

Mustafa Chokay's political activity in Turkestan

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Abstract: Mustafa Chokay is a person who has gained great reputation and high influence not only among Turkestan immigrants, but also in the world of oriental scientists in the West, especially in Germany and Turkey. The fact that Mustafa Chokay rescued many Turkestan compatriots from the clutches of death during the Second World War and that Mustafa Chokay played an important role as a great representative of the Turkish people in the political processes in the Turkestan region in 1917 are archival materials and contemporary press. Explained on the basis of materials.

Keywords : Mustafa Chokay, Turkestan, Khiva, Jizzakh, county, muslim, gymnasium, empire, station, governor, commission, revolution, bureau, region, faction, congress.

Introduction: The great representative of the Turkic peoples: Mustafa Chokay (1890-1941) played an important role in the political process in the Turkestan region in 1917. Born in one of the Bashkir villages in present-day Bashkortostan, the other in a noble Kipchak family on the banks of the Syrdarya, these people came to Tashkent, then the political and economic center of the Turkestan region, and worked with their Uzbek brothers to develop Turkestan's independence struggle[1].

Methods: The article is covered using scientific research methods such as historicity, principles of systematization and civilizational approach to the problem, comparative and chronological analysis.

Results and Discussion: Mustafa Chokay is a well-known statesman and public figure and a consistent fighter for the independence of the peoples of Turkestan. He was born on December 25, 1890 [January 7, 1891, according to new records] in the village of Narshoki, in the village of Avliyotarangil, Jopekvolost, Perovsk district, Syrdaryaregion[2]. His father, ChokaybeyTurgai, the son of a dodkhoh, was the chief of the volost, one of the nobles of the Kipchak tribe of the Kazakhs, and his mother's ancestors went to the Khiva khans. Mustafa Chokay considered himself a Kipchak in his biography.

After receiving his primary education in Oqmachit, Mustafa Chokay studied at the men's gymnasium in Tashkent (1902-1910). He graduated from the Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg University (1914). Alexander Kerensky (1881-1970), who later became the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Russia, graduated from these educational institutions about ten years ago: in 1899 and 1904. From 1916 to 1917, Mustafa Chokay worked as a secretary and translator in the Muslim faction of the IV State Duma of Russia. After the brutal suppression of the uprising in Turkestan in 1916, the State Duma A. A special commission headed by Kerensky visited the ruins of a city in Turkestan in August of that year, including Jizzakh[3].

The 1916 Central Asian uprising, known as the "Workers Uprising", was directed against the Russian Empire's colonial policy in the Turkestan region. Representatives of all indigenous peoples in Turkestan, in particular Uzbeks and Kazakhs, took an active part in the uprising.

The uprising was sparked by a decree[4] issued by Russian Emperor Nicholas II on June 25, 1916, "On the construction of fortifications with military and military facilities on the territory of the active army, as well as any work necessary for state defense." According to the decree, the male population of "foreign" nations between the ages of 19 and 43 of the Russian Empire will be involved in the construction of defense facilities and military fortifications on the territory of the active army during the war alien population had to be mobilized[5].

A special telegram[6] sent from St. Petersburg to St. Petersburg, the capital of the Turkestan region, on June 29, 1916, stated that in the first stage the Turkestan region was to supply 250,000 laborers on a fixed basis. The telegram immediately indicated the distribution and implementation of this amount among the provinces, districts, counties and rural communities of the country. In the Samarkand region (which included Jizzakh district), 38,000 workers had to be mobilized[7]. In Jizzakh district, 9,580 people were to be mobilized for work in the rear of the front and in the territory of the active army[8].

On July 4, 1916, the head of the Jizzakh district, Colonel Rukin, held a large gathering at the JomeMosque in the old part of Jizzakh with the participation of all the elders, commanders, captains and nobles of the city. Rukin urged the congregation to take an active part in the implementation of the royal decree on mobilization and to carry out explanatory work among the population[9].

On the morning of July 13, an angry mob approached MirzayorKhudoyorkhanov, the old city foreman of Jizzakh, and demanded that he provide a list of laborers[10]. But he refused and demanded that the crowd disperse to their homes immediately. An angry mob attacks and kills him. Thus began the uprising in Jizzakh.

