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ISSUES OF STATEHOOD OF COLONIAL TURKESTAN IN THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN RESEARCHERS OF THE XX CENTURY

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Abstract

The article reveals the essence and principles of the study of the history of the statehood of Turkestan in the works of Russian and foreign authors, characterizes the system of formation of historical science through the prism of various approaches to the study of the colonial period, reveals the shortcomings of historical studies of the works of the 20th century.

Key words: Turkestan, management system, statehood, Russian and foreign studies, interpretation, Soviet ideology, historical science.

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The colonial period was a very complex and controversial period in our history. The demolition of the old regime and the establishment of a new, totalitarian was carried out in the conditions of the formation of a new one-structure economy and the corresponding social structure of society. It was accompanied by painful changes in the psychology and consciousness of people, their perception of the events that took place.

All this was quite fully reflected in the historical literature of this period. Its analysis makes it possible to determine the main directions of the development of historical thought in Uzbekistan, to trace the process of the formation of research problems in the conditions of the establishment of a new Marxist ideological doctrine.

It should be noted that practically most of the first historical works in Uzbekistan, especially in the 1920s, were written not by learned historians, but by party and Soviet workers, many of whom were either witnesses or direct participants in the events. The first replenishment of professional historians trained in higher educational institutions came to historical science only in the early 1930s.

In the early 20s. the development of historical science took place in the conditions of the assertion of the primacy of the ideas of the class struggle as the main driving force of the first stage in building a socialist society - the propaganda of historical knowledge on a rigid ideological basis was expanding more and more, the class orientation of the formation and training of new scientific personnel of historians is clearly visible. The ideological and theoretical basis of historical science became the Marxist-Leninist concept of history, which determined the main theoretical and methodological directions of its development.

Most of the first historical works in Uzbekistan, especially in the 1920s, were written not by learned historians, but by party and Soviet workers, many of whom were either witnesses or direct participants in the events. 1920s are the period of formation of Marxist-Leninist historical science. It was called upon to comprehend the most important questions of the history of the initial stages of the formation and development of a socialist society from new conceptual and methodological class positions.

Analysis of works published in the colonial period of XX century, makes it possible to trace the dynamics of the development of historical thought in Uzbekistan during this period. Since ideological dictatorship was still only taking shape in historical science, a pluralism of opinions was quite freely manifested in them. The publication of such works was possible because, firstly, there were highly qualified pre-revolutionary specialists who had extensive experience in scientific work and were able to draw on extensive statistical and documentary materials, and, secondly, because in the 1920s, as noted above, in the republic a certain freedom of opinion and non-standard methodological approaches were still allowed in scientific research.

The first historians of Uzbekistan in the 1920s initiated the development of a wide range of topical problems at the initial stage of building a new socialist state. The young historical science of Uzbekistan from the first days of its formation was the scene of a fierce ideological struggle.

The first Soviet historical works were devoted to the study of the problems of the socio-economic situation of colonial Turkestan, the changes that occurred as a result of the implementation of the policy of the Soviet government in the city and village. These transformations were analyzed through the prism of the specific conditions of the Central Asian region. One of the fundamental issues, very topical at

that time, was the question of the degree of participation of the popular masses of Turkestan in the revolutionary events of 1917.

In the second half of the 1920s, interesting works appeared on the history of the revolutionary and national liberation movement in Central Asia. T. Ryskulova "The Revolution and the Indigenous Population of Turkestan" (1925), E. Fedorova "Essays on the National Liberation Movement in Central Asia" (1925), "Essays on the Revolutionary Movement in Central Asia" (1926). The last work is a collection that includes articles on Jadidism (F. Khodzhaeva), the movement of the local population in 1905 (E. Fedorova), the uprising of 1916 (T. Ryskulova), and Basmachism in Ferghana (Ginzburga). One of the interesting publications on the history of the statehood of Uzbekistan was the work of P. Alekseenkov "Kokand Autonomy", published in 1929 in the collection "Revolution in Central Asia". It was the first scientific work that explored this tragic page in the history of the statehood of the peoples of Turkestan.

The events taking place in the socio-political life of the republic clearly showed that in the second half of the 1920s, the process of establishing the Marxist-Leninist ideology as a unified worldview system continued to actively advance in historical science.

