

Political Elite Of Karakalpakstan In The Second Half Of The XX Century

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Abstract

The article highlights the activities of the political elite of Karakalpakstan in the second half of the 20th century. The special features of the formation of the political elite, the degree of education, the processes of promotion the ability to manage the economy are noted. On the example of the activities of Pirjan Seitov, Kallibek Kamalov, Kakimbek Salykov, Dauletbai Shamshetov and others, the atmosphere of the political life of the republic is shown, their contribution to the implementation of the huge plans of the party in relation to Karakalpakstan. The experiments of the Center on turning the region into a zone of cotton growing and rice growing are traced.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan, political elite, cotton growing, rice growing, national economy, nomenclature, nomination, education, personnel policy.

Introduction

After the Second World War, the political elite of Karakalpakstan lived under conditions of strengthening the command-administrative system of government: the rigid centralization

of the economy on the basis of state ownership increased, political forms of management of the national economy prevailed, rather than economic ones, the dominance of the party bureaucratic nomenclature, the use of repressive measures in society, and restriction and suppression of the principles of freedom and democracy became widespread.

Karakalpakstan was still focused on cotton monoculture. The development of animal husbandry, fishing, the rise of gardening and truck farming, a significant increase in the production of consumer goods in local industry and industrial cooperation, and the expansion of the production of construction goods were also planned.

In this regard, it was planned to build the Chimbay, Kungrad, Khodjeyli butter factories, the Nukus bakery, a brewery and lemonade plant, open regular automobile communications, increase the capacity of the telephone exchange, etc.

However, many industries were subordinated to the center, the revenues from which were not included in the budget figures of Karakalpakstan, the republic remained subsidized. In the mid-50s, the total gross industrial product of the republic was only 3.6% of the total gross product of Uzbekistan. According to statistics, in the 1940-1960s the total gross product of Karakalpakstan increased by 272% in comparison with 1940 in 1960, while in Uzbekistan by 421%, in the USSR - 524%. The number of workers and employees in 1960 was 36.6% in the USSR, 24.2% in Uzbekistan, and 11.6% in Karakalpakstan in production [1. 135].

The Main Findings And Results

An experienced and talented organizer Pirjan Seitov was at the head of the government of Karakalpakstan. In February 1947, Sabir Kamalov, who had headed the regional party committee since 1941, was recalled to Tashkent, and P. Seitov headed the Karakalpak party organization. The rapid change of leaders of the regional party organization did not give a purposeful orientation for the leadership of the national economy. In the period from 1947 to 1956, 4 people were replaced at the head of the regional party committee (P. Seitov, T. Kambarov, A. Makhmudov, N. Makhmudov). The administrative apparatus was formed mainly by visiting specialists and administrators. True, at this time, a new galaxy of young managers of the late 1940s - early 1950s was formed, including

J.Seytniyazov, K. Kamalov, O. Saparov, N. Kurbanov, K. Seitmuratov and many others etc.

With the arrival of N. Makhmudov at the head of the party organization of the republic in 1956, the situation in the administrative apparatus did not change. The first secretary of the Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, N.M. Makhmudov, was distinguished by his lust for power, self-will intolerance of other people's opinions and, in essence, single-handedly solved many issues. An unhealthy atmosphere was created in the Bureau of the Regional Party Committee the qualities of the already dosed frankness and adherence to principle was lost. The regional committee of the party even accepted new appointments of heads of ministries and departments without taking into account the opinions of the members of the Bureau of the regional committee and the government of the republic.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the KKASSR N. Zhapakov, secretary of the regional party committee J. Seitniyazov, first secretaries of the regional party committees of Kegeilinsky (D. Davletmuratov), Turtkul'sky (Y. Abdalov), chairman of the Kungrad RIK (J. Iskanderov), etc., expressed serious dissatisfaction with the methods of work of N. Makhmudov. All this ultimately led to disagreements between the first secretary of the regional committee and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic N. Japakov.

As a result, on March 24, 1959, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpak ASSR, one of the principal statesmen of the republic, N. Japakov, was removed from his post. Later, the secretary of the regional party committee J. Seitniyazov (1961), J. Iskanderov, chairman of the Mangitsky (Amudarya) district executive committee A. Khudaibergenov and many others were dismissed etc. By order of N. Makhmudov against D. Davletmuratov and Y. Abdalov, a criminal case was fabricated and they were placed in a pre-trial detention center.

