



About the Leadership of Kakimbek Salikov In Karakalpakstan In 1984-1989

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ABSTRACT

The social activity of Kakimbek Salikov, who was the leader of Karakalpakstan during 1984-1989, is viewed in the given article. The author gives an objective description of the “reformation” and “cotton matter” periods on the basis of memoirs of K. Salikov's contemporaries

Keywords:

Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan, “reformation”, “cotton matter”, Gdlyan, Ivanov, Kamalov, Salikov, Karimov, Nurimbetov, Kaniyazov, Aitmuratov

Evaluating the recent events of the past, it is necessary to specify publicly our attitude to history, events, “great figures” and “skillful organizers” of that time. In order to appreciate our today's life, we have to look back at our past and determine our point of view towards it. The mass condemnation of the past, dissatisfaction and neglecting with everything experienced are non-native for the people of our nation. The statesmen of Karakalpakstan, such as A. Dosnazarov, A. Kudabaev, K. Avezov, K. Nurmukhamedov, P. Seitov, N. Zhapakov, M. Zhumanazarov, K. Kamalov and others were among those figures who contributed to the foundation of our independence.

Looking over “The Soviet historiography”, I would like to express my opinion about the works written on Soviet history in the Soviet era. There are a lot of them: much more than of the history of Karakalpakstan put together in different periods. This history became pseudo-science without any contradictions, internal collisions, coming into obvious discrepancy with the realities of life that were still alive in the memory of people, or that everyone could observe with their own eyes. In the best case, it

was characterized by half-truths, default of specific problems, but sometimes outright cover up and falsification.

However, it would be appropriate to warn against general denying of all Soviet historiography. There was the accumulation of new facts within the framework of official historiography, set of archival documents were put into circulation, original ideas were expressed, non-traditional approaches were identified, research methods were improved, and special historical disciplines were developed. Most of the historians have deliberately avoided turning to the decision of so-called big questions, going deep into the maze of specialization, exploring either ideologically neutral or minor topics and plots, constantly running the risk of being accused during the period of departing from Marxism.

Relying on memoirs, theoretical and methodological works, this article evaluates the activities of one of the statesmen of Karakalpakstan, Kakimbek Salikov, who led the republic in 1984-1989.

The repressions of 1983-1988, which hit Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, had a

frightening effect on the social and political life of population. In an effort to stop the intentions aimed at gaining real sovereignty, the Union government tried to create a stir around the fabricated "cotton matter" as part of the urgent fight against the corrupt nomenclature. At the IV plenary session of the Karakalpak regional party committee in June 1984, "More than 90% of the leadership of the regional party committee and 85% of the leaders of the city and district sections were renewed" at the IV plenary session of the Karakalpak regional party committee in June 1984. 27 criminal proceedings on the cotton matter of Karakalpakstan were initiated, on which the following quantity of people were convicted in definite years: in 1986 - 10; in 1986 - 56; in 1987 - 55; in 1988 - 24; in 1989 - 14, total 159 people[1,115]. Thus, the new leadership of Karakalpakstan, using the "cotton business", as a result of frenzied arbitrariness, in a short time mowed down the best people, the intellectual color of the nation, more qualified, enterprising workers of the leadership.

On August 13, 1984, K.S. Salikov was elected the first secretary at the plenary of the Karakalpak Regional Party Committee, on the recommendation of the Central Committee of the CPSU. At its core, the position of the first secretary of the regional party committee inherently included not only the rights of a political leader, but also the rights of the head of the government and the head of the republic, that is, several positions. Salikov Kakimbek Salikovich was an outstanding and controversial person, prone to unpredictable actions and improvisations. It must be admitted that he was an intelligent and energetic man. He knew how to speak reasonably and sensibly, was a good psychologist, possessing sufficient power of suggestion, could soothe and lull the vigilance of other person, was logical and accurate, thanks to this he had an indisputable advantage over his subordinates. He had sufficient knowledge in various areas of human relations and knowledge.

The premature removal of K.K. Kamalov from the political arena of Karakalpakstan, removal from the position of the first secretary

of regional committee party, happened at the height of his authority amidst high achievements and shifts almost in all spheres of economic and social development, when he was full of ideas about further raise of economics and prosperity of the country[2,60].

K.S. Salikov made, as one might say, recklessly and thoughtlessly a complete replacement of leading party, Soviet workers and most of the economic personnel and leaders of public organizations. In a short time, he replaced four secretaries of the regional party committee out of five, the chairmen of the Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers, ministers, all the first secretaries of district committees and the city party committee, chairmen of district executive committees, the vast majority of heads of collective farms, state farms and enterprises.

