

Valieva Nafisa Abdumajitovna

Senior lecturer at Namangan State Pedagogical Institute nafisavaliyeva1981@gmail.com

Annotation: In this article, the consequences of the establishment of a centralized management system in Turkestan, as well as the issues of military, household trade, post, telegraph and railway management, which are part of the country's commissariat and play a key role in management, were completely left to the discretion of the relevant agencies in Russia, as a result of which Turkestan became the executive body of the CIS. will be illuminated.

Key words: Owner, scribes, judges, joint-stock companies, Turkestan Governor-Generalship, "foreigner" ("foreign breed"), native ("landowning population").

Introduction: The Council of people's commissars of the Turkestan region was a completely different government in terms of its structure and management apparatus. The 15 commissariats, which were part of the Turkestan ISS, completely covered the territory's management work. For us, this is a special and distinctive aspect of the management system, which, as soon as it was formed, recognized its central government in Russia. On November 23, 1917, the chairman of the Turkestan ISS F. In a telegram in the name of the Council of people's commissars in Petrograd, Kolesov stated the following: "the Council of commissars set itself the task of implementing all your dekret. Local residents are calmly waiting for the Constituent Assembly. The zabastovka of the Postal — Telegraph servants was liquidated. On the basis of the exit of the population, hunger may lie. We will push you to take into account our full support." The new government of the Turkestan region did not hide its original goals even in its appeal to the population on the same day. In the appeal, as in Telegram, the following opinion was emphasized: "the Council of people's commissars carries out all the decrees of the central authorities without deviations and in its activities follows the above-mentioned decisions of the Congress. Any resistance on the way to completing these missions will be met with a struggle by the Soviets with drastic measures." Hence, from the first days of its activity, the Turkestan ISS began to carry out Soviet policy, hard and hard to strengthen the Soviet economy in the Turkestan territory. All local Soviets were offered to immediately proceed to form the Red Guard. The issues of military, domestic trade, as well as the management of Mail, Telegraph and railways, which are part of the local commissariat and play a key role in management, were completely transferred to the disposal of the relevant departments in Russia, which ultimately became the executive body of the Turkestan ISS. All responsible employees, various commissions and organizations sent from the center pursued their policies through the local ISS, which became a call body. In this place, it is worth mentioning the activities of various commissions and organizations, such as Turkomission, Turkbyuro (later formed RKP(B) MK Central Asian Bureau), which were created in Moscow by Lenin, the "genius" of the local Bolshevik Party, and sent to Tashkent. We will dwell on this in the next seasons of the guide. In Turkestan, too, the Bolsheviks, as mentioned above, pursued a policy based on the interests of the proletariat. The new regime in the country exceeded the colonial policy of Tsarism. For the second time, the Turkestan territory began to be politically and economically dependent on central Russia. The fact that power in the country remained only in the hands of workers and European elements only strengthened the distrust of all democratic forces in Turkestan towards the new government. The Bolsheviks and macro-esers denied the legal right of the Muslim population to rule the country, making it possible to settle the issue of power by agreement, thereby making it inevitable in advance that the forces in Turkestan's political life would stand in opposition in the future. The Bolshevik government in the center firmly entered the establishment of "Soviet-based autonomy" (autonomy) in remote lands, including in Turkestan. To

carry out this work, many party and Soviet employees from Moscow were sent to the Turkestan territory. By order of Lenin, the bolshevik P. A. Kobozev was sent as the extraordinary commissioner of Central Asia. In early April 1918, Kobozev arrived in Tashkent, and on April 10 he announced that he had entered the management of the Turkestan territory. Kobozev practically firmly held the reins of power throughout Turkestan in his hands. April 20 — May 1, 1918 in Tashkent, a V-territory Congress of Turkestan workers, soldat, krestyan, Muslim and peasant deputies was held.

Literature review: On April 22, the Congress received a telegram from Moscow with the signatures of Lenin and Stalin. In this telegram, the leaders of the Bolshevik government had stated that they would give Turkestan "autonomy on a Soviet basis." The Telegram begins with these words: "the Council of people's commissars supports the presence of autonomy on the basis of the Soviet procedures of your country, let yourself be disappointed in it; ...you will create an extensive network of Soviets throughout the country, work in full cooperation with the existing Soviets."

