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Gayrat Otamirzayevich Sotiboldiev

Namangan Engineering - Construction Institute

Senior Lecturer,

Department of Social Sciences

FACTORS OF RUSSIAN REPRESENTATION IN TURKISTAN

Abstract: In this article highlights of activities of the authority subjects of Russia and the socio-economic situation of the peoples, problems of socio-economic and political development, factors of Russian representation in Turkestan in the Soviet era, so strengthening the sovereignty of the Soviet power in Turkistan.

Key words: Turkestan, Soviet era, Russian representation, Russian authority, socio – economic situation, development.

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Introduction

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Tsarist government ruling in Russia, the defeat of the First World War, the ruling coalition in the interim government, the Bolsheviks' coming to power and, at the same time, the lack of confidence in qualified personnel in the state apparatus had a negative impact on the country's development. In addition, the policy of Bolsheviks in the country, the transfer of industrial enterprises, handicraftsmen to the state, the eradication of private property, and the abolition of entrepreneurial activity have led to stagnation in the country's economy. The civil war in Russia in 1918-1924, the independence of the Turkestan, in particular the Ferghana Valley, had a negative impact on the socio-economic situation of the country. In the 1920s Volgograd governorships, about 30 million people in Russia, suffered a severe drought, which led to the hunger strike of Samara, Simbirsk, Saratov, Orenburg and the provinces of Tatarstan, Bashkiria and Bashkortostan. In addition to these countries, Turkestan, especially the Ferghana Valley and the Ettisuv population, began to suffer from hunger. The brutal policy pursued by the inexperienced cadres under the Bolshevik government, including the use of vegetable oil, which is one of the foodstuffs, during when people were suffering from hunger, as a fuel instead of coal and

wood, burning of dried fish in the Aral Sea section, using cotton and sunflower as a fuel, has served as an evidence of incorrect economic policies.

The following information is given in the article titled "Economic Policy and NCNE", published on September 21, 1919, in the journal "Turkestan national economy": "It is required and important for Russia to develop cotton in Turkestan and supply raw materials to factories. Loss of clover sods to expand cotton has led to a sharp decline in poultry, meat and dairy products. As a result of the population buying wheat throughout the year, the supply of food has dropped.

Turkestan people, who do not have their own wheat during the "drought" period in Russia, will die from hunger. Is this unilateral development useful for Turkistan or...?

Should Turkistan act independently on production from other regions of Russia and abroad?

The solution of this issue has created different plans in economic policy, and then this problem can be solved only after a comprehensive study of the country"[1]. As can be seen from the above, it can be said that the above circumstances are one of the factors that led to the establishment of Russian representations.

One of the important factors of the Russian representation in Turkistan was the famine in some of the subjects of the Russian Federation, such cities as

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Kazan, Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk and Ufa, the hungry population of which has been evacuated to Turkistan. The issue of meeting and accommodating of evacuated population had a special place. Representatives of the Russian Federation in Turkistan also took part in the meeting and accommodation of evacuated people[2]. As it can be seen, representatives of representative offices are involved in establishing relationships with the local population, accommodation of hungry people and feeding them in Turkestan, where hunger is taking place.

The famine in the central provinces of the Russian Federation has had an impact on the country's scientific potential. In addition, the issue of literacy before the revolution was also in the focus of public policy. For this purpose, the first educational institution based on Russian higher education in Central Asia Turkestan People's University was opened on April 21 at the Ozodlik (Freedom) House in Yangi shahar part of Tashkent, by the decision of Turkistan Military Commissioner Session on March 16 of 1918. The members of the Higher Education Supporters Society (February, 1918) A.,V.Popov (Rector of the University in April-December, 1918), G.N.Cherdanshev (Rector of the University from December 1918 to December 1920), the professors V.I.Romanovsky, A.A.Semyonov, R.R.Shreder and others had a great influence in the foundation of the University. In December of 1919, Turkistan People's University was given the status of State University and named as Turkistan State University[3]. As it can be seen from this, it is possible to recognize that the Russians played an important role in the creation of a higher education institution in Turkestan region. In this way, we do not think that only Russian and Slavic people played an important role in establishing a higher education institution in the country. We have seen this when analyzing a number of scientific research materials. The autonomous representation office has done much in supplying allocation of fund to address issues such as the creation of a national education system in the country, sending skilled workers to Turkistan, sending local young people to educational institutions abroad. In general, the Turkestan ASSR's office in Moscow has not missed the cultural-enlightenment practice that has been implemented since then, and has been instrumental in supporting these efforts. It took part in the creation of the Turkestan State University, the first university in Tashkent, which was founded by the Jadid[4].

It should be noted that one of the aspects of representation of sub-regional organizations of the Russian Federation in Turkistan is also involved in education. Apart from the Turkestan State University, higher educational institutions in the central provinces of the Russian Federation had a significant impact on Turkistan. Apart from the cooperation with educational institutions in Turkistan, these higher

education institutions are also focusing on the economic needs of their institutions. For example, there was a cooperative in Turkistan related to the higher institutions in the province of Saratov. The mission of this cooperative was to provide food products to the scholars of Saratov's higher education institution. On October 3, 1921 this cooperative imported from Turkistan 200 poods (uniet measure: 1 pood=16kg) of raisin, 195 poods of rice, 5 poods of tea and similar products, and as well as 2510 poods of grain in December 1921[5]. In addition, the establishment of the Turkestan State University led to the deportation of teachers who had suffered from hunger in the central provinces of the Russian Federation to Turkestan. Because, most of the evacuated students studied at the Turkestan State University at the beginning. This is why the Tartar and Bashkird teachers from Volga, Ural, have been involved in teaching of local children[6]. Moreover, at the Turkestan State University there was a lack of textbooks in Russian, Tatar and Bashkird languages. Therefore, the Turkistan Central Publishing House requested to send to Turkistan 5 per cent of all Russian-language books published in Moscow, 40 per cent of the books published in the Muslim languages, and 20 per cent of Tatar-language books published in Kazan[7].

When we examine the above facts, we can have the following reasons for the establishment of representative offices of the subjects of the Russian Federation:

Firstly, intensification of the civil war in Turkistan and Russia, and its negative impact on the countries.

Secondly, intensification of the drought in the central provinces of the Russian Federation and as a result of which a practical help is sought from Turkistan to prevent the cattle from slaughtering.

Thirdly, as a result of the drought, due to the famine in the central provinces of the Russian Federation it was necessary to relocate the population of this region to Turkestan.

Fourthly, it was necessary to solve the problems which occurred as a result of blindly led policy of Bolsheviks.

Fifthly, there was a need to supply with skilled workers for the recovery of country's economy and the national economy.

Sixth, the foundation of higher education institutions in the country to meet the needs of qualified personnel and, at the same time, propagation of the Bolshevik ideology among the country's population.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, along with the toleration of the peoples of Turkestan in a difficult situation of food-related injustice of the center, the unselfish practical assistance rendered to other peoples was considered a

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feat. Based on the abovementioned reasons, we can conclude that the establishment of representative offices of the Russian Federation in Turkestan covers

political, economic, spiritual and cultural spheres, while at the same time strengthening the sovereignty of the Soviet power in Turkistan.

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