

TURKISTAN AUTONOMY AND ACTIVITY

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Annotation: *The formation of political parties and the adoption of programmatic documents by them indicated the wide spread of the national movement in Turkistan. However, as indicated above, the events that occurred in Turkistan in October-November 1917, especially in Tashkent and Kokand, forced the national liberation movement to intensify.*

Keywords: *Turkistan, regardless of their race, nationality, religion, gender, age, political beliefs, solidarity.*

Enter On November 26-28, 1917, the fourth extraordinary congress of Turkistan Muslims was held in the city of Kokand. All the details of the work of the conference were sealed for history in the newspapers of that time.

Opening the congress, Mustafa Chukai gave brief information about the political and economic situation of Russia and Turkistan. He said, "The events taking place in the center require independent discussion of the issue of power in remote regions. Russia and Turkistan, which experienced the bloodshed of October, should reflect on their own fate."

It is well known that this prestigious Muslim congress and the decisions made at it have been misinterpreted for decades as "bourgeois autonomy" proclaimed by a group of nationalists. And the documents prove that this was not the case. For example, Behbudi, a well-known representative of the Turkistan moderns, emphasized in his speech that the congress is a huge positive, historical event and a turning point in the history of the people of Turkistan. Behbudi and Obidjon Mahmudov investigated the presence of representatives of other national groups as well as Muslims in the committee of the congress.

The form of governance of Turkistan was the focus of the three-day congress. Most of those who spoke in the discussion of this issue said that the declaration of Turkistan as an autonomous republic arose from the social goals of the country's population and was consistent with it. Everyone supported the idea of declaring autonomy and independence.

The resolution adopted at the Congress on November 27, 1917 states: "The people of different nationalities living in Turkistan declare Turkistan territorially autonomous within the Federal Republic of Russia, showing the will of the peoples called by the Russian Revolution to determine their own rights. At the same time, he will refer the decision-making forms of autonomy to the Constituent Assembly." The congress

solemnly announced the continuous protection of the rights of national minorities living in Turkistan.

Discussion On November 28 (according to the new calculation, December 11), the name of this state was determined and it was called Turkistan Autonomy. At its meeting on the same day, the Kurultay decides that power should be in the hands of the Turkistan Provisional Council and the People's (Millat) Majlis of Turkistan until the All-Russian Constituent Assembly is convened.

At the congress, the Turkistan Autonomous Government was established, consisting of 8 members of the Turkistan Provisional Council. Muhammadjon Tinishbaev was elected Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs of the government. Islam Sultan son of Shoahmedov-Deputy Prime Minister, Mustafa Chukai-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ubaidullakhoja Asadullakhojhaev (Ubaidulla Khojaev)-Minister of Military Affairs, Hidayatbek Yurguli Agayev-Minister of Land and Water Resources, Abidjon Mahmudov-Minister of Food, Abdurrahman Urozayev-Minister of Internal Affairs Deputy, Solomon Abramovich Herzfeld took the position of Minister of Finance. Subsequently, some changes occurred in the composition of the government. After Muhammadjon Tinishbaev resigns, Mustafa Chokay will assume the post of Prime Minister. The fact that three of the ministers are lawyers with a higher education and two are lawyers with an average qualification indicates the high level of education of the members of the autonomous government.

The decision to open the National Assembly of Turkistan on November 28 was also approved at the congress. Millat Majlis consists of 54 members and according to the decision of the congress "36 are elected from Muslims and 18 from non-Muslims. 36 Muslim representatives from 5 regions of Turkistan: Fergana-10, Samarkand-5, Syrdarya-9, Ettisuv-6, Transcaspian-2; 4 people will be appointed by city dumas of all Turkistan". 18 seats were intended to be given to European organizations and citizens of the country, including the union of railway workers, the Soviet of Workers' and Sodat Deputies, social democrats, Dashnoktsutyun, representatives of the Land Forces, Jews, Ezers, Ukrainians, Poles, and others. Therefore, the participation of representatives of various political and national groups in the newly formed government was foreseen. The national intellectuals with a democratic spirit introduced unique populist and democratic ideas into the programmatic documents adopted at the congress.

Solution During the congress, the National Assembly of Turkistan was elected consisting of 32 members. Sherali Lapin, the head of "Shuroi Ulamo" was included in the Millat Majlis as its chairman, but he himself rejected this offer.

After the congress ended, on December 1, a special petition signed by the members of the Provisional Government of the Turkistan Autonomous Region (all 8 people) was announced. In this Address, all the people of Turkistan, regardless of their race, nationality, religion, gender, age and political beliefs, were called for unity and solidarity.

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