

The Activities of Turor Ruskulov And Its

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Abstract: The article discusses the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, the essence of the Soviet management system, the activities of national leadership personnel who worked in the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan, and their activities in the regional management 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 have put forward, the goals they have set for themselves, and the practical processes for achieving these goals.

Keywords: Council of People's Commissars, federation, Central Executive Committee, Bolshevik, famine, national liberation movements, Turkcommission.

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 today. Particular attention should be paid to 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. 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, comparative analysis, logical and historical approaches to forecasting were widely used.

Main Part

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 leading cadres drew the attention of the central leadership to the seriousness of the situation in Turkestan, sought effective ways to overcome the political crisis, called for achieving civil peace and interethnic harmony by involving all segments of society in constructive work, and stated that these problems could be solved only if the authorities were fully concentrated under the leadership of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan and the Central Executive Committee, not the authorized bodies of the center. They opposed the idea of the nation's cultural backwardness and the persecution of religion and clergy. One of such national leaders was Turar Ryskulov.

Turar Ryskulov (1894-1938) during his career held important positions in the Turkestan Autonomous Republic: People's Commissar of Health (1918-1919),

Chairman of the Central Commission for Combating Famine (1918-1919), Chairman of the Muslim Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bureau) of Russia (1919-1920), Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR (January - July 1920), Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan (September 1922 - January 1924) [1].

Even then, this person objectively assessed that the colonial essence and content of Soviet power in Turkestan had hardly changed from the time of the Tsarist government: "We, poor Muslims, were treated as animals during Nicholas's time, so it was during the rule of the poor"[2]. At meetings and congresses in the region, Turar Ryskulov sharply criticized the Soviet government's alienation from the local population, its distrust of Muslims, and their exclusion from government organizations. On March 8, 1919, at the extraordinary VII Congress of Soviets, T. Ryskulov said: "The Russians, without any basis, express distrust in Muslim workers and Muslim leaders. I myself, based on the events that took place when I worked on the commission to combat hunger, know that they are looking at us with distrust as leaders of the Muslim poor"[5]. Turar Ryskulov, dissatisfied with the fact that at the congress the Bolsheviks formed a presidium consisting only of Russians and held meetings separately, all the Muslim delegates left the hall.

On March 30, 1919, at the II Regional Party Conference of the Turkestan Communists, the Muslim Bureau of the Turkestan Krai, headed by Turar Ryskulov, was created. Turar Ryskulov, at the II Congress of Musbyuro, expressed sharp remarks about the Soviet government in Turkestan and its attitude towards the local population and national leadership personnel: "Despite our demands and the Center's instructions, we are being distrusted and told that we are not ready yet. We are dissatisfied with this... We are almost accused of chauvinism, they don't understand that we can conduct national policy. We know very well that if the Soviet government in Turkestan is overthrown, the first blow will fall on the Muslim proletariat and communists".

In his speeches, T. Ryskulov criticized the chauvinistic policy of the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR, A. Kazakov, his deputy, K. Uspensky, and the Chairman of the Committee of People's Commissars, K. Sorokin. In September 1919, at the IV Congress of the Turkestan Communist Party (TKP) and the VIII Congress of the Soviets of the Turkestan Krai, the great-power-chauvinistic bias in the authorities of Turkestan was exposed, and measures were taken to widely involve the local population in state-building[4].

T. Ryskulov, in his speech on the national question at the III Musbyuro Conference and the V TKP Conference on January 20-27, 1920, continues to expose the true face of the great-power chauvinism prevailing in Turkestan: "It is necessary to eliminate the colonial regime that has existed since the Tsarist era. The national confrontation has not yet ended. He draws strength from the arrogant barbaric behavior of the European population. Instead of implementing the ideas of social revolution among the Muslim population, absurd and unpleasant incidents are being committed"[5]. At these congresses, at the initiative of Turar Ryskulov, the idea of creating the "Communist Party of the Turkic Peoples of Turkestan" and the "Turkish Republic" was put forward, and in order to implement them, a "Resolution on the Autonomy and Constitution of Turkestan" was adopted.

Turar Ryskulov repeatedly sent a radiogram to the Center addressed to V.I. Lenin, requesting the approval of this resolution. However, the Center does not approve this resolution. T. Ryskulov and his associates, firmly adhering to their principles, developed a draft "Regulation on State Building in Turkestan" and, in order to defend it, on May 17, 1920, went to Moscow, to V. I. Lenin. The draft charter put forward the following requirements: the creation of a strong Muslim party in Turkestan and the abolition of the Red Army; Formation of an army in Turkestan consisting only of the local population; Transfer of all power in Turkestan to the Congress of Soviets, the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR and the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR; abolition of the Turkcommission; Sending Muslim military and political personnel to Turkestan; Restriction of the rights of the Military Revolutionary Council of the Turkestan Front; Transfer of foreign relations, foreign trade, and military affairs from the competence of the RSFSR to the jurisdiction of the Central Executive Committee of Turkestan[6].

Naturally, V.I. Lenin did not approve of this project, which ultimately aimed at liberating Turkestan from the grip of the Center. At the initiative of the Center, on July 18, 1920, it was announced that T. Ryskulov and his supporters had been expelled from the Central Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan Communist Party. Turar Riskulov resigned from the post of Chairman of the Central Executive Committee. This event entered history as the only resignation of the republic's leader in the history of the Soviet period in the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek SSR[7]. Later, Turar Ryskulov was arrested by the Soviet authorities in 1937 and executed in Moscow in 1938.

CONCLUSION

National leaders 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 they largely adopted the Bolshevik ideology, they remained loyal to the national interests of their peoples.

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