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REFLECTION OF THE NEED FOR RECONSTRUCTION POLICY, SOCIAL SITUATION AND POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE "SHARQ YULDUZI" MAGAZINE

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Abstract

In this article, the magazine "Sharq yulduzi", which operated on the territory of the Uzbek SSR, is only the official information page of the CPSU, a high call and slogans, a tool calling on everyone to work more and more, an important tool that shows criticism, harmful vices, shortcomings along with achievements and the consequences of indifference. It is justified that he walks.

Keywords: *XXVII Seym, State Farm, Journal "Social Sciences in Uzbekistan", atheism, internationalism, developed socialism, democratic socialism*

Introduction

The changes that took place in the country in the mid-80s of the 20th century were widely discussed not only in the press publications of the government but also in the pages of literary-artistic and socio-political magazines. As mentioned above, the XXVII Congress of the CPSU was interpreted as a period of "sharp turning" in the country's political, socio-economic, and cultural life. For example, H. Ghulam stated in his article "In the Service of the Party and the People" that "we are living in a great era when the most important issues are being solved..., the Soviet state will almost double its national income by the year 2000..." and other opinions. In A. Oripov's article entitled "The Age of Turning", it is especially emphasized that "acceleration and its characteristics..., the purpose of exposing the

shortcomings without any concern..." was especially emphasized.

The head of the cotton brigade of the Ulyanov state farm in Usman Yusupov district, MP G. Mominova, in her article entitled "Sense of Responsibility" about changes and reconstruction policy in the country: "the arrogance, forgetfulness of responsibility, the need to increase practical measures to turn around the past twenty years..." and expressed other opinions.

R. Bobojonov, the foreman of the Okhuno-boyev collective farm in the Urganch region, in his article entitled "Each of us has a duty", considered "science and technology development, intensification, agro-industrial complex, strengthening the connection between science and production, further improving party leadership as urgent events and

tasks” and expressed the party’s passion for reconstruction. fully supported. In this article, the fulfillment of tasks is assessed as the duty and responsibility of every Soviet person.

I. Rasulov’s article entitled “Reconstruction and Teacher” published in the magazine “Sharq Yulduzi” is the first of the openly critical works with the term “reconstruction” in the title of the article. Of course, in every issue of “Sharq Yulduzi” magazine published since 1985, publicist opinions in prose or poetry can be found in the form of reaction to the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU, changes in the country, and speeches of the union leader. However, none of them was published as an article until June 1988, only on pages 3–8 of each issue of the magazine, political changes in the country were reported in the form of information.

Materials and methods

From the information given above, it is clear that “Soviet Uzbekistan” and similar central newspapers and magazines have published opinions, articles, and comments related to the term “reconstruction” since April 1986. In particular, in the article of I. Rasulov, the need to fundamentally change the attitude towards the teacher, the need to cure the ills of red tape, the need to establish relations between scientists and school life, the reasons for the low level of literacy, and many other negative aspects were raised. It was discussed that the work of the school is to be fundamentally reconstructed. It can be concluded that in 1988, the second stage of the reconstruction policy was in progress in the country, and the door of wide opportunities for discussions and debates was opened, and this situation was also reflected in the press pages.

There may be several reasons why the article of this name was published in “Sharq Yulduzi” magazine two years later:

- Firstly, this magazine specializes in covering news and changes in the literary and artistic sphere rather than the political life of the country;
- Secondly, the “reconstruction” carried out throughout the territory of the Soviet Union and the policy of transparency at its core gradually penetrated the press, so that the writers and publicists, who were subjected to censor-

ship and persecution for many years, moved very slowly and carefully to the state of openness;

Thirdly, the composition of the editorial board of the magazine consists mainly of writers, poets, or journalists, and it can be shown that their views on the political changes in the country did not go beyond the boundaries of science, culture, and art.

Political openness, criticality, discussion, and debate in “Sharq Yulduzi” magazine began to be evident in the 1989 issues. In the 1989 editions, columns such as “White Spots of History”, “Reconstruction and Historical Heritage”, and in the 1990 editions, “Controversy”, “Reflection, Discussion, Debate”, “Problems Awaiting Solution” appeared, in which the country’s political, social – economic, cultural changes, reconstruction policy, and its essence, purpose, and reasons were openly discussed. As mentioned above, real open discussions of reconstruction in the field of culture, art, and history in the literary and artistic magazine “Sharq Yulduzi” were carried out in 1988, especially in 1989–1990. served to ideologically justify the ongoing reconstruction.

Political, socioeconomic, cultural, and scientific changes in the country, new trends, books, discussions, and debates were also published in the journal “Social Sciences in Uzbekistan”. In particular, there is a special column entitled “Party Decisions – Life”, in which several authors give comments and opinions on changes in the political life of the Soviet Union, new decisions, and projects. Also, a discussion of the “reconstruction” policy of M. S. Gorbachev, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, was published, among many other issues. For example, in the article of R. K. Karimov and Ye. V. Dashin, M.S. Gorbachev’s speech on June 11, 1985, in which he discussed the planning and management, the demand for the radical restructuring of the economy, was highlighted. According to the authors: “to perfect the economic mechanisms, it is necessary to study the theoretical and methodological aspects of the issue.” It tries to prove the differences between socialism and communism, why socialism was not followed by communism, socialism during the time of V. I. Lenin was not “without a solid foundation” as it is today, but it was strongly based on new productive forc-

es and collective property, and therefore it is important to move to advanced socialism.

In addition to the reasons for restructuring given in “Soviet Uzbekistan”, “Sharq Yulduzi” and other newspapers and magazines, the development of a new methodology and theory of economic development, the use of new management methods are indicated as reasons considered necessary for the implementation of restructuring.

Result and discussion

“Pravda Vostoka” newspaper also gave various discussions about the fact that the situation in the country is unsatisfactory and that everyone should reconsider their activities, and increase labor efficiency and demand. M. Ayubov, chief physician of the central hospital of the Samarkand region, said that “there is a need to re-equip the scientific and technical basis of the health care system..., every Soviet citizen should do his work with a sense of responsibility and accountability, and the decisions of the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU are very important in this regard. “It is also appropriate,” he said. A. Davletbayev, the foreman of the Nukus state farm of Nukus region, gave his opinion about “the importance of increasing demand, the need for everyone to work together”.

There are many examples of such discussions. Issues, discussions, and debates raised in the main party newspapers and magazines were also carried out in local regional, and district newspapers. Most of them raised the same problems and repeatedly emphasized the need for new work to find a solution. In the press pages, the following are listed as the main reasons for the “reconstruction” policy:

1. The fact that the economy of the Soviet Union did not meet the requirements of the time and was increasingly lagging behind the economy of “capitalist” countries;

2. Problems have accumulated in the national economy, and there is no other way but to speed it up to move forward;

3. Science and technology development is not implemented in real life and as a result, the quality and quantity of products are decreasing;

4. The need to eliminate the backwardness in the fields of heavy metallurgy, chemical industry, railways;

5. Accumulated shortcomings in housing, communal economy, transport, medicine, cultural and educational work and the need to solve them immediately with new decisions and a new approach;

6. The need to restructure the personnel system;

7. The need to eliminate vices such as bribery, speculation, stealing public property, indifference, and drunkenness, and to rebuild a socialist way of life;

8. The need to increase transparency, to strengthen criticism and self-criticism, and to turn the press into a tool for reconstruction;

9. The need to create an equal and strongest union based on internationalism;

10. Revising the existing social system and developing the ideas of advanced socialism and democratic socialism;

11. Revising and liberating attitudes towards atheism and religion and other reasons.

It is clear from the above that the policy of “reconstruction” in the Soviet Union and the discussions surrounding it were constantly presented in periodicals. The press has become one of the main tools of reconstruction. The secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU M. S. Gorbachev tried to spread and develop his ideas among citizens in this way. The number of critical articles in the press has gradually increased since the April 1985 plenum. In it, each author approached based on his profession and activity, tried to reveal the situation he saw with his own eyes, to justify the need to revise his worldview, attitude to work, and property to change it. The discussion of the reasons for the reconstruction later, in 1988, turned into a criticism of the shortcomings of the Soviet administration and the Communist Party, which tried to justify the transition to democracy and the market economy.

Conclusion

In short, the press releases that operated in the territory of the Uzbekistan SSR since 1985 have only been the official information page of the CPSU and its regional bodies, high-flying calls and slogans, critical comments, harmful vices, shortcomings along with achievements from a tool that invites everyone to work harder and work harder, has become an important tool showing

the consequences of indifference. The level of censorship also decreased as the reconstruction policy developed, and the number of critical, opinionated, and controversial articles in the press also increased. In general, during the period of reconstruction, the

press served to change people's consciousness and to form attitudes towards different values. Although this information does not fully reflect real life, it is an important source for studying this period of Uzbekistan's history.

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