On March 31, 1959, at the first session of the fifth convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the KKASSR, a new government of Karakalpakstan was formed - the Council of Ministers, the chairman of which was K. Kamalov (former first secretary of the Kuibyshev district party committee), his deputies V. Vengersky, E. Aitmuratov, R. Kalbaev, chairman

of the planning commission - A.M. Tursunbaev. At the same session, ministers were appointed: finance - D. Bekbergenov, agriculture - S. Bukharov, water management - V.V. Mlinsky, internal affairs - K. Seytimbetov, motor transport and highways - R.V. Nabiev, health - R. Babanazarov, communal services - D. Khamidullaev, culture - M. Matnazarov, education - K. Abdirov, social security - A. Davletmuratov, trade - N. Yusupov, Chairman of the State Security Committee - M. Shalnev, heads of department under the Council of Ministers : for industry - X. Abutov, for construction and architecture - S.V. Kutin [2, p. 172].

In the government system, a feverish change of managers continued, mainly from visiting specialists. It should be noted that at that time, many of the deputy posts were mainly appointed from representatives of European nationality.

The work of the Council of Ministers was tightly controlled by the regional party committee. According to party decisions from 1958, the nationalization of cooperative property began, the process of consolidation of collective farms was under way, state farms were formed, collective farms were gradually liquidated, and the number of state farms was growing. The reorganization of the MTC and the forced transfer of their equipment to agricultural cooperatives caused enormous damage to the economy of the national economy.

In the early 1960s, great changes in the governance of the country took place in the center and in the localities. Some ministries were disbanded and re-formed several times. In connection with the creation of production departments, entire districts were liquidated. For example, on February 5, 1960, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR was issued from "On the abolition of the Shumanai region of the KKASSR", which was formed on October 6, 1950 and approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the KKASSR. As a result of the reorganization measures, the Khodjeyli, Shumanaysky, Kanlykul, Kungrad regions were merged into the Khojeyli region, the Turtkul, Beruniy and Ellikala regions into the Turtkul region, and the Chimbay, Kenessky, Karauzyak and Takhtakupyr regions into the Chimbay region [3. 616].

In 1962 at the direction of the center, a "management improvement concept" was launched the influence of party bodies in all institutions increased and in the field of

agriculture there were political departments. Thus, the party established control over all activities carried out. As a result of the implementation of this concept, regional committees for the management of industry and agriculture were formed, and local committees for the management of agriculture. At the same time, the chairmen of the district party committees were transferred to secondary positions. Although these innovations lasted only 1-2 years, they caused enormous damage to agriculture.

The institute of "authorized" local government bodies established at that time during the agricultural campaign necessitated many months of business trips of the central officials in the districts and villages. For example, members of the bureau of the regional party committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers K. Kamalov, his first deputy A.A. Yuris, members of the government and officials on instructions from the bureau of the regional party committee were in the districts for months. The ministers and heads of departments of the republic were in the same position. Since 1960, during the processing of cotton, ministers and heads of departments, responsible workers of the regional party committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic were assigned to brigades as authorized representatives of the regional party committee. This practice continued in the subsequent period.

1960s in the history of Karakalpakstan became a new milestone, with which the aspirations and hopes of the Karakalpak society were associated, are associated as a time of formation and stability in all spheres of economy, culture and everyday life. In the new historical reality of this period, issues of social development have a number of features. First of all, much attention is paid not only to the formation of the administrative and managerial apparatus, but also to the nature of the processes in general. Despite the fact that in less than 12 years (from 1951 to 1963) in Karakalpakstan, 4 first secretaries of the CC of the Regional Committee of the KP Uz (P. Seitov, T. Kambarov, A. Makhmudov, N. Makhmudov) and 4 Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the KKASSR were replaced (J. Seitniyazov, P. Seitov, N. Japakov, K. Kamalov), during these years they did a certain amount of work: the level of wages of workers and employees increased, working days for some categories of workers were reduced, social insurance benefits were established for workers. A strong social policy was pursued in the country - the Law "On Pensions" was

adopted, certification was carried out in auls and villages, working days were shortened, housing construction proceeded at a rapid pace, etc.

