

Significance of Jadid Obidjon Mahmudov's activity as a deputy chairman of the Kokand city Duma and minister of Turkestan's autonomy

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Abstract. The article describes the great reforms carried out by Jadid Obidjon Mahmudov for the development of our country and people, as well as new aspects of the scientist's activity as Deputy Chairman of the Kokand City Duma and Minister of Food of the Turkestan Autonomy.

1 Introduction

Thinking about the role of the great personalities in the history series in the past, the position they occupy and the reforms they carry out is a complex process, at the same time, along with tradition in all times. After all, in the history of mankind, managing society under its own hands, operating in other spheres of life, speaking in detail about the historical persons who left an indelible mark, requires deep scientific observation and capacity, being the owner of a wide and thoughtful thought, and at the same time objectivity.

One of the leaders of the jadidid movement, which functioned in Turkistan at the end of the XIX - early XX centuries, the founder of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana", as well as the minister of food in the autonomy of Turkistan, Obidjan Abdukholik ogli Mahmudov, together with the duty of my historian colleagues to enlighten life and activities, is also a high proud.

O. Mahmudov, as a representative of the National Development Movement, whose main goal is to fight backwardness, stagnation, illiteracy and other existing shortcomings of society, maintained the foundations of religion and Sharia through reforms, to adapt Islam to new conditions and to use the achievements of European culture to solve national problems, to better understand the colonial policy of Tsarist Russia, to develop the country, he was a self-sacrificing person who was determined to make the nation scientific and showed great courage on this path.

In Turkestan, the severe overburdening of efforts to determine its own destiny in the National circle, as well as the fervent Russian moods and a strong desire to leave Russia, have given the peoples of Turkestan the question of the need to sharply correct Soviet practice in the construction of national statehood.

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2 Materials and methods

On November 26, 1917, in the emergency session of the Muslims of the Turkestan country Mahmudov, as the chairman of the Kokand delegation of 150 people, tried to establish the autonomy of Turkistan, and later as a member of the sezd committee, consisting of 13 people, suggested that the membership of the Congress should be based on the selection of knowledgeable and working people, and Far-sighted strategist Obidjan Mahmudovturkistan from the first days of the autonomy of the interim council consisting of 12 people and 54 people elected to the membership of the National Assembly, realizing that the food issue in the country occupies a primary place, eagerly poured the solution to this problem on the agenda.

During his tenure as deputy chairman of the Kokand City Duma (October 1917), Mahmudov traveled to the Caucasus on behalf of the Soviet of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies to provide the people of Kokand with bread and bakery products due to the famine in Turkestan. However, due to the closure of the railway from Ashgabat to Turkestan, in order to resolve this issue, he repeatedly met with the chairman of the Turkestan Republic under the ICC Sobirjon Yusupov and the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Lenin. As a result of his efforts, a total of 17,917 (seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventeen) pouds of raw materials for bread (wheat, corn, flour) were brought to Kokand in October 1917, and a total of 18,000 pouds in November.

Table 1. Information about the grain shipments received in the Kokand district in 1917 (October) [1].

№	Transmission	Place	Name of goods	Number of pouds	Duplicate number	Note
1	Tashkent	Kokand	wheat	950	399062	October 1917 y
2	Karamik			982	1407	
3	Djarkul			1000	1412	
4				1000	4018	
5				1000	4156	
6				1000	4157	
7				1000	4152	
8				1000	4034	
9				1000	4035	
10				1000	1784	
11	Murtazova		corn	1000	1785	
12	Nazran			1000	3884	
Total received in Kokand for October 1917				17917 p.		

As in Russia, the famine in Turkestan in the first years after the February Revolution was caused by a clash of factors. Among them, the severe consequences of the First World War and the Civil War, natural disasters, the first steps taken to the "communist" regime, and other causes led to catastrophic trends in agriculture. As a result, an unprecedented drought occurred in 1917-1918. Rainy crops were completely destroyed. A lot of livestock was slaughtered due to food shortages [2, 3].