During the clashes with the rebels, the governor of Jizzakh district Rukin, pristov, staff captain Zotoglavov, their bodyguard KomilSoibbaev and translator MirzaHamdam were killed. The rebels make their way to the new city, where they clash with Afanasev's troops. When the rebels tried to surround Afanasev's group, they opened fire with rifles. Eleven of the rebels were killed in the clashes, and the rest were dispersed. Afanasev's troops will return to the new city[11].

The uprising in Jizzakh was led by NazirkhojaEshon, the people's movement in Zaamin was led by KasimkhojaEshonOtaullaev, and the uprising in Sangzor was led by Judge Turakul and his brother EshankulTurabekov[12].Turakul and Eshankul's father was a guard in the Jizzakh principality of the Bukhara emirate before the invasion of the Russian Empire, and his uncle was a prince in Sangzor.

Thus, the ranks of the rebels expanded, and a plan was put forward to liberate Jizzakh from the invaders and establish an independent principality. NazirkhojaEshan is proclaimed the prince of Jizzakh. Later TurakulTurabekov was declared Sangzorbeki and KasimkhojaEshon was also called Zominbeki.

The rebels attacked railway stations and bridges, destroying them and cutting off telegraph wires. They destroyed the means of communication and tried to prevent the government from receiving aid from the Center.

The leaders of the Jizzakh uprising, NazirkhojaEshan and AbdurahmonJevachi, sent couriers to the surrounding villages and auls to urge the people to fight. AbdurahmonJevachi appealed to the Emir of Bukhara for help, but the letter fell into the hands of the guards of the Russian Empire. From Jizzakh, couriers will be sent to cities and villages such as Rabot, Baghdan, Khayrabad, Forish, Sentob, Nurata, and the local population will be encouraged to fight. Finally, 4,000 people gathered in Kuyabashi, near Jizzakh, armed with "primitive" weapons such as hoes, shovels, and a small number of rifles.

A punitive detachment led by Colonel P. Ivanov will be sent to Jizzakh on July 15 to punish the rebels. Notices prepared by Colonel Ivanov were distributed throughout the district. It called for the extermination of all rebels and the confiscation of their property[13]. On July 17, martial law was imposed in the Governor-General of Turkestan.

On July 17, Colonel P. Ivanov began a fierce struggle against the rebels. On July 18, the punitive detachments completely occupied the old part of Jizzakh and managed to completely suppress the uprising in the city. Residents flee the persecution of the punitive squad and go to the mountains in the areas of Bakhmal, Zaamin and Gallaorol. The Punishment Squad pursues the fleeing inhabitants and kills most of them.

Punishment squads are committing atrocities in the city of Jizzakh and dozens of villages, such as Ravot, Karatash, Sangzor, Baghdan, Forish, Yangiariq, Sentob, Osmat, Karatol, Kyzylkum, Chordara, Koktepa, Kurgantepa, and killing thousands of civilians. But the struggle does not stop.

On July 21, rebels from Baghdad joined forces with rebels from Jizzakh near Qili near Jizzakh, attacking Colonel Afanasev's punitive detachment and forcing him to retreat[14]. However, Colonel Ivanov's punitive squad, which arrived to help, managed to separate the rebels. The rebels, led by NazirkhojaEshan and AbdurahmonJevachi, were defeated by the Russian Empire in the Battle of Qili. The leaders of the uprising, NazirkhojaEshan and others, were arrested and immediately sentenced to death by the officials of the Russian Empire.

The Jizzakh uprising, which shook the entire region of Turkestan, ended in such a defeat. The local administrators of the Russian Empire retaliated ruthlessly against the rebels. Captured rebels and civilians were massacred and exiled to distant lands.

On August 3, the Russian colonialists were ordered to find the perpetrators of the uprising in Jizzakh within three days and, if they were not apprehended, to destroy their inhabitants and homes. Although the rebel leaders were arrested and sentenced to death, such a measure was enacted to eradicate anti-government sentiment among the local population. Three days later, on August 7, the order was carried out. Punishment squads gathered the residents of Jizzakh. Civilians are chased out of the city under machine gun fire and driven into the desert. Many of them were children, women and the elderly, and were brutally punished.

