



The Importance Of The Documents Of The Regional State Archive In The Research Of The History Of The Autonomy Of Turkestan

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the study of documents on Turkestan Autonomy that stored by the State Archive of Fergana region and their interaction with other sources.

KEYWORDS

Autonomy, Duma, Kokand Autonomy, archival funds, Skobelev, Congress, Provisional government, deputy, proletariat.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan's step towards independent development has aroused great public interest in rethinking the history of the long-term struggle of our ancestors for freedom and freedom as factors in the formation of the ideology of the national liberation movement and the achievement of state independence. One of the most important events in the history of the Uzbek people, which embodied the ideas of freedom and independence, is the autonomy of Turkestan. Today, the study of the history of the struggle for the autonomy of

Turkestan is of particular importance. The history of autonomy, which has long attracted the attention of the scientific community, is now of interest not only from a scientific, but also from a practical and even political point of view, since the period requires a reassessment of the events of those years. The relevance of the topic is to convey to the public an objective coverage of the events of that period. Man is alive by his past. "For a person, the loss of history means the loss of life" [1].

So, while studying the history of Uzbekistan, we must remember that this is a part of world history. After all, the history of each nation is inextricably linked with the history of the world, the development of all mankind, with its national, unique characteristics. Impartiality in the study, analysis and coverage of historical events, events - an honest, fair approach is an important methodological rule. The principle of impartiality requires that a historical event in the study of events be considered together with the entire set of all, without exception, associated facts on the basis of clear and truthful evidence. The main requirement of the rule of history is to know in what historical conditions and in what conditions each event took place, what main stages in its development it went through and what it became later.

MAIN PART

In the struggle for the independence of Uzbekistan in the history of the movement for national statehood there were several important movements and revolutions, which one of is Turkestan autonomy.

One of the pages in the history of our country, which still requires serious research, is undoubtedly the issue of Turkestan autonomy. Of course, over the years, many scientific articles, books and even dissertations have been written on this topic. However, the explanation of the extremely complex and contradictory social life of this period requires the historian to carry out a comparative analysis of a wide range of sources in objective coverage of reality. At the moment, the materials stored in the archive are a very important source. They are all the more important because they reflect the attitude of the local population to the processes in Turkestan, their goals and aspirations, the economic situation of the people, the level of

political culture and social conflicts in society [2].

Since important political and social events took place in Russia as a result of the October 1917 coup, political life in Turkestan intensified. There are many works devoted to the study of the origins of autonomy. In particular, the history of Autonomy is widely covered in the works of such historians as Mustafa Chokay oglu Zaki Validiy, Saidakbar Azimkhodjaev, Alimov D., Rashidov D.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Our historians N. Joraev Sh., Published after independence. Karimov Doniyorov In the books and textbooks written by Shoniez, much attention is paid to the government and the activities of the autonomy [3]. These studies also show the attitude of the local population, the Bolsheviks, towards the autonomists. In the funds of the State Archives of the Fergana region (hereinafter - SAFR) there are many documents on this matter. The documents contain evidence of events directly related to the Turkestan autonomy and its activities. These documents contain valuable information about the relations of the authorities of the Fergana region, factory workers and the local population in general with the autonomists, their attitude towards them, the events associated with the suppression of autonomy and its consequences.

Documents related to the Turkestan autonomy stored in the SAFR can be divided into the following groups:

- Documents on the attitude of the population of the Fergana region to the Turkestan autonomy;
- Documents regulating the relationship of the Turkestan autonomy with local authorities;

- Documents related to the suppression of Turkestan autonomy and its consequences.

Noteworthy is the protocol of the congress of soldiers, workers and Muslims of the Fergana region, as well as representatives of trade unions and factory committees, kept in the SAFR [4]. Two issues will be discussed at the congress:

1. About the attitude towards Turkestan autonomy;
2. About the reorganization of the regional administration.

Raising the issue of autonomy in Congress will lead to various debates. For example, the deputy of the Fergana regional council V. Doromedov opposes the inclusion of the issue of autonomy in the agenda. Deputy of the Fergana Regional Council M.I. Podolyak also said that this issue should be discussed only with the autonomists. Deputy of the Skobelevsky City Council K.P. Osipov stressed that the congress should express its attitude to autonomy, therefore this issue should be discussed. Thus, after a long debate, the issue of autonomy was put on the agenda of the congress.

Different views on autonomy are expressed at the congress. In particular, the deputy of the Andijan Council, Bryzgaïlov, commented on the issue of autonomy: "In general, the issue of autonomy does not object, but it is necessary to pay attention to who announced it and how. After the revolution, power in Turkestan was in the hands of 2% of Europeans, which should be understood as a way out of the current situation, even if the declaration of autonomy was erroneous. The laboring masses did not participate in the proclamation of autonomy; it was proclaimed by the Muslim and European bourgeoisie, which was extremely dangerous

for the revolution. The task of democracy is to actively participate and support a situation that encourages Muslim democracy to work actively" [5].

Deputy V. Doromedov: "Yesterday I received a telegram from the Council of People's Commissars, which gives the people the right to freely determine their fate. For us (that is, Soviet deputies), autonomy can be proclaimed only with the consent of the central state body. The telegram creates an awkward situation: if we recognize the Petrograd government, then we must obey the Tashkent commissars; if there is a telegram, it forces us to recognize autonomy. We need to take the next issue seriously. The terms "bourgeoisie" and "proletariat" mean nothing. The Kokand Congress consisted of a Constituent Assembly elected by universal suffrage, but not of reactionaries. "If we do not reconcile with them, we may be in danger of destruction."

Also important is the decision on the elimination of Turkestan autonomy and the seizure of power throughout the country by the Soviets. Sections 1 and 2 of this resolution, which are divided into 5 sections, state:

1. Arrest the Provisional Government until the provincial councils establish all the circumstances;
2. All power should be assumed by the provincial council of Muslim soldiers, workers and peasants [6].

It was this decision that led to the destruction of autonomy and bloodshed of the Kokand people.

The autonomous government was overthrown, but its consequences resonated over the years and remained relevant on the agenda. True, the events in Kokand as a whole were amnestied at the V regional congress of

the Turkestan Soviets (April 1918) for those who were more or less associated with the Turkestan autonomy and were prosecuted and punished [7]. But whether this amnesty took place or what its consequences were, we do not know. We know very well that many decisions of the Bolsheviks (later the Communists) were not carried out, were not implemented.

Some documents related to the suppression of Turkestan autonomy and its consequences were analyzed above. In the funds of the 121st, 1st, 64th, 65th, 68th collections of the Fergana Regional State Archives, there are many documents directly related to these events. These documents need more in-depth study. This serves as an important source in the study of Turkestan autonomy.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the autonomy of Turkestan was an attempt to make the dreams of local peoples and national democracy come true. This movement was stopped by the Bolsheviks. The civilian population was brutally exterminated, the ancient cultural and rich commercial city of Kokand was destroyed. One of the witnesses of these terrible events in the history of the Soviet era wrote: “Our vast country was drenched in the blood of their children and covered with their bodies. Thousands of Turkestan youth died fighting the old colonialists who wore new masks. Thus, the revolution, greeted with joy and hope, took the form of our national tragedy” [8, p.119].

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