



## The national-state differentiation carried out in Central Asia

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**Abstract:** *This article examines a political measure taken by the despotic Soviet regime to separate the peoples of Turkestan under the guise of an "organization of national states".*

**Keyword:** *Central Asia, Turkestan, Communist Party, bureau of Central Asia, republics of Central Asia.*

After the Soviet authorities, led by the Bolshevik Party, managed to repel the movement of patriotic forces fighting for the independence of Turkestan, they now began to implement their far-reaching insidious plans in this area. To this end, since the early 20s of the XX century, he has followed the path of consistent implementation of his national policy in the colonial tribe "down with the threshold, rule" in life on this land. In fact, the national policy of the Soviets was essentially no different from the policy of chauvinistic, Great statehood of tsarism, which was conducted on this land for many times. Only its form, shamaili, has changed. The fact is that during the reign of tsarism, the peoples of remote countries were openly discriminated against, their human dignity, honor, and ancestral national values were humiliated. Soviet officials, on the other hand, with their disguised fake deeds, false promises, sought to subordinate oppressed people to their judgments. The peoples of Turkestan sought to restore and develop their national statehood. At the V regional conference of the Communist Party of Turkestan, held in January 1920, the chairman of the NK of the Turkestan ASSR, T. Speaking, Riskulov puts forward the "idea of a united Turkestan", proposes to rename the Turkestan ASSR, consisting mainly of Turkic peoples, into the Turkish Republic, and the Communist Party of Turkestan



into the Turkish Communist Party. These proposals cause various discussions at the conference, as well as in the socio-political life of the region, in the circles of the Central Committee of the RCP(b), its Politburo, and the Soviet government. T.Riskulov's proposals were regarded as nationalistic, deviant views. T.Ryskulov, N. The delegation formed as part of Khodzhaev and others went to Moscow and presented to the Soviet Government such demands as the liquidation of the Turkish Commission, granting Turkestan the right to have its own armed forces, granting the Turkestan government Independence in dealing with the countries of the East. Therefore, the "Turkestan issue" was repeatedly discussed in the center, at meetings of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) in March-June 1920. As a result, the result was such that Lenin, the "genius" and "savior" of the oppressed peoples, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP(b), who considered this issue on July 29, 1920, did not give a positive assessment to the petition of the Turkestan delegation. On the contrary, the Soviet government and the party leadership of 219 urgently adopted several resolutions under the general title "On the main tasks of the RCP(b) in Turkestan" in order to quickly reverse the situation in the country. In particular, a special decree "on the organization of power in Turkestan" was adopted, aimed at strengthening control over the life of the region, strengthening the foundations of Soviet power. It pointed out the need for a permanent representation of the Central Executive Committee, the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR and the Central Committee of the RCP(B) in Turkestan. It also clearly defines the responsibilities of local self-government bodies in Turkestan under the federal Government. Thus, another attempt by the peoples of the region to self-determine and organize their national statehood on a voluntary, legal basis was stopped. The thing is that Russia wanted the government of the Soviet Federation not only to promote Turkestan along the path of confident free development, but also to keep it under constant control. The hardworking, hardworking people of the region, their inexhaustible wealth, natural and mineral



resources, working for the benefit of the center, were their only deadlines. This is due to the fact that such authoritative bodies as the Turkic Commission, the Central Asian Bureau, and the Central Asian Economic Council, created on the initiative of the ruling center, acted on the way to take control of all aspects of the country's life and subordinate them to their will. The Bolsheviks, led by the power of the Soviets, focused on the creation of the Union of Soviet Republics in order to take over the reins of government of the independent Soviet republics that arose in the territories of the former Tsarist Empire, uniting them around the RSFSR. The Government of the RSFSR exerted diplomatic, political, economic, military, and financial influence on the new Soviet republics in 1918-1920. Although it was assumed that the future union would be a voluntary union of Soviet republics based on friendship and equality, a number of leaders of far-sighted republics were against it. For example, in Ukraine, the secretaries of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) H.G.Rakovsky and D.L.Pyatakov opposed the idea of a single union state and advocated the creation of a "confederation" without all-Union authorities. This issue was widely discussed in the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (B), at congresses and plenums of the Bolshevik Party, as well as in Soviet organizations. Finally, long-term agitation and propaganda work on the ground under the leadership of the RCP (B) and the pressure exerted have yielded results. The Communist Parties of Ukraine, Belarus, the Transcaucasian Federation, and the congresses of the Soviets of these republics declared their support for the proposals of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) "on the formation of the USSR". On December 26, 1922, the X All-Russian Congress of Soviets considered it necessary to unite the Soviet republics into a single Soviet state. The Congress instructed its elected delegation, together with the delegations of the Ukrainian SSR, the BSSR and the ZSFSR, to develop a draft Declaration on the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and prepare a Union Treaty. On December 29, 1922, a conference of authorized delegations of the four republics will be held in Moscow. The Conference discusses and approves



the draft declaration and treaty approved by the plenum of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (b) No. 220 On the formation of the USSR. On December 30, it will be signed by the plenipotentiary delegations of the four republics. On December 30, 1922, the First All-Union Congress of Soviets began its work in Moscow. The Congress, having considered the draft Declaration on the Formation of the USSR, signed by the elected plenipotentiary delegates of the Congresses of the Soviets of the RSFSR, the USSR, the ZSFSR and the BSSR, approves the declaration and the Union Treaty. The Congress formed a new union - the highest authorities of the USSR - the Central Executive Committee and the government. The MIC of the USSR has 4 chairmen (one from each republic) - M. from the RSFSR. Kalinin, From Ukraine. Petrovsky, A. From Belarus. Chervyakov, N.N. Narimanova. V.I. Lenin was approved by the chairman of the Government of the USSR - the Council of People's Commissars. Thus, on December 30, 1922, the USSR was formed. No matter how muted the tone of all the program documents and ideas that marked the beginning of this union ended, and they did not reflect the concepts of equality, equality, fraternity, but in practice it played the role of a trap for the government center, which served to completely subordinate its power to the destinies of entire peoples, to the will of the people. keldi. Ma' lumki, language, religion, which have long existed on the territory of Central Asia, history, culture, traditions are very close to each other and inhabited by common fraternal and blood peoples. The economic life, lifestyle, and customs of the Uzbeks, Turkmens, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, and Karakalpaks who lived here were also similar, and they considered this holy land their ancestral homeland. However, unfortunately, the figures of the Soviet government, who covered pixies with a blanket, took whole measures to isolate fraternal peoples who historically lived on one single territory from each other, to prevent their unification and the formation of a single state. The main goal that was observed from this was to prevent the peoples of the country from uniting, jointly building their independence and prospects, and on this basis create a



wide field for the domination of the center here, to accelerate the process of socialist perestroika. To this end, the idea of dividing Turkestan on the basis of national identity and linguistic unity was put forward. The special commission for Turkestan Affairs, the Turkcomission, designed to fulfill the will of the center, was tasked with carrying out national-state demarcation in the country and on this basis organizing a number of Soviet national and autonomous republics on this territory.

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