Since the mid-1950s agitation and propaganda work is intensifying in the country. In Karakalpakstan alone, there were more than 800 propagandists, and there was a kind of institution of authorized officials from among government officials. There was a propaganda and agitation society (the Knowledge Society), whose member in 1955 alone read more than 4,000 lectures. The party apparatus tightly controlled the entire process of the agitational struggle. On January 22, 1957, the Central Committee of the CPSU even adopted a special resolution "On improving the activities of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies and strengthening their ties with the masses" or formed in 1947. The Office for Cultural and Educational Institutions under the Council of Ministers of the KKASSR became, over time, the main driving force of the campaign. It contributed to the opening of the republican Lecture Bureau, the House of Culture, the Museum of Local Lore, the library, parks, and amateur art groups. In general, a strong agitation and propaganda system has formed, ideologically pressing on the mass consciousness. In 1958 alone, 345 agitation centers and 600 political education circles were operating in the republic.

It was a kind of general idea of mass consciousness manipulation. A massive street holiday, such as "Cotton holiday", and mass processions in the central square on May 1 or November 7, presents some opportunities for the implementation of totalitarian tendencies: crowded people and anonymity of communication, close physical contact, causing the effect of emotional infection ; exceeding the normal everyday limits of people's activity; the emergence of a kind of collective euphoria, when the weakening of the individual will is compensated by participation in a higher unity, symbolized by the persona of the leader, party, nation, state, etc.

At the same time, a mass social movement is developing, which is largely politicized and essentially state-controlled. After all, every social movement pursues the interests of a certain stratum of society, and when its active principle is subordinated to the general interests of the state apparatus, it moves away from the masses, acquires bureaucratic features. Thus, the youth organization completely submitted to the parties, which dictated

the conditions for its activities. At the suggestion of party structures in the late 1950s in Karakalpakstan, hundreds of youth brigades were formed, competing among themselves for the fulfillment of production plans. It was a kind of enthusiasm mixed with a purely psychological factor - fear of power.

In the second half of the 1960s, the administrative and managerial apparatus of Karakalpakstan began to stabilize. In 1963, K. Kamalov, who had previously worked as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, was appointed the first secretary of the Karakalpak regional party committee. His coming to the government of the republic is closely associated with the expansion of new opportunities and the implementation of strategically important decisions of the state in the field of agriculture. The cotton wedge expanded, rice growing developed, which required the development of new lands and water resources, huge material and technical investments for example, 1962-1965. In Karakalpakstan, 7.5 thousand hectares were developed new land for rice growing, formed 8 specialized state farms and one collective farm. All administrative potential was directed to the development of agriculture [4. 293].

By 1964, the regional and local Soviets were restored the districts were brought back to their previous state the industrial districts were abolished, which became part of economically integral districts, regions and territories. There was an active formation of the administrative apparatus of the Karakalpak ASSR.

In the 70s - early 80s which is considered to be "stagnant" in social development, since it was during these years that the deformations of socialism manifested themselves with particular force, and whole links of the political and economic system of the Soviet state died out. The administrative and management apparatus was still largely based on the command style of management. As part of this, the patronage of the party apparatus over the state and economic management bodies increased, especially after the failure of the 1965 economic reform.

Conclusion

In the 70s, the real levers of power, to a large extent in the center and in the localities, were concentrated in the hands of the party apparatus: it expanded its command functions, took upon itself the solution of day-to-day management issues, replacing Soviet

and economic bodies. As in the center, there have been major changes in the administrative and managerial staff in the localities. For example, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the KKASSR adopted a number of decisions aimed at increasing the efficiency and expanding the functional capabilities of the republic's administrative and managerial resources. These include the Decrees of December 4, 1970 "On the formation of the Ministry of Justice of the KKASSR", of August 30, 1971 "On the formation of a committee on television and radio broadcasting under the Council of Ministers of the KKASSR", July 29, 1974 "On the transformation of the Ministry of the Karakalpak association Utselkhoz equipment under the Council of Ministers of the KKASSR", January 21, 1974 "On the transformation of the Karakalpak republican base of the Glavsnab of the Uzbek SSR into the Karakalpak universal administration of material and technical supply of the Council of Ministers of the KKASSR", etc.

Only by the beginning of the 1970s did some stability in personnel policy appear which is characterized by the formation of stable rates of production and relative stability in the economy. By that time, a large group of personnel managers had already been formed, who had both theoretical and practical experience. Optimization of the administrative resource is underway, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

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