K. Salikov invited his acquaintances and friends to the major posts (applied to the Central Committee of the CPSU), at his own will, and in some cases there were "pigs in a poke" from outside. Almost all the "temporaries" did not surpass native personnel in terms of education and intelligence, modesty, and most importantly, they did not know the Karakalpak language, ignored the existing national traditions and customs, and sometimes offended the national dignity of people.

Salikov began to attack Kamalov from the very first days. Kamalov's previous activities were condemned in every possible way, or rather, purposefully discredited. Not a single word of kindness was awarded at the meetings of the bureau and plenums to the person, who led the republic and made it prosperous for a quarter of a century. Every case of release of personnel, discussion of economic and political issues was used to attack him. The term with an ironic tinge "kamalovshchina" increasingly began to be used [3,65].

K. Salikov was hard-working; he had an enviable business temperament, excellent memory, intuition. He was a man of high internal organization and punctuality. He could be at work place early at 6-7 in the morning if circumstances required that, his lunch break lasted no more than half an hour, as a rule, he

stayed late at work, but I do not focus on this at all [2,61].

K. Salikov was a temporary worker. He came to Karakalpakstan for a while, his plans from the very beginning did not include staying in Karakalpakstan forever, but using it as a springboard for the implementation of his far-reaching plans. If Kallibek Kamalov is a native of the Karakalpak people, a connoisseur of their mentality, and finally, their favorite, then Kakimbek Salikov is a stranger, a temporary worker who did not know this nation and did not even try to get to know them, not to mention about loving them. He came to Karakalpakstan "to find happiness and rank", with the main goal of securing a career and creating a position for himself. K.Salikov had a dearest wish of returning to a high position in his native Kazakhstan, but later the situation in the republic was not in his favor, and Karakalpakstan was a springboard for his further advancement.

People in Kakimbek Salikov's team, who were used to fulfilling his will, were not able to generate any new ideas or do independent actions. They did not want something new, positive, or rather; they did not know how to create. They couldn't withstand the test of their positions. They didn't gain authority of the people. They knew about the weakness of the proposed candidates, however, there was no other way out due to the circumstances, when K. Salikov purposely wiped out the most experienced, knowledgeable and perspective top of the personnel potential and there were no local personnel from the Karakalpak people who corresponded to a sharp turning point in the history of the Republic.

The letters of Gdlyan and his investigators served as the basis for the dismissal of people from work, exclusion from the party, withdrawal from the deputies. This was to the advantage of the new leaders, thus thinning out the composition of the elected party body - the regional party committee, as well as the deputy corps formed under K. Kamalov, the former experienced and experienced leaders were removed and recalled from them, instead the young, inexperienced and unsophisticated staff in the political struggle appointed by K. Salikov

came to their place. The personnel policy of K. Salikov, or rather mess and confusion, a kaleidoscope of people turnover, completely paralyzed the well-established life of Karakalpakstan.

The attitude of the people and intellectuals of Karakalpakstan to K.Salikov became complicated and contradictory. Remarkable thing is that in order to "prove" the inefficiency of Kamalov's leadership and that all the achievements were the summary of charges and violations, he went off the deep end of the economy. Economic indicators fell sharply, and material welfare of the population declined.

K.Salikov relied on the bureau in solving all the problems that arose. He believed in their strength. However, the prolonged expectation of the result turned into K. Salykov's steady disbelief in the regime.

The Aral Sea region was, as it were, under a triple blow by 1985: aridization of the climate, salinization of lands, and deterioration in the quality of drinking and irrigation water. If the Aral Sea produced up to 450 thousand hundredweight of commercial fish in 1960, by 1985 the catches on the Aral lakes did not exceed 20 thousand hundredweight. Trees began to dry, parks disappeared, gardens perished in the cities and villages of the Aral Sea region.

The political leadership of the former USSR, which concealed the Aral catastrophe for a long time, had to adopt resolutions No. 340 (March 17, 1986) and No. 1110 (September 19, 1988). It was realized that the problems of the population of the Aral Basin are rapidly coming to the forefront of history.

