

## THE PROCESS OF LOCALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE NATIONAL POLICY OF THE SOVIET POWER IN THE 20S OF THE XX CENTURY

Lutfillo Maxamadaliev

Student

Faculty of History

Fergana State University

E-mail: [alfargoniy.uz@gmail.com](mailto:alfargoniy.uz@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT:** This article is devoted to the theoretical foundations of the localization of government agencies by the Soviet authorities in the 1920s and its implementation in the Turkestan ASSR.

**KEYWORDS:** Soviet system, Soviet power, Bolsheviks, state policy, local cadres, localization, government agencies, state language.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the most important issues facing humanity is the elimination of sharp national and ethnic conflicts, the preservation of interethnic harmony and stability. In the domestic and foreign policy of each state, the issue of interethnic and inter-ethnic equality, tolerance between religious denominations, strengthening mutual harmony is gaining urgency. In this context, there is a growing need for a holistic study of the formation, historical roots, stages and directions of national policy. This, in turn, creates the need for special research on the dynamics of development of each nation in harmony with its past, native language, writing, religious beliefs and universal values.

Many universities and research centers around the world are researching national policy during the Soviet era, the repression of dozens of nations during the deportation process, the expansion of diaspora territories, the problems of minorities, and the Bolsheviks' efforts to unite nations to create a single Soviet nation. However, the essence of the policy of localization of government agencies in the Soviet system, the theoretical basis, its periodic stages, the role of national languages in office work and the problems of training specialists from the local

population are waiting to be resolved. Although the scope of research on the national policy of the Soviet government is significant, the issue of localization of government agencies, which is an integral part of this policy, has not been scientifically addressed as a special object of study.

Today's radical changes, in which the opportunity to restore historical truth has emerged, have first and foremost created the need for a complete rethinking of old views. In the large-scale reforms being carried out in our country today, interethnic relations have been identified as a priority of state policy. As the head of our state said, "137 national and cultural centers play a leading role in the development of ethnic identity and further harmonization of interethnic relations in our country. By developing their own culture, language, and folk crafts, they make a significant contribution to the mutual enrichment of different cultures and to the strengthening of a sense of a multi-ethnic family in each of us." [1]

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the early years of Soviet rule, a number of problems arose due to the lack of involvement of local personnel in the system of governance in national republics and the lack of work in local languages. In order to prevent these problems, the Bolsheviks implemented a policy of "localization", which was a plan to bring government agencies closer to the local population. During this period, due to the need for local personnel serving the communist ideology, indigenous communists were trained and allowed to receive education and work in their native language..

The theoretical foundations of the localization of state institutions were first put forward at the X Congress of the RCP (b) in March 1921, which instructed to involve local cadres in Soviet construction, expand national representation in government, and combat extremist forms of national discrimination. At the XII Congress of the RCP (b) in June 1923, it was decided to train "national communists" from the local population, to organize circles, to strengthen the party's educational work, to publish literature in the native language of each nation and to conduct business in local languages. 3]. At this congress, the People's Commissar for National Affairs of the RSFSR IV Stalin in his thesis "National moments in party and state building" [4] focused on the issue of localization of government agencies.

Resolution No. 50, adopted by the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Election Commission on June 8, 1923, stated that in the national republics of the Soviet Union, office

work should be conducted in Russian and local languages, and local officials should be involved in management.

The policy of localization pursued by the Bolsheviks in the Turkestan region in the 1920s was to attract local people to government offices and to conduct business in the languages of the indigenous peoples in parallel with the Russian language. The concept of "localization" is given different names in archival documents and periodicals. For example, the terms "localization", "indigenization", "Muslimization", "nationalization" and "Uzbekization" are used in the same sense as the word localization. Localization in the Tajik SSR, which was part of the Uzbek SSR in 1925–1929, was also called "Tajikization". This was stated in the resolution "On the nationalization of the state apparatus and the involvement of indigenous workers in production" [6] at the III Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, held in Samarkand on November 16-24, 1927. In other national republics of the Soviet Union, the process was the same as in Turkestan. For example, in the Ukrainian SSR it was called "Ukrainianization" [7], in the Yakutia ASSR it was called "Yakutization", in the Tatar ASSR it was called "Tatarization" and in other regions it was called by its local name, and in general by "localization" [8].

The government of the Turkestan ASSR has adopted a number of legal and regulatory documents on the effective organization of localization of government agencies. These include Resolutions No. 3 [9] of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR of January 5, 1923, No. 130 of August 29, 1923 [10] and Resolution No. 124 of the Turkestan ASSR of August 15, 1923 [11]. In order to initiate the transfer of office work in the Turkestan ASSR to local languages and to organize the training of local personnel in management, a special commission called the "Central Localization Commission" was established on August 15, 1923 [12].

## CONCLUSION

The commission is tasked with overseeing the conduct of business in local languages, involving the local population in governance, protecting their interests, developing a system of legal and regulatory documents, and organizing the training of practitioners [13] and their employment in various institutions. However, the implementation of localization in the country was not well received by employees of European descent.

## REFERENCES

1. Мирзиёев Ш. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. 1-жилд. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2017.-Б.296-297.
2. КПСС в резолюциях и решениях съездов, конференций и пленумов ЦК. Том 2. 1917 – 1922. – Москва: Издательство политической литературы,1983. – С.368-369.
3. КПСС в резолюциях и решениях съездов, конференций и пленумов ЦК. Том 3. 1922 – 1925. – Москва: Издательство политической литературы,1984. – С.88.
4. Сталин И. Асарлар. Том 5. – Т.: Ўзбекистон давлат нашриёти, 1949. – Б.208-222.
5. ЦК РКП (б) – ВКП (б) и национальный вопрос. Кн. 1. 1918-1933 гг. Сборник документов. Составители: Л.С.Гатагова, Л.П. Кошелева, Л.А. Роговая. – Москва.: РОССПЭН, 2005. – С. 117-118.
6. Ўзбекистонда XX асрнинг 20–30-йилларидаги сиёсий ва ижтимоий жараёнлар. (Архив ҳужжатлари ва бошқа материаллар асосида). Нашрга тайёрловчи ва изоҳлар муаллифи: Қ.К.Ражабов. – Т.:Navro'z, 2014.-Б.236.
7. Борисенок Е.Ю. Концепции «украинизации» и их реализация в национальной политике в государствах восточноевропейского региона (1918 – 1941 гг.). Диссертация на соискание ученой степени доктора исторических наук. – М.,2015. – С.163.// <http://www.inslav.ru/sobytiya/zashhity-dissertacziy/2181-2015-borisenok>.
8. Чеботарева В.Г. Национальная политика Российской Федерации 1925 – 1938 гг. – Москва,2008. – С.258, 262, 376-381, 670-672.
9. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Марказий давлат архиви (Ўзбекистон МДА), Р-26-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 66-иш, 14-варақ.
10. Ўзбекистон МДА, Р-17-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 366-иш, 209-211-варақлар; Ўзбекистон МДА, Р-17-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 367-иш, 71-73-варақлар.
11. Ўзбекистон МДА, Р-26-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 66-иш, 22-варақ.
12. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Девони архиви (Ўзбекистон ПДА), 58-фонд, 5-рўйхат, 174-иш,1-варақ.
13. *Тажрибачилар* – Маҳаллийлаштириш комиссияси томонидан давлат бошқарув ишларига жалб этилган маҳаллий миллатга мансуб хизматчилар. Булар давлат бошқарувининг турли бўғинларида амалиёт ўтаб, маҳаллийлаштириш комиссияси томонидан штатга лойиқ деб топилгач, амалиёт ўтаган муассасасига ишга жойлаштирилган. Тажрибачиларга амалиёт

ўтаган даври мобайнида белгиланган муассасанинг баъзилари маош тўлаган. Дароматсиз ҳукумат идораларидаги.

14. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2020). Effects of Objective and Subjective Factors to Develop Intellectual Culture of Youth. *Canadian Social Science*, 16(2), 55-59.

15. Ahmadjonovna, E. T., & Bakhromovich, S. I. (2020). Pedagogical Analysis Of Culturo-Educational Institutions' Actions In Youth Education (On The Example Of Museum Activities). *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 2(08), 576-582.

16. Сиддиков, И. Б. (2018). Социально-философские аспекты формирования интеллектуальной культуры молодёжи. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (1), 61-66.

17. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2018). Social and philisophical performance of making youth's intellectual culture. *European science review*, (7-8).

18. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2020). Analysis Of Modern Approaches To Ensuring The Effectiveness Of Management In Higher Education Institutions. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 2(12), 364-369.

19. Siddikov, I., & Gulomov, A. (2020). Philosophical and psychological features of the formation of asertive behavior in the development of cognitive activity. In *Психологическое здоровье населения как важный фактор обеспечения процветания общества* (pp. 38-42).4

20. Сиддиков, И. Б. (2019). Государственная политика в отношении молодежи в Узбекистане: национальный опыт и реальная необходимость международных инициатив. In *Условия социально-экономического развития общества: история и современность* (pp. 38-43).

21. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2020). The impact of managerial professional development on the effectiveness of Higher Education institution management. *Academicia: an international multidisciplinary research journal*, 10(12), 1014-1020.

22. Siddikov, I. B. (2019). Философско-педагогические аспекты развития интеллектуальной культуры студентов. *Вестник Ошского государственного университета*, (3), 38-42.

23. Bakhromovich, S. I. Development trends and transformation processes in academic mobility in higher education in Uzbekistan and the world.

24. Mirzarahimov, B. H. (2020). The Tasks Of Tourism In Aesthetic Education: The Harmony Of Historicity And Modernity. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 2(09), 652-658.

25. Mirzarahimov, B. (2019). The factor of good neighborhood and tourism development (Philosophical analysis). *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(1), 140-145.
26. Mirzarahimov, B. (2020). Tourism-is a modern means of aesthetic education. *Вестник педагогики: наука и практика*, (51), 135-136.
27. Мирзарахимов, Б. Х. (2019). Культура туризма как стратегия развития книговедения. in *перспективные области развития науки и технологий* (pp. 57-58).
28. Madimarovna, A. I., & Khoshimovich, M. B. (2020). Factors for the development of tourism culture in the uzbek national value system. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(4), 575-580.