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Abstract. In this article, the history of the cultural relations established by the USSR with the state of Turkey is covered based on archival sources. It focuses on the students sent from Bukhara to Turkey in the early 20th century and in 1920-1924.

Key words: cultural relations, Turkey, Tarbiyai atfol, Istanbul, .Polathojaev, O. Polathojaev, A. Fitrat, Mustafa Kamal, Bukhara MIQ.

The need to develop mutual cooperation between world countries and regions has become an integral feature of modern development. From this point of view, there is a need to further expand and strengthen the foreign relations and cooperation relations between the countries, to refer to their historical roots. Studying and using the rich history, culture, and traditions of our people is an important task in the construction of a new society and large-scale reforms in Uzbekistan. After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "Nothing in the great history goes without a trace. It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preserving, studying and passing down the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state's policy" (1: 29). This makes conducting extensive scientific research on the history of foreign relations of Uzbekistan and the countries existing in its territory as an urgent task. One of the most important tasks in modern history is to comprehensively study the relations of cooperation between our people and the brotherly Turkish people.

The history of mutual cooperation between the peoples of Central Asia and Turkey spans several hundred years. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Russian Empire took measures to establish its complete rule over all spheres of life of the Bukhara Emirate. Studying the history of the USSR in 1920-1924 on the basis of new historical principles provides an opportunity to study on a scientific basis issues of the history of our nation that were little researched in the former Soviet period. Because the country fell into a difficult situation as a result of tyranny. F. Khojaev, one of the leaders of the "Young Bukhara" movement, said about this, "The land of Bukhara was always proud of being a cradle of knowledge and enlightenment. Not only priests, but also doctors, historians, poets and engineers, many peoples who lived in the world took a lesson from the scientists who came out at that time. Over time, our madrassas attracted the surrounding peoples, such as Mecca and Medina. During the administration of the amirs and the beggars, nothing remained of these sources of knowledge (2).

The progressive community of Bukhara took a number of measures to get rid of Russian colonialism. During this period, Jadids appeared in the social life of the Bukhara Emirate as supporters of changes and reforms. Efforts to send young people to study in foreign countries have been initiated among Bukhara intellectuals and advanced trade and industry circles. In 1910, the Bukhara Jadids founded the "Tarbiyai Atfol" society in order to organize young people to study abroad (3:84). Although this society worked secretly until February 1917, it played an important role in sending the youth of Bukhara to study abroad. During this period, sending the youth of Bukhara to study abroad, mainly to Turkey, was considered one of the most important directions of the activities of the Bukhara Jadids. The Bukhara Jadids intended to free the country from age-old backwardness and colonialism by sending young people abroad to study. According to information, in 1910, 50 young people from Bukhara studied in Istanbul (4: 4-8).

According to S. Ainiy, in 1912, 30 young people from Bukhara studied in Turkey, among them U. Polathojaev, O. Polathojaev, A. Fitrat. there were also figures of usi (3: 88).

It should be noted that at the beginning of the 20th century, there was an aspiration for rapprochement with Turkey among different social classes of Bukhara. From this point of view, it should be recognized that the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic has been conducting a very active foreign policy for a short period of time, despite the difficult situation. The government of the Republic of Bukhara correctly assessed the importance of Turkey in terms of entering the world market and training personnel for the national economy.

Considering that most of the members of the government of the USSR studied in Turkey at the beginning of the 20th century, it can be seen that mutual understanding was positive in establishing relations between the two countries. . The government of the BSSR headed by Fayzulla Khojaev focused on the issues of political, diplomatic and cultural cooperation in relations with Turkey. However, the USSR was strictly controlled in all areas by the organizations of the Soviet government, the Turkcommission, the Turkburo, the Central Asia Bureau, SredazEKOSO (5: 89). The interstate agreements concluded between the two parties focused on the dependence of the officially independent BSSR. In particular, despite the fact that the foreign relations of the republic are strongly controlled by the Soviet authorities, trade relations with Eastern, Western Europe and other countries are under the authority of the RSFSR, the government of the republic mobilized all opportunities to establish mutually beneficial cooperation relations.

The issue of sending the youth of Bukhara to study in Turkey occupies an important place in the relations of the government of the USSR with this country. Even during the period of the emirate system in Bukhara, progressive intellectuals started the movement of sending talented young people to study not only in the big centers of Russia, but also in cities of foreign countries like Istanbul and Cairo through the "Marifat" charitable organization. After the establishment of BSSR, the chairman of the government F. Khojaev, the inspector of education A. Fitrat became the initiators of sending Bukhara students abroad, including to Turkey. The aim was to train modern personnel for the national economy of Bukhara.