In general, the grain shortage in Turkestan at that time was estimated at 50 million pounds, and the daily ration for the urban population was 200 gr per person. defined as bread [4]. The villagers, on the other hand, ate a variety of wild plants that replaced bread.

At the same time, there were clear reasons for the food crisis in Turkestan. The main one was the state policy aimed at creating a cotton monopoly, and the population of Turkestan, like other cotton-growing regions within Russia, was particularly poor [5].

By November 1917, the grain shortage was nearly 100 million pounds. This was due to the rapid reduction of Turkestan's grain fields, as well as the constant interruption in the

supply of grain from Russia in exchange for cotton. If in 1917 2 million pounds of grain were imported from the interior of Russia, in 1918 - 1.9 million, and in 1919 almost nothing was imported. To improve the situation, only 5.3 million pounds of grain were purchased in the republic in 1919 [6] This caused more than one million two hundred thousand people in Turkestan to suffer from famine [7].

As a result, the government also used the small amount of food reserves that were reserved for the needs of the front. For example, in the second half of 1917, 198 vegetable oil tanks were used as fuel on the Trans-Caspian front alone, while 53 tanks were used for Turkestan railway locomotives. Only 63 tanks have been allocated for this purpose for the needs of the population. [8]

In addition, the need to support the Red Army fell on the shoulders of the villagers. If we look at the archival sources, Turkestan alone had up to 100,000 Red Army soldiers. In October-November 1917, 80,029 farms were destroyed, bringing the number of hungry people to 227,059. Of these, 64,336 died of starvation, while 162,723 died of starvation [9].

Table 2. Information about the grain shipments received in the Kokand district in 1917 (November) [2].

№	Transmission	Place	Name of goods	Number of pouds	Duplicate number	Note
1	Petropavlovsk	Kokand	flour	1000	307	November 1917 y
2	Shumikha	Kokand	flour	1000	3701	
3	Karamik	Kokand	flour	1000	1458	
4	Djarkul	Kokand	wheat	1000	4153	
5				1000	1807	
6				1000	1829	
7				1000	1822	
8				1000	1826	
9				1000	1846	
10				1000	1845	
11	Torgovaya	Kokand	wheat	1000	825	
12				1000	811	
13				1000	810	
14	Tashkent	Kokand	wheat	1000	402116	
15	Darkox	Kokand	corn	1000	1452	
16				1000	1451	
17				1000	1448	
18				1000	1449	
Total received in Kokand for November 1917					18000 p.	

3 Results and discussions

On November 23, 1917, the All-Russian Food Congress was held in Moscow to alleviate the situation. Happily, Obidjon Mahmudov was also elected a member of the council of this congress, and the resolution was sent on December 30, 1917 to all food committees. The resolution raised the issue of food shortages in the regions, arguing that the ongoing civil war in the country, the escalation of anarchy and the complete cessation of food supplies in most regions would disrupt the country's financial life and unite all segments of the population [10].

On the basis of this letter, Zeytsev, executive secretary of the Russian Central Executive Committee, sent a letter to the food departments of Turkestan and Fergana regions, stating that 400,000 pounds of raw bread should be transported by rail from Aktobe to Turkestan to prevent famine in the country. In such a difficult situation, Obidjon showed strong will, and MIQ chairman V. For a week, he closed all train routes from Votintsev to Turkestan and persuaded them to bring in bread raw materials through a special guard. As a result, the

entire population of Turkestan will be provided with bread [11]. However, this assistance was not enough for the people of Turkestan, and due to rising prices for bread set by the Provisional Government, strong unrest broke out in the central cities of Russia, as well as in Kokand, Margilan, Namangan and Andijan. As a result, martial law was imposed everywhere to quell such riots. During this period, in Russia, as city food committees came under municipal control, municipalities were forced to rely more on themselves than on the Center.

