



POLITICAL PROCESSES IN TURKEY IN 1917, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITY IN THE COUNTRY AND THE FORMATION OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISARS

MAKHMUDOV KOMAL SAMADOVICH,

Associate Professor of Tashkent Financial Institute.

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Political Science

E-mail: Makhmudovks@mail.ru

phone: 90 90282 55

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 4 th 2023 Accepted: November 4 th 2023 Published: December 6 th 2023	The reasons for the huge losses in the fields of the first World War, the disadvantaged situation in the colonial and dependent territories, the economic tension in the central regions of Russia, the collapse of the entire Russian Empire of the 1917s into the domain of revolutionary-political processes are covered. On February 28, 1917, the revolutionary events in Petrograd show the history of the capture of the Petropavlovsk fortress and the Winter Palace and the processes of imprisonment of Ministers of the imperial government, the collapse of the absolute monarchy in the Russian Empire as a result of the February Revolution and the overthrow of the Romanov dynasty, which had ruled the state for three centuries. The reasons for the fact that these processes also made a sharp twist in the socio-economic and political events of the Turkestan territory in 1917 are highlighted.

Keywords: Duma, Committee, ISS, commissar, Soviet, tributary, autonomy.

On 28 February 1917, the provisional committee formed by the Duma decided that it had taken power. On March 2, 1917, a provisional government was formed under the leadership of Prince Lvov, whose members were formed by the cadet octabrist and the progressivist party. In the colonial territories and places within the Russian Empire, Soviets of workers', soldiers and peasants' deputies began to be formed. On March 3, 1917, Emperor Nicholas II abdicated. February in Russia the bourgeois revolution won. In Turkestan, however, the Turkestan Committee, which had been repainted into the Provisional Government, was established instead of the Turkestan governorate general.

It must be said that the February Revolution was met with great excitement by the inhabitants of colonial Turkestan. The slogans "freedom, equality, brotherhood", proclaimed by the revolution, aroused bright hope for the future for the common people, oppressed by Russia's colonial policies. The newspaper "Hurriyat", published in Samarkand, writes. "Finally, a revolution happened in Russia, which we dreamed of and eagerly awaited. The old government was overthrown. We were given freedom. Now we have freedom of speech, freedom of the press. Now we do not close our mouths when

we tell and write the truth. Will listen to us when we demand our rights". (Hurriyat", 1917, April 16).

The "declaration of government", published by the Provisional Government on March 3, the announcement on March 6, in the "appeal to citizens of Russia", outlined the attention-grabbing program of democratic change as the central authority of the Provisional Government. He solemnly stated about political freedoms – the introduction of freedom of speech, Press, Association, holding meetings, giving the people the right to express their political views, the Prohibition of all class, religious and national restrictions, the form of government and acceptance of the country's Constitution, immediate preparation for calling the Constituent Assembly on the grounds of general, equal and direct and secret voting, holding elections to local self-governing bodies. It should be noted that the Provisional Government has not made a significant change in foreign policy. He declared that he would lead the war to victory. It was the responsibility of the previous government to fulfill its agreements and agreements with the Allied powers.

The further development of events showed that the democratic possibilities of the February Revolution were not fully realized. Many promises remained at the level of a dry statement. Calls for



radical change have not found evidence in practical change. At the moment, the policy of "unified and indivisible Russia" was also carried out in Turkestan. Governor-general Kuropatkin remained in charge of the land for some time after the coup. The commissar of the provisional government, sent to Tashkent, a member of the State Duma, Prince Vasilchikov, had only the right to advice. Despite its many shortcomings, the change of favral had a positive effect on the socio-political life of the peoples of Turkestan. The broad masses of people, its various social strata, began to actively move. These changes were a turning point in the political awakening of the Turkestan population, the emergence of new forces into the political arena, which set out its own ambition to lead the growing democratic processes. Prominent socio-political associations and organizations such as "Shoroi Ulama", "Shoroi Islamiya", "Uniya muslimin", "Turon" and "ittihodi progressive" were formed in the country.

