

FORMATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SOME ISSUES OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE IN JIZAKH UYEZD**Sadikov Furkat Fatullojevich**Asia International University,
Associate Professor, PhD**Annotation**

The article provides information on the organization, formation and activities of local authorities in Jizzakh Uyezd of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Republic.

Keywords: TASR, Constitution, Jizzakh, region, uyezd, volost, village, aul, syezd, soviet, deputy, revolutionary committee, executive committee.

The Bolsheviks, who seized power as a result of the October coup, transferred the state administration system in Turkestan to the Soviet model. The unified legal basis for the organizational structure and activities of local soviets was reflected in the Constitution of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (TSSR) adopted on October 15, 1918[1.88]. According to it, local authorities, regions, uyezds and volosts belonged to the sesh of soviets, and cities, villages, urban-type villages and auls belonged to the soviets of workers', soldiers' and peasants' deputies and a direct general meeting of voters.

Jizzakh uyezd was part of the Samarkand region of the TASSR and was the largest among the uyezds in terms of area. According to 1921 data, its area was 26 thousand square versts (1 verst - 1066.8 meters)[2]. In 1918, uyezd and city executive committees were established in Jizzakh.

In order to strengthen Soviet ideas and the state administration system in Turkestan, revolutionary committees began to be formed in local government bodies in the spring and summer of 1919.[3.243] The legal basis for revolutionary committees was established in the "Temporary Regulation on Regional Revolutionary Committees" No. 201 of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee of February 5, 1920.[4] According to it, revolutionary committees were formed in the Syrdarya, Fergana, Samarkand, Transcaspian and Yettisuv regions in order to administratively centralize Turkestan. According to this Regulation, their main task was to properly establish relations between the soviets and executive committees, as well as to prepare for the convening of regional soviets' sessions to hold elections to regional executive committees.

By order No. 16 of the Samarkand Regional Revolutionary Committee dated March 2, 1920, the Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Jizzakh and Khujand uyezd and city executive committees of this region were abolished and replaced by three-member uyezd-city revolutionary committees. According to the above order, the Jizzakh uyezd-city revolutionary committee was formed under the chairmanship of Khaitov[5]. Later, by order No. 17 of the Samarkand Regional Revolutionary Committee dated March 8, 1920, order No. 16 was canceled and the Jizzakh uyezd-city revolutionary committee was formed with Komil Juraboyev (chairman), Murotkhan Fayzulin (comrade chairman) and Vyalkov (secretary)[6]. By the fall of 1920, the revolutionary committees in the uyezds and volosts of the Samarkand region were abolished, and executive committees were elected again.

As a result of the incorrect socio-economic policy pursued by the Bolsheviks in Turkestan, the peoples living there suffered greatly. The socio-economic situation was particularly difficult in the Jizzakh uyezd. According to archival documents, the famine that began in Turkestan caused 70 percent of the population of the Jizzakh uyezd to die of hunger[7].

The relations between the uyezd and the volosts were not well established, especially since villages and auls were separated from the uyezd, and it was very difficult for decisions, orders, decrees and orders of higher administrative bodies to reach them. One of the main problems was the lack of personnel not only in the uyezd, but also in the volost and village soviets. As proof of the above considerations, one can cite the report of the chairman of the Jizzakh district-city

executive committee Mirjamolov, who made it to the meeting of the chairmen of the Samarkand region district-city executive committees on December 17, 1920. In this report, he states that the food issue in the district is now being resolved, in particular, food distribution in 6 volosts has been completed by 60%, and the most basic products of the first level have been delivered to 4 volosts. He also notes that the activities of the district education department have recently been revived, that it lacks technical personnel, and that work has not been carried out according to plan, and that there are 18 schools in the district, and 4 in the city, 2 orphanages and 2 boarding schools[8].

As of September 29, 1923, Jizzakh district consisted of 19 volosts. These are Yangiqurgan, Osmatqatortol, Sangzor, Quyruq, Khojamukur, Nakrut, Zomin, Yom, Rabat, Qoratash, Uzbek, Bogdon, Forish, Sentob, Koktepa, Chordara, Otaqurgan, Kyzylkum, and Qorgontepa[9].

Thus, in Jizzakh uyezd, executive committees were established in 1918, and revolutionary committees in 1920. At that time, there were many problems in the socio-economic sphere in the uyezd.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Rudnitskaya D. From the history of Soviet construction in Turkestan. (1917-1920 gg.) – T.: Nauka, 1964. – 102 p.
2. Uzbekistan MDA, R-17-fond, 1-list, 311-issue, 96-sheet
3. History of Uzbekistan (1917-1991) K.1 Uzbekistan in 1917-1939/ editors R. Abdullayev., M. Rakhimov., Q. Rajabov. – T.: Uzbekistan NMIU, 2019. – 560 p.
4. Uzbekistan National Archive, R-17-fund, inventory-1, file-210, 285 sheet.
5. Uzbekistan National Archive, R-17-fund, inventory-1, file-681, 358-sheet
6. Uzbekistan National Archive, R-25-fund, inventory-1, file-314, 12-sheet
7. Uzbekistan National Archive, R-17-fund, inventory-1, file-17, 85-sheet
8. Uzbekistan National Archive, R-25-fund, inventory-1, file-314, 101-sheet
9. Uzbekistan National Archive, R-17-fund, inventory-1, file-318, 15-sheet