

## AUTONOMY OF TURKESTAN AND ITS ACTIVITY

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### Abstract:

This article examines in detail the first democratic government in the Turkestan Autonomy-Turkistan region, which ruled from November 27, 1917 to February 19, 1918, and the activities carried out during these years.

**Keywords:** Turkestan Autonomous Region, Ubaidullohoja Asadullohojaye, Hidoyatbek Agayev, Obidjon Mahmudov, Abdurahmon Orazayev, Solomon Gersfeld, O. Mahmudov, Nasirkhan Tora, Saidnosir Mirjalilov, Kokan city, Russia.

### INTRODUCTION

Turkestan Autonomy - the first democratic government in the Turkestan region, this government ruled from November 27, 1917 to February 19, 1918. The second name of the Turkestan Autonomous Region is also known as the Kokan Autonomous Region. It was founded at the 4th Congress of Muslims of All Turkestan held in Kogan, i.e. on November 26-28, 1917. The Congress declared the territory of Turkestan as territorially autonomous within the Russian Federal Republic. Therefore, they believed that the power should be in the hands of the Turkestan Provisional Council and the Turkestan National Assembly until the constituent assembly was convened. The center is Koqan. At this congress, the Turkestan Autonomous Government was formed, consisting of 8 members of the Provisional Council of Turkestan. The composition of the government was Muhammadjon Tinishbayev - Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs, Islam Shoahmedov - Deputy Prime Minister, Mustafa Cho'kai - Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ubaidullohoja Asadullohojaye. - Minister of Military Affairs, Hidayatbek Agayev - Minister of Land and Water Resources, Obidjon Mahmudov - Minister of Food, Abdurahman Orazayev - Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Solomon Gersfeld - Minister of Finance. After some time, there were some changes in the structure of the government. Shoahmedov replaced Gersfeld as Minister of Finance, Mahmudov replaced Poteliakhov as Minister of Food, O. Mahmudov became Minister of Justice, Nasirkhan Tora became Minister of Education, Saidnosir Mirjalilov became Government Treasurer. The difference between the members of the government and the illiterate Bolsheviks is that they were well-educated and literate people. 5 of them were lawyers. The National Assembly of Turkestan was supposed to consist of 54 members. The members of the Assembly consisted of 36 Muslims and 18 Europeans. During the congress, a National Assembly consisting of 32 members was elected.

On November 26, 1917, the 4th extraordinary sezd of Muslims of the country started working in



the city of Ko'kan. More than 200 representatives from the public organizations of the region took part in this sezd. Thus, the new state was called the Turkestan Autonomy. All-Russian Constituent Sezd It was decided that the power will be fully in the hands of the Turkestan Interim Council and the People's Assembly of Turkestan until the convocation. A 12-member government will be formed from the members of the Interim Council. The National Assembly of Turkestan was elected to consist of 54 people. and was elected from among the delegates of the People's Assembly of Turkestan. The election was carried out on the basis of open and equal opportunities. On December 26, 1917, the National Flag of Turkestan Autonomy was adopted. Government newspapers such as Svobodnoy Turkestan and Izvestiya Vremennogo Pravitelstva Avtonomnogo Turkestana began to be published in Uzbek, Russian, and Kazakh languages. "Ulugu Turkestan" and "Hurriyat" newspapers, which were published earlier, were also allocated grants within the framework of the government. In order to improve the publishing work, O. Mahmudov's printing house was taken over by the government. Now it was necessary to establish a national army of Turkestan autonomy. At the beginning of 1918, the national army reached 2000 soldiers. At this time, the number of mirshabs in Kokon was the same. Autonomy issued a loan in the amount of 30 million soums in the economic sphere. The Turkestan Autonomy gained a lot of attention among the people in a short period of time. The activity of the Autonomy was strongly supported by the indigenous peoples living in the Turkestan region.

