



published three times a week in Uzbek (part - in Kazakh) languages. From March 1, 1919 the beginning is published daily with 3000 copies [4]. The newspaper "Ishtrokiyun" was later published under the names "Kizil bayrock," Turkistan, "Kizil Uzbekistan" and "Council of Uzbekistan."

The Constitution of the Turkistan Soviet Socialist Republic, adopted at the VI Extraordinary Congress of Soviets, held in October 1918, determined that all working peoples had equal rights in public administration. But, first, there is no comment on the attitude of the state towards the nation, and second, the Constitution was published in Russian and was put for popular discussion.

STATISTICAL DESIGN

On December 30, 1918, the Turkistan ASSR drug agency, in a scribble sent to the Turkistan ASSR CEC, took over the responsibility of printing a brochure in the Musulman language [5].

At such a difficult time, as a result of the influence of some chauvinistic ideas on the work of the Commissariat at the VIII Congress of the Turkistan Council held in September 1919, the Commissariat was extinguished due to the uncertainty of the tasks.

There were also attempts to preserve this commissariat. But all attempts were unsuccessful. Thus, in letter No. 7347 of the Narodnac of the Turkistan ASSR dated November 24, 1919, the TurkCEC stated: "The Commissariat for the Affairs of Nazolnals will also be for a further time a non-state institution for the organization and processing of masses of different Nazolnals of the province" [6]. But by the resolution of the joint meeting of Krakom of December 10, 1919 it was decided "the commissariat not to restore."

RESULTS

In the cultural development of the peoples of the province, literacy of the population is of great importance. On November 17, 1920, the Turkistan ASSR issued a decree "On the elimination of illiteracy of the population," which obliged to learn literacy in the native, any local, or Russian language of all the population of the republic between the ages of 8 and 40 [7]. For this purpose, liquor schools were granted the right to use all suitable premises for their needs, including people's houses, clubs, factory and institutional premises, even churches and mosques. In general, schools of the time experienced great material difficulties. There was a shortage of premises, textbooks and teaching aids, clothing. In this connection, for example, the administration of the school named after Hamid Samarkanda appealed even to the commission of the Uzbek department of Narodnac, and not to Narodpros for the necessary assistance [8].

But very little has been done to raise the cultural level of certain nations. Thus, the print bodies in Uzbek, as indicated in the article "To the Cultural Life of Turkistan" in the newspaper "Life of National People," were almost absent. [9] The only newspaper "Ishtrokiyun" was published in the Tatars language. I didn't have to talk about magazines, textbooks.

SUGGESTIONS

In connection with the need to train personnel with higher education, Turkistan University (hereinafter Tashkent State University, National University of Uzbekistan) was opened by decree of September 7, 1920 in Tashkent. Pedtechnicums and schools were opened in Tashkent, Samarkand and a number of other cities.

In the early 20s, a body dealing with such issues was needed to solve national problems. After the civil war, the country faced huge tasks nationally, which were considered at the RCP Congress (b). Thus, on February 10, 1921, the newspaper Pravda publishes "Amendments and Additions to Theses on National Issues," to which the Turkistan delegation makes proposals in the second section in 13 paragraphs and in the third section in 18 paragraphs. But of these amendments, the Congress adopted a push of 4.

In this connection, the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkistan of September 17, 1921 adopted a resolution: "To recognize the need for an education under the TurkCEC commissariat for affairs on a general basis" [10].

CONCLUSION

The commissariat was formed from divisions of Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Turkmen and other small nationalities. Along with other departments under Narodnac there was also a department of national menschinies, which included such sections: Iranian-Azerbaijani, dungan-Taranchi, Polish-Lithuanian, Latin, Ukrainian, Tatars, Korean, Jewish, German, native-Jewish [11].

On September 13, 1921, by a decision of the CEC of Turkrespublica, a Tajik section in the Department of National Minorities was established in Narodnac. Before that, the Persian Department worked among the Tajik.

During the second period, the commissariat paid great attention to the development of the culture of the peoples of the country. For example, by resolution of its board of 11 February 1922, it was decided that in schools where teaching is not conducted in the language of the majority of the population, the language of the majority of the population was introduced, and the language of the



majority was introduced as a compulsory subject of teaching [12].

During this period, the local departments also carried out a lot of work. For example, on 29 December 1921, the Turkmen Department of the Commissariat adopted a resolution to seize the sculptures of Skobolev and other colonizers, replacing them with monuments of heroes of the dead defending the Motherland.

However, by this period, representatives of local nationality had grown and strengthened. In addition, as preparations have begun for a national State delimitation, the Commissariat of the People's Commissariat of Communities and Peoples, by Decree No. 102 of 4 July 1922, ceases to operate.

At a time when the conditions of the local population were difficult, the activities of the commissariat were timely and necessary. Because despite the pressure and influence of the center, there have been significant changes in the way of life of the local population.

Which means that these historical truths point to the work of our descendants.

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