On March 2, 1917, the first Soviet of working deputies in Turkestan was formed at a demonstration of workers of the Central Asian main railway workshop. On March 3, The Tashkent Soviet of workers' deputies was formed, and on March 4, the Soldat Soviet of Deputies. To the leadership of the Tashkent Soviet I.I.Belkov, A.Ya.Pershin, A.S.Lyapin, A.A.Kazakov, N.The kalegins were elected. At the end of March, these two Soviets unite and start publishing the newspaper "cannabis gazeta" in cooperation. In March itself, 75 Soviets of workers' and Soldiers' Deputies are formed. In mid-March, the Fergana Regional Soviet was formed, in April the Syrdarya Regional Soviet, and in may the Samarkand Regional Soviet. Previously, all leadership positions in these Soviets were held by Mensheviks and representatives of the Eser party.

The elected representatives of the Soviets were composed mainly of representatives of European nationalities, whose interests were in many ways not in the interests of local turkestanis. This was manifested as early as April 7-15, 1917 at the sovetinig Turkestan Congress of workers' and soldat deputies in Tashkent. Of the 263 delegates who attended the Congress, only 5 were representatives of the Muslim peoples. Conflicts between them and the local population are clearly visible in the issue of the organization of new structures of power, structures of Representatives.

At the Congress, menshevik M. was appointed chairman of the Turkestan Regional Council.Fiterman, deputy chairman of menshevik g.I.Broydeau was elected. Chaykin, Doriomedov, Maevsky from the esers were elected to the Soviet of the Fergana region. Mensheviks and Esser were also

the rulers in the Soviets of the cities of Tashkent, Andijan and Samarkand, Syrdarya regions. Representatives of the Bolsheviks during this period did not have any influence in Turkestan in the Soviets, both in numbers and in accounts.

The Provisional Government would end the Turkestan governorship-general only by 31 March 1917. Kuropatkin, the governor-general and commander of the Military District of Turkestan, his aide-de-camp general Erofeev, chief of the district staff general Sirve, was removed from his duties and imprisoned and sent to St. Petersburg. This was caused by Kuropatkin spreading a rumour that Muslims were going to revolt in the country, and he himself had been exposed as preparing for an anti-government rebellion in the shadow of this. At the joint meeting of members of the Tashkent Soviet of workers' and soldat deputies, peasants' Union and killari and The Tashkent Executive Committee on March 31, the decision was made to "separate civil power from military and hand it over to the Tashkent citizens' executive committee Commissioners Belkov, Dabkevich, Ivanov, representatives of the Provisional Government, local citizens' committees and Soviets of soldat and workers' deputies until the ("Salvation", 1917, April 9). This decision was supported by leading political organizations and movements. As a result, the governor-general was liquidated, the old management apparatus was completely destroyed.

Meanwhile, the Provisional Government had to overcome a number of problems with the presumption of new conditions. In particular, the following is who will replace the vacated authority? In the process of forming new management structures, the interests of the local population are taken into account in the accounting? What will be the attitude of the Provisional Government to the national issue?.

The Provisional Government practically did not approve of the idea of self-determination of peoples. The ideology of imperialist thinking was still dominant in the center. The attitude of the Provisional Government to the national issue was more vividly manifested in the process of forming a new apparatus of management and organizing its practical activities.

As you know, the main institutions of the new administration in Turkestan were the Turkestan Committee, the regional and uezd commissars of the Provisional Government, Executive Committees and Public Security committees.

The main administration was concentrated in the hands of the 9-man Turkestan Committee, which was approved by a decision of the Provisional Government on April 7, 1917. He had authority



within the provinces of Fergana, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Caspian orte and Ettisuv, as well as Khiva and Bukhara, and was charged with "establishing a firm order and establishing the Turkestan land". The chairmanship of the Turkestan committee was appointed by Cadet Nikolai Nikolaevich Shepkin, deputy of the State Duma of the III-IV convocations, former administrator of the Ministry of internal affairs. The establishment of a Turkish committee in the territory was announced by N.N.Shepkin, speaking at the Congress of the Tashkent executive committees on April 14, justifies: "the management of the country is carried out in a certain direction. Internal governorates were sent commissars appointed by the minister of the interior with no agreement with the local population, and in case of unpleasant situations in places, the commissars were exchanged, although this is very rare, since the commissars, like when we elected executive committees, lean on local Soviets who were elected by themselves. In later times, the Provisional Government was far from the center and in provinces with special conditions, the hounded appointed committees, not their commissars, like the whole-headed committees sent to the Caucasus and Turkestan" . Four of the representatives of Turkic peoples to the membership of this committee: A.N.Bukeykhanov, M.Tanishboev, Maqsudov and Davletshins entered .

The remaining powers of the Turkestan Committee are also distributed among the relevant persons as follows. According to the order:

1. Let the issues of popular education and culture be at the disposal of Alexander Lavrentovich Lipovsky and Sadri Nizamovich Maqsudov.

2. Let the work on the border areas with Bukhara, Khiva and the territory be assigned to Pavel Ivanovich Preobrazhensky and Abdulaziz Azizovich Davletshin.

3. Issues of management of the ettisuv and issues of the Kyrgyz (actually Kazakhs) lifestyle in the territory should be given to the disposal of Orest Avenirovich Shkapsky, Muhammadzhan Tinishboev and Alikhan Bukaykhanov.

4. Work related to trade and industry and various events Vladimir Sergeevich Elpatevsky, P.A.Preobrazhensky and N.N.Let shepkin be handed over.

5. Land structure works in local provinces A.A.Davletshin and N.N.Hand over to shepkin

6. Issues of the military authorities of the region A.A.It was given to Davletshin.

7. The judicial and supervisory affairs division remains at the disposal of the entire committee .

Of the initial composition of the Turkestan Committee, 4 were representatives of Turkic nationalities. Member of the 1st convocation of the State Duma Alikhan Bukaykhanov (Kazakh), member of the 2nd convocation of the State Duma Muhammadjan Tinishpaev (Kazakh), member of the 3rd Convocation of the State Duma Sadri Nizamovich Maqsudov (tatar) and Major General Abdulaziz Azizovich Davletshin (tatar) . With this, the Provisional Government may have wanted to emphasize that it seeks to take into account the negativity of the local population.

The city of Tashkent was more prominent as the center of political change in Turkestan. It was at this time that the mechanics of urban management were mainly concentrated in the hands of the following persons: L.N.Commander of Circassian-district troops, I.N.Ivanov-head of the city, V.P.Nalivkin, I.I.Belkov, F.N.Dobkevich-commissars of the executive committee of Tashkent community organizations, g.I.Broydeau was chairman of the Soviet of soldat deputies .

The influence of "Silent Islamia"among Muslim organizations in Buorada Oka among the masses of the people grows. This was not a dual power in Turkestan as opposed to a central one, but a triple power in the political arena. They are 1) the Soviets of Turkestan; 2) executive committees or provisional government structures; 3) the Organization of Saloyi Islamia and its branches in places .

Bol'shevik activity in Turkestan began in April 1917 with V.I.Lenin's return from emigration to Russia and his Ezis, known in history as the "April Theses", "the duties of the proletariat in the present revolution", came to life with the announcement. In these theses, the "genius of peoples" made it a task to cultivate the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution. Urged the people not to trust and support the Provisional Government. It is from this period that the activity of the Bolsheviks and its influence among the masses begin to grow. In April 1917, an early Bolshevik Group in the Turkestan region was formed within the Tashkent Organization of the RSDRP. The Bolshevik organization was founded in 1903. In May-June, Bolshevik organizations appeared in Kagan, Kokand, Samarkand, Skobelev, Andijan, Namangan and other cities.

