

FORMATION OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT TASSR 1918-1924

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In the 5th Congress of Turkestan Oka Soviets (April 20—may 1, 1918), on April 30, the Russian Soviet Federation was founded under the name Turkestan Soviet republic. The Supreme bodies of S'yezds: the Central Executive Committee of the Republic of Turkestan (Turkestan MI K) and the Soviet of people's commissars of the Republic of Turkestan (Turkestan ISS) were formed. The TCP was divided from the administrative district into the provinces of Fergana, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Yettisuv, Zakaspiy, and later Amudarya (Turkmen). The territory of the Republic was bordered by the states of the PRC, the PRC, the Kazakh ASSR, Afghanistan, Iran, China. The emergency 6th congress of Soviets of the Republic of Turkestan adopted the TCP Constitution on the template of the Constitution of the RSFSR. A new Constitution was adopted at 9s'ezd, renaming the TSR the Turkestan Soviet Socialist Republic (TSSR).

In the political life of the Republic, the Turkestan Communist Party – TKP (formed in Tashkent in June 1918) played a role of mugim. The supreme legislative body of power was considered TSSR MIK. The executive and governing supreme body is listed as TSSR ISS. Birok, in practice, the authorities of the RSFSR were in the hands of the emergency bodies in Tashkent: the Turkestan Commission, the RKP(b) MK Turkestan Bureau (Turkbyuro), and later the rkp (b) MK Central Asian Bureau (Sredazbyuro), the Turkestan front. The local government was then subordinated to the various commissariats of the RSFSR. Until 1920, representatives of local nationalities were not included in the supreme leadership of the Republic. Later T.Riskulov, N.Touraqulov, Q.Otaboyev, A.Rahimboyev, I.Khidiraliyev, R.Islamov, N.Aytakov was one of the leaders of the TSSR.

In the spring of 1918, the leading industries in the TSSR (cotton ginning, oil mill i. ch., tanning, etc) and banks were confiscated. The transportation route was nationalized. As a result of the distribution of food (prodrazvyorstka), food products in the hands of farmers were seized. From 1921, the food tax (prodnalog) was introduced, and a large part of the cultivated crop was forcibly handed over to Soviet authorities. Artisans, merchants, and entrepreneurs were also taxed in the large miqsor. Dissatisfied with the anti-people policy of the Soviet regime, the national forces took up arms and fought against the Red Army.

.The economy of the TSSR was heavily harmed by military plagues. Kx is out of the trail and is in critical condition. The area under cultivation shrunk to 3 million in 1915. 1.7 million from desyatina in 1921. fell into desyatina. The number of livestock is 24 million. 8 million head. reduced to head. The Republican industry was also in ruins. In 1921, it was switched to a new economic policy (NEP), with grief being built on new businesses in addition to the

revitalization of existing businesses. However, the public sector has been the dominant industry in Turkestan.

In TSSR, culture developed in a contradictory way. On the one hand, the new authorities are Soviet schools, gas. and tried to instill ideas of communism in the minds of the local population, paying special attention to the organization of magazines, cultural shops (clubs, houses of Culture, red tea houses). On the second hand, National intellectuals (Fitrat, Chulpan, Abdullah Qadiri, Munavvarkori, etc.) were also engaged in spreading enlightenment to the people, compromising national interests with Soviet power. On May 12, 1918, the Muslim people's dorilfununi (see National University of Uzbekistan), an early Institution of Higher Learning in Central Asia, was founded. In August 1920, the Yettisuv oblast of the TSSR, parts of Syrdarya and Zakaspy oblasts were incorporated into the newly created Kazakh ASSR (as part of the RSFSR; since 1936, the Kazakh SSR). At the end of November 1924, the TSSR was abolished as a result of the nationwide delimitation in Central Asia, its territory was divided into the newly formed Uzbek SSR, Turkmenistan SSR, Tajik ASSR (as part of the Uzbek SSR; since 1929 the Tajik SSR), as well as the K^oraqirgiz (as part of the RSFSR; Kyrgyz SSR), Karakalpak autonomous region (as part of the Kazakh ASSR; later, Karakalpakstan was included in the ASSR, since 1936 in the Uzbek SSR).

However, during this period, Kazan and the entire Volga region faced attacks from White guards and foreign interventionists. Kazan fell to the White guards in August 1918 and was liberated only by the Red Army in September 1918. After that, Soviet rule was strengthened on the territory of Tatarstan.

On 27 May 1920, the Central Executive Committee of the RSFSR and the Soviet of people's commissars issued a decree establishing the Tassr. The TASSR included tatar populated areas along the Volga, Kama and Vyatka rivers. The city of Kazan was designated as its center.

The control system in tassr was based on General models of Soviet Russia. As central governing bodies, the Tatar Central Executive Committee and the Soviet of Tatar people's commissars were established. They played a key role in making political and economic decisions.

At the local level, however, the oblast, uyezd, volost and rural Soviets operated. At each level, Soviet deputies were formed by election.

In addition, the leading role of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) was firmly established in Tassr. Through the organs of the party — the Tatar Regional Committee (Tatarobkom) - led the political life of the Republic.

Separate people's commissariats were established in each area — in the areas of Economy, Education, Health and Justice.

Formation of the control system

In Tassr, the control system was built on the basis of the general model of the RSFSR and Soviet Russia:

- Central administration: the TASSR government — the Tatar Central Executive Committee and the Soviet of Tatar people's Commissars-was formed. They functioned as supreme bodies making political and economic decisions.
- Local government: Oblast, uyezd (district), volost (rural) and urban Soviets were established. At each level, Soviet deputies were formed by election.
- Party leadership: in Tassr, the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) was the main political force and controlled all political and administrative decisions. Party organizations were run through the Central Committee (Tatarobkom).
- People's commissariats: separate people's commissariats (nazirites) were established to manage the economy, education, health, justice and other sectors. This structure was similar to the Soviet system of people's commissars of the RSFSR.

Between 1918 and 1924, a number of socio-economic reforms were carried out in Tassr:

- Land reform: the peasants were given land, the property of the old pomeshchik (landowners) was confiscated.
- The industry was nationalized: large factories and factories were transferred to state ownership.
- Education system: the Soviet government opened new schools and educational institutions to end illiteracy, with a special emphasis on teaching in the Tatar language.
- Cultural construction: the Tatar national culture was developed, attention was paid to the training of National Personnel.

Economic reforms-major restructuring in the system of economic management, in the management of the economy, in ways and methods of implementing economic policies, the effectiveness of changes is low for the purpose of improving a particular economic system or moving from an old system to a new one. In cases where the efficiency of the economic system is unsatisfactory, economic tensions have occurred, the economy does not adequately meet the needs of people, the country is held in conditions that lag behind other countries in its development. I.i. without larzas, with specific goals in mind, the laws passed by Parliament are passed under the leadership of the bi-noan and the state. I.i. evolution provides development. I of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.i. being universal, de-yarley was held in all countries. In countries where the market economy is settled, I.i. aimed at liberalizing the economy, it was aimed at limiting the intervention of the state in the economy, strengthening the independence of the subjects of the economy, controlling the activities of monopolies, giving way to free prices, creating conditions for the fuller functioning of the so-called market

mechanism. In newly independent young countries (ex-socialist countries and republics within the USSR)

Went in 2 directions: 1) reforms aimed at economically ensuring national independence; 2) aimed at the transition from a planned economy to a market system, that is, in the directions of market reform. In the first direction, the introduction of national money into circulation, the introduction of independent banking, budget and tax duties, the organization of the Customs Service and the establishment of national economic borders, changes in structure were carried out. In the second direction, measures were introduced such as privatization and nationalization of property, the creation of market institutions, the transition from planned state prices to free market prices, changes in the agrarian sphere, the reconstruction of external economic activity in accordance with market requirements, the restriction of monopolies, the promotion of foreign capital injection.

It is carried out in stages and continues, ensuring the liberalization of the economy. Commonality and nationalism are characteristic. Their commonality is the uniformity of their directions and the search for a single market system. Nationalism consists in taking into account the specific conditions of each country and, accordingly, applying the principles of reform. In Uzbekistan, according to the selected national model implemented during 1991-2002, the process continues.

Problems and difficulties

TASSR's early years were marked by a number of difficulties:

- Civil war: the Civil War, which lasted from 1918 to 1920, devastated the territory of the Republic, an economic crisis arose.
- Famine: in 1921-1922, there was a strong famine on the Volga, including in the territory of Tatarstan, which cost thousands of lives.
- Conflicts between the center and local authorities: TASSR had difficulty fully exercising its autonomous rights, as the central government of the RSFSR had in many cases concentrated the basic decisions.

TASSR's early years were marked by severe difficulties. In 1918-1920, the Civil War caused devastation on the territory of the Republic. In 1921-1922, a severe famine struck the Volga, killing thousands. There were also problems in relations between the central authority and the TASSR. Although autonomy was officially recognized, many strategic decisions were made by Moscow.

1918-1924 was a period of formation and consolidation of the management system in the history of TASSR. Despite the difficulties and crises, the Soviet authorities managed to establish the foundations of a new political, social and economic system on the territory of Tatarstan.

The management system established during these years served as the basis for the development of TASSR in the following decades.

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