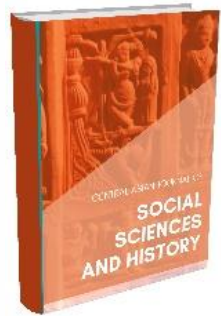




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## The Activities of the People's Commissaries of People's Commissions of Nations in the Establishment of National Relations in the MSSR in the 1920s

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### Annotation:

The article is widely stated in the October Revolution, the tasks of addressing a national issue in Turkestan, which has remained behind economic development.

The maintenance techniques used historical, political, philosophical, sociological, psychological, psychological, pedagogical literature, analysis, historical and logical methods of analysis.

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### Introduction

After the October Revolution, the task of solving the national issue was difficult in multi-ethnic Turkestan, where social relations of feudalism were widely preserved, there were remnants of colonialism, and economic development was lagging behind.

The civil war made this issue even more difficult. In such conditions, the historical structure of the National People's Commissariat of the MSR was a necessity. His career was very complicated. The main reason for this was that local conditions were not taken into account. The work of the commissar, which worked in such difficult conditions, was not liked even by the country's Bolshevik leaders. The

USH All-Russian Party Conference, held in December 1919 after the end of the first term of the commissar's work, gave impetus to the national issue and the general victory [1,2,3].

In connection with this activity, a delegation headed by Ye. Riskulov went to Moscow in May-June 1920. The delegation included Bekh-Ivanov and S. Tursunkhojayev. They evaluated the activities of the Turkcommission and the Turkfront Revolutionary Military Council in Turkestan in their report letters submitted to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey. They said that the Turkcommission "is deviating from the struggle with colonialism, that they are pushing back the mobilization of Muslims with the understanding of the Revolutionary Military Council and thus ruining the revolution in the East."

Also, in this report, they put forward new demands: disbanding the Turkish Commission, limiting the rights of the Turkfront Revolutionary Military Council, withdrawing or disarming Russian Red Army units from Turkestan, creating a purely Muslim army, and taking communications, foreign trade, and military affairs from the RSFSR. Turkestan put forward the demands to transfer to MIK2. Because T. Riskulov's movement to establish the "Turkish Soviet Republic" and "Community of Turkic Peoples" met with strong opposition. However, this issue was initially discussed at the meetings of the Turkish Commission by some of its members, including [4,5].

He was supported by Sh. Z. Eliava, V. V. Kuybyshev. Only at the commission meeting on February 22, 1920, with the participation of M. V. Frunze, T. Riskulov's opinion was rejected<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the delegation in Moscow raised the issue that the activity of the Turkish Commission contradicts the principles of state building of the Republic of Turkestan. In reality, for nations to determine their own destiny, it is not foreign intervention, but help that is needed when necessary. Even if there is no revolutionary situation in the country of Turkestan, it was carried out on the instructions of the center. The announcement of the equality of peoples by the center was also carried out in the tone of "deep Russian orientation". Even so, the national cadres were matured in the country [6,7,8].

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the RKP (b) created a commission consisting of G. V. Chicherin, N. I. Krestinsky and Sh. Z. Eliava to consider the proposals made by the delegation and prepare a draft decision. On June 29, 1920, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the RKP (b) made a decision "On the main tasks of the RKP (b) in Turkestan." In it, the tasks of RKP (b) in Turkestan were defined as follows:

- a) observing the policy of Tsarist imperialism in the relationship between the local population and the former European population for more than 50 years;
- b) was the elimination of the patriarchal-feudal remnants that the local population kept in social relations [9,10,11].

Turkestan is mainly an agricultural country, and the majority of the population was engaged in agriculture. The peasants were divided into small farms, whose lives and customs were absorbed by the medieval customs. This made solving the national issue among the peasants very difficult. In 1921, the country's achievements in the economic, cultural and economic spheres were interrupted. Foreign invasion and civil war stopped this movement.

