

Coverage of Political, Judicial and Legal Processes in the Turkestan ASSR in Soviet-Era Research

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ABSTRACT

The political processes that took place in the Turkestan ASSR are widely studied in the Soviet literature. It is also shown that the published works, defended dissertations, scientific articles reflect the political reforms in the Turkestan ASSR in 1918-1924, the activities of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies.

KEYWORDS: *Turkestan ASSR, Soviet Union, Judicial and Legal Processes*

INTRODUCTION

On April 20, 1918, the V Congress of Soviets of Turkestan region was opened. One of the peculiarities of this congress was that about half of the delegates, that is, the representatives of the indigenous people, numbered 120 people. The main task of the Congress was to declare Turkestan Soviet autonomy. The political and legal processes that took place in Turkestan during 1918-1924 left a special mark on the history of Uzbekistan in the Soviet period. With the establishment of Bolshevik rule, a great deal of scientific research was carried out on the basis of the theories of Lenin and Stalin. Nevertheless, significant work has been done to study the problem. Various periods in the history of Uzbekistan, including the history of the Turkestan ASSR, have been reflected in many monographs, dissertations, pamphlets and articles. Given their large number, it is expedient to analyze the literature on the judiciary and law, political life in the Turkestan ASSR in chronological terms (1925-1990) and in problematic terms.

MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The Soviet government pursued a policy of "socialist construction" in the country through power structures and a single party. The literature published [1] in the second half of the 1920s provided an overview of the activities of the Soviet government and the governing bodies established in the country. In particular, T. Risqulov called the Turkestan Bureau (TurkBureau), established in 1920, "... not an organ of internal party struggle, but one of the powerful apparatuses of communist propaganda. Musbyuro was also known as such an apparatus in Turkestan and neighboring countries. Although MusBureau operated within the party, all of this was the nature of internal party life [2. 5.] writes.

According to Adhamov and S. Muraveysky, NN Popov, who carried out the Soviet government's first "measures" in the interests of the workers, described the center's policy in the country as follows: "The Soviet government has been purged in Turkestan. The Communists began their policy of renewal among the local people." [3]

The literature of the 1930s consisted of books [4] on the Communist Party of Turkestan, under Lenin's leadership, with brief views and conclusions on the governance of the country in the construction of the "proletarian state." Manjara's pamphlets published in recent years provide an overview of Lenin's role in the creation of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" of the Turkestan ASSR, and of the governing bodies. The collection of programs and regulations of the Communist Party published in 1934 states: "The involvement of specialists from the old school, the involvement of the most educated class of city workers in the military led to a partial cessation of bureaucracy in the formation of the Proletarian Revolutionary State" [5. 23.]. Туркистонда Совет ҳокимиятини ўрнатишнинг "асосий вазифалари"ни К.Житов, In a book written by V. Nepomnins in 1939, it was stated: "The main conditions for the strengthening of Soviet power in Turkestan: colonialism, the struggle against local nationalism, ... was to build this autonomy on the basis of local soviets. ... The realization of the Soviet autonomy of Turkestan united the local working people with the Soviet authorities"[6. 52-57.].

Publications [7] published since the mid-1940s are mainly translated from Russian into Uzbek. They also contain general considerations typical of the literature of the 20's and 30's in the description of the subject. For example, A.Ya.Vishinsky in the country: "One of the factors that contributed to the success of the creation and development of the Soviet state was the Bolshevik policy" [8. 34.]. Kalishnikov writes: "The Soviet people, the Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of the great Stalin, built socialism in the country" [9. 4.].

One of the distinctive features of Soviet historiography in the 1950's was the emergence of works by legal scholars directly related to the subject of research [10]. The first doctoral dissertation defended by H.S.Sulaymonova was especially important. In the case of the ban, the author put into scientific circulation historical facts in the coverage of the history of the formation of the judicial system in the country. Also, H.S. Sulaymonova Turkestan ASSR "Soviet court as a body of Soviet government served the interests of the formation of a completely new socialist system. ... the struggle against old views and habits"[11. 136.].

It should be noted that during these years, the candidacy of historians and also emerged [12]. In these studies, the political process led to the emergence of a single party and constitution in the country, the policies of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee (CEC), the Council of People's Commissars (CCC), the Turkic Commission, MusBureau "against oppression and foreign intervention" and their "national state delimitation". was related to their work. Also, in the literature, the phrase "the population of the region gained a number of political rights only through the Soviets and bodies formed after the October Revolution and the establishment of" Soviet autonomy "was widely used as the main content of political processes. Z.Inomjanov, H.T.Tursunov, A.A.Gordienko connect the activity of the Soviet power in Turkestan with the first 3 important political events: 1. Declaration of autonomy in Turkestan and approval of the Regulations on creation of the Turkestan Soviet Autonomous Republic; 2. Holding a conference of the Communist Party of Turkestan; 3. Turkestan was defined by the promulgation of the first Constitution of the ASSR [13].

The Turkestan ASSR was declared a legislative and executive body in 1918, and in October the first constitution was drafted. This is stated in almost all Soviet literature. In particular, Z.Inomjanov, H.T.Tursunov in their research work, according to the Regulations adopted at the V Congress in April 1918, "... the supreme legislative body - the Central Executive Committee was established in

the country. It consisted of six sections. ... The executive function and management of the country were entrusted to the Council of People's Commissars. The Council of People's Commissars was formed consisting of 14 commissariats. ... The adoption of the Constitution is at the height of the war against the White Guards and the British intervention, the first significant political victory” [14. 19-21.]. In his research, Gordienko states that the Constitution proclaimed in the Turkestan ASSR in 1918 was "... the first stage of the policy pursued by the Soviet government in Turkestan." He also noted that Turkestan was one of the attempts to build and shape the Soviet statehood in the ASSR, and it was completed [15. 143.].

In the works of E.Voskoboynikov, A.Zevelev, H.T.Tursunov the structure, tasks, activities of the Turkic Commission and the Turk Bureau and the single party, which are the structures of power established by the center in the country, are described [16]. For example, H.T. Tursunov wrote a number of mistakes in the policies of the Turkestan Communist Party: “In March-April 1919, the Muslim Bureau (Musbyuro) was established as an auxiliary body under the Provincial Committee of the Turkestan Communist Party. He was to carry out political work among the workers of the indigenous peoples, assist the party in the organizations, and educate the local communists in the Bolshevik spirit. But under Musbyuro's leadership, separatist, factional tendencies prevailed, and he began to place himself against the Provincial Committee of the Turkestan Communist Party. T. Ryskulov, who was the head of the MusBureau, allowed the Turkestan ASSR to be “nationalist and deviant because it made decisions that were contrary to the project of reorganization of the Turkish Soviet Republic and the decisions of the party” [17. 35-40.]. It should be noted that the second volume of the two-volume book "History of the Uzbek SSR", published in 1958, positively assessed the activities of the Muslim Bureau and its local branches: “has done important work in between. Cultural and educational work has also been launched. The best representatives of the indigenous peoples were involved in the ranks of the Communist Party” [18. 55.]. At the same time, the play states that in the autumn of 1924, the process of national-territorial delimitation in the country took place in two main ways: “... political, mass explanatory and agitational work was carried out. At the same time, the most important organizational and economic measures were taken”. (Defining the boundaries of the newly established republics and regions, economic boundaries, etc.). [17. 241]. H.T. Tursunov noted that many difficulties and contradictions arose in Turkestan during the period of national delimitation: “Although A. Rakhimbaev was a supporter of the national delimitation of Turkestan, he opposed the annexation of the Kazakh regions of Turkestan to the Kazakh ASSR, which had existed since the 1920s. To prove his point, he cited the fact that the Ettisuv and Syrdarya regions of Turkestan had been merged with the Kazakh ASSR as evidence that the Kazakhs “would become very large in territory.” It was a completely wrong idea. Khojanov, Paskutsky, and others also said that national borders should not be crossed, but that "Central Asia should be politically united by three Soviet republics." [17. 113].

In the 1960s, the study of the political history of the Turkestan ASSR was carried out intensively. The doctoral and master's dissertations [19] and monographs [20] that emerged on the subject during this period were studied as a separate topic or paragraph of political processes.

The peculiarity of this Soviet-era literature on the problem is that the authors, who cover the history of the current political situation in the country, study the factual material and conclude that the political process was uneven and carried out through propaganda and "cleansing". In particular,

M. Vahobov connects the successful implementation of all political measures in the country with the "political activism of local workers" [22. 288]. In addition, the author analyzes through historical facts the emergence of a "nationalist current" within the TKP, the shortcomings in the implementation of "national policy". "At the VIII Regional Congress of Soviets, Risqulov amended the decision to merge the post of chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Turkestan and the Council of People's Commissars and completely abolished the Council of People's Commissars. Its functions were delegated to three councils established under the Central Executive Committee. It was a gross violation of the principle of the Soviet state" [22]. Against this and other "political movements" in the Turkestan ASSR in 1922 a resolution was signed "On the cleansing of public administration in the center and in the field. "Researchers point out that the decision was "relied on by local workers and communists" [23].

The researcher Sh.Z.Urazaev, who made a legal analysis of the history of the Turkestan ASSR, describes the Constitution of the region in 1918 from the point of view of Soviet ideology. In particular, he concludes that the Constitution of the Turkestan ASSR is the result of the heroic struggle of the Turkestan people, the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power under the leadership of the Communist Party [24. 274.] However, in his work "V.I. Lenin and the Construction of the Soviet State in Turkestan" one can find the following objective opinion: "... the Constitution did not include the basic rights and obligations of citizens" [25. 433]. In doing so, the author presented conflicting views.

In general, the existing works show that the political life in the Turkestan ASSR was complicated and full of struggles. The authors state in their research that the activities of the Bolsheviks were to strengthen the political position of the working class and to ensure their broad participation in public administration.

In the 1970s, research in the Turkestan ASSR intensified. They were dissertations based on Marxist-Leninist theories up to the volume of scientific articles [26] and monographs [27]. In these years, the participation of lawyers in the reference to the historical processes of the region is observed [28]. The research, written by lawyers, legally describes the legislation, the activities of judges, the formation of the Turkestan Prosecutor's Office, and others. For example, I.Abidova writes that the activity of judges in the country has stopped spontaneously, and the Soviet courts, acting in the interests of workers, have justified the trust of the local people. The reason for this is: "The formation of socialist relations in the Turkestan ASSR" [29. 39-40]. The author also points out that the activity of judges in the Turkestan ASSR consists of two stages: "The first stage is the abolition of kadi judges without taking into account the legal consciousness of the broad masses of the Uzbek people; The second stage was the legalization of kadi judges' courts in 1922, while retaining the right of waqf"[29. 162.].

In their articles on the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Prosecutor's Office and Advocacy, V.A. Zotov and G.P. Sargsyan described the work done in Turkestan on the implementation of the Law "On the Prosecutor's Office" adopted in 1922. The article states that "the Soviet prosecutor's office and the bar played an important role in defending the interests of socialism" [30].

In this regard, the works of historians contain recurring facts in the literature created in the 50-60s [31]. For example, H.Sh.Inoyatov noted that the activity of the Turkbureau was dominated by "nationalism", "nationalist", and that Lenin's "national policy" was correct in the construction of the

Soviet state [32. 55, 59]. Published in 1974, "Essays on the History of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. The monograph "Tashkent: Uzbekistan" describes the activities of "anti-party" groups [33. 76-77].

CONCLUSION

The measures taken by the center in the political-judicial and legal system of the Turkestan ASSR in 1918-1924 are reflected in the scientific research of the Soviet period, the October Revolution, the class struggle and the struggle against the great state chauvinism. In this direction, not only the research of historians but also the research of lawyers can be seen. Their research covers the history of political processes in Turkestan mainly on a political basis.

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