Old Jizzakh was caught in a ruthless cannon, and the city was completely destroyed and burned. Tens of thousands of people were left homeless and homeless. Instead of Jizzakh, one of the ancient cities of Turkestan, only ruins and cults were left. In Jizzakh, the most fertile land was confiscated for killing 1,810 Russian soldiers. More than a thousand people were arrested, many of them executed and exiled. Colonel P. Ivanov, who showed "heroism" in killing civilians, was promoted to the post of military governor of Fergana region[15].

Mustafa Chokay and UbaydullaKhodjaev, Turkestan's progressives, went to Petrograd to complain about the tragedy to the Russian State Duma. The Russian Duma set up a special commission based on their demands and sent it to Turkestan.

Members of the commission also visited Jizzakh. Later, in a closed session of the Duma (December 13-15, 1916), MP A. Kerensky said: "I visited the ruins of Jizzakh, gentlemen, I was on two fronts - the Caucasus and the Western Front, but I have never seen anything like it."

Well-known statesman and public figure Mustafa Chokay later wrote and published in the Paris newspaper "Days" on March 15, 1925 "Kuropatkin's policy in Turkestan in 1916." The article contains the following thoughts about the Jizzakh uprising:

“I want to talk about the terrible tragedies in Jizzakh. Here the head of the district (Russian), his translator (tuzemets), the volost governor (he was also tuzemets) were killed. The city was completely destroyed. I personally led Kerensky through the ruins of the city on August 21, 1916, and I will never forget the image of him who witnessed such a tragic and tragic situation ... Kuropatkin had done such things in Turkestan.

Kuropatkin invaded the lands in Jizzakh, his punitive expedition completely destroyed the villages, and according to official documents, 400 desiatins of land were confiscated from the locals for the blood (death) of a Russian officer or official, and 100 desiatins for the blood of a Russian soldier.

Kuropatkin's policy in Turkestan in 1916 is a disgusting policy that one hates. The real essence of this policy is hidden in red words and slogans, but it serves to create and intensify the national conflict between Muslims and Russians[16].

In his later memoirs, Mustafa Chokay described the events of 1917 in Turkestan and the impact of the February Revolution on the lives of Turkestans. In the beginning of his memoirs, the author writes: “At that time, we hoped and believed that the revolution of 1917 would allow us to build a national state. We turned out to be deceived by this hope and confidence. Of course, this does not mean that we should completely forget about our participation in the 1917 revolution”[17].

Mustafa Chokay was in Petrograd, the capital of the Russian Empire, when the February Revolution of 1917 began. He was then a representative of Turkestan in the bureau of the Muslim faction of the Russian State Duma. He prepared materials about Turkestan and provided the Muslim representatives in the State Duma with the necessary information about Turkestan[18]. According to Mustafa Chokay, one of his last tasks on the eve of 1917 was to prepare a report on the 1916 uprising against labor in Turkestan, in particular the Jizzakh uprising, and to record a speech by MP Muhammad Yusuf Jafar, who spoke on behalf of the Muslim faction[19].

Mustafa Chokay describes the victory of the February Revolution in Petrograd and the formation of the Provisional Government and how he came to Turkestan: “At the end of February 1917 (according to the old account) riots broke out in St. Petersburg. Workers took to the streets. The government sent armed forces against them. Fighting broke out in the streets, blood was shed. Soldiers, crowds of workers, sided with the rebel people. In two or three days, St. Petersburg became unrecognizable ...

At the same time the Soviets of Workers and Soldiers were formed. The Tsar [Emperor Nicholas II] tried again to suppress the revolution ... This is how the Provisional Government was formed. In the Provisional Government headed by Prince Lvov, Malkov was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, Guchkov, who was recently in Paris, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Kerensky, a representative of the revolutionary factions ...

