

Topic of the graduation qualification study: Establishment of Soviet rule in Central Asia

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Relevance: The topic of the research is relevant due to a number of objective factors that require further detailed explanation. It is necessary to make reasonable clarifications why there is a need to reconsider key events in Russian history, the Civil War in particular, which, in the figurative expression of one of our contemporaries, is still ongoing in the minds of Russians. The same applies to the relations accompanying it with the states that arose on the outskirts of the former Russian Empire, including in Central Asia. In addition, it is important to analyze the accession of data of newly proclaimed sovereign countries to the Soviet state in the early 1920s of XX century. Also it is important to clarify whether the reproaches that this process was carried out exclusively by force are true.

Objective: comprehension of the factors that determined victory of the Bolsheviks in the Central Asian region, as well as identification of specific features in development of Central Asia as part of the Soviet state.

Goals:

- analyze features of the political development in the Central Asian region during the pre-revolutionary period;
- explore characteristics of the socio-economic development of Turkestan in the period preceding the establishment of Soviet power in the region;
- study features of the establishment of Soviet power in the Central Asian region in 1917-1920;
- consider the achievements and difficulties of the Soviet leadership in the fight against the Basmach movement in 1918-1922;
- comprehend the political and socio-economic development of the Soviet republics of Central Asia in 1920 - 1922;
- give an analysis of the role of Soviet rule in the development of the spiritual sphere in the Central Asian region.

The theoretical and practical significance of this study lies in the fact that its provisions can be used by bachelor students who are trained in the field of preparation “History” (profile “History of international relations”) in the preparation of essays, presentations, term papers in such academic disciplines as : “History of Russia (XX century.)”; “New and newest history”, “History of the countries of Asia and Africa”, “History of the foreign policy of Russia”. Based on this study, an innovative project “Anthology:“ Establishment of Soviet Power in Central Asia: Successes and Difficulties ”was developed, which took part in the “Young Science - 2020” project competition, and was also turned into a commercial product.

The results of the study showed that the contradictions between the Muslim peoples of the Central Asian region and the Russian-speaking population were based on significant differences in their mentality (largely due to the religious preferences of both sides), as well as differences in social development, as well as xenophobic moods existing on both sides. The non-recognition of the governments of national autonomies and the suppression of their activities by the Bolsheviks could push and did push the national political elites and the common population into the camp of the "white" movement. Vladimir Lenin, as the main developer of the national policy of the Bolsheviks, quickly realized the challenges rising before Soviet government emanating from such prospects for the development of the national question. It should be recognized that the Soviet model of accelerated economic modernization, which met primarily the historical conditions of East Slavic peoples in the USSR and their imperial statehood in which they found themselves in the 20th century, could only have limited the application of economic policies in Central Asia and was implemented mostly with support of the alien, “Russian-speaking” population.

Recommendations:

1. It is necessary to reveal the features of the struggle with the Basmach movement in 1918-1922.
2. The circumstances and specifics of the establishment of Soviet power in the Central Asian region in 1917-1920 should be shown.