

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SOVIET JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN KASHKADARYA

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Abstract:

This article examines the implementation of the Soviet judicial system in the Kashkadarya region, its historical development, as well as the distinctive characteristics of the judicial system during the Soviet era and their influence on local governance and social life.

Key words: Soviet judicial system, judicial institutions, legal framework, court proceedings, Kashkadarya region, judiciary reforms, legal policies.

The implementation of the Soviet judicial system in the Qashqadarya region marks a significant chapter in the legal and social history of Uzbekistan under Soviet rule. This article aims to explore the transformation that took place in the judiciary of Kashkadarya from the pre-Soviet to the Soviet era, highlighting the profound changes introduced during the Soviet period.

Following the establishment of Soviet power, the entire legal landscape in the region underwent radical reforms that aimed not only at restructuring the judiciary but also at aligning it with the ideological and administrative dictates of the Soviet government. The replacement of traditional legal practices with Soviet legal systems represented a dramatic shift in how justice was administered and perceived by the local population.

This introduction outlines the scope of the article, which includes an examination of the initial steps taken to establish the Soviet judicial system in Kashkadarya, the integration of local legal traditions with the new Soviet legal framework, and the broader impacts of these changes on the administration of justice and society. The focus is on how these reforms were implemented, the resistance they encountered, the compromises that were made, and the ultimate effectiveness of the Soviet judicial system in transforming social relations in Kashkadarya.

By exploring these areas, the article will shed light on the complex interplay between Soviet policies and local realities, providing a nuanced understanding of the Soviet judicial system's legacy in Kashkadarya.

With the stable establishment of Soviet power in Uzbekistan, the country's legal system underwent dramatic changes. The Soviet state sought to eliminate previous legal traditions and form a judicial and legal system based on new ideological principles. This process was especially difficult in the Kashkadarya region. The formation of judicial and investigative bodies in the region and the transition to procedural practice were difficult, and there were many problems and systemic shortcomings.

By 1925, the following departments related to the Soviet judicial system operated in the Kashkadarya region:

- Regional court
- 4 people's courts
- 4 investigative precincts
- One notary office

However, the necessary conditions for the effective functioning of this system had not yet been fully created. The minutes of the meetings of those years noted that the activities of the judicial investigation bodies were completely unsatisfactory. The following factors caused this:

The novelty of Soviet laws - the local population was unfamiliar with the new legal system and the lack of clear application of many legal norms in practice.

Lack of experienced personnel - the work of the judicial investigation bodies was slowed down due to the very small number of specialists with legal knowledge.

Insufficient leadership by the higher bodies of the republic - the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Uzbek SSR made certain shortcomings in establishing the judicial system, and little practical assistance was provided from the center to the local judicial investigation bodies.

Lack of communication between the regional court and local people's courts - this led to the disorderly conduct of court cases and delays in the consideration of criminal cases.

The shortcomings of the Soviet judicial system in Kashkadarya were also evident in the results of the investigative bodies. In 1925, the statistics of criminal cases considered by the region were as follows:

Investigators of the city of Behbudiy (now Karshi) considered 110 criminal cases, but only 33 of them (30%) were completed.

The Guzar investigative department considered 85 cases and completed 60 (70%).

The Shahrissabz investigative department considered 73 cases, but only 14 of them (19%) were finally decided.

These figures show that the work of the judicial-investigative bodies was slow and ineffective. In some regions, especially in Beshbudik and Shahrissabz, a large part of the cases considered remained unresolved. This has led to citizens' distrust of the judiciary, weakening the rule of law, and weakening the fight against crime.

The regional court heard 53 criminal cases, convicted 108 people, and acquitted 13 people. The bulk of the criminal cases were related to banditry and crimes against the administrative order. Until then, all cases were resolved by the judicial courts.

In the 1920s and 1930s, the Kashkadarya regional court also had a Disciplinary Court, and disciplinary measures were applied to judges for various violations of the law.

As is known, in the history of the USSR, the years 1937–1939 were called "repression" or "period of repression." The word "repression" is Latin and means pressure, oppression, and

corresponds to the Uzbek word "repression". Here is I. Stalin's telegram of July 2, 1937, entitled "On Anti-Soviet Elements."

Analysis shows that due to the unsatisfactory functioning of the judicial authorities in the early years, the Soviet government was forced to implement a number of reforms:

Training new judicial and investigative personnel - crash courses were organized to train qualified personnel in the field of law.

Strengthening cooperation between the judiciary and investigative bodies - an information exchange system was established between the regional court and the people's courts.

Strengthening the activities of judicial and investigative bodies in the field - new investigative units were established to increase the speed of consideration of criminal cases.

Increasing the legal literacy of the population - propaganda work was carried out to explain the new Soviet laws.

Although the introduction of the Soviet judicial system in Kashkadarya was accompanied by difficulties, this process was an important stage in the formation of the legal system in the region. In the early years, many problems arose due to inexperience, lack of personnel, and the disorder of court proceedings. However, over time, as a result of reforms implemented by the Soviet government, the efficiency of the judicial investigation bodies increased. This process laid the foundation for the development of the legal system in the Kashkadarya region and the establishment of order by the Soviet government.

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