

THE SITUATION FACED IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE REBUILDING THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

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Annotation: This article presents the information included under the name Adjustment policies of the former Soviet regime.

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Uzbek people felt many difficulties because of the politics of the Soviet Government during the period Communist Society. XX century mid-80s, new politics of the union showed the Soviet society being in difficult position and full of problems. And addition, in this period, there were many movements to achieve the independence in united republics. In fact, the politics of Soviet government organized special historical stage in Uzbekistan during 1985-1991 years.

In 1985, on March 11 in plenary session of KPSS central committee KPSS MK M.S. Gorbachyov, the member of political bureau, was elected to the head secretary position. After this, in KPSS Central Committee's plenary in 1985, April 23, the problems of social-economical life were put in the new form. M.S.Gorbachyov said that, first of all, "to improve the use of real opportunities of the country's economic development, controlling and planning, to rebuild structure and investment politics, to increase unity and discipline, and the method of activity should be improved"[1]. As if he told the ways of coming out from difficulties in the country.

The ways of improving the social-economic development announced in the country. In 1985 11 June M. S. Gorbachyov made a speech and he tried to explain principal basis of his policy which was not directed for correct aim on solving Soviet crisis, and told about ruling and planning life, and demanded rebuilding whole economy system. He tried to explain his policy by rebuilding system[2].

But they did not consider to better the situation without renewing political structure of society. "Resolutions and programs on social, food, agrarian, power engineering spheres which were accepted without considering real opportunities for only making false reputation put the economic conflicts into bad situation. As a result, economy lost its way and financial influence raised dramatically",[3] - mentioned Islam Karimov, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. There were not any improvement on the first part of the "rebuilding" policy on Soviet Society (historians divided rebuilding period into two parts: first period includes 1985-1987 years, second period includes 1988-1990 years), the situation in ally republics, also in Uzbekistan, was not improved. The plan of developing the economy did not give its waited result. In 1986 they began to pay attention to social relations, it meant to democratize society, to fight against bossiness, bureaucracy, unlawfulness. The ways of solving those problems were discussed in the new edited program of 18th meeting of the main power of Soviet Union. It had a lot of difficulties to overcome social, political, economic crisis which was begun in 60s of 20th century and the first period of rebuilding policy in Soviet Union was finished uselessly.

Inomjon Bezrukovich Usmonxodjaev (03.11.1983-12.01.1988) and Rafiq Nishonovich Nishonov (12.01.1988-23.06.1989), who became the 2nd secretaries of Central Committee of Uzbekistan SSR after Sharof Rashidovich Rashidov (15.03.1959-31.10.1983), were not apathetic to the events in Uzbekistan, but they consider the nation of this country as the reason of these incidents. Murdering themselves was the most wide spread negative event among the young teenagers.

In 1987, 223 teenagers tried to murder or murdered themselves.[4]

Such kind of incidents, which contradict our national mood, happened 74 times in Tashkent, 67 times in Karakalpakstan, 37 times in Andijan and Namangan.[5]

The number of people who wanted to burn or kill themselves rose in Kashkadarya, Surxandarya, Fergana and in other provinces instead of falling.

The number of people who wanted to burn themselves was 31 in Samarkand, 37 in Kashkadarya, 16 in Bukhara in 1987.[6]

It was explained like that was the cause of indifference and passiveness of the people.

We can connect the main causes of these events with ongoing social and political process in the country. The requests of handing documents in high education was extremely difficult, and by this way they wanted to keep and increase laborers number in public economy, which were one of the reasons of these events.

Resolving of the results which came from any action for raising more cotton in Uzbekistan was not seriously paid attention. The number of the families with many children increased, but there were not any positive changes on their financial situations and living conditions. In society, women achieved "equal rights" and it was seen them as he

main workers in farm. It's a proper saying crisis in technical equipments which the factor of the beginning of the rebuilding politics.

That is to say, in the main base of raising cotton of Soviet Union – Uzbekistan there was crisis in both raising cotton and technical equipments.

