



THE PROCESS OF UZBEKIZATION IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF DISTRICTS IN UZBEKISTAN (20S OF THE 20TH CENTURY)

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 21 st August 2023 Accepted: 21 st September 2023 Published: 25 th October 2023	This article discusses the localization, Uzbekization policy and its results carried out by the Soviet authorities in the districts of Uzbekistan in the 20th years of the 20th century.
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Central and regional commissions on zoning were established in the republic in early 1925 after national-territorial delimitation was carried out and the establishment of the Uzbek SSR. Yevgeniya Zolkina, Momin Khojaev, Faizulla Khojaev and others were included in the Central Commission headed by Akhmadbek Mavlonbekov. On January 29, 1925, an administrative-territorial division was carried out in the Uzbek SSR, and 7 regions were established - Zarafshan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana, Surkhondarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm and Konimekh.

On September 29, 1926, at the 5th session of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Uzbek SSR, a decision on zoning was adopted, and in September-October, 10 districts were formed in the Uzbek SSR - Bukhara, Orta Zarafshan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Khojand, Koqon, Surkhondarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm, Andijan. Based on this, the Tashkent, Fergana, Zarafshan, Samarkand, Surkhondarya, Kashkadarya, Khorezm district departments of the Central Localization Commission of Uzbekistan were established. The district commissions consisted of 7 members, and its Presidium consisted of 3 members. The working apparatus of the Tashkent district commission is formed by 3 people - responsible secretary, technical secretary and instructor. [1, V.24] For other district commissions, the positions of employees who are paid separately are not allocated. The Central Commission made requests to the governing bodies regarding the allocation of jobs and related funds for district commissions, although this situation continued in the later period of the commission's activity. The meeting of Presidium members of district commissions on localization was held every 2-3 months (but not in all district commissions, for example, once in 7 months in Fergana district commission). Because district-level leaders were supposed to participate in the meeting because they were considered members of the district

localization commission. In order to save time, meetings were held less often. [2, V.25]

During this period, there were a number of shortcomings in the district offices of the "Central Commission for Localization of State Apparatus and Industry". The lack of allocation of the main office for the Central Localization Commission in the districts caused the activity of the district localization commissions to slow down. County offices 1925 30%, 1927

49% Uzbekized by January 1. 35% of Samarkand district, 44.5% of Khorezm district are Uzbekized. Until October 10, 1926, 70-75% of clerical work in the districts was organized in Russian. [3, V. 8]

In 1925-1926, Europeans were among the district prosecutors, and local nationals were somewhat more among the district judges. This can be seen in the following information: District prosecutors: Tashkent district - Profimov, Fergana district - Pogodin, Samarkand district - Hamidov, Zarafshan district - Abdushukurov, Kashkadarya district - Kurmaev, Surkhondarya district - Mamin, Khorezm district - Mansurov.

Court chairmen in districts: Tashkent District - Kasimov, Fergana District - Sultanov, Samarkand District - Ibrahimkhojaev, Zarafshan District - Karimov, Kashkadarya District - Torae, Surkhondarya District - Abdusattor Valiboev, Khorazm District - Eshmuhammedov. [4, V.27]

In recent years, the judicial system has turned into a punishment body rather than a body that protects the rights and interests of citizens. It is observed that the process of Europeanization has intensified in the national structure of employees of this field.

The results of one-year (1925-1926) localization work in district administrative organizations are clarified from the documents stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan.



In 19 departments of district executive committees: total jobs - 809 Europeans - 695, representatives of local nationality - 114.

In addition to 4 district executive committees, there are 475 jobs in district organizations, 273 Europeans, and 202 local representatives.

Executive committees with departments:

total jobs - 399, Europeans - 225, local nationals – 74 people.

Total: total jobs - 1683, Europeans - 1293, local nationals - 390 [5, V. 87] consisted of.

