

Annotation: This article highlights the young years of a prominent statesman, Ambassador of the USSR N. Tyurakulov associated with the city of Kokand.

Key words: Turkestan, Kokand, N. Tyurakulov, Nakshband, Salohiddin domla, Russian-native school, commercial school.

Introduction. At the beginning of the 20th century, turbulent socio-political events took place in the Turkestan region, which further influenced the course of the historical development of the region. It was difficult to analyze and give comprehensive answers to these complex, contradictory events. On the one hand, this is facilitated by the historical processes themselves, which took place not only on the scale of Turkestan, but also in its individual regions. On the other hand, we researchers of those historical events must proceed and be guided by their principle of historical truth.

Literature analysis and methodology: One of the topical issues of modern historical science in the Central Asian republics is the policy of sovietization of the region by the Bolsheviks and the establishment of Soviet power in the region and the participation of national personnel in this process remains little studied. From a scientific point of view, in the history of Uzbekistan, the life of N. Turakulov is not the end of the study. N. Turakulova has not been fully studied. This article uses such methods as systematization, analysis and synthesis.

Results. The study of the page of life, especially the years of youth of N. Turakulov, associated with the city of Kokand on the basis of primary sources is important for revealing the little-studied aspects of the history of this political figure. After the events of February 1917 and the subsequent abolition of the autocracy in the Russian Empire, on the one hand, the so-called social democratic organizations entered the political arena, and on the other hand, the Bolsheviks with their ambitious plans for the future political structure of the empire. But, in the views on Turkestan, one feature can be distinguished, which we can see in the course of historical processes, this is the preservation of the region as a raw material appendage. At the same time, they did not take into account the needs and interests of the indigenous population, although from the first days of their rule they widely advertised the principle of self-determination of nations in the former Russian Empire [1].

Discussion. The city of Kokand played a big role in the process of political awakening of Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century. It became one of the centers of socio-political changes that influenced the course of historical events in the Turkestan region.

In order to better understand the essence of the Bolshevik policy pursued in Turkestan, it must not only be studied more deeply, but must also be analyzed. In order to fully establish their rule, the Bolsheviks not only changed their policy, but also honed it in every possible way. The Bolsheviks from Moscow made the revolutionized Muslims of the East, in particular Turkestan, their strategic task by attracting their representatives to leadership positions, while maintaining the dominance of Bolshevik politics.

One of such representatives of national personnel is Nazir Turakulov. Whose activity as one of the leaders of Turkestan, for various reasons, is little studied in the historical science of Uzbekistan. To restore the historical truth, objective coverage of the activities of N. Turakulov as a politician and statesman is relevant. One of the aspects of this task is to restore the historical picture from the biography of N. Turakulov and the place of the city of Kokand in the formation of him as a political and statesman. In this article, we would like to assess the biography of N. Turakulov associated with the city of Kokand. Thanks to the efforts of E. Turakulov's great-nephew, primary sources concerning the life and work of N. Turakulov were acquired. Based on these archival documents, we tried to highlight the biography of N. Turakulov associated with the city of Kokand. One of these documents is the autobiography of N. Turakulov written by him for the Central Commission of the Communist Party of Turkestan and the registration form of a party member filled out in 1936. These archival documents were acquired by N. Turakulov's great-nephew, a resident of the city of Kokand, E. Turakulov, during his meetings with T. Mansurov and a member of the royal family Saud al Faisal. Based on these documents, we offer to your attention plots from the biography of N. Turakulov that took place at an early stage of his life. [2].

N. Turakulov was born in 1892 in the city of Kokand (now Amir Umarxon Street) of the Fergana region in the family of a wealthy landowner and cotton commissioner. On the registration form, he wrote that his native language was Uzbek. Here he gives information about his parents, whose father died in 1918, and his mother in 1908. From these historical documents, we have drawn important information from the life of N. Turakulov. As a child, he received a religious upbringing under the guidance of his mother and, at the age of 12, he visited the grave of the holy Sheikh Bahauddin Naqshband in Bukhara. He was educated at the Jadid school in the city of Kokand, whose teacher was Salahiddin domla, a well-known educator of his time. In 1904 he graduated from this school. Having continued his education, in 1906 he graduated from the Russian-native school in the city of Kokand. In 1914, N. Turakulov entered the commercial school (now Kokand School No. 1), where he studied until 1916. After graduating this year, he enters a commercial institute in the city of Moscow. From July 1916 to March 1917 he was on the fronts of the First World War in the rear near the city of Minsk. From February to May 1917 he returned to the city of Samarkand with workers who had returned from the front. Until October, he was engaged in public works among the local population. From November 1917 to February 1918 he was in Orenburg and the Turgai region. In March 1918, the newspaper "Kazakh Mungu" (Kazakh sadness) was organized in Orenburg. In June 1918, N. Turakulov returned to his native Kokand and until May 1919 worked as secretary of the executive committee, commissar of public education, deputy chairman of the Left Socialist Revolutionary Party.

From May 1919 to April 1920 he worked in the city of Skobelev (now the city of Fergana, Republic of Uzbekistan). From April 1920, N. Turakulov was transferred to work in the city of Tashkent and held responsible positions. At first he was the people's commissar of the TASSR, from September of the same year to August 1921 he was the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the TASSR, in 1921-1922 he was the executive secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkestan. In the future, his life was associated with publishing and embassy activities. Nazir Turakulov was shot on June 15, 1937 by the Stalinist regime as an enemy of the people. Despite the rehabilitation in 1958, his name was given to oblivion. But life itself and our attitude to the past have changed. A descendant of N. Turakulov, E. Turakulov, worked hard for several years to find and acquire historical data related to his relative. He met several times with researchers of the biography of N. Turakulov, doctor of political sciences T. Mansurov and a member of the royal family of Saudi Arabia, Saud al Faisal, and visited the grave of N. Turakulov in the Moscow region. Thanks to his efforts, historical materials were acquired, which give us important information about his life related to the city of Kokand.

The point of view of N. Turakulov regarding the representatives of the Soviet regime in Ferghana is interesting. In this article, published in the journal "Military Thought" under the pseudonym Dervish from 1921, citing examples from the activities of local council bodies, he calls them "colonial-Dashnak gangs." In addition, he recalls the specific "mistakes and mistakes" of the councils, such as the announcement of labor service and the general military mobilization of the population [3].

In the summer of 1920, N. Turakulov was elected secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkestan. From May 1921 to June 1922, N. Turakulov worked as chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Turkestan.

Conclusion. In our opinion, the study of the history associated with N. Turakulov on the basis of historical truth not only expands our knowledge of this problem, but also helps to expand multilateral ties with Saudi Arabia.

In this short article, we tried to highlight some aspects of the life and work of N. Turakulov associated with the city of Kokand. On this path, we have a huge research work that would give exhaustive answers to all questions related to this issue.

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