### **The main part**

Determining the ways to solve these tasks was entrusted to the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of the Communist Party of Ukraine (b) held in March 1921. Item 7 of the agenda of the session was the next tasks of the party in the national issue. A month before the convocation of the Diet, "Stalin's

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thesis on the report on the next tasks of the party in the national issue" was published in the newspaper "Pravda". The thesis consisted of three parts:

1. Capitalist system and national oppression
2. Shura system and national freedom
3. Next tasks of RKP(b).

The party conference of the Turkestan region held in March 1921 accepted Safarov's theses on national issues. One of the heads of the Turkish Commission and the Turkburo, Safarov (original surname - Weinstein), who spoke during the intense negotiations on this issue, proposed to unite workers of different nationalities in two consecutive stages: first, "national-cultural self-determination", after which he proposed the "class self-determination" of peoples. G. Safarov managed to convey his opinion. He was approved as an additional speaker on the national issue at the 10th session of the RKP (b) on behalf of the KP of Turkestan. Safarov's proposed idea had to take into account the fact that the cultural development of different nations living in Central Asia was different. Thus, - it is stated in the information provided about the conference, - theses of the lecture described above will serve as the basis of the entire activity of the Communist Party of Turkestan and the policy of the Soviet government in solving the national issue both in the center and in the localities [12,13,14,15]

The changes and additions made by the Turkestan delegation at the 10th Party Congress in connection with I.V.Stalin's report published in the press were covered in the March 10, 1920 issue of "Pravda". They suggested making changes to two sections, 13 paragraphs of I.V. Stalin's theses, consisting of 3 sections, 18 paragraphs. These changes were also accepted at the Council of Communists of Turkish Nations on March 8, 1921. But Stalin's theses were not widely discussed.

Analyzing the conclusions of the lecture and the proposals of the delegation of Turkestan, we note that the proposals are appropriate and correctly presented. However, only 4 out of 12 regrettable proposals were reflected in the resolutions of the 10th Congress. Syezd V.I. He accepted the important decisions made by the commission working under the leadership of Lenin on the national issue. In these decisions, he put forward the task of ending the real inequality of previously oppressed peoples and attracting them to active participation in the construction of socialism. The Seyezd denounced local nationalism with the anti-party chauvinism of the great state, which posed a serious threat to the work of socialism and proletarian internationalism. Section 3 of the abstracts of I.V.Stalin's lecture states: Now, when the landlordism and the bourgeoisie have been overthrown, in these countries the Soviet power has been declared the power of the people, the tasks of the party are that the non-Russian working people have advanced to the masses. help in reaching central Russia:

- a) to develop and strengthen the forms of the Soviet state corresponding to the national image of these peoples;
- b) to conduct the authorities, economic bodies, administration, courts, which are composed of local people who know the life and psychology of the local population, in their native language;
- c) is to help strengthen the press, school, theater, club work and general cultural and educational institutions in the mother tongue [16,17].

The changes proposed by the delegation of Turkestan to the paragraph of this section are:

- a) will be changed as follows: development and strengthening of the Soviet statehood in the forms of national life that are compatible with the conditions of these peoples;
- b) will be changed as follows: the authorities, economic bodies, administration, court, made up of representatives of the local working population who know his life and psychology, conduct the court in the actual native language [18,19].

The Turkestan delegation made the issue clearer. But the parliament accepted the first proposal. Here is the resolution of the 10th congress:

- a) it is to help these peoples in the development and strengthening of the Soviet state in ways that are consistent with the national living conditions in their countries.