To the Kokand group of Bolsheviks y.A.Babushkin, Kogon Group P.G.Poltoratsky, Samarkand Group A.I.Florov was in charge . The Bolsheviks used and entered into trade unions in order to expand their spheres of influence among the workers.



From may 1917, political confrontations between political forces in the country increased significantly. It became clear that the Soviet of workers ' and soldat deputies had established much more firm control over the actions of the Turkestan committee as an expression of the center's policy, determining its own active participation in the management of the territory. Soviet of workers ' and soldat Deputies of the country M.S.Shepkin was repeatedly denied confidence. His activities were judged to be harmful to the country. M.S.Shepkin, in turn, applied to the Provisional Government for an end to attempts by the Turkestan Oblast Soviet to gain control of the Turkestan committee through the Petrograd Soviet. Eventually M.S.Shepkin forcefully admits that " the authority of the Provisional Government in Turkestan is powerless, even to the point of absence". He relinquished his commission on 1 July 1917. M.S.Shepkin would be replaced by Vadim Chaykin, who had a great reputation among the local population, to be appointed chairman by the Muslim Central Council and confirmed on 8 July. However, due to the fierce opposition of the Bolsheviks in the Tashkent Soviet and the lack of support from the Provisional Government, he relinquishes the chairmanship of the committee. Thus, Vladimir Petrovich Nalivkin, a member of the II State Duma, a former deputy governor of the Fergana region, one of the leaders of the Menshevik party, is elected chairman of the Turkish committee .

Beginning in July 1917, the Bolshevik party's attempt to seize power in Petrograd and Moscow with an armed uprising did not take its toll on the position and methodological path of the political forces in Turkestan. But, according to the analysis of political forces in the fall of 1917, the Bolsheviks were not supported by the bulk of the population and did not have a broad social some (among the local population). Elections to the City Duma in late summer and early autumn 1917 were a confirmation of this. In many cities, the majority of voters voted for national parties. Nevertheless, the Bolsheviks of the country were forcefully striving for power, taking advantage of the growing influence of their party in Russia.

Between 26 July and 3 August 1917, the VI Congress of the All-Russian Bolshevik Party directed the seizure of power by armed insurrection. But, the Provisional Government turned all its attention to the center. He did not believe that any action would be taken against the government in Turkestan. However, the situation was not what they thought. The Bolsheviks sought to take power using the growing protests of the masses due to shortages in food supplies.

The Tashkent Bolsheviks, following the instructions of their party, put forward their own plans and views in the spirit of the VI Congress at a mass rally of workers and soldats on September 12, organized by the Bolsheviks and the left Esser, attended by about 7,000 people, and announced the transfer of power to the Soviets and their 13-member provisional iqilobi committee. 3 people on the Revolutionary Committee bolshevik: A.T.Shmakov, S.D.Jevakin, O.V.Belozyorov; 5 people eser: Perfolev, V.A.Kotelnikov, L.F.Bykov, P.M.Orlov-Futkovsky, L.Sevsov; 3 were menshevik and 2 were anarchists. The Provisional Revolutionary Committee and the works of the Siberian rifle regiment I and II, who admired him, tried to imprison the Provisional Revolutionary Committee on September 13, the commander of the troops of the Turkestan District general A.F.Decides to remove cherkas from command. In such a threatening situation, the chairman of the Turkestan country Committee V.Nalivkin from the center, A.F.Kerensky seeks help from his government. The punitive detachment sent to Tashkent by the Provisional Government in order to prevent the rebellion was commanded by general P. from Kazan.A.Led by Korovichenko, it arrived in the city on September 24. Martial law was declared in the city. General P.A.Korovichenko made him the chief commissioner of the Turkestan region. However, this event almost did not work out. Assistant Commissioner-General graf Z.N.Dosser cited in his memoirs that the rebellion was inevitable and mutually agreed .

On 25 October 1917, the Bolshevik Party staged a coup in Petrograd, aided by an armed uprising, and took power. The October coup ushered in a new era in the history of the Russian state and Turkestan. In fact, at this time, the conditions for the revolution in Turkestan were not yet reached. The main part of the population did not apply the Bolsheviks, in places it was talked about the use of the Provisional Government. The majority of the Soviets favored the same.

The path taken by the Turkestan local Soviets in this matter began to change only after the October coup. Now the center had Soviet power, and everywhere the Soviet re – election resulted in the suppression of the esers and Mensheviks within them, while most of the seats in the Soviets had been won by the ruling parties-the Bolsheviks and the left esers. The Oka Council of workers ' and soldat deputies, the 2nd Turkestan peasant Congress of October 20-26, 1917, while Muslim socio-political organizations strongly opposed the transfer of power to the Soviets . The turkestansky Kurer'gazeta reports on October 27, 1917:" a telegram was sent from Tomono, the general Muslim country council,



throughout the Turkestan territory, inviting him to support the Provisional Government with great zeal, acting forcefully for its protection in case of necessity."

The Tashkent Bolsheviks and the macro-esers began by force in preparation for an armed uprising. On October 25, 1917, The Tashkent council developed a plan for an armed uprising against the Provisional Government in a secret session consisting mainly of Bolsheviks and left esers.

On October 27, 1917, about the October coup from Petrograd, about the overthrow of the Provisional Government and the election of the Soviet Soviet of people's commissars under the leadership of the Bolshevik leader Lenin, the second all-Russian Congress represented Turkestan A. Florov and D.Dekanov (representatives of Samarkand) informed the country. The fact that the message was received was the impetus for the implementation of the armed uprising in practice. The chief commissioner, who was informed of the rebellion, was P.A.Korovichenko announced the introduction of emergency martial law in Tashkent. Tashkent Soviet A.Kozhevnikov was sent to the military units in Jizzakh and Kushka for help. All political forces in the territory other than the Bolsheviks condemned and opposed the coup in Petrograd.

At a joint meeting of the Tashkent Soviet with the participation of the regimental, rota and command committees on the night of October 27-28, it was decided to start an armed uprising on the morning of October 28, and the uprising began on schedule. At this time, the Druzhina of 2,500 workers and part of the city Garrison were on the side of the Tashkent Council .

The Soviets only seized power in Tashkent by November 1, with all power falling to the Tashkent Soviet. On the same day, The Tashkent Soviet sent the following telegram to all Soviets in the territory. "The Soviet accepted all power. Take power into your own hands". They did not limit themselves to a single Tashkent. On November 1, 1917, a new Termez and a large redoubt took power, on November 25 in New Bukhara (Kagan), on November 28 in Samarkand, and on December 7 in Namangan .

After the seizure of power, a new territory body was not immediately formed in the administration. Its function was initially carried out by The Tashkent Council. If the issue of power in Petrograd was immediately resolved, a serious struggle for power in Turkestan was still needed between the parties and organizations involved in the coup in Tashkent, as well as among those who opposed the transfer of power to the Soviets in the

area. The opposition, including the National Party and organizations, was not small. The transfer of power to the Soviets was also seriously condemned by prominent Muslim public figures: Ubaydulla Khojaev, Sultanbek Khojanov, Mustafa Chukaev, Islam Sultan Shoahmedov and others.

The local population was also very far from the ideas of the Bolsheviks to establish a class struggle, a proletarian revolution, a dictatorship of the proletariat, a "just socialist society". One of the prominent public figures of Turkestan, Abdullah Rahimboev, expressed the following truthful opinion about the reaction of the local population to the experience of the "revolution" and the construction of a socialist society that the Bolsheviks were implementing. "The Muslim population was afraid of any news, the principles of the socialist revolution were incomprehensible to him, because these came from the European part of the population, and were also dubious. The Muslim poor faced many situations that forced themselves to look at the news with anger-hatred at the time of the revolution, impatiently waiting for the end of the "Russian liberation"".

On November 15-22, 1917, the Oka Soviet III Oka Congress saw processes that greatly affected the future of Turkestan .

114 delegates participated in the sezd work, among which representatives of local nationalities were made up of several people, that is, there were practically no competent manifestations of the erli population in the sezd. Thus, the right to decide the fate of the country and its peoples was taken into their own hands by a small faction of representatives of the "European" population, consisting of Bolsheviks, Saul esers and Mensheviks of all kinds. The following issues were on the agenda of the Congress: the organization of power in the territory, the formation of power in places and the holding of elections to the Constituent Assembly. The most important of these issues was the issue of the organization of power in the territory.

It should also be noted separately that in the Congress, the leaders of certain factions came up with proposals to include representatives of Indigenous Nationalities in the structure of the leadership bodies of Turkestan, albeit in smaller quantities. The leadership of the Chunonchi Social Democrats expressed the opinion that Russia was not for the socialist revolution, especially Turkestan was not made for this revolution . For this reason, they proposed to form a coalition government consisting of representatives of the City Duma and the okhka Muslim Congress, the Saul esers would give 3 of the 18 seats in the okhka's new body to representatives of the "Muslim proletariat", and the



okhka peasant deputy s'ezdi's proposed project would give 10 of the 34 seats in the okhka Council to Muslim deputies. The faction of Bolsheviks and maximalists thwarted the proposals of all other factions on the issue of the organization of the Oka power, proposing their declaration in the sezd in a class and great statesmen-chauvinistic spirit. It stipulated that the supreme body of power should be the Turkestan people's commissars' Soviet. It was mentioned that it was not advisable to include representatives of Muslim nationalities in the composition of the TXKS. In the Congress, 97 delegates voted in favor of this declaration, 17 delegates remained neutral, and 1 delegate voted against it. The resolution of the Bolsheviks in the spirit of great statehood was realized in the formation of the structure of the ISS. The council included 8 left esers, 7 Bolsheviks and maximalists. There was not a single Indigenous nation in it. As head of government, F.I.Kolesov was elected. The composition of the ISS was also strictly observed from a class point of view. Many of the commissioners were from workers. They, on the other hand, made up only about 1% of the population of the country.

CONCLUSION. Judging by the socio-political situation and conditions of the Russian Empire in colonial Turkestan, in a word, the February Revolution turned the political situation in Turkestan in a completely new direction. These changes had created an opportunity for the oppressed peoples of the Russian Empire to settle their own territory. The laws and programs passed along this path were practically not fulfilled, many plans were left only in the form of documents or could not get rid of Imperial thinking on the way to their implementation. At a time when the problem arose of structuring a new model of State Building, the Provisional Government did not show enough enthusiasm in offering a rational national program to the colonial peoples.

Such an approach was also reflected in Turkestan. In the activities of socio-political organizations of the European part of the population of the country, too, there was an extreme sluggishness in solving the national issue. Rather, many of them sought to concentrate more power in their own hands. Their views, on the other hand, were profoundly exploited by the Bolsheviks, who aimed for single government in the country. Thus, the Bolsheviks, with the support of the left Esser and other maslakdash, without the practical participation of the multimillion-pound indigenous population, without calculating its opinion and interests, carried out a coup in Turkestan and declared Soviet power,

establishing a Bolshevik regime. The new government, on the other hand, began to attempt to establish its own government in the same area from the first day of its existence. It should be noted that the new competent body of power in the territory of the Soviet of people's commissars of Turkestan has taken a great place in the decision and strengthening of the Soviet regime in Turkestan in the future.

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