

ACTIVITIES OF THE CONGRESSES OF THE SOVIETS OF THE UZBEK SSR

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***Abstract:** In the article has been analyzed of activities of the congresses of the soviets of the Uzbek SSR by the helping historical documents and literature as well. Also in this research showed that Congresses of Soviets have a special place in the system of state administration of the UzSSR, and they differ in essence from congresses of communist parties.*

***Key words:** Activity, UzSSR, Congress, state administration, soviet, system, history.*

It is known that with the honor of independence, great attention was paid to the issue of studying the history of Uzbekistan, and restoration of historical truth was raised to the level of state policy. A lot of practical work has been carried out on the research of the distant and near past of our history, and this process continues even now. The history of the congresses of the Soviets of the Uzbek SSR is an integral component of the history of Uzbekistan, and this topic is one of the pressing issues of today. The materials of these congresses serve as an important source for the study of the history of Uzbekistan as an official source.

Uzbek SSR and other republics were formed as a result of national-territorial demarcation in Central Asia. Congresses of Soviets have a special place in the system of state administration of the UzSSR, and they differ in essence from

congresses of communist parties. These congresses were the supreme authority of the Republic, and all bodies of government acted on the basis of resolutions and resolutions adopted by the congresses. Congresses of Soviets of the UzSSR were convened 6 times during their activity, i.e. in 1925-1937, where issues related to the political, social, economic and cultural life of the republic were discussed.

It is known that on November 18, 1924, the Revolutionary Committee was established as the highest authority in the republic [1]. He decided the domestic and foreign policy of the republic in the period before the opening of the First constituent All-Uzbek Congress of Soviets.

On February 13, 1925, the 1st Constituent Congress of the All-Uzbek (Uzbekistan) Soviets was opened in Bukhara. According to the mandate Commission, 598 delegates (of whom 517 were decisive and 81 were advisory votes) attended the Congress. The following issues are included in its agenda: 1. The international and domestic situation of the USSR; 2. The report of the government and the tasks of national recovery; 3. Farm construction; 4. Lower Soviet apparatus; 5. Public education; 6. The issue of electing delegates to the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the Uzbek SSR and the III Congress of Soviets of the USSR [2].

On the basis of the discussions, the Congress adopted the "Declaration on the establishment of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan (UzSSR)" on February 17, 1925. The declaration legally formalized the establishment of the UzSSR and declared that the Uzbek SSR "voluntarily" became part of the USSR [3]. In the work of the Congress, much attention is paid to the agricultural, irrigation, industrial, cotton and other issues of the Republic.

The 2nd Congress of Soviets of the Uzbek SSR was held on March 22-31, 1927. It was attended by 723 delegates, and the following issues were included in the agenda of the congress: 1. Report of the USSR government; 2. Adoption of the

Constitution of the UzSSR; 3. Report of the Government of the UzSSR; 4. Regionalization and state of elections to the Soviets; 5. Results of land reform; 6. Report of the Land People's Commissariat of the UzSSR; 7. Report of the People's Commissariat of Education of the UzSSR; 8. Report of the People's Commissariat of Health of the UzSSR; 9. Activities and duties of the Worker-Farmer Inspection; 10. Elections: a) the Central Executive Committee of the UzSSR, b) the Congress of All-Union Councils, c) the question of electing members and delegates to the Council of Nations of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR [4].

At the meeting of the Congress on March 24, 1927, the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR Yuldash Akhunbabaevich Akhunbabaev lectured on the Constitution project. On March 30, 1927, the Second Congress of Soviets unanimously approved the draft Constitution and instructed the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee to edit it thoroughly and publish it. On 11 July 1927, the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee decided to declare the Constitution [5].

According to Article 23 of the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR, the highest authority of the republic is the Congress of All-Uzbek Soviets, which could be convened by the Central Executive Committee of the UzSSR once every two years and when deemed necessary. Between the congresses, the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the Uzbek SSR served as the highest legislative body of the state [6].

From April 30 to May 10, 1929, the 3rd Congress of Soviets of the Uzbek SSR worked. The Congress was attended by a delegate with 780 decisive votes and 47 consultative votes. On the basis of the agenda, a report on the activities of the republican government in 1927-1929, the first five-year plan of national economic development, the adoption of the Land-Water Code, the issue of women, additions and amendments to the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR, information on the progress

of the spring activities of the agricultural company, Tajikistan ASSR inclusion of Khojand district, election of representatives to the CEC of the UzSSR and the Soviet of Nations of the CEC of the USSR, and other issues were discussed [7].

The 4th Congress of Soviets of the Uzbek SSR was held in Tashkent on February 20-28, 1930. About 700 delegates participated in the work of the congress, and the agenda of the session was the report of the government of the UzSSR, the national economy of the country, the introduction of compulsory military service, issues related to education, amendments to the Constitution of the UzSSR, and the adoption by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the UzSSR and its Presidium between the III and IV congresses of the UzSSR, issues such as the laws passed and their assigned tasks, the election of a new composition of the CEC of the UzSSR and the Soviet of Nations of the CEC of the USSR were discussed [8].

The 5th Congress of Soviets of the Uzbek SSR was held on February 10-17, 1935. A delegate with 797 decisive and 674 advisory votes attended the Congress. The report of the government of the UzSSR, the state and development of the industry of the UzSSR, agricultural issues, the condition of primary and secondary schools, tasks related to the health care of the republic, and the issues of making changes to several articles of the Constitution of the UzSSR were discussed in the Congress [9].

On November 15-18, 1936, the 6th Extraordinary Congress of Soviets of the UzSSR was held in Tashkent. 800 deputies, of which 196 were advanced women of production, took part in this Congress. The main issue at the congress was the discussion of the draft Constitution of the UzSSR. The Congress on November 18 marked the presentation of the draft of the new Constitution of the Union to the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the UzSSR. On the same day, the Congress announces a break from its work and, after the extraordinary VIII Congress of all-Union Soviets, assigns to the Presidium of the CEC of the Soviets of the UzSSR the

task of convening it in the same composition to discuss and accept the Constitution of the UzSSR [10].

On February 12, 1937, the 6th Extraordinary Congress of Soviets of the UzSSR was opened. The draft of the new Constitution was discussed at the session of the Congress and unanimously approved on February 14, 1937. On this day, the session concluded its work [11].

In conclusion, it should be said that at the meetings of the Soviets of the UzSSR, issues of paramount national importance, important for their time, were discussed. Based on the activities of parliaments, decisions are made on the political situation of the republic, the organization of public administration and power, the adoption of a constitution, the consideration and approval of government reports, national economic plans, and the country's agriculture, industry and other important issues can be taken as an example.

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