In order to confirm his opinion, G.I. Safarov put forward the following opinion in the session: "Until now, our party was almost not interested in the national issue" and the October Revolution invaded the oppressed nations "absolutely out of nowhere". With this, he tried to reveal objectively the activities of the party in Turkestan. But I.V. Stalin said in his last speech at the Diet that Safarov's amendments will not be accepted. Because, "he gives Bundism. This is the definition: national-cultural self-determination. We have already said goodbye to the abstract slogans of self-determination - there is no need to revive them." With this, the thoughts of Safarov, who fought for the fate of Turkestan people, were struck. The center, with the weapon of control in hand, once again forced its influence. Thus, the party and government bodies in the center, Stalin, the head of the People's Commissariat of People's Affairs of the RSFSR, did not grant the promised rights, equality, freedom and independence to the republics, and in practice continued the policy of the tsarist era in new forms [20,21,22,23].

The 10th congress of the RKP (b) determined the political path of the party in the national issue. This road was mainly in the field of cultural and economic affairs. It was necessary to end the economic and cultural backwardness of the peoples who were oppressed in the past and to ensure their practical equality. The Seyezd determined the measures to support the establishment of industry in remote national regions, the development and strengthening of the Soviet state, and the training of national personnel. The task was to implement these decisions [24,25,26,27].

The clause on the transfer of the work of the senior administration into the language of the local population, which was noted in the decision of the Seyezd, was not implemented until recently. However, in the decisions of the 10th and 12th congresses of the party, these problems were defined as the first tasks. Delegate Ibrokhimov also pointed out this issue at the meeting of the section on national issues of the 12th Congress of the Party (April 25, 1923) and said, "The national language is not being used anywhere in the administrations." Party X s' Yezdi decisions showed the difficult economic situation of the Turkestan country and the ways to eliminate it.

This national inequality, - it is said in the resolution of the congress, - was based on the economic inequality that existed historically until the present time. This inequality... Russia's peripheral or semi-colonial regions (especially Turkestan) were forcibly kept as suppliers of all kinds of raw materials used in the center. ... should consist of depriving the colonial elements of class privileges by organizing the local masses into workers' councils.

Through the councils, it was necessary to attract the local working masses to the side of the Soviet government. This was very necessary for the representatives of the local nation to solve the problems of their lives. However, for this, the deputies in the councils should also be concerned about the people's pain.

At the same time, the congress emphasizes the need to skillfully and systematically use all the elements of the national intellectuals of the oppressed peoples who have proven their loyalty to the halal and shura government in the work of the council in the eastern countries, - the resolution reads.

However, in order to implement this decision of the Diet, there was a lack of party workers from representatives of the local ethnic groups in Turkestan. This was also demonstrated by the First Congress of the Turkestan Communist Party held in September 1920. In "Theses on Party Building" of the Seyezd, it is said: Despite the fact that the majority of the masses are organized by the local population of Turkestan, only representatives of the European population play an active role in most of the organizations of Turkestan. So how should this task be solved? For this, it was necessary to expand the work of production facilities, libraries, clubs, and teahouses. The People's Commissariat of National Affairs of the Turkestan MSSR has done a lot of work in this matter [28,29,30].

On March 28, 1921, the Central Committee of the Republic of Turkestan, in order to implement the decisions of the Diet, made a decision to transfer all documents in the executive committees of the volosts, villages and villages to the language of the local population. However, long ago, the circular letter of the Turkestan Bureau of the Central Committee of the RKP(b) sent to all organizations of the Turkestan Communist Party (January 1921) stated: "Relocating Soviet institutions and party committees to old towns and villages, Kyrgyz everywhere." , it is necessary to work in Uzbek and Turkmen languages..." . For this, first of all, it was necessary for the employees working in local departments to know the language, customs, and customs of the local population. On July 18, 1919, he appealed to the People's Commissariat of National Affairs of the Turkestan SSR and demanded to replace the manager of the national department of the Mirzachol Uyezd Muslim Bureau with someone who knows the Muslim language [31,32].

However, during the period when the commissariat was not functioning, the above decision of the party was implemented only after two months. This would have increased local population's trust in the Soviet authorities and the party and would have helped to attract them to work in these bodies. We can see this from the table showing the participation of the local population in the work of the Soviets in 1921:

The number of delegates with decisive voting rights is 807.