The Bolsheviks of Tsarist Russia considered the Turkestan Autonomous Government a great threat. At the extraordinary 4th meeting of workers, soldiers and Christian deputies of the Turkestan region, the question of attitude to autonomy was in the main place. The Seyezd considered the Turkestan Autonomous Government and its members to be outlawed and even made a decision to imprison the ministers. On January 30, 1918, the Turkestan Republic started military operations to end Turkestan Autonomy. The Bolsheviks in Tashkent made extensive use of Red Guard detachments and Armenian Dashnak Druzhina (see Dashnaksutyun). According to the national press, the fighting started on January 31. On February 14, 1918, Turkestan Republic declared martial law in Fergana region. In addition to the national army of the autonomous region, representatives of the Kokand civilian population also participated in the initial battle. The number of people who mainly carried axes, hammers and sticks reached 10,000 people. Despite this, these unarmed people bravely repelled the attack of the Red soldiers on the city of Ko'kan for three days. In the meantime, there was chaos in the ranks of the Autonomists (on February 18, under the pressure of the clerics, Mustafa Chokai resigned and left Kokan like some ministers. Some ministers (H. Agayev and others) died in the battle. Other members of the government (O. Mahmudov, Nasirkhan Tora, S. Gersfeld, U. Asadullakhoyev, I. Shoahmedov) were later captured by the Bolsheviks.

Kichik Ergash, the head of the Qorboshi mirshabs of Kokand city, became the head of the Turkestan Autonomous Government from February 18. On the night of February 19, the military commissar of Turkestan region Ye. 11 echelons of infantry, cavalry and artillery units led by Perfilyev arrived. For 3 days starting from February 19, the Red Soldiers rained incendiary shells from cannons on the city. The city was completely destroyed and burned. More than 10,000 people were killed in Kokan during 3 days. The surviving part of the autonomous army under the leadership of Kichik Ergash (200-300 young men) retreated to the village of Bachkir near Kokan and repelled the enemy's attack by building defensive fortifications. The Red Guards intensified



the looting and killing of civilians in Kokan and its surroundings. The Soviet regime overthrew the Turkestan Autonomous Government by force of arms on February 19. Ko'kan sh. Kichik Ergash, the head of the Qorboshi mirshabs, became the head of the Turkestan Autonomous Government on February 18. On the night of February 19, the military commissar of Turkestan region Ye. 11 echelons of infantry, cavalry and artillery units headed by Perfilyev arrived. For 3 days starting from February 19, Red soldiers rained incendiary shells from cannons on the city. The city was completely destroyed and left in ruins. More than 10,000 people were killed in Kokan during 3 days. The surviving part of the autonomous army under the leadership of Kichik Ergash (200-300 young men) retreated to the village of Bachqir near Koqan and repelled the enemy's attack by building defensive fortifications. The Red Guards intensified their looting and killing of civilians in and around Kokan. The Soviet regime overthrew the Turkestan Autonomous Government by force of arms on February 19. On February 22, 1918, the "peace treaty" prepared by the Bolsheviks was signed in the building of the Russo-Asia Bank in Ko'kan. Even though the government of Turkestan autonomy lived for only 72 days, it encouraged our Erksevar people to fight for national independence and independence. The Overthrow of this government was taken by the Turkestans as another proof of Soviet Russia's aggressive plans against Turkestan. Turkestan people peacefully (parliament) nationally, but the Bolsheviks of the country considered the government of Turkestan Autonomy as a big threat. On January 19-26, 1918 in Tashkent, at the extraordinary 4th Congress of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies of the Turkestan Region, a completely negative reaction to autonomy was expressed. This session decided to imprison the Turkestan Autonomous Government and its members. The Diet adopted the resolution of the Bolshevik Faction on Turkestan Autonomy. In this resolution, the legitimate government of Turkestan was hypocritically called a "gang of blackguards". As if this was not enough, this sejd started military operations to end the first democratic and populist government in the country - the Turkestan-Mrkistan Autonomous Government, which gained legal force under the pressure of the Bolsheviks and appeared as a defender of the interests of the indigenous population. The Bolsheviks of Turkestan used not only the red soldiers, but also the armed groups of Armenians, composed of members of the "Dashnoqtsutyun" party. The battles that started in the afternoon of January 31 lasted for several days. attempts to negotiate to prevent bloodshed were unsuccessful. On February 19, 1918, the Turkestan Autonomous Government operating in the city of Kokand was overthrown as a result of the bloody attacks of the Bolsheviks. The head of the government, Mustafa Chokai, was forced to leave the city and hide. Some of the ministers were killed, some were captured. As a result of terrible battles and looting, 10,000 Kogans were killed. The overthrow of the Turkestan Autonomous Government was perceived by the Turkestans as a new proof of Russia's aggressive plans against Turkestan, and they took up arms and went to defend their homeland from the invaders. This laid the foundation for the independence movement against the Soviets in Turkestan.

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