

ACTIVITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL LEADERS WHO ACTED IN THE TURKESTAN ASSR

Bakhodirov Ikhtiyor Bakhodir ugli

Associate Professor of the Department of Social Sciences

Tashkent State Economic University

Abstract

The article provides information on the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, the essence of the Soviet system of governance, national leadership personnel who worked in the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan, and their activities in the regional administration system. In it, based on archival and important sources, the political activities of national leaders in the interests of Turkestan are highlighted. The article notes the specifics of the work activities of national leadership personnel, the ideas they put forward, the goals they set for themselves, and the practical processes for achieving these goals.

Keywords: Council of Commissars, Soviet, Federation, Executive Committee, Bolshevik, National Liberation Movement.

Introduction

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained state independence, building a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a free civil society became the main strategic goal of our country. In the process of implementing these reforms, historical science plays a significant role in educating the younger generation in the spirit of faith in independence and patriotism. In particular, learning lessons from the historical events of the recent past and not repeating mistakes is becoming a requirement of our time. In particular, the accurate and correct coverage of the activities of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan and the national leadership personnel who worked within it deserves special attention. In this regard, the study and analysis of the activities of national leadership personnel, their work in the political, socio-economic, and cultural-spiritual spheres, acquires important scientific significance.

METHODS

The activities of national leading personnel who worked in the Council of People's Commissars during the years of independence, their participation in the socio-economic and political processes carried out in Turkestan, are reflected in a number of works and articles by S. Azamkhodzhaev, A. Ermetov, M. Khaidarov, N. Polvonov, K. Rajabov, R. Abdullaev, K. Rajabov, R. Murtazayeva, and others. In the process of writing the article, national methods were used, in particular, systemic, structural, functional, logical and historical approaches of comparative analysis were widely used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In 1917, Soviet power was established in the Turkestan Krai. The Soviet government in the region and the authorized bodies of the Center pursued a new form of colonial and centralized policy in Turkestan. The actions in pursuit of this goal caused strong discontent among the national leaders working in the governing bodies of the Turkestan ASSR.

National leaders drew the attention of the central leadership to the seriousness of the situation in Turkestan, sought effective ways to overcome the political crisis, and called for achieving civil peace and interethnic harmony by involving all segments of society in constructive work. They argued that problems could only be solved if power was fully concentrated not in the authorized bodies of the Center, but in the hands of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan and the Central Executive Committee. They opposed the idea that the nation was culturally backward, the persecution of religion and clergy.

Some "national communists," who worked in the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR, the Central Executive Committee, and other higher organizations, despite holding responsible positions, courageously fought against their opponents for the interests of the indigenous peoples. They are:

Kaygusiz Atabayev (1887-1937) - Born into the family of a Turkmen commander in the Tajan district of the Transcaspian region. Studied at the Tashkent Teachers' Seminary. He was a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. Until 1917, he worked in Mari as a teacher and a bank employee. In 1920, he was summoned to Tashkent and served as Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars from 1920 to 1922. He was one of the national leaders who

understood the essence of the national liberation movement. In September 1922, he was dismissed from his post for signing a peace treaty with the kurbashi Bahrombek in Samarkand and sent to Moscow to the Commissariat for Nationalities.[1] He later served as First Deputy of the Council of Nazirs of the Bukharan People's Soviet Republic (1923-1924), Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkmen SSR (February 1925 - June 1927). At his firm demand, Junaidkhan was pardoned. Kaygusiz Atabayev was arrested and executed in Moscow in June 1937.

The Center sought to control Turkestan with the help of its representatives. In Turkestan, there were sharp conflicts between local leadership and representatives of the Center sent to the region. In this regard, the speech of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan, Kaygusiz Atabaev, at the 10th Congress of Soviets of Turkestan (September 1921) is unique. He lamented that the employees from Russia do not believe in the ability of the local population to manage independently, and they themselves are "unfit for administrative work, not familiar with the conditions and life of Turkestan, and most of the arrivals... claim to work in leading positions in the central apparatus"[2].

Abdulla Rakhimboyev (1896-1938) - was born into a merchant family in the Khujand region. He studied at a men's gymnasium in Samarkand, and then at a teachers' seminary in Tashkent (1917). He knew 14 languages. He worked in Turkestan as People's Commissar of Education, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR (1920-1922), Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkestan (1923-1924). He was Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Tajikistan from 1934 to 1937. Abdulla Rakhimboyev was arrested in 1937 and executed on May 7, 1938.

Abdulla Rakhimboyev condemned the violence of the Red Army and the intensification of class contradictions in the region. He opposed the Turkcommission's directives to liquidate these farms, persecuting wealthy, self-sufficient, and middle-class farms, stating that the main task of the present time "should consist of combating hunger and colonialism, then it will be possible to fight against our own wealthy." He condemned the excessive activity of the Center's authorized bodies in Turkestan (Turkcommission, Turkbyuro, etc.). At the IX Congress of Soviets of the RSFSR in December 1921, the "punitive policy

in Turkestan," encouraged by the authorities of the Center, went beyond all bounds. The punitive authorities in the Fergana Valley act completely independently, they do not even reckon with the party organs..."[4].

Abdulla Rakhimboev expressed the following truthful opinion about the attitude of the local population towards the revolution and the "experiment on building a socialist society" carried out by the Bolsheviks: "The Muslim population was afraid of any innovations, the principles of the socialist revolution were incomprehensible to it, because they originated from the European part of the population and were also dubious. The Muslim poor faced many instances during the revolution that forced them to wait impatiently for the end of "Russian liberation," which forced them to look at the news with anger and hatred"[5].

Sa'dullakhoja Tursunkhojaev (1891-1938) - Born in Tashkent. From 1898 to 1901, he studied at a Russian-native school. In 1908-1917, as a member of the "Taraqqiyparvar" organization, he actively participated in the Jadid movement. After the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, he held various high state positions in the Turkestan ASSR, Bukhara and Khorezm People's Soviet Republics:

1. Representative of the Food Commissariat of the Turkestan Krai in Moscow (1917-1918);
2. People's Commissar of Health of the Turkestan ASSR (1918-1919);
3. People's Commissar of National Affairs and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Turkestan ASSR (1919);
4. Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Turkestan ASSR, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Bukharan People's Soviet Republic (1920-1921);
5. Minister of Trade and Industry of the Bukharan People's Soviet Republic (1921);
6. Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of National Economy of the Turkestan ASSR (1921-1922);
7. People's Commissar of Social Security, Trade and Industry of the KhNSR (1923-1924);
8. Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bukharan People's Soviet Republic, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, Chairman of the Khorezm Central Executive Committee (1924)[6].

Although Sadulla Tursunkhojaev worked in Soviet organizations, he fought for the interests of the region and actively participated in the movements of the national opposition. As a member of the Central Committee of "Milliy Ittihad" (1920-1921), he carried out extensive organizational work in Bukhara. He was imprisoned several times for his political activities against Tsarist Russia and the Soviet regime (1911 - Kokand, 1922 - Tashkent, April 24, 1937 - Almaty). Sadulla Tursunkhojaev was sentenced to death at a meeting of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR in Tashkent and was executed the same day. Later, after the exposure of Stalin's personality cult, he was acquitted in 1957.

In conclusion, the national communists operating in the Turkestan ASSR fought against the policy of the center in the interests of the indigenous peoples of the region. National leaders attempted to create a Turkestan Republic in place of the Turkestan Soviet Republic, and a Communist Party of the Turkic Peoples in place of the Turkestan Communist Party. Although the national communists largely adopted the Bolshevik ideology, they remained loyal to the national interests of their peoples. They lived in the TASSR in 1918-1924 with the idea of the unity and prosperity of Turkestan and, to the extent possible, were in official opposition to the representatives of the Center and the Soviet government.

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