A resolution of Soviet of Ministers of Uzbekistan USSR on June 3, 1985 was written about a critical situation on this field. It's kept in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Cotton harvest was 30 % in 1984 than 67 % in 1987. Its result negatively covered aspects of social life.[7] The main population of Uzbekistan was summoned to the process of the cotton harvest which was picked up with technical equipments. As a result, it brought negative results on educational and medical system.

Existent state almost was not observed in initial years of used new policy. Conception of reconstruction was not based to know and analyze deeply and in scientific way living concerns and problems of related and allied republics.[8] There was weakness to soften the existent state in Uzbekistan as coming new leadership in Soviet government. Unfair accusatory like result in “cotton – crowing”, insults, utilization of illegal punishment measures which was started in beginnings of 80 years and investigations which was carried on over Uzbek nation had been continued in long space of time.

Financial and social status of Uzbekistan people which was considered like raw materials was in very difficult position. Initial years of reconstruction policy Uzbekistan communist party Central Committee first secretaries as the head of Uzbekistan USSR never did something for Uzbek people benefit; oppositely they continued to show achieving elevated border in delivering cotton as their sacred duty. Inconsequence cotton fields expanded, water recourses reduced, usage product of population diminished and ecological condition destroyed.

We can see the weakness and decrease in computed producing spheres in Uzbekistan through decisions of Ministerial Council Uzbekistan USSR. 321 industrial plants and organizations in Uzbekistan could not do the work which was showed in plan in 1986. A product worth 347,7 million ruble was not delivered. 86 important kind of product by state plan was not done among 225 products.[9] Social spheres were in poor condition, too. Provided level of schools, hospitals, kindergartens were under 40%.[10] As most village schools were heated with firewood and coal, lessons in two shifted schools were shortened. Most studying time of students and pupils were spent in rural work and farming. Enough attention is not paid to healthcare. The results of chemical substances used for cotton growing increased anemia and children's death which were more than other republics.

Soviet government's policy in 80s covered only single party's ideology and did not consider other ally republics' benefits, also Uzbekistan's benefit. The crisis increased and the country continued being under the development.

In 1985, April new politic leaders of the Soviet Government announced “rebuilding” system which made some hope overcome the crisis.[11] But this new system could not make a good change in people's life and ten-year-continued crisis. But the new slaughter in Uzbekistan and some bad results showed that rebuilding in one of the useless level in social life.

The only good site of rebuilding policy in Uzbekistan is the change of leaders in Uzbekistan.

Then practical attempts began for the benefits of Uzbek people.

Finally, the new politics which began in the middle of 80s in Soviet union, obviously showed the problems in society and ally- national republics began to act ethnic actions.

[1] “SovetO'zbekistoni” 1985 y 24 aprel

[2] “SovetO'zbekistoni” 1985 y 12 iyun. Partiyaiqtisodiyosatingtubmasalasi.

[3]KarimovI .A. O'zbekiston: milliyistiqloq, iqtisod, siyosat, mafkura. - T.: O'zbekiston, 1993. 280 - bet.

[4]SovetO'zbekistoni. Loqaydlikqurboni. 1988y. 9-aprel.

[5]SovetO'zbekistoni. Loqaydlikqurboni. 1988y. 9-aprel.

[6]SovetO'zbekistoni. Loqaydlikqurboni. 1988y. 9-aprel.

[7]CSARUz (Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan)837-fund, 41-list, 7159- compilation volume, 11- page

[8]O'zbekistonningyangitarixi. Ikkinchikitob. O'zbekistonsovetmustamlakachiligidavrida. – T.: SHark. 2000. 628- bet

[9]CSARUz 837-fund, 41-list, 7159- compilation volume, 11- page

[10]CSARUz837-fund, 41-list, 6556- compilation volume, 43-44- page

[11]Tarixshohidligivasaboqlari:

chorizmvasovetmustamlakachiligidavridaO'zbekistonmilliyboyliklariningo'zlashtirilishi / mas'ulmuxarrir:

D.A.Alimova. – T.: “SHarq”, 2001. 100- bet

Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan