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Educational And Economical Relations Between Turkey and Uzbekistan During the First World War

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the topic of mutual relations between Turkistan (is now Uzbekistan) and Turkey during the First World War is based on archival data, as well as sources based on historical works and memory books that provide information about this period political, cultural, educational and educational relations between the two countries are highlighted. Also, this article and educational spheres between the two countries, relations of mutual cooperation will be highlighted. Also, this article sheds light on the material and moral support of Turkistan to Turkey during the First World War. Turkish soldiers captured during the First World War, their participation in the social, economic, spiritual and cultural life of Turkistan, are studied and analyzed based on historical sources.

Keywords:

Turkistan, Turkey, political, cultural and educational relations, jadids.

Introduction: Thoughts of the intellectuals of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the XIX century and political activities spread widely among Central Asian intellectuals. Social-political, cultural and ideological ideas in Turkey played a special role in the emergence and spread of the Jadids movement in Turkistan. It should also be noted that the movements in the Crimea and Kazan regions were of particular importance in the emergence of the Jadids movement in Turkistan. A group of Turkistan intellectuals who studied in Istanbul got acquainted with the modern European lifestyle, culture, education and technical development news in Turkey and returned to study them. Intellectuals of Turkistan tried to use this change and innovations to change and develop the cultural and educational spheres of their country.

In learning and learning these modern innovations, the moderns of Turkistan paid special attention to the specific characteristics, customs, and mentality of Central Asia, using these experiences. That is, these experiments were not simply copied and implemented in the country. Taking into account the specificities of Turkistan, efforts have been made to introduce news.

Relevance of the topic. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan-Turkey relations became one of the hot topics of historians and politicians. During these years, many research works on the history of international relations were conducted in Uzbekistan. Mainly, during the years of independence, many scientific studies were carried out on the political, economic and cultural relations between Uzbekistan and Turkey, and this article

describes the cultural and educational spheres between the two countries during the First World War. The history of development and other mutual cooperation relations is considered relevant as it is scientifically substantiated.

Literature analysis. The existing literature on the subject can be divided into two groups and analyzed: Research works published by local scientists; researches carried out by foreign authors. The foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the issue of cooperation with foreign countries in the trade economic, cultural humanitarian spheres, including scientific articles, monographs, research papers, which provide information on various aspects of the cooperation between the countries of Uzbekistan and Turkey, constitute the first group of scientific literature on the subject. Constitutes during the years of independence several major works dedicated to Uzbekistan's international relations were created in a short period of time. The works of A. Alimov, E. Nuriddinov, A. Kyrgyzboev, S. Safoyev, M. Rahimov, K. Rajabov, Kh. Bekmurotov and others are among them. Especially, among the works mentioned above, the work created by Q. Rajabov and H. Bekmurotov is noteworthy within the scope of the topic. In it, the long history of the Uzbek and Turkish peoples in the past, the establishment of mutual relations between the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkey in the 90s of the 20th centuries, and the analysis of their relations in the economic and cultural spheres are valuable.

At the beginning of the 20th century, books and magazines published in Crimea, Kazan and Istanbul, which were the cultural centers of the Turkic peoples at that time, could also be found in Turkestan. Turkestan branch of such companies as "Jemiyet-i Hayriye" and "Neshriyat" opened in Istanbul will be established. In 1909-1913, the books of Fitrat, one of the representatives of Turkestan modernism, were published in Istanbul. At the end of the 19th century, Khan of Khiva Muhammad Rahim II (1861-1910) translated Turkish historian Ibrahim Hasan Pasha's work "History of group" into Uzbek language

translates. Today, this translated work is kept at the Scientific Research Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the situation in Turkestan and the Ottoman Empire was somewhat difficult. This difficult situation became the main topic of public discussion in the market and caravansary of the country. The organization "Development and agreement" which was formed under the influence of "Young Turks" in Tashkent and Bukhara will be changed to "Milliy Istiqlal" (National independence) and "Milli Ittihfad" [1: 107]. Similar to the "Young Turks" organization, "Young Bukharas" in Khiva and "Young Bukharas" organizations will be established in Bukhara. During this period, it was possible to meet representatives of the "Young Turks" from Turkey in Central Asia. Some of them start living in Central Asia [2: 123]. At the beginning of the 20th century, cultural relations between Central Asia and the Ottomans developed as a result of the efforts of intellectuals. Great work is done in the field of education. Osman Khoja from Bukhara goes to Istanbul to learn about innovations in the field of education. As soon as Osman Khoja returned to Bukhara, he opened the Jadids' style school. In 1914, about 200 students studied in this school, according to the sources [3:91]. During this period, Jadids' style schools were opened in other cities of Turkestan.

Sadri din Ayeni, Usmon Khoja, Pola hoja, Abdu Rafiq Rafi Makhdoom organize "Bringing up Society" in Bukhara. In order to support young people from Turkestan studying in Turkey, the society will also establish a branch in Istanbul. According to the society, 15 students went to Istanbul in 1911, 30 students in 1912 [4; 74], and according to other sources, only 75 students from Bukhara Emirate in 1910-1913 [5;82], the whole Education of 95 students from Turkestan [6;82]. In 1909, Munavvar Qori, Abdulla Avloniy, Ubaydulla Asadullakhojavev, Tashpolatbek Norbotabekovs founded "Jamiyat-i Hayriya" [7; 149]. Munavvar Qori also sends students to schools in Kazan, Ufa and Turkey. 1913, young people who studied in Istanbul, Kazan and Ufa published "Turon" and "Bukharoyi Sharif"

newspapers in Bukhara. During this period, there were readers of such newspapers as "Tanin" and "Ikdam" published in Turkey in Turkestan. Ishaq from Kokan since October 1910 "Istanbul News" newspaper under the name of Saripov begun to be published. These publications serve as a bridge for the spread of cultural and good relations between countries and cities.