In January 1918, the Central Commission was established to help the starving peoples of Russia. He was tasked with collecting and purchasing food and organizing various charitable events to provide humanitarian aid to famine-stricken Russian regions. In this situation, the representatives of the autonomy were also forced to reconsider the problems caused by the food crisis in Turkestan. In particular, the Fergana regional food department issued a letter to all districts in November 1917, warning that war was on the one hand and famine on the other. for example, meat and bread products are said to have been reduced by 1/3 over the past 6 months. In addition, it is noted that the severance of economic ties between European Russia and certain regions of Siberia and the reduction of the flow of industrial products contributed to the aggravation of the food situation in the autumn of 1917 [12].

The interim government food minister, S.N. Prokopovich at a cooperative congress in Moscow on December 11 1917 said: "We are on the verge of despair ... Economic life is in deep decline, trade has almost stopped, only large co-operatives are trading, there is high unemployment in cities and counties. The situation is particularly dire in the northern regions of Russia, as well as in all districts of Turkestan,"Obidjon Mahmudov said. A total of 25,976 (twenty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six) pouds of raw bread were imported [13].

Table 3. Information about the grain shipments received in the Kokand district in 1917 (December) [14].

№	Transmission	Place	Name of goods	Number of pouds	Duplicate number	Note
1	Mishkino	Kokand	flour	1006	8262	December 1917 y
2	Stavropol	Kokand	flour	1000	12370	
3				1000	12369	
4	Torgovaya	Kokand	wheat	1007	842	
5				1007	840	
6				1007	849	
7				1007	843	
8				1007	824	
9	Tashkent			980	403276	
10				989	403272	
11				938	403273	
Total received in Kokand for December 1917				10948 p.		

Table 4. Information about the grain shipments received in the Kokand district in 1917 (January) [15].

№	Transmission	Place	Name of goods	Number of pouds	Duplicate number	Note
1	Nezlobnaya	Коканд	flour	1000	12983	January 1918 y
2	Torgovaya			1000	860	
3	Shablievskaya			1000	57	
4	Torgovaya		wheat	4026	844,858,859,857	
5	Izobilnaya			1008	913	
6	St.Krest			1000	1909	
7	Aktyubinsk			1994	39592,39593	
8			wheat	4000	39586, 88-600-601	
Total received in Kokand for January 1918				15028 p.		

4 Conclusions

In conclusion, Obidjon Mahmudov was a charismatic leader and a progressive man who fought for the survival and development of the nation as a person who made a worthy contribution to the prevention of the famine in Turkestan in 1917-1918.

Obidjon Mahmudov's ideas in the field state governance have not lost its original meaning to this day either. His multifaceted life and activities were full of qualities such as national spirit, patriotism. As a person who made a worthy contribution to the comprehensive development of Turkestan, he was an intelligent man who fought for the survival and development of the nation.

The study, research and promotion of the scientific heritage of Obidjon Mahmudov is today's demand and need. The reason for the long-term socio-political, spiritual and enlightenment decline is also the tragic consequences of the rich life experiences of our ancestors, the deprivation and lack of use of spiritual values. In this sense, the study of the scientific heritage of our close ancestors, its transmission to future generations is a necessary condition and an important factor of our national development.

The life and work of Obidjon Mahmudov were in the constant focus of local and foreign scholars. Their research focused on Obidjon Mahmudov's activity as a serious educator, his publishing activity and his activity as the Minister of Food of the Turkestan Autonomy. However, in some studies by Soviet scholars, the autonomy of Turkestan and the activities of the Jadids were viewed as bourgeois-nationalist. Their activities were condemned. The Soviet government also spread fabricated, false, and untrue information about Obidjon Mahmudov, one of the executive bodies of the repressive policy of the OGPU. This had a negative impact on the activities of the man who sacrificed his life for Turkestan, and at the end of his life he died of chronic endocarditis.

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