



SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR STUDYING THE REASONS FOR THE TERMINATION OF TURKESTAN AUTONOMY

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Annotation: *in the process of covering this article, we will talk about the consequences and loopholes of the war, which took place in the wake of the revolution in the territory of Turkestan, in conflict and without suffering.*

The nature of the behavior of supporters of autonomy under the influence of strong pressure from the Soviet authorities is summarized as having begun to change from peaceful coexistence with the structures of the city Soviet towards going to a military confrontation and the consequences of a complete liquidation of Turkestan autonomy.

Keys words: *revolution, autonomy, repression, revolution disaster, action, mobilization, power, justice.*

INTRODUCTION

1917 February 27, Petrograd Boshlangan The Turkestan Revolution also had an impact on the Uzbeks. As a result, Turkestan received both ishchi and soldiers' deputy Tuzla.

In 1917, the problems of Turkestan socio-political life became the main problem of the Ulka autonomy. Turkestan autonomy was proclaimed by the authorities as an idea not only of national unity, but also of a national religion and common people.

The social differences between Turkestan, the entire Turkestan Jamiyatida and the Ulkangan colony have worsened due to the efforts of the Tugatish authorities. Miliy ozodlik uchun boshlangan the movement of Russia organized several compositions "Council of Islam", "Council of Ulema", "Mirvad ul-Islam", "Mifto ul-emoston", "Ravnak ul-Islam", "Ittihad ul-Muslimin", "Turon" and "baska turli Muslim"⁷.

Result calculation: The 1st Congress of Muslims of all-Turkestan, called on the initiative of the Tashkent Organization of "shoroi Islamiya", began its work on April 16, 1917. Ahmad Zakiy Walidi lectured on issues of Public Administration and its organization at the Congress. At the last session of the 1st Congress of Muslims of all-Turkestan, it was decided to establish a central body – the Turkestan Olka Muslim Central Salt (Kraymussovet).

The main purpose of its organization was to unite all societies, committees and organizations to give an organizational and centralized touch to the National Liberation Movement.

1. ⁷ *Shosh.uz - Turkiston Muxtoriyati* {{citation}}; Unknown parameter `|link=` ignored (yordam)



Thus, the first important step towards the unity and integrity of Turkestan was taken. Unfortunately, the processes of unification of the political organizations of the Muslims of the country did not always develop evenly, and in June 1917, the "Shouroi Ulama" was separated from the "Shouroi Islamia", headed by Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov.

At the Congress, the government of the autonomy of Turkestan (consisting of 8 people) was formed from the members of the Provisional Council of Turkestan. They were also allocated 4 more seats to be nominated from among the representatives of the European population.

The government included Muhammadjan Tinishboyev (prime minister and interior minister), Islam Shoahmedov (Deputy Prime Minister), Mustafa Chouqay (Foreign Minister), Ubaydullakhoja Asadullakhojayev (Minister of war), Hidoyatbek Agayev (Minister of land and Water Resources), Obidjon Makhmudov (Minister of food), Abdurahman Gersfeld O'razayev (Deputy Minister of internal affairs), Solomon (Minister of Finance).

Later, some changes occurred in the structure of the government. M. After Tinishboyev left for Orenburg to participate in the activities of the Alash horde autonomy (1917),

Mustafa Chouqay took up the post of Prime Minister. Shoahmedov Minister of Finance (s. Instead of Gersfeld), Potelyakhov Minister of food (O. Mahmudov instead), O. Mahmudov held the positions of Minister of Justice, Minister of

Education of Nazareth Torah, saidnosir Mirjalilov government treasurer. Unlike the illiterate bolshevik commissars, the members of the government were deeply educated progressive intellectuals, 5 of whom were jurists. It was established that the Turkestan National Assembly should consist of 54 members (36 Muslims, 18 Europeans). In the process of the Congress, a 32-member National Assembly was elected.⁸

On the initiative of the organization "shoroi Ulamo", a Congress of Turkestan Muslims was held in Tashkent on September 17-20, 1917.

It is known that the Muslim world, according to the Koran and the Council's decision, publishes a literary cycle "a nationalist group that firmly declares bourgeois autonomy," which refers to the daughter-in-law. Huzhatlar esa ushbu holning butunlay teskarsi bulganlygini, for example, Mufti Mahmudhoja Behbudi, he made a report at the kurultai meeting of the People's Assembly of Turkestan, during which he stressed that "Kurultai decided to establish a hearing, which was attended by both MEPs and MEPs of Turkestan",

On November 27, 1917, a resolution was adopted: "Turkestan, a federal Russian Republic formed from territorially sovereign republics, was proclaimed an autonomous decision of the Supreme Council of Turkmenistan." On November 28, the Turkestan autonomy of deb ataladygan is part of the top of the present hukumatning called anklanib.

