

RELIGIOUS POLICY OF THE SOVIET POWER (1917-1920)

Islam has always been an important aspect in the life of Central Asia, especially in the social, cultural, educational and economic direction. With specific examples, the author reveals the essence of the national policy of the Soviet government in the years 1917-1920.

Key words: essence, policy, power, example, social, important, aspect.

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РЕЛИГИОЗНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА СОВЕТСКОЙ ВЛАСТИ (1917-1920 ГОДЫ)

Ислам всегда являлся важным аспектом в жизни Средней Азии, особенно в социальном, культурном, образовательном и экономическом направлении. На конкретных примерах автор раскрывает сущность национальной политики советской власти в 1917-1920 годы.

Ключевые слова: сущность, политика, власть, пример, социальная, важный, аспект.

Islam is the most important aspect of the Middle East, especially in the social, cultural, educational and economical society. The President of the Republic of Tatarstan, I.Karimov, was inspired by the spirit of life and spirit, especially the "Spirit of Spirituality - Inauguration", the religion of spirituality, which was inspired by the rigidity of the Muslims. [1].

In the 20th Century, the Turkestan general governor struck 268 churches, 1498 in the courtyard, 1120 in the small mosque. During the period of the Russian empire of the empire of the Turkic period, the occupation of religions, the religions of the Turkic religions, and the empire of the empire, did not contradict the case, and the "protectorate" had a great deal of consciousness. [2]

In February 1917, the bourgeois democratic revolution led to the fact that the former Russian prime minister, in a democratic country, has repeatedly accepted a number of laws. Especially in this period, the inconsistency of racial discrimination is the adoption of the social morality of the life of the people.

The time of the government was adopted on July 14, 1917, with the exception of the "anti-colonialism", the law of the country of religion, the rule of law, any religion, any religious beliefs, and the right to choose the rule of law, the basic requirements of the religious practices, the religious beliefs, In view of the legal rights of the victims, the mosque was decorated. The rule of law is established throughout the country, and organizations are not allowed to protest the organization. At the same time, the termination of the constitutional era has not been eroded by religions. [3]

1917 25th October, the state of the state of the Soviet Union, the independence of the Bolshevik subordination government. The Soviets have been divided between the governments of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Turkistan is the Soviet Union, the Soviets and the Soviet Union, and the majority of the Muslim population has been targeted by the Muslim Brotherhood as a result of the attempted suicide bombings. The two gigantic calculations are calculated by logic. [4]

Especially in 1917, on November 2, the Declaration of the Rights of the People of the Russian Federation, published on November 20, is published by the "Russian and Eastern Lawyers for All Muslims". Nationalism, religious privileges and checks have been abolished, the Muslim peoples' lives, the morale of the cruel and the deceptive decree.

As a matter of fact, the only way to make a decision is to make every effort to make a living. [5]

As a matter of fact, the Council adopted an action plan to tackle the problem of resolving disputes, resolving disputes, resolving national traditions and traditional traditions. Contrary to the contrary, the free movement of freedom was driven by the dynasty, the spiritual leader, the mastermind of the warrior. In 1918, Andijon, Samarkand, and other ethnic minorities were established to form a coalition of Kurds in the Kurdistan region and the vacuuming of the goals of the Turks.

In January 1918, the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, "Declaration of the state and the suburbs of the state" was a decree (decree). ASSEMBLING ASSEMBLER 1918 On November 20th, the Muslim Brotherhood, "The Muslim population has been recruiting and rehabilitating the media, excluding Muslim education through continuing education." The Muslim community has been enjoying the wealth of the wealthy community, and the teachers have also begun to wage war. No doubt, the Soviet state has been steadily increasing the policy of tackling the tough, tactical methods of radicalization.[6]

On the morning of January 1918, the Muslim Brotherhood organized a special committee of Muslim clerics in Islam. Una Kozon was elected leader of the House of Representatives Nur Makhmudov, the leader of the opposition. This Commissioner was forced to resign from the "Ichki Russian Muslim" case. Initially, the leadership of the nationalist leaders of the people of the country was the Communist Party of the People of the Caribbean. Stalin's supposedly prominent name is the Muslim culture of the Muslim world, in general, the sophistication of the dictatorship of the Bible. [7]

The Soviets Government's Millions of Muslims the Communist Party of the Communist Party (PDP) has long been popular with the Communist Party. Soviet coalition coalition, Stalin, 1918, sat down in Moscow for the first time in Communist Communism, which was called RKP (B). In 1919, the Communist communist council of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union declared a state of emergency in the 11th century. In 1918, the Kurdish branch was in the process. On December 14, 1918, the Turks of the USSR Council of Education commemorated the 6486-year-old Muslim Brotherhood School for a long time. In 1918, the state of the state and the local authorities had been subjected to a budget deficit, a religious coup attempted by mosques, mosques and churches. Rohanians all rights and privileges canceled. This is a religious, spiritual, ultraviolet rifle resulting in a stirrer breathing.

In 1918-1919, the Soviet government took over the role of the executive members of the Soviet Union, who had been fighting for the independence of the Soviet Union. Thus, the Soviet government continued to pursue radical policies that threatened the politics of warfare.

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