National composition of delegates:

from the local population - 730;

from the European population - 77.

Elected to the executive committee:

from the local population - 241;

from the European population - 42.

From this table, we can see that representatives of the local nationality are more involved in the activities of the Councils. It was necessary to train the representatives of the local nation to become real fighters for the people, to involve them in government work. After the end of the foreign invasion and the civil war, the Shura authorities began to restore the economic destruction. In the implementation of this work, both political, ideological and national issues were carried out at a

harmonious pace.

The commissariat was the only center in the Turkestan region that fought for the solution of the national issue and the development of the local nation. Even though the People's Commissariat of National Affairs made mistakes in its work, it fought for the harmonization of national relations and the practical equality of nationalities and peoples living in the Republic of Turkestan. The work of the first term of the commissariat greatly alarmed the higher bodies of the national issue in the Turkestan region. Because the step taken by the commissariat to solve the national policy in accordance with the specific conditions of the country was not welcome not only to them, but also to the central bodies [33,34].

Although the work of this commissariat was temporarily suspended in Turkestan, the People's Commissariat of People's Affairs of the RSFSR was functioning in the center. But this commissariat could not provide full practical help in the country's extremely complicated national politics. Also, the socio-political situation in the country required the operation of the commissariat. That is why the party and Soviet authorities in the country began to be forced to solve this issue positively. For proof of our opinion, you can see the protocol No. 50 of the executive bureau of the Central Committee of the Turkestan Communist Party on September 17, 1921. It reads as follows: It is recognized that there is a need to establish under TurkMIK on general basis departments of the Commissariat of Nationalities: Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Turkmen and a small number of nationalities. Dimanstein was appointed People's Commissar. He did not have a deputy. Sultankhojayev, S. Baldjanov, K. Khanov and one representative from TurkMIK small nationalities section will be included in the board membership [35,36].

Soon after that, on September 21, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Republic of Turkestan adopted decision No. 105. In order to fulfill the desire of the 10th Congress of Councils of the Councils of the Republic of Turkestan MIK to strengthen and renew the activities of the national branches of TurkMIK and to practically ensure the fraternal cooperation of the nations and peoples of the Republic of Turkestan: decided to establish a people's commissariat.

According to the decision, the activities of the Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, and a small number of other nationalities departments under the Turkish MIK will also be transferred to the commissariat. As early as 1920, a Kyrgyz department was established under the Turkish MIK, and the following year, Turkmen and Uzbek departments. These departments help the Soviet authorities to eliminate the remnants of the colonial policy of Tsarism; also, it was necessary to carry out all events taking into account the characteristics of the local nation in the Republic of Turkestan. For the same purpose.

The People's Commissariat of National Affairs of the Turkestan SSR also carried out certain works. In particular, on December 18, 1921, Udeyev was appointed as the representative of the Commissariat for Uzbek affairs under the Amudarya Regional Executive Committee<sup>1</sup>. He accepts the complaints of Uzbeks, gets acquainted with all the affairs of the Shura institutions. They have the right to attend meetings of the executive committee and other organizations. With this, the commissariat tried not to ignore the local situation.

In September 1921, by the decision of the MIK of the Republic of Turkestan, a department of a small number of nationalities and a Tajik section were established in the People's Commissariat for Affairs of Nations. Until then, this work was carried out by the Persian department among the Tajiks. It should be noted that until this time, Tajiks, one of the main nationalities living in Turkestan, did not have their representatives in the state authorities. After the formation of the section, their activities became more

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active. For example, according to the reference No. 56 737 of the People's Commissariat of National Affairs of the Turkestan MSSR sent to the People's Commissariat of Education on March 1, 1922: ... the Tajik section of the Department of Small Nationalities to establish a Tajik educational institute for 70 cadets in the city of Samarkand as soon as possible and asks to open. Because Tajik-cultural national employees are urgently needed.

As we have seen above, the country of Turkestan was not homogeneous according to its national composition. Its population consisted of Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Kyrgyz, Karakalpaks and others. They were at different levels of socio-cultural and economic development, but due to historical fate, they were closely connected with each other. The fact that the population is multi-ethnic can be seen in the example of several regions of the Turkestan MSSR according to the 1920 census: 792,649 people lived in the Samarkand region, of which 472,002 were Uzbeks, 234,468 Tajiks, 22,485 Kazakhs, 14,063 Black-Kyrgyz, 17581 Russians, 3107 Ukrainians, 8454 local Jews, 12272 Persians and others lived there. In the Turkmen region, there were 260,973 Turkmens, 3,506 Kyrgyz, 1,311 Uzbeks, Sarts, Taranchi, Kashgars, 18,411 Persians, 11,196 Armenians, 25,668 Russians, and the same population structure in other regions of the Turkestan MSSR. Therefore, in 1922, the following sections operated in the People's Commissariat of National Affairs of the Turkestan MSSR: Iranian-Azerbaijani, Latvian, Armenian, Polish-Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Tuzem-Jewish, Tajik, German, Oriya, Korean, Tatar. , dungan-taranchi. With this, the commissariat did not ignore the living conditions of the representatives of different nationalities living in the country by fate. One of them was people of Armenian nationality. They were the majority in Samarkand region of the country. Therefore, they tried to publish a newspaper in their native language. For this purpose, the Armenian section appealed to the executive committee of the Samarkand region to ask the commissariat of ethnic affairs to Tashkent city for an Armenian printing letter.

In the commissariat's small number of nationalities section, the above nationalities sections needed personnel of these nationalities. For this purpose, on December 20, 1921, the department applied to the People's Commissariat of Education, requesting that its employee Rakhmatullayev Ismatulla be sent on a secondment to engage in cultural-educational and political work among the Tajiks.

The Oriya section of the department was also active in the normalization of the national issue. In particular, the department took into account the wide spread of inappropriate rumors among the local Isiyari, and in accordance with the decision No. 38 of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs on November 16, terminated the commission to help the poor Isiyari under the Tashkent Religious Jewry. Also, the commissariat has its own representatives to normalize the national issue and protect the position of a small number of nationalities [36,37].

Therefore, a big step has been taken to implement the decisions of the 10th Party Congress and the 10th Congress of Soviets of the Republic of Turkestan on national issues in Turkestan. This was especially important in the backward country of Turkestan. The newly created commissariat differed from the previous one in many respects. There were no national departments in the previous commissariat. In the sincere attitude of the public opinion of the party towards the new commissar, - says S. Dimanshtein, People's Commissar of National Affairs of the Turkestan MSSR, - his success in work does not require much waiting. talented organizers of the construction of a new society - N.Torakulov, K.S.Otaboyev, Y.Okhunboboyev, B.Dadaboyev, A.Ikromov, A.Rakhimboyev, S.Kasimkho'jayev and others grew up among the local people. Also, representatives of the local people

were involved in the governing bodies. For example, 48 Kyrgyz and 40 Uzbeks were among the 164 delegates who took part in the meeting of Syrdarya regional councils held in May 1920. The Diet discussed the national issue as one of the main issues on the agenda.

### Conclusion.

After the October events in Central Asia, the national liberation movement of the people who were dissatisfied with the policy of the Shura government began. This is because, in our opinion:

1. The difficult situation of the population in the social sphere;
2. The economic distribution between the peoples of the country was carried out incorrectly.
3. Violation of religion, which is the faith of the local nations of the peoples of Central Asia.
4. Existence of inequality between nationalities in the region.
5. The people of Central Asia were forced to abandon their native language, which was a means of communication and communication.

The above reasons by themselves aggravated the national issue in the country. Therefore, the creation of the People's Commissariat for National Affairs of the Turkestan MSSR began to be vital.

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