In the first years of the start of the localization policy, a lot of attention was paid to increasing the number of national personnel in all fields, organizing work in the Uzbek language or bilingually, and training specialists from representatives of the local nationality. For example, in 1925, 30 out of 100 employees working in the district state apparatus belonged to Uzbek nationality, while in 1927, 49 out of 100 employees belonged to Uzbek nationality. In 1925, 28 out of 100 employees were Uzbeks in Fergana district, 54 out of 100 employees in 1927, 45 out of 100 employees in Khorezm district in 1925, 55 employees belonged to Uzbek nationality in 1927. [6, V.23]

When observing the state of localization and Uzbekization policy in 1925-1926, it is known that little progress was made in attracting representatives of the local nation to state and economic affairs. When the process of 1927-1928 was observed, as if the policy of Russification was carried out throughout the country, in all enterprises, it can be said that even in remote districts, far from the center, the level of involvement of European employees, not representatives of the local nationality, in the management of state bodies and economic organizations finally increased. The authorized leaders of the Central Commission for Localization in the districts allegedly pursued the policy of Russification and Europeanization of jobs, not localization or Uzbekization. In the commission's work plans, meetings, plenums, and parliaments, decisions were made regarding the employment of representatives of the land race, but in practice, the opposite was done. Even when jobs were cut, local people were laid off. Based on special decisions, various training courses and clubs have been organized for representatives of local nationality and employees of European nationality. The Charter of the Central Commission, annual and monthly work plans, event plans have been developed. A number of decisions and measures have been taken at the meetings of the district commissions to organize work in state enterprises in two languages - Uzbek and

Russian, forcefully teach Uzbek to European employees who do not know Uzbek, and not to hire those who do not know Uzbek for managerial positions. Nevertheless, during the years 1927-1928, the following situation was manifested in the process of localization in the districts.

The Soviet authorities began to involve women in government and economic work in Uzbekistan. Their way of life, national, religious values and traditions preserved over the centuries were changed under the influence of the Soviet ideology. In 1926, there were 16 large women's artels in Uzbekistan, in which 814 local women worked. In 1927, 134 women worked in the Old City Women's Club in Andijan. In 1927, 20 percent of district executive committee members and 17 percent of district executive committee members in the republic were women.

[7, V.73]

Activists came out from among women and girls. For example, Jahan Obidova was the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, and Tajikhon Shodieva was a member of the Presidium. However, these two famous Uzbek women were later repressed by the Soviet authorities.

[8, V.73] The saddest thing is the 20th century.

By the end of the 1920s, as a result of the strengthening of the repressive policy of the Soviet state against local leaders in the country, men were sentenced to emigration. As a result, agricultural work in the republic was entrusted to women. 80% of the employees working in this field were women. [9, V.116]

By this time, family migrations from the center to Uzbekistan increased. It can be said roughly based on the fact that European women began to dominate the gender composition of the workforce. For example, on September 1, 1927, statistical data on the national and gender composition of employees working in the organizations of the executive committee of Andijan district are as follows:

Uzbeks: men - 197 people

women - 9 people

Europeans: men - 598 people

women - 160 people

Representatives of other nationalities: men - 154 people

women - 24 people. [10, V.175]

In enterprises

Uzbeks: men - 140 people

women - 2 people

Europeans: men - 160 people



women - 5 people
of other nationalities:
men - 69 people,
women - 3 people.

In industry

Uzbeks: men - 473 people
there were no women at all
Europeans: men - 1020 people
women - 140 people
Representatives of other nationalities: men - 255,
women - 1.

Total

Uzbeks: men - 1110 people
women - 11 people
Europeans: men - 1778 people
women - 351 people
Representatives of other nationalities: men - 478,
women - 28;
Total: men - 3366
women - 390 people
Total - 3756 people. [11, V.175]

Out of 3759 employees, 2129 were European men, 351 out of 390 women were representatives of European nationality, Uzbeks made up 42%, Europeans made up 58%. This was the application of Soviet national policy in Uzbekistan in new ways and means.

In many meetings and annual report meetings of the Central Commission for Uzbekization, training courses, which are considered as the most basic and convenient means of Uzbekization of the state apparatus and industry in Uzbekistan, and the issue of attracting listeners to them were discussed. In addition to the Central Commission for Uzbekization, the People's Commissariat of Education, the trade union, and the People's Commissariat of Labor were more involved in this work. Even in 1926, a control commission was established under the MIQ of the Uzbekistan SSR on the state of training of administrative and technical personnel from representatives of local nationalities for the state apparatus. This commission includes Safoev, the responsible secretary of the Central Commission of Uzbekization, Mirakhmedov, the head of the organizational-instructional department of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Uzbek SSR, Porshakov, the inspector of the worker-peasant inspectorate of the Uzbek SSR, and Amonboev. [12, V.15] The members of the commission examined the organization of training courses for representatives of the local nationality in all enterprises, organizations, and districts of the republic, the level of Uzbek

language learning of European employees, the involvement of those who have completed the courses in production practice, and the cases of employment. Graduates of the course are employed based on referrals and orders. For example, in the city of Tashkent, the training course for local residents in 1928, based on the application forms, divided some graduates into the following areas:

1. 1 assistant accountant and 4 office workers for Andijan district cotton union.