In the years of the First World War, information about the material and moral support of Turkestan intellectuals under the leadership of the Ottoman Turks can be found in archive documents. In 1912-1913, as a response to Russia's political attitude towards the Ottomans in the Balkan wars, a large amount of money was collected by the caravan leaders of Bukhara, Haji Jorabek, Ghiyas Aksaghal and Abdurauf, in order to provide material support to the Ottoman army [8; 90]. In Bukhara, funds collected for this purpose were called "district". In May 1913, Hayreddin Efendi came to Turkestan from Istanbul in order to explain the truth about the wars in the Balkans, that is to show that the Ottoman army was not as weak as it was written in some foreign newspaper. In 1915, a film was shown at the Colosseum cinema in Tashkent. Governor of Turkestan Martson (1915-1916) also came here to see this film. This World War I film shows first the Russian army and then the Ottoman army as well as other countries. As the Ottoman army is shown on the screen, the people sitting here stand up and applaud excitedly. The governor of Turkestan, who did not expect and did not accept such behavior, will leave immediately and this film will not be shown again. About the first World War, "Voice of Turkistan" and "Vaqt" (Time) newspapers often published news about the victories of the Ottoman army. In 1912, before the start of the First World War in Bukhara, rumors spread among the people that Russia would declare war against Turkey. At the beginning of October 1912, the chief mufti of Bukhara, Faqir Husayn Ghulam Muhammedov, together with eight of his students, came to Istanbul to study the political situation there. Delivery of 60,000 rubles collected from the people to Turkey for financial assistance to Turkey will be entrusted to Begijon Abdul Gafur

Maqsum. According to the archive documents of the Russian political agency in Bukhara, originally from the sheikhs of Bukhara, lived in Istanbul at that time Abdulmajid effendi asked for permission to come to Turkestan and he was sent here for political purposes [9;1] every foreigner from Turkey and other countries was studied by the politesses organizations in Turkestan and a special report was issued for them to come to Turkestan according to the information of the police organizations of Turkestan on June 8, 1913, information is given that Usman, Said, Burhan and Haifi Efendi came to Turkestan from Istanbul to carry out propaganda work among the Mus people [10;4] coming to Turkestan from abroad the government who saw the people was very disturbed by this. The government did not like it. The Turkestans tried to provide material and moral support to Turkey during the First World War. In January 1914, Beljuvan Bey Jahangirbek collected 15,000 rubles for the Ottoman Air Force and sent it through an official named Saidzoda. Such works are also carried out in Fergana. On July 17, 1915 sources were found in Andijan with messages calling for help to the Ottomans. In order to prevent such actions, the employees of "Ohranka" (Turkestan region security department) checked every house and found such inscriptions with the Ottoman flag in the house of Roziboy Sofiyev from Andijan. In the documents of "Ohranka" (Turkestan region Security Department), you can find messages written in order to warn the government about the danger. Forty thousand rubles were sent from Tashkent to Istanbul. It is mentioned in the sources that Halil Mirvali was at the beginning of these works [11;15]. This information provides information about the existence of organizations engaged in helping Turkey in Bukhara, Samarkand, Marv, Kokan and Tashkent and their activities.

The documents provide valuable information about the fact that Mirobidboy, Yaqubkhoja, Umarbey and Mirkomil Mirmo'minboyev were at the beginning of such relief work. Intellectuals of Turkestan in this period, when it is not possible to openly sympathize with Turkey, such actions, material and moral support, support

was extremely dangerous. In January 1915, one of the relatives of Amir Olim Khan (1910-1920) secretly came to Bukhara and the Amir received him in the palace. Together with more than five thousand Muslims, he prays for the Ottomans in one of the mosques of Bukhara. After the Friday prayer, funds in the amount of three thousand rubles will be collected for the Ottomans. In July 1915, one can find archival documents that Nizamiddin Khojabey, the Qushbegi of the Emirate of Bukhara, was preparing to send his nephew to Istanbul to deliver a large sum of money to the Ottoman government. In the old city, merchants and businessmen Musabey, Abdu Olimboyev, Kamoljon Boykhoja and Yoldoshboy Khojilar were in charge of such activities, and they carried out propaganda work for collecting funds for financial aid to Turkey.

Conclusion: At the beginning of the 20th century, the political life, thought and political activities of Turkey had a great impact on the intellectuals of Turkestan. Such communication has played a special role in the improvement and increase of educational relations between Turkestan and Turkey in published newspapers, magazines. Acquaintance with modern European lifestyle, culture, education and experiences in the development of technical development is widespread among intellectuals. During the First World War, the people of Turkestan gave material and moral support to Turkey and supported it. Such large-scale, intensive activities of Turkestan intellectuals played an important role in the development of relations between the two countries, and such activities were positively received by the people, who also helped in the implementation of such activities. Turkish soldiers captured by Russia in the First World War were also warmly welcomed by the people of Turkestan. During the struggle for national independence of Turkey, the governments and people of the People's Soviet Republic of Turkestan, Bukhara and Khorezm supported them materially and morally.

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