As the process of building a socialist society moves forward in Uzbekistan, not only the economic, social, political, but also the ideological situation is changing. In this regard, historical science is becoming more and more politicized and finally affirms itself on the ideological positions of the Marxist-Leninist concept of the class approach to the processes and phenomena being studied. Pluralism of opinions was eliminated, the entire policy of the Soviet government began to be covered exclusively in a positive way, history began to be embellished and

deformed. The historical literature of the 1930s differs rather sharply from the literature of the previous period. It vividly reflected all the changes taking place in the republic. A. Gurevich's article "On the situation on the historical front of Central Asia", which was published in 1934 in the journal "Revolution and Culture", very convincingly characterized the ongoing processes.

In the article by M. Bennigsen, considerable attention was paid to the school of Academician V.V. Barthold. The followers of the school of V.V. Bartold were considered in the period under review by such researchers as Pulat Soliev, Abdurauf Fitrat. Pulat Soliev was considered a historian of a new generation from among the indigenous population. A very remarkable phenomenon of that time was the work of P. Soliev "History of Uzbekistan (XV - first half of the XIX century)" published in Uzbek in 1929. When writing it, the author drew on a significant set of sources, criticized the historical chronicles of court chroniclers, who bore a clear imprint of subjectivism, which, in general, was typical for their description of the events of which they were contemporaries. In addition, P. Soliev was the author of a number of works, numerous journal articles on the history of Central Asia, the situation of foreign countries of the East, and the colonial policy of the imperialist powers.

In the mid 30s. the Marxist-Leninist theory has already firmly established itself in the historical science of Uzbekistan. However, despite the rigid ideological dictate, in no case should one underestimate the activities of such well-known historians as V. Lavrentiev, S.D. Muraveisky, A. Silonov, P. Galuzo and many others. Scientific research published in the 30s. more and more they submit to the general ideological idea of the indisputable advantages of the socialist system.

Their source base is significantly narrowed, because. the list of documents and

materials, access to which is limited for researchers, is growing, and the number of topics forbidden for publication is growing. The main task of all scientific and historical work in the mid-30s. was the compilation of "Marxist-seasoned" textbooks and anthologies on the history of Central Asia for secondary schools and higher educational institutions. Particular emphasis was placed on the study of primary sources. Much attention was paid to the study of the colonial period, the history of the party and the revolutionary movement, as well as the transformational processes in building a socialist state.

The 40-50s were difficult in the development of historical thought in the republic. Social scientists worked in the difficult economic conditions of the war and the post-war recovery period. Even more difficult was the ideological situation. Historians were placed in a rigid framework, finally established in science, the methodology of the class approach to the study of processes and phenomena, both past and present. They had to build their research in accordance with the conceptual guidelines set by the party bodies. Pluralism of opinions, coverage of negative phenomena, and even more so, the identification of negative trends in the development of society have disappeared forever from research work. The main idea for which the scientists had to work was the idea of the undeniable advantages of a socialist society.

However, even during this difficult period, a certain contribution was made to the development of the history of Uzbek statehood. An important event in the life of the historical science of Uzbekistan was the publication of a two-volume fundamental history of the peoples of Uzbekistan. The team of authors included such famous scientists as S.P. Tolstov, A.Yu. Yakubovsky, S.V. Bakhrushin, N.M. Druzhinin, M.V. Nechkina, O.A. Sukharev and many others, whose names historians of Uzbekistan still remember with great

gratitude. V. Zakhidov, Ya. Gulyamov, D. Nabiev, Kh. Inoyatov participated in this work from Uzbek scientists.

The 1950s were a certain milestone in the development of historical thought in Uzbekistan, after which conceptual approaches and political accents began to change when covering the main stages of the history of the republic, both pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary periods. During these years, a new concept for assessing the significance of such an important historical event as the inclusion of Turkestan into the Russian Empire was formulated, substantiated and approved. If in the previous stages of the development of historical science it was classified as a "conquest" of the peoples of Central Asia, then since the beginning of the 50s in the historical literature the term "conquest" has been replaced by the term "annexation"

The idea is persistently beginning to take root in the public consciousness that in the second half of the 19th century Central Asia was annexed to Russia, which had tremendous progressive significance for its peoples. The joint scientific sessions of scientists from Central Asia and Kazakhstan that took place at the end of the 1950s finally approved this new concept. It has been proven that the "attachment" of Central Asia to Russia was of great economic and cultural significance.

In addition, it should be noted such a positive development in the historical science of the 50s as the publication of a number of works on the history of the Bukhara emirate. Unfortunately, only one work by M.I. Yuldashev was published on the history of the Khiva Khanate.