Discussion: The congress delegates adopted the "Charter of the Russian Soviet Federation on the Turkestan Soviet republic "on April 10, based on the instructions of Lenin and Stalin. This charter declared the formation of an autonomous republic in Turkestan. The first two articles of the charter looked as follows: 1. The territory of the Turkestan territory is declared the Turkestan Soviet Republic of the Russian Soviet Federation. (Unfortunately, very many historians, not paying attention to these suzes in the charter, write that on April 30, 1918, the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Turkestan ASSR) was formed. In fact, the TCP RSF was structured. We used the term Turkestan Republic for its convenience in this article — author's comment). The Republic of Turkestan includes all the territory within the framework of the current geographical border of the entire Turkestan country, except Khiva and Bukhara. 2. The Turkestan Soviet Federative Republic is governed autonomously, Russia recognizes the Central Government of the Soviet Federation and coordinates its activities with it." The charter again states that "the legislative supreme body of the Federal Republic of Turkestan is the Congress of Soviets of workers', soldat, krestyan and Muslim peasant deputies"; the legislative permanent supreme body is the Central Executive Committee; the executive power and the management of the territory will be in the hands of the Council of people's commissars; in places it was indicated that The Congress elects the Central Executive Committee, the legislative supreme body of Soviet Turkestan — consisting of 36 people (18 of whom included bolshevik and macro-esers). Turkistan as chairman of the mic extraordinary commissioner of the government in the center P.A.Kobozev (as co-chairman A.Solkin) was elected. Also, 16 people (9 Bolsheviks and 7 macro esers) were included in the Council of people's commissars of Turkestan. F.Kolesov was elected chairman of the Turkestan ISS. For the first time, 4 people from local nationalities: S.Jo rabaev, S.Yusupav, Sh.Astanbaev, S.A.Azimboev was elected to the Central Executive Committee of the Republic. Sadulla Tursunhujaev (people's Commissariat of Health) and S.Ashurkhojaev (people's commissar of national affairs) — was included in the government as the first representatives of Indigenous Peoples. As well as Ismail Gabitov from the Tatars internal affairs and X.Ibrahimov was elected people's commissars of Justice. Unfortunately, "Soviet-based autonomy" was by nature not a national autonomy, but a territorial autonomy. On top of that, the fruits of this" autonomy " were first enjoyed by the predominantly proletarian part of the European population in the country.

Results: The V Congress of the Turkestan Soviets was also found by those who sought to correctly assess the existing situation in Turkestan. For example, in his speech, delegate Gavrilov addressed the Bolsheviks: "if you can maintain the peace of the people — we are on your side, if you can stop the fraternal war — we are on your side, if you can show your creative activity — we are on your side! If not...". From the side of the hall, where the Bolsheviks were sitting, "let him disappear counter-revolutionary, let him be a traitor!when voices are heard, Tobolin answers in his speech: "whoever is not with us, he is against us! To those who do not want to understand us, the Russian

55	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 01 in January-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Revolution will be in a cruel monastery. Place among us for such people!"In the Tobolin bite, the core issues of the Bolshevik Party are clearly visible. In his speech at the Congress, Kobozev, a representative of the center worried about such a transparent stigma, tries to mask Bolshevik politics: "there is no place for dictatorship in socialism. The dictatorship of the proletariat, which now exists, is only a phenomenon characteristic of the transition period to socialism."

Discussion: On June 17-25, 1918, the local Conference of the Turkestan Bolsheviks, held in Tashkent, was called the I —congress of the Turkestan Communist-Bolshevik party. Communist groups in the country first formalized in this Congress in organizational terms and founded the Turkestan Compartmentum (as part of the RKP(b)). At The Congress I.Under the presidency of Tobolin, a Central Committee of 7 people was elected. The central committee also included Nizamiddii Khodzhaev from local communists. Chairman of the Turkestan Revolutionary tribunal K. Sorokin emphasized the ideological leadership of the center in his speech at this Congress. K. who led the work of the Congress.While Votintsev (editor of the cannabis newspaper), the party Center pointed out the activities of the Central Committee as follows:" all members must be in charge of the party center. Its decisions should be an iron law for party members. He must be an expression of our steel-strong discipline and be given dictatorial powers." The Turkestan Compartmentum, which concentrated such class qualities as" iron law"," steel-strong discipline"," dictatorial powers", was subordinate to the RKP (b). Any assignment given by the Kremlin Bolsheviks was established on a solid basis by the political and economic dependence of the Turkestan region on Russia as a result of the execution of qulok, qaqmay. The decisions made at the conference of the Turkestan Bolsheviks played an extremely negative role in the further fate of the country. For example, the leader of the Armenian Dashnaks, s'ezdaa, who "liven up" at the end of the government of autonomy in the Balkans, was warmly welcomed. Tobolin said that the Communists had relied on the help of the Dashnoksutyun party in difficult situations. The movement of power over political centralization in the region, which was being transformed by the Bolsheviks into "Soviet Turkestan", intensified. In Turkestan, the political domination of the center was formed through the Soviet system of government and began to be carried out consistently. Sh thus, when the Soviet Congress declared Turkestan as a country within Russia and sealed its policy in the field of Public Administration and national economy with a "legal" act defining the Bolshevik government in the center, the I congress of the Turkestan Bolsheviks also recognized Russia's party, ideological and theoretical domination and advocated being under this state in the North. In the second half of 1918, Soviet power in Turkestan, in fact, remained on the do. The independence movement that began in the Fergana Valley had covered all of Turkestan. But the true essence of the events in which the Bolshevik propaganda took place was distorting the inhabitants of the III territory. As a result, part of the local population was drawn to the ongoing struggle to strengthen Soviet power. Soviet society needed performers who implemented their policies in national lands. The extraordinary VI Congress of Soviets of the Republic of Turkestan, which was held on October 5-14, 1918, was in the process of ideological struggle. The leaders and commissioners of the compartia, who were theoretically and politically unspoken, chala savod, clearly showed their chauvinistic mood and mania in the 50-year struggle for power. Removed from leading positions at the Congress I.Tabalin and F.A fierce struggle broke out between Kolesov — a group of "old communists" and employees from the center — a group of "Young Communists". Tobolin s'ezdda, an ardent supporter of Ulugh-Islamic politics and chauvinism, expressed his thoughts as follows: "the revolution in Turkestan was carried out by me. I also made you a bolshevik. I do not want to obey you." After long disputes, in order to resolve the dispute, Tobolin was temporarily removed from the composition of Mick sostavi and Kolesov ISS. Turkestan MIK in the new composition at the VI Congress (chairman-V.Vatintsev) and ISS (chief-V.Figelsky) was elected. In Turkestan, the government was formed for the first time from the nogul communists. But this conflict later broke out of the framework of the Congress, aggravating the political situation in the

Republic of Turkestan. Because at this time, the political and economic situation in the country was extremely fragile. In such a situation, the dispute also passed to the parts of the army. Ultimately, at the II Congress of the Turkestan Communists, this issue was specially discussed. Using military forces from the decline in the position of the Turkestan compact and the instability of the forces of Soviet power, the government's actions of requisition, confiscation and the like seemed to the peasant eye worse than the policy of Tsarism."

Conclusion: Many official documents from that period, available in the archive, also confirm that these points are correct. For example, in one of the notices "on the general condition of Soviet power in the Republic of Turkestan" sent to the people's Commissariat of internal affairs, there are the following words: "it must be said openly that in places there is neither Soviet power nor the Soviet apparatus. Instead, there are complete misunderstandings, as a result of which distrust and hostile moods of the Soviets appear in the local population." Another notice "of the authorities about the local authorities" says: "the majority of directives and orders were carried out by violence against life, sometimes by repression." In particular, tax-collecting detachments were engaged in tireless robbing of local residents. Their main "Hunar" was unparalleled violence, helplessness and invasion. The tax collector detachment in the village of Falgar in the Samarkand region, after the chairman of the village Executive Committee and the shooting of several people, will seize the property of the entire population living here. The document, in which the incident was described, says the same: "the Falgarians, seeing that people loyal to Soviet power were shot, began to openly say that they were unhappy with Soviet power. The falgarians are talking that such injustice is not done by any "presser", that if the Soviet authorities pursue such a policy, then they will not have any time after a few months." Such incidents are considered normal for the entire Republic of Turkestan, showing even more the tragedy of a nation that was raped and threatened, shot and hung, but did not sink in spirit.

Used literature:

1. Бердяев Н.А. Истоки и смысл русского коммунизма. М. 1990, с. 103-104.
2. Ўзбекистон МДА, И-1044 фонд, 1-руйхат, 12-иш, 28-варақ.
3. Лаврентьев В. Капитализм в Туркестане (Буржуазная колонизация Средней Азии). Л., 1930. С. 139-140.
4. Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. 2-китоб. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида. —Т., 2000, 42-43 бетлар).
5. Туркестан в начале XX века: к истории истоков национальной независимости. Научный редактор Р.Я.Раджапова.- Т, 2000. С. 66-67, 79-80.
6. Сафаров Г. Колониальная революция (Опыт Туркестана). М., Госиздат, 1921. С. 71.
7. Ўзбекистон МДА, И -1044- фонд, 1-руйхат, 12-иш, 28-варақ.
8. Алимова Д.А. ва б. Ўзбекистон тарихи (1917 — 1991 йиллар). Т., 2000, 27-бет
9. Ўзбекистон МДА , 17-фонд, 1-руйхат, 1-иш, 1-варақ
10. Ўзбекистон МДА, 39-фонд, 1-руйхат, 450-иш, 30-31 варақ.