2. 1 assistant accountant, 2 workers for Bukhara District Cotton Union.

3. Zarafshon District Cotton Union - 2 employees. [13, V.52]

On January 7, 1928, at the meeting of the "Central Commission for Uzbekization of the State Apparatus and Industry" under the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan SSR, the draft work plan for the months of January, February, and March 1928, the composition of the Uzbekization Commission by districts were discussed. At this meeting, the structure of Uzbekization district commissions consists of 5 people, it is noted that they will be taken from representatives of the district executive committee, district worker-peasant inspectorate, district trade union council, special control department for district organizations. At the meeting, to the leadership of the district commissions for the Uzbekization of the state apparatus and industry in the republic :

Ahmadbekov (Samarkand region), Alekseev (Tashkent region), Torabekov (Khojand region), Hasanov (Andijan region), Niyazov (Fergana region),

Salomatov (Kashkadarya district), Khodzhiyorov (Surkhondarya district), Mukamilov (Bukhara district), Eshonov (Zarafshan district), Eshmuhammedov (Khorazm district) are recommended. [14, V.14]

From the documents stored in the archives, the analysis of the minutes of the meetings held in the executive committees of the republic's districts or other organizations during the period of the Uzbekization policy shows that the policy and its practice in the state bodies are not proportionate. For example, on April 1, 1927, the following organizations were invited to the meeting of the executive committee of the Zarafshan district: Shokirbekov (from the department of public education of the district), Fomenko, Gaivronsky, Aleksandrov (from the Zarafshan OIQ), Prokhorov (from the department of social welfare of the district), P. Porokhin (from the district statistics bureau), Novikov (from the Land Department), Usov, Ometov (from the Zarafshan District Executive Committee), Artyomov, Zhukov,



Matveev (from the district local economy), Korf (from the district rural union), Rahimov (from the district labor management department), Kaufman (from the district health department), Prikhodko (from the district finance department), Listov (from the organizational department of OIK), Volpyansky (from the district cotton union), Grigoryants (from the district trade), Amolin (from the district agricultural bank), Belov (lawyer-consultant), Azimov (from the executive committee of Narpay district) [15, V.96].

There were 22 people invited to the meeting, only 3 of them were representatives of local nationality. A comparison with the lists of those who participated in meetings held in this district on subsequent dates also shows that the management system in Zarafshan district is on the side of the Europeans.

The state of Uzbekization in 1929 was 27.8% in Fergana district, 23.7% in Khorezm established [16, V.3]

Even in the 1930s, the policy of Uzbekization was not sufficiently implemented in the districts and regions of the Uzbek SSR. In the same period, there were 26 workers-servants of Uzbek nationality in the district collective farm union of the Old Bukhara region, in 1931 their number decreased to 20, and the staff of the district increased from 39 to 45 from 1930 to 1931.

In 1930, there were 18 employees in the office of the district trading society, 6 of them were Uzbeks, 1 was a national minority, 10 were Russians, and 1 was a Tatar. In 1931, although the staff increased to 35 people, Uzbeks made up 5 people, and Europeans made up 30 people. Only 3 out of 30 employees in the district publishing house were Uzbeks. [17, V.4]

Old Bukhara district executive committee and district matlubot society
5 of the 12 managers are Uzbeks, and the rest are Europeans, all 20 technical employees are Europeans, 10 of the 17 organizational-instructor and middle technical employees are Uzbeks and belong to the national minority.

A similar situation can also be observed in Narpay region. In 1930, 6 out of 13 employees of the executive committee of Narpay district were Uzbeks. 1 national minority, 6 Russians, 7 Uzbeks and 8 Russians in 1931. [18, V.4]

In short, the implementation of the Uzbekization policy in the districts of the Uzbek SSR was carried out very slowly. District departments of the Central Commission for Uzbekization were also established. However, there are no separate salaried jobs for

commission members. This means that the members of the commission operate on a public basis. This attitude itself shows that the ruling party is not interested in carrying out the policy of Uzbekization. The Central Commission for Uzbekization has sent decisions, tasks, tasks, questionnaires to the districts. But the decisions made are often left on paper and not implemented.

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