The university is the achievement of K.K. Kamalov. It is necessary to know well the bureaucratic obstacles of that time in order to understand what it cost him to achieve in order for Karakalpakstan to become a university republic. Over a number of years, he was insistently cutting the path and at last achieved a decision to open a university. K. Kamalov said about his idea: "I wanted to make it so that not only professors taught and encouraged for getting knowledge, but also, the building itself, its interior carried the corresponding

educational load, pleased the eyes, aroused the desire to study better, be proud of their educational institution. Confirmation that my dreams have come true in full was the indescribable admiration and exhilaration of everyone, and especially the students and teachers who entered the new building of the university. Beauty, as I expected, began to perform its educational function"[4,48]. Kakimbek Salikov wanted to close the university [5,89]. But it did not work out. The university has become not only a focal point, but also a powerful impetus for the further development of science and education, the training of highly qualified personnel.

Kakimbek Salikov was a conflicted and pressing nature, prone to impetuous decisions, so one had to be careful with him and keep the distance. It was moral torture for his teammates who worked in an atmosphere of constant tension, irritation and psychological exhaustion.

K.S.Salikov, a cruel and cynical bureaucrat who built his authority on the suffering of his wards, left a slime trail in the history of Karakalpakstan. This man combined such dastardly traits as the ability to conduct behind-the-scenes intrigues, using no means gentlemanly in the fight against the enemy: rumors, gossip, fabricated anonymous letters.

Uzbekistan experienced a difficult and tense period in the summer of 1989. The new leadership of Uzbekistan, on its head with I.A. Karimov, acted in a balanced way trying to find the right solution to the urgent problems.

The new leader of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, gave an objective assessment of the historical events of 1984-1989, when Kakimbek Salikov worked in Karakalpakstan: "In reality, the basis of all this was failed command and control system, the policy of ignoring the national, economic and social interests of the Republic, the policy of dictating and humiliating the people, the catastrophic deterioration of the economic situation, primarily due to the monoculture of cotton" [6, 5].

Despite extraordinarily difficult circumstances, the government of Uzbekistan accorded special attention to the problem of

the Aral Sea region, and did not allow the situation to become even more threatening. I.A.Karimov noted "I have already felt with all my heart the nobility and courage of the Karakalpak people in that difficult period. I used to visit the place often when I worked at the Ministry of Finance, State Planning Commission. However, when I saw in what a difficult situation this region found itself in 1989, not only the people, but also the land were exhausted as a result of the drying up of the Aral Sea, I once again felt what a huge burden fell on my shoulders. And I can tell you frankly that this matter still bears a deep pain in my heart. Remembering the events that took place ten or twelve years ago, that is, at the time when we only gained the independence and what was done to overcome the difficulties and problems that we have suffered, I want to draw your attention to one inference drawn from this. It can be seen in fact that, the Karakalpak people demonstrated their generosity and patience even, in such a difficult situation of those times" [7, 134].

On July 26, 1989, S.D. Nietullaev was elected the first secretary at the Plenum of the Karakalpak Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The young leader of the republic inherited a heavy legacy.

Summarizing the results. By the logic of our argumentation, it is high time to draw the reader's attention to the "outset" of the problems of public life in the mid-1980s, its contradictions, to show the reaction of public consciousness to these contradictions, the working of social thinking, the mechanism for developing and ensuring political and economic decisions, features of their implementation, to highlight emerging challenges in this process, etc.

Turning to social programs in 1984-1989 was one-sided - although it was carried out "for a person", but "without a person". The features of setting and moving towards the goal, which were marked in that period, created a special system of coordinates that regulate the social behavior of a person.

On the basis of analysis of the research, the following suggestions and recommendations were put forward:

- rationalization of the structure and activities of the state apparatus, a clear definition of the competence of state bodies;

- further democratization of the state apparatus, creation of conditions for publicity and openness of its activities, strict compliance with the law, elimination of bureaucracy, protectionism, corruption and other negative phenomena;

-organization of a system for training, retraining and advanced training of public officials, the analysis of training programs and the quality of education of graduates, assessment of the relationship between authorities and educational institutions;

- enhancement of personnel departments work in various ministries, departments and universities, aimed at identifying talented, capable employees and their systematic training, determining the procedure of choosing, competitive selection and certification, relocation, promotion, professional development, assessment of stimulus and responsibility of public officials;

-organization and coordination of regular scientific research in the field of personnel policy and the work of government bodies;

-monitoring and creation of a modern information network;

-statistical accounting and analysis of personnel for various categories and positions;

- establishment of the regular seminar of training the responsible leaders.

In our opinion, the priority directions of the state personnel policy at present are as below:

- acquisition state authorities, securing civil servants, stimulating their professional growth, career and effective performance of duties in public positions, strengthening service discipline;

-raise the prestige of the public officials, constantly addressing issues of social security of personnel;

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