



Alikhantura Soguniy Role in State Administration in East Turkestan

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Abstract

The article studies the political situation in Turkistan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the political activity of Alikhantura Soguniy, who opposed to the policy of Chor administration's violence against the local population in East Turkestan as well as his role in history, society, state administration, authority, religion, and other issues, and the scientific and creative works of Alikhantura Soguniy on the way of science and enlightenment.

Keywords: Alