



ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS IN THE TURKESTAN ASSR (20S OF THE 20TH CENTURY)

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Abstract:

This article describes the nature of the national policy carried out by the Soviet authorities in Turkestan in the 20s of the 20th century and the attitude of local leaders against them.

Keywords: national leaders, local population, Jadids, colonialism, local government system, representatives of local people.

After the overthrow of the Russian Empire in February 1917, city dumas and executive committees were established in Turkestan as political organs of the Provisional Government. Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, calling for an uncompromising continuation of the revolution, soon seized power. During this period, the political force opposing their actions was not sufficiently formed in Turkestan, and those who showed activity were punished mercilessly. The February revolution caused the activation of national-political life in the country. As a result of the revolutionary movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, national and local cadres such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhan Ogle, Abdulla Avloni, Ubaydulla Khojaev, Sadreddin Ainiy, Abdurauf Fitrat appeared in the country. They set themselves the goal of liberating the people of Turkestan from colonialism through cultural and educational reforms and took practical actions for the destiny of the nation, its independence and will.

Organizations "Sho'roi Islamiya" and "Shoroi Ulama" were established by the Jadids. Newspapers and magazines with many different names were published in the local language. Jadidists set political demands, such as reforming the administration in the country, granting Turkestan national-territorial autonomy, protecting the rights of the local population and guaranteeing their freedom, allocating a certain number of seats in the Russian State Duma to the rural population. "This movement in Central Asia was a progressive force aimed at bringing the regional society out of deep-rooted stagnation, first of all, from spiritual stagnation". [1, P.100]

Even after the establishment of the Turkestan ASSR, relations between the people from the center and the local population did not improve. A small number of local leaders were included in the leadership of the first Soviets.

Among the 114 delegates who participated in the III Congress of Soviets held in Tashkent on November 15, 1917, there were almost no local residents. [2, P.47] After a long time, in June 1918, at the First Congress of Communists of Turkestan, which took place in Tashkent for several days, none of the 43 delegates who participated on behalf of 1500 communists were representatives of the local nation. In 1918, the Turkestan government council did not include any representatives of local nationalities, which means that even after the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, national leaders were not recruited from the indigenous population. The composition of the Turkestan CIS consisted of: Chairman: F.I. Kolesov, National Economic Council: Poltoratsky (Labor and Cotton Department), Lyapin (Food Committee) member of the Soviet, A.A. Kazakov (Food Committee), Safonov (fishing industry), Anilovsky (mining industry), Votintsev (Labor Exchange and Turkestan Land Committee), Romanov (Land Affairs Committee), member of the Soviet, Domogatsky, Krutogolovov (department of special tasks), Panyushkin. Military staff: Stasikov (chief of staff), Stepanov, Koluzaev, Belov, Kuzmin, Tuzin, Osipov, Pavlov, Sirul.

Military-administrative department: Agapov (Soviet member), Gabitov (Muslim organization) Soviet member. Finance Department: Bogoyavlensky - member of the Soviet, I. Uspensky - member of the Soviet. Public Education and Health: Weinstein (from Kushka). National affairs: Chegodaev is a member of the Soviet Union. Justice: Sidorov is a Soviet member. Secretary: Rozhkov. [3, P. 228].

The national leaders of Turkestan were against the fact that the sezds and meetings held in the territory of the country were not conducted in the language of the representatives of the local nation, but in the language of the Europeans, that is, in Russian. Because at that time, most of Turkistan's population



did not understand well the Russian language, which was not their national language. It is self-evident that this situation caused the local people to not understand the essence of the issues discussed at the meetings. The management organizations of the Turkestan ASSR were occupied by "landings of leading personnel" sent on a special mission from the center, which did not belong to the local nationality. On August 27, 1918, only 5 of the 41 members of the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the TSR and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Left Workers' Party of the TSR were representatives of the local nationality, and the remaining 36 were Europeans.

[4, P.444-445]

In the 20s of the 20th century, the colonial policy of the Soviet government in Turkestan and the centralization of the administrative apparatus increased. This situation caused the discontent of the leading employees in the country. They began to worry about the fate of the Motherland, the independence of the people, their integrity. Because the October Revolution, which promised equality and sovereignty, the "great" statesmen of the Soviet power, the national leaders and the devotees of the nation clearly understood the essence of false and deceitful ideas.

K. Otaboev 1922 Turkestan MIQ In his speech at the 4th plenum, he openly stated that the independence movement was not a suppression, but a national liberation movement of the people of Turkestan, and opposed the suppression of the independence movement by military means. N. Torakulov and A. Rahimboev were of the same opinion. On June 30, 1922, A. Rahimboev said in his report to the MIQ of the Turkestan ASSR: "In occupied Turkestan, foreigners did not care for the development of the spiritual and moral qualities of the local population. They only dreamed of exploiting as much of the country's wealth as possible, and the people oppressed by the conquerors had in themselves the wildness of ancient and medieval peoples to the highest point, but bigotry, revenge, family sanctity, tribal disunity, and the unconscious and silent muteness of the powerful. "All this could not give them the absolute right to rule over them," he says. [5, P.89]

In addition, K. Otaboev was dismissed from his post in September 1922 for signing a peace treaty on an equal basis with the Bahrombek commander who was fighting against the Bolshevik policy in the

Samarkand region. The following points are made in the sources: on September 25, 1922, by the decision of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee of the RKP(b), Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkestan N. Torakulov, Chairman of the Council of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union K. Otaboev, and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union A. Rahimboev were released from their positions "for gross mistakes" done

[6, P.175] All three of them are called to Moscow and work there. This was written on June 13, 1920, in V.I. Lenin's comments on the draft decision on the "Tasks of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) in Turkestan": "Party forces should be redistributed and all communists of Turkestan poisoned by colonialism and great Russian nationalism should be sent to the Central Committee and at the same time "Let several hundred communists be mobilized from the center to work in Turkestan" [7, P.308] was the implementation of decisions based on administrative and command.

The representatives of the national-political elite of Turkestan, the democratic and legal positions of the country, the rejection of the ideas and goals they developed or put forward by the Bolsheviks, and the total non-concession forced the Muslims and intellectuals of the country to fight fiercely.

From the list of participants of the meeting of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Republic on January 3, 1922. [12, V.13-16] also shows how the representatives of the local nation were involved in the affairs of state management, or how the center managed the country through its "representatives".

1. Sergaziev - Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. 2. Mironov - deputy manager. 3. Asatkin - Chairman of the Central Union of National Economy. 4. Levitas - member of the presidium. 5. Karklin - People's Commissar of Finance.
6. Kleyko - Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs. 7. Khidiraliyev - People's Commissar of Land Affairs. 8. Safonov - team member. 9. Saidkhojaev - team member. 10. Stepanov - Deputy People's Commissar of Workers and Peasants. 11. Brett - People's Commissar of Labor. 12. Adelung is a team member. 13. Dubinsky - Deputy People's Commissar of Social Security. 14. Ustaboev - People's Commissar of Justice. 15. Prokhorov - head of water management.
16. Rosenthal - People's Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs. 17. Olikov - Deputy People's Commissar of Education. 18. Eshonkhojaev - team member. 19. L.D.



Trotsky - People's Commissar of Food. 20. Shoislomov - team member. 21. Levintov. 22. Yushmanov. 23. Dimanstein - People's Commissar of National Affairs. 24. Orlov. 25. Orazaev. 26. Zalmanov - from the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade. 27. Liko - from the Central Statistics Office. 28. Chernyshev - the head of the troops of the Emergency Situations Commission. 29. Gorin is the head of the special department. 30. Nikolaev - Deputy People's Commissar of Roads. 31. Kurbi - People's Commissar of Social Security. 32. Tursunkhojaev - Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of National Economy. 33. Nogaev - from Turkburo. 34. Krasnovsky - from the Central Statistics Office. 35. Levintov - team member from the People's Commissariat of Health. [13, V.13-15]

On June 11-18, 1922, 75 delegates took part in the 1st All-Turkistan meeting of police leaders and department heads of regions and uezd-cities in Tashkent, as well as heads of city communal service departments. 11 Uzbeks, 1 Czech, 3 Armenians, 1 Belarusian, 1 Turkmen, 2 Tajiks, 4 Kyrgyz, 3 Tatars, 2 Latvians, 1 Azerbaijani. [14, P.108] This composition shows that even the Sejd and other meetings were held mostly with non-local representatives.

By reading the names typical of representatives of European nationalities who occupied the local government system stored in the archive documents, or by looking at the numbers reflecting the national composition of the employees of an organization, M. Cho'kaev said about the situation in the republic at that time, the attitude of the center to the local leaders: , as well as in the following years, if there are no high-level, highly cultured people with excellent leadership skills found in the territory of the republic? Is it possible that the water of the spring of talents coming out of the people has dried up? No, of course not. However, the colonial empire has its own rules and logic. According to him, knowledge is not of much importance in the selection of personnel, if a person holding a high position, who claims to enter the nomenclature, is loyal to the top, obeys the order without saying a word, asks questions, poses problems, and does not get confused" [15, <https://etarikh.en.articles>], the policy of the Bolsheviks towards local cadres becomes clear.

Such processes have been regularly carried out in the administrative apparatuses of the country for years, based on the orders and instructions of the center and its leadership.

Boymirza Hayit (1917-2006), a historian and scientist originally from Namangan who lived in Germany reacts to the policy carried out by the Bolsheviks in the field of administration in the country as follows: "One of the many difficulties that we faced was the lack of communication between the people and the government. The people became victims of the Soviet communist regime. There is no work that has been asked of the people. They appointed functionaries - people of the party and people of the state - to the tasks to be assigned, and began to rule the people without asking the people." [16, <https://e-history.en>]

Thus, the process of "sovietization" of the country intensified during the 20s, since the establishment of the Turkestan ASSR. Only in the period from 1920 to 1923, 1396 representatives of the Center were sent to the Turkestan ASSR. Among them are S.M. Budyonny, G.I. Broido, G. Boqi, S. Gusev, V.V. Kuybyshev, S.S. Kamenev, L.M. Kaganovich, F. Goloshchekin, A. Ioffe, V. Novin, Ya. E. Rudzutak, Ya. Kh. Peters, G. Sokolnikov, G. Safarov, S. Orzhonikidze, There were well-known representatives of the Bolsheviks, such as M. Tomsky, L. D. Trotsky, M. V. Frunze, Sh. Eliava. [17, P.77] The autocratic system, following the path of great nationalism and state chauvinism, with various pressures, M. Frunze, Ya. Rudzutak, V. Kuybyshev, L. Kaganovich, S. Budyonny, A. Ioffe, T. Sokolnikov, V. Novin, Sh. Eliava, S. Ordzhonikidze, A. Tsyurupa, M. Kalinin, S. Kamenev, who came with additional special assignments, led and controlled the group of Bolsheviks. By this time, the conflicts between local leaders and "managers" were getting stronger.

Local leaders tried to draw the attention of the Moscow leadership to the seriousness of the situation in Turkestan, looked for effective ways to get out of the political tension, and called to achieve civil peace and interethnic harmony by involving all layers of society in creative work. They rejected the insulting ideas that the local nation is culturally backward, and opposed the persecution of religion and priests.

In short, the national leaders tried to limit the excesses of the central Turkestan authorities in transferring policy to the empire. In particular, those who are not familiar with the lifestyle and conditions of the people of the country, accuse the local population of illiteracy and technical backwardness, do not believe in the independent management of the country by the local population, do not recognize their administrative management, and their claims to occupy responsible



positions in the central state apparatus make the local leaders even more angry. forced political, ideological and practical struggle.

As a result of the strict demands and efforts of the national leaders, the influence of the representatives of the local nation in the governing bodies increased a little in this period compared to the previous years.

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