Creation of the Majlis of Chagirilgung as part of the Provisional Kengash of the government of Turkestan and the Turkestan National (National) Majlis on Kerak street, deb. The Kurultai of Turkestan temporary Kengash under the government of Turkestan Autonomy (consists of 8 districts) consists of natives. Bosch vazir kilib avval

⁸ Saidakbar A'zamxo'jayev. Turkiston muxtoriyati, T., 2000



Mukhammadjon Tynishbayev, sungra Mustafa Chukaev sailandi. Aini paytda M.Tynishbayev and M. ishlar are also ministers. Kokand City mirshablaring bulgar Kichik Ergashning bulgan Kichik Ergashning powers of Turkestan recognition of ethanol autonomy.

After three days after the end of the Congress, on January 30, 1918, the Turkestan region began military actions to end the PLO autonomy government. On February 1 (with a new account on February 14, 1918), martial law was declared in the Fergana region⁹.

On January 29-30, 1918, the emergency situation in Kokand became incomparably tense. Under such circumstances, on January 30, Kokand became the seat of the Soviet of workers 'and Soldiers' Deputies. In it, a revolutionary committee (revolution committee) was formed, the body that overthrew the autonomy of Turkestan. It was chaired by bolshevik E.G.Babushkin was elected.

The Revolutionary Committee did not include representatives of Indigenous Peoples.

The committee, he said, checked the powers of the supreme leader, Ung Katta the commissioner: a state of emergency four years ago, all members of the Council are authorized to protect the rights of protesters and mobilize them. The Revolutionary Committee is one of the main tasks of the autonomy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, a Council of Power is often formed in the city of Kurulla, and a "revolutionary order" is established. Bu esa ommawiya train uchun keng yul ochib berdi.

The Revolutionary Committee ensured European and Temiryulchilar cooperation. Ainiksa bolsheviklarning Kokand Armenian National Municipality of dashnaklarni: grocer, hairdresser and wine merchant of the people's Kyrgyz Kurdistan i. Tashkent, Skobelev, Andijan, Namangan and Bashkiria appealed for military assistance.

In addition to the national army of autonomy, representatives of the civilian population of Kokand also took part in the initial battle.

The crowd, which carried mainly axes, sinks, sticks, reached 10,000 people. Nevertheless, the unarmed men fought back the red soldiers ' attack on Kokand for three days. In the meantime, parochialism took place in the ranks of the autonomists (on February 18, with pressure from the ulama¹⁰,

Mustafa Chouqay resigned and, like some ministers, left the Caucasus. Some ministers (H.Agayev et al. Other members of the government (O.Mahmudov, Nasirkhan Toora, S.Gersfeld, U.Asadullakhojaye, I.Shoahmedov), however, was later captured by the Bolsheviks.

It was at this time, in the late January-early February 1918, under the influence of strong pressure from the Soviet authorities, the nature of pro-autonomy behavior began to change from peaceful coexistence with the structures of the city Soviet to going to military confrontation. The Kokand Soviet noted signs that the autonomists were preparing for an armed uprising. I

1. ⁹ Rajabov K., K., Mustaqil Turkiston fikri uchun mujodalalar

¹⁰ Alimova D., Golovanov A., O'zbekiston mustabid sovet tuzumi davrida: siyosiy va mafkuraviy tazyiq oqibatlar, T., 2000



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The city authorities could not look at this coldly, because the military fortress in it was guarded by a rota of 16 people, except for the. This confrontation began to turn into overt combat actions. On the night of January 29 to January 30, military units standing on the side of Soviet power began the struggle with the khukumat of the

Autonomous Republic in Kokand, essentially the first in Russia to start a civil war. Kokan city. the head of the qurbashi mirshabs, little Ergash, became practically the head of the government of the autonomy of Turkestan from February 18. On the night of February 19, the military commissar of th

Turkestan region from Tashkent, Ye. An army of 11 echelons, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery pieces, led by Perfiljev, arrived. For 3 days from February 19, red soldiers poured incendiary projectiles from cannons over the city. The city was completely destroyed and remained inside O'toolov¹¹.

Over 10,000 people were killed during the 3 days in the Ram itself. The surviving part of the autonomy army, led by a small Ergash (200-300 young men), retreated to the village of Bachqir near Kokand and, building defensive fortifications, repelled an enemy attack.

The Red Guards escalated the looting and killing of civilians in and around Kokand. The Soviet regime overthrew the Turkestan autonomy government by force of arms on 19 February.

On February 22, 1918, a "peace treaty" prepared by the Bolsheviks was signed in the building of the Russo-Asiatic bank in Kokand. Despite the fact that the government of the autonomy of Turkestan lived only 72 days, it called on our erksevar people to fight for national independence and independence.

Conclusion: The overthrow of this government was seen by the turkestanis as further evidence of Soviet Russia's aggressive plans for Turkestan. Realizing that it was impossible to reestablish national statehood by peaceful means (Parliament), the turkestanis launched an armed movement against the Soviet regime and

Bolsheviks in Turkestan in late February 1918 in a state where they took up arms. During the Soviet regime, the essence of Turkestan autonomy was falsified, which was replaced by Kokand autonomy in a narrow sense

¹¹ O'zbekistonning yangi tarixi, 2kitob [O'zbekiston sovet mustamlakachiligi davrida]



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