The issue of personnel training for the republic of Bukhara, which is building a new society, is one of the urgent issues, and Turkey has a special place in this regard. As a reason for this, on the one hand, it should be noted that most of the members of the government of the USSR studied in Turkey. Also, the mutual friendship agreements signed by Turkey with the RSFSR played a certain role. On October 7, 1922, 25 students from Bukhara were sent to Turkey by the Ministry of Education of the USSR under the leadership of deputy inspector Ismail Sadir (7). Students from Bukhara reached Samsun, Turkey under the leadership of representatives of the USSR Suleiman and Ibrahim in the direction of Tiflis and Botumi through Baku (8: 1).

The issue of financial support of students sent from Bukhara to Turkey was constantly under the control of the government of the USSR, in particular, the education inspectorate. However, the fact that funds were not sent directly from Bukhara to Turkey through Russia caused certain difficulties. In a letter written by the Public Education Inspectorate of the USSR to the Bukhara MIQ on October 5, 1921, it was reported that the funds sent for the students of Bukhara in Turkey were embezzled by the consuls of the RSFSR, so that the second aid committee headed by Haji Mushrif would be sent on behalf of Turkestan. According to the information received from the students of Bukhara in Turkey, the education inspector of the USSR stated that due to the severity of the situation in Istanbul, financial support had to be delayed a little (9: 121). The above facts show that the Soviet state authorities had a negative attitude towards Bukhara's students sent to foreign countries and Soviet republics and looted its funds. It is not for nothing that the government of the USSR attaches special importance to the issue of financial support for students sent to Turkey. Because in this period, as in many countries, the high cost of food and the high prices of things necessary for living had an effect on Turkey. This issue has been considered several times at the government level and appropriate decisions have been made. For example, on October 23, 1921, the issue of providing financial support to the students of the USSR studying in Turkey was discussed at the meeting of the Bukhara State Council (10).

The Turkish public supported the cultural and educational spheres of the USSR as much as possible. For example, in 1923-1924, except Bukhara, libraries in a number of cities of the USSR were supplied with books, newspapers and magazines imported from Turkey (11: 103).

After the establishment of the USSR, as in all fields, the scope of cooperation between the USSR and Turkey decreased. Since 1923, with the strengthening of the policy of Sovietization of Bukhara, the process of liquidation of state organizations of the USSR in foreign countries intensified, and the process of liquidation of the republic's cultural ties with foreign countries intensified. The Soviet government considered the policy of returning students sent to study abroad as one of the components of the sovietization of Bukhara. After the establishment of the USSR, serious changes took place in the internal and foreign policy of the USSR, which was not officially part of it. From the spring of 1923, the policy of sovietization of all spheres of life in Bukhara began to be rapidly implemented. First of all, forward-thinking young Bukharan representatives were removed from the government, and instead of them, representatives of

ordinary people with insufficient education were appointed to the responsible positions of the government. Despite the fact that the USSR existed for a short period of time, it tried to establish broad cooperative relations with Soviet republics and foreign countries and achieved certain results in this matter. The cooperation of the USSR with the Turkish state has been somewhat effective, especially in the educational and cultural spheres. Despite the difficult period of foreign invasion for Turkey, Mustafa Kemal's government tried to effectively maintain cooperative relations with the brotherly people of Bukhara. In turn, the government of the USSR, which is going through a difficult period from the beginning, sent its students to study in foreign countries. On the one hand, the presence of many thousands of Soviet army in the territory of Bukhara, the continuation of strong armed resistance against the Red Army in the country for a long time, had a negative impact on the foreign relations of the USSR. Secondly, Bukhara maintained relations with foreign Eastern countries with the participation of representatives of the Soviet government. In particular, the USSR government's move towards the termination of the representative offices of the USSR, which had been operating in Soviet republics and foreign countries since 1923, led to the end of international cooperation of the USSR. Although the USSR existed for a short period of time, it tried to establish broad cooperative relations with the Soviet republics and foreign countries and achieved certain results in this matter. The cooperation of the USSR with the Turkish state has been somewhat effective, especially in the educational and cultural spheres. Despite the difficult period of foreign invasion for Turkey, the government of Mustafa Kemal tried to effectively maintain cooperative relations with the brotherly people of Bukhara. In turn, the government of the USSR, which is experiencing a difficult period from the beginning, sent its students to foreign countries to study. On the one hand, the existence of the Soviet army of many thousands of people in the territory of Bukhara, the continuation of the strong armed resistance movement against the Red Army in the country for a long time, had a negative impact on the foreign relations of the USSR. Secondly, Bukhara maintained contacts with foreign Eastern countries with the participation of representatives of the Soviet government.

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