Separately, it is worth noting the studies of foreign authors. A picture of Central Asian studies in England in the 1960s-1980s. quite motley and varied, and not only due to Sovietology. During these decades, the pre-revolutionary era, the history of Turkestan in the 19th century were actively studied, numerous documents and sources

related to Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia were published.

In the late 1960s - early 1970s. D. Williams lectured on Russian Turkestan at the School of Slavic and East European Studies of the University of London, in numerous articles of which the process of colonization of the region, the creation of a management system, taxation, social services, including medicine and education, are reflected. A. Bowger (Swansea University) studied an earlier period in the history of the region - the 18th century. The history of Anglo-Russian rivalry in Central Asia is reflected in two major studies. The first stage (1828-1834) is described in Edward Ingram's monograph *The Beginning of the Great Game in Asia* (1979). Gerald Morgan's *Anglo-Russian Rivalry in Central Asia: 1810-1895* (1981) is broader in scope. It traces the evolution of British and Russian policy in the region, the reasons for the confrontation between the two powers and methods for achieving goals, including in neighboring regions - Xinjiang and Afghanistan. A little about the author should be added: J. Morgan, like many of his colleagues, studied at the Central Asian Research Center and was a student of J. Wheeler (the latter wrote a preface to Morgan's book, which significantly raised its conceptual value). This was not Morgan's first study of the history of Central Asia in the 19th century; in 1971 he prepared a biography of N. Elias, dedicated to the history of English discoveries in the region. His colleague D. Rayfield from the University of London in 1976 also prepared a biography of another famous researcher of Central Asia - N. Przhivalsky. Rayfield's book *The Dream of Lhasa* unconventionally interprets the identity of the Russian traveler and his role in the history of Russia's penetration into the depths of the continent. It should be added that Rayfield's research is the first of its kind in English-speaking and, in general, Western historiography. Glenda

Fraser, who worked in the second half of the 1960s, received training at the Central Asian Research Center. at the University of Manchester; the focus of her research is the Basmachi movement in Turkestan in the early 1920s. Fraser called for a reconsideration of the stereotypical ideas about the leaders of the Basmachi as war criminals and adventurers, which prevented an objective study of England's policy towards Central Asia in this era. The merit of popularizing the ideas of the French scientist A. Bennigsen in English-language historiography belongs to S. Enders Wimbush, who for many years was his co-author in the creation of such works as "Muslim National Communism", "Mystics and Commissars", "Muslims of the Soviet Empire", in which reflects the turbulent era of the 1910-1920s, associated with the emergence of the so-called Muslim communism, the participation of Muslims in the Bolshevik revolution and the collapse of this political movement. The Bennigsen-Wimbush tandem also created a number of studies on contemporary processes (i.e., the 1970s-1980s) in Soviet Central Asia. These works were created in line with Bennigsen's concept of "nationalism" and were an attempt to predict the development of the political and ethnic situation in the region on the eve, as the authors believed, of the coming political cataclysms and the destruction of the Soviet regime. A tragic story in the 1930s described in the books of Robert Conquest, a British diplomat, Russianist translator and Sovietologist who worked for many years at the British Embassy in Moscow. His books *The Great Terror*, *Killers of Nations*, *Harvest of Sorrow* are devoted to exposing Stalin's national policy. Many sections of his books deal with tragic events for the Uzbek people: repressions against the national intelligentsia, mass deportations and forcible resettlement of peoples. Conquest's books were of great importance as a truthful and documented description of the essence of the Stalinist regime and its

crimes, including against the peoples of Central Asia. Various aspects of the economic development of the republics of the region in the post-war era were studied by British Sovietologists and economists. Francis Newton in his work associated economic progress in the Central Asian republics with the emergence of problems that could have far-reaching consequences for the future of this region: a decrease in the proportion of the Slavic population, structural and age changes in the composition of the indigenous population, an increase in national tension and an increase in the strategic importance of the region. A brilliant historical work was written in 1976 by Martin McCaulay of the School of Slavic and Eastern European Studies at the University of London on statehood. McCaulay drew a broad historical panorama of Russian agrarian policy in Turkestan.

Thus, we can say that in the 1940s and 1950s a certain contribution was made to the development of historical science by both Russian authors and foreign researchers. There was an accumulation of factual material and knowledge on its various aspects. The issues of economic development were developed to a greater extent. Moreover, researchers, first of all, sought to show the positive processes of socialist society.

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