International Journal of Advance Scientific Research (ISSN - 2750-1396)

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 Pages: 179-181

OCLC - 1368736135













Website: Journal http://sciencebring.co m/index.php/ijasr

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.



GOVERNMENT OF TURKESTAN AUTONOMY AND ITS ACTIVITIES

Submission Date: December 12, 2024, Accepted Date: December 17, 2024,

Published Date: December 22, 2024

Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-04-12-26

Valieva Nafisa Abdumajitovna

Associate professor at the Namangan State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the political life of the Turkestan region, including the shortcomings of the management system, the state of the people, the attitude of the intelligentsia, its desire to influence the spiritual life.

Keywords

Owner, scribes, judges, joint-stock companies, Turkestan Governor-Generalship, "foreigner" ("foreign breed"), native ("landowning population").

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the socio-political life of Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century was marked by unique developments and contradictions. Especially during the fall of the Russian Empire and after the February Revolution of 1917, there was a significant awakening of self-awareness, political activity, solidarity, and cooperation among the Turkic-Muslim peoples. This sense of unity was particularly evident in the activities of the Russian State Duma and gained momentum after the February Revolution, leading to an increase in political engagement. The February Revolution brought an end to the Russian Empire and created

Volume 04 Issue 12-2024 179

International Journal of Advance Scientific Research (ISSN - 2750-1396)

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 Pages: 179-181

OCLC - 1368736135









opportunities for political and economic freedom for the peoples who had been forcibly or voluntarily incorporated into the empire. For Turkic-Muslim peoples, who had been unable to fully protect their language, religion, and culture under the Russian Empire's oppression, effectively utilizing this newfound freedom became a crucial and pressing task.

Literature Review

The February Revolution of 1917 played a critical role in liberating Turkic-Muslim peoples from colonial oppression and encouraging various political forces within society to unite. Following the revolution, temporary government reforms abolished class, religious, and local restrictions, announced general elections for local organs based on equal, direct, and secret voting, and proclaimed political amnesty. These changes significantly impacted non-Russian nations, including the Turkic-Muslim peoples, who had long been part of the empire and had strived for national liberation, cultural development, and peoples, These economic progress. oppressed by the empire, began forming political parties, professional organizations, and cultural associations. The emerging political parties often served the interests of specific social classes and groups.

METHODOLOGY

Like all peoples within the former Russian Empire, Turkic-Muslim communities lived for several months in a state of hope, anticipating "freedom." "equality." and "brotherhood."

However, they were unaware that they would soon have to abandon these aspirations and confront the complex and contradictory processes of the new government. Nonetheless, in the early stages following the February Revolution, the Muslim population, like others, was overjoyed at the monarchy's collapse. This joy was reflected in telegrams sent to the State Duma, the Provisional Government, the Petrograd Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies Council, and newspaper editors. For example, a telegram from Semipalatinsk on March 10, 1917, stated: "The festival of freedom was celebrated with a grand public march. Muslim clergy declare full allegiance to the Provisional Government and readiness to make sacrifices for the common cause." Such declarations of support highlight ideas of "abolishing how the national restrictions," "ensuring class and religious equality," and "justice and equality," proclaimed by the February Revolution, attracted the Muslim population.

RESULTS

For the Muslim population, it was essential not to feel like "outsiders," "exiles," or "foreigners" in their homeland. A telegram from 30 Muslim organizations in Baku stated: "On the basis of the civil, political, and national-religious freedoms proclaimed by the Provisional Government, Muslims are entitled to equal rights alongside all citizens of Russia." The telegrams reflect a strong inclination among Muslims toward a democratic, federative, and republican form of government, with particular emphasis on ending the war,

Volume 04 Issue 12-2024 180

International Journal of Advance Scientific Research (ISSN - 2750-1396)

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 12 Pages: 179-181

OCLC - 1368736135









resolving agrarian and land issues, advancing development, and ensuring cultural determination. These messages also reveal that Muslims viewed the revolution as one of the most significant events of the 20th century.

Conclusion

The telegrams frequently highlight the national question as a critical and sensitive issue awaiting resolution. Turkic-Muslim peoples did not remain indifferent to the fall of the monarchy. In various regions such as Saratov, Chelyabinsk, Kokand, Orenburg, Kazalinsk, and Ufa, Tatar communities congratulated the Provisional Government and expressed their hopes for the abolition of national and religious restrictions. For example, Sadik Utganiev from Turkestan sent a telegram to the Chairman of the Russian State Duma expressing gratitude and hope that the new government would address the injustices inflicted on Muslims under the former regime.

The February Revolution of 1917 sparked a sense of liberation, national self-awareness, and the hope for rights and change among all peoples of the Russian Empire, particularly the Turkic-Muslim peoples. Following the revolution, local public safety committees began replacing the abolished Tsarist administration throughout Turkestan under the Provisional Government.

REFERENCES

1. Непомнин В. Я. Исторический опыт строительства социализма в Узбекистане

- (1917-1937 гг.). -Ташкент: Госиздат УзССР, -1960. -221 c.
- 2. Пратархив Института истории партии при ЦК КПУз, ф.60. оп.1. д. 4343. л. 44.
- 3. Пратархив Института истории партии при ЦК КПУз, ф.60. оп.1. д. 1830. л. 21.
- 4. Пратархив Института истории партии при ЦК КПУз, ф.60. оп.1. д. 1830. л. 60.
- **5.** Портков В. П., Словин М. М. Становление и развитие конституционного законодательства советкой России 1917-1920 гг. - Москва: Издательство «Наука», -1987, -254 c.
- 6. Резолюция Пленума II ЦК. КП(б) Узбекистана (26 февраля-2 марта 1928 г). стр.14-16.
- 7. Рудницкая Д. М. Из истории строительства советов в Туркестане (1917-1920 гг.). Издательства Узбекистан ССР. Ташкент. -1964, 86 c.

Volume 04 Issue 12-2024 181