The day the Tsar abdicated, I received a telegram from Alikhan Bokeykhan in Minsk calling him that way. The telegram said that Alikhan, who wanted to represent the Turkestan workers sent to the front at the All-Russian Union of Farmers (zemstvo), should go to the fields of Turkestan with our workers, and I was elected in his place. It was only because the connection between the front and St. Petersburg was cut off that I could not leave St. Petersburg. I had to use time while I was here. The new government was paving the way for a new political movement, and a new order law was being drafted for the Turkestan administration. Every day I had to see one of the government officials, one of the leaders of the revolution, yet another. In those days, countless papers were written, countless projects were drawn up. We had the fear that our own weakness was not sufficiently organized by the general public, and therefore that we could not make our wishes based solely on our own strength. That is why we felt the obligation to use the memory of the leaders of the Democrats of the Russian Revolution.

Days and weeks passed like this. In the last days of March, a telegram arrived from Tashkent. The telegram stated that I would return to Turkestan as soon as possible and stop in Orenburg to speak about Turkestan at the All-Kazakhstan Congress to be held there. On April 1-14, 1917, I set out from St. Petersburg for Orenburg[20].

In April 1917, Mustafa Chokay returned to Tashkent from Petrograd and stood at the center of political processes in Turkestan. In Tashkent in the spring of 1917 he began publishing the newspapers “Birlik Tugi” and “Svobodny Turkestan”. On April 16-23, 1917, at the First Congress of All-Turkmen Muslims in Tashkent, the Central Council of Muslims of Turkestan [Kraymussovet], ie the National Center, was established under the chairmanship of Mustafa Chokay. He took an active part in the First All-Kyrgyz [All-Kazakhstan] Congress, which took place in Orenburg on July 21-28. Member of the Turkestan Committee of the Provisional Government (since August 1917). After the Bolsheviks seized power in Tashkent, the National Center, led by Mustafa Chokay, moved to Kokand in early November[21].

According to the Ulug Turkiston newspaper, “On July 15, 1917, at the meetings of the city of Tashkent, Transcaspian, Fergana and Syrdarya regions, Mustafa Chokaev was nominated and elected a member of the Turkestan Committee of the Provisional Government of Russia”[22].

Mustafa Chokay, a member of the Provisional Government's Turkestan Committee, arrived in the Russian capital, Petrograd, in the summer of 1917. provided information about[23].

Mustafa Chokay's transfer to the Turkestan Committee has been widely reported in the national media. V. Evpatievsky, Lipovsky, Tanishpaev, O. Shkavsky were temporarily acting as the Provisional Government in

Turkestan. Initially, the Turkestan Soldiers and Workers' Council did not want Sadri Maqsudi and Abdulaziz Davletshin, Muslims, to be members of the committee. After that, M. Tinishbaev will be left alone in Turkestan. Therefore, the Turkestan Central Council of Islam had to nominate two people to replace Sadri Maqsudi and Abdulaziz Davletshin.

Then Mustafa Chokaev and the chairman of the Kazan Muslim Committee Muhammadjon Tukhtarov were introduced. In this way, Mustafa Chokaev will be elected a member of the Turkestan Committee[24].

It is known that from the summer of 1917 until the Constituent Assembly, preparations for the election process began. Progressive societies in Turkestan will nominate Mustafa Chokay before the Russian Constituent Assembly. However, members of the Ulamo society, which makes up the bulk of the Tashkent Duma, oppose the candidate and compile their own list of new candidates[25]. At the time, another ethnic Kazakh, Serali Lapin, was the head of the Ulamo society in Tashkent.

At the same time, candidates for the Turkestan Constituent Assembly were also nominated. On October 24, 1917, a list of 15 people was announced by the Fergana Muslim Regional Congress to the Constituent Assembly. Among the candidates was Mustafa Chokay[26].

Conclusions:In short, in 1917, the son of the Turkic peoples, such as Mustafa Chokay, was at the center of the political process in the Turkestan region, especially in Tashkent, its political and economic center. As the political leader and leader, this son of the Turkic peoples led the Turkestan progressives in their struggle for freedom and liberty, first against the Russian Empire, then against the Bolsheviks and Soviet Russia. Together with them in Tashkent Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhonov, Ubaydulla Khodjaev, Abdulla Avloni, in the Fergana Valley Obidjon Mahmudov, Cholpon, Hamza, in Samarkand Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, in Bukhara Fitrat, Fayzulla Khodjaev, Abdulvahid Burhanov, Abdulkadir Muhitdinov, Salimov and others Khorezm and the Jadids were zealous in the struggle for the unity and independence of Turkestan.

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