republics were formed, the peoples of Turkestan and Bukhara became the way of creation [3. P. 345].”

Further, Kurultai decided: “in fulfillment of the expressed universal will of the workers and dekhkan masses of the Kyrgyz and Karakalpak people to grant the right to the Kyrgyz and Karakalpak people to withdraw from the Khorezm Socialist Soviet Republic and become part of the Kyrgyz Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic.”

Nevertheless, the group of the executive secretary of the Khorezm Communist Party, Kalander Adinaev, insisted on preserving the Khorezm SSR as an independent state and leaving it outside the national-state demarcation. On April 28, 1924, Kalander Adinaev, Matkarim Abdusalomov, Murod Yakubov, Shulimov at a meeting of the Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (B.) Argued their ideas that the Khorezm Republic could become a Soviet Federation within the Novourgen, Turkmen and Kazakh-Karakalpak regions; the ancient irrigation systems of Khorezm cannot be divided into different republics, traditions, religion, the history of the peoples of the Khorezm oasis are closely related to each other.

Khorezm People’s Soviet Republic (KHPSR) was formally independent, but in fact an ephemeral state entity created by the Bolsheviks on the territory of the Khiva Khanate. Along with other similar state entities, such as, for example, the Bukhara People’s Soviet Republic (or the Far East Republic that existed in 1920-22), proclaimed in October of that year, the KHPSR was called upon to serve as a kind of intermediate stage in the Sovietization of the national outskirts of the former Russian Empire captured by the Bolsheviks during the civil war.

The first steps were taken to organize cultural life in Khorezm, to strengthen interethnic harmony and peace. On March 8, 1920, the first issue of the newspaper Incilab Kuyashi (The Sun of the Revolution) was published in Khiva. In the field of culture, there was a search and attraction of talented people from among the local nationalities, according to A. Sabirov, “from Kungrad to Khazarasp.” So the foundations of Russian, Uzbek, Tatar drama troupes in the region were laid. Safo Muganiy, Madrahim Yekubov (Sheroziy), Zhumaniyaz surnaychi, Kurban sozchi from Khiva, Kutly Seitghanova, Fahriddin Usmonov, Zhumamurat Abdullayev, Uzakbay Nurzhanov from Khodjeyli, Abdiraman Utepov, Rakhim Majidov, Seyfulgabit Mazhidov from Kungrad and others actively participated in their organization [5. P. 25-26].

Young people from the Kazakh-Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast were sent to study in Khiva pedagogical college and teacher training courses: from Khojeyli Umar Buleshov, from Kungrad Koptleu Nurmukhamedov, Nagmet Kuzenbaev, Yaumytbai Ismetullaev, Zulfukhar Ersheev, Temir.

Hamza Hakim-zade Niyaziyy made an invaluable contribution to the development of public education in the Kazakh-Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast. In 1922, he formed the first national theater troupe in Khorezm, which included Yekub Devonov, S. Murtazin, Zarif Kosimov, Masharip Polvonov, Madrahim Ekubov (Sherozy). In 1923, in Turtkul, the Khorezm troupe staged the performances “Tukhmatchilar Jazosi” (“Punishment of slanderers”) and “Sevdim Ali” (“Loved You, Ali”), “Fargon Fojialari” (“Tragedy of Ferghana”), “Karmak” (“fish-rod”).

Another center for the development of intercultural relations was the city of Kungrad. At the initiative of Khamza, a troupe was organized here consisting of Tolek Sarybaev, Zeynep Murtazaeva, Zhuman Rozymov, Uzakbay Nurzhanov, Tagan Yakupov, Kamal Turaev, Kurbanbay Aralbaev, Tanirbergen Rambergenov. Advanced youth actively flocked there, assistance was provided from Khorezm in the form of sending trade and cultural and educational caravans.

According to N.A. Baskakov, “in Khiva, Khorezm region, as well as in Karakalpakstan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century. There were well-known puppeteers and mascarabozes: in Khiva and Urgench, Tokhtamurat Matyakubov, who kept a theater of hand puppets and puppets, as well as his own staff of musicians and mascarabozes, Eit-kogurchakchi, one of the best puppeteers of a hand puppet theater and puppet theater, Bekman-gokkachi, was especially popular, Abyl Vasinov and Karakalpak Klychbai Artykbaev; in Karakalpakia, both on the right and on the left bank of the Amu Darya, the largest mascaraboz were Komek-sakhau, Khudainazar, Aitbay-sary, Sherimbetbay and Kallybay Meliev. Khorezm puppet theaters Kol-kogurchak, Chadyr-khayal and mascaraboz toured outside of Khiva and Urgench. Their performances were seen by residents of Gazavat, Taht-Bazar, Tashauz, Ilyaly, Aktepe, Kunya-Urgench, Khojeyli, Porsu, Klychniyazbay, Gurlen, Khanka, Turtkul, Beruni, Nukus, Chimbay, Kungrad [1. P. 48-49].

Thus, behind the outwardly attractive “revolutionary democratic” course, the desire of “socialist Russia” to introduce Marxist projects, to firmly drag Bukhara and Khorezm into the communist power under construction, was all in sight.

In the Amu Darya department, the Bolshevik leadership from the first steps of the formation of the Soviet government deliberately ignored the national-domestic features of the region in its practical activities, and resisted attracting the indigenous population to state administration.

In the Amu Darya department in 1918-1919, power was concentrated in the hands of military, workers and soldiers’ organizations, usually from foreign people, who closely connect their future exclusively with Russia and are most infected with chauvinism.

On the recommendation of the Turkmission, starting in 1920, the layer of “nationals” in management bodies began to gradually increase. As a result, a number of talented indigenous people took even high positions in the authorities in the Amu Darya region. Among them are M. Baldzhanov, K. Adinaev, H. Yau-gasharov, Khangeldiev, Kazybagarov, E. Zhamankazyev, A. Altybaev, J. Atashev, T. Napesov, N. Keulimzhaev and others.

Unfortunately, the factional, group and internal party struggle in the Amu Darya region continued. She threatened to split political forces and possible riots in the region. Within this relatively newly established party organization, there has been a constant group struggle between different factions for supremacy.

In addition, numerous “landings” of party-Soviet economic workers were sent to the Amu Darya department and the region:

N.Shaidakov, Vanichkin, R.Zozulin, Makarov, I.Shaidakov, N.Soldatov, Broi-do, A.Zhelyabin, S.Lebedev, N.Shain, N.Vasiliev, A.Tetochkin, A.Luktsenov, Morozov, Shits,

In 1918-1924, training from local nationalities was not carried out. The center preferred the split of national society and Muslim unity along class lines, the expansion of the national base of Soviet power at the expense of the “labor strata” of the local population who had undergone ideological “training.”

The main pillar of Soviet power in the Amu Darya department and the region is the communists, often not representing the indigenous population. And the decisive argument in case of rejection of the new system was the power of the weapon. A number of party, Soviet and military leaders of the right-bank Karakalpakstan, who faced national problems in their activities, found blatant incompetence. In the governing body of Soviet power in the Amu Darya department and the region there was not a single person perfectly familiar with his country, a strong and authoritative person from eastern Muslim nationalities in the East.

“The mass of karakalpakov was completely removed from participation in the work of the party and the Soviets” – stated in 1924 A.Doजारov. Further, he continues: “For all 6 years of the existence of Soviet power... none of the karakalpaks were even allowed to study in party and Soviet schools, where the same ones who were in power received business trips. As a result, Karakalpaks could not single out workers from among their nationality.”

In the Khorezm Republic, great attention was paid to the national question, the Kazakh-Karakalpak department was created under the CEC, then the Kazakh-Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast was formed. In essence, the leaders of the left-bank Karakalpakstan initiated the restoration of the national statehood of the Karakalpak people. The first Kurultai of the Kazakh-Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast (September 17-19, 1924) was attended not only by the leaders of the district Shuro of Kungrad and Khojeili, Mangit and Kipchak, but also by representatives of the right-bank Karakalpakstan, including Abdijalil Ismetullaev, Ongabai Auezov, Alifbabaev, Mukhamedzhan Aydalov, Wais Orazov, Dauletov and others.

Thus, preparation for national-state demarcation was the first test of the national identity of the peoples of Central Asia, such as the Karakalpaks, Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Turkmens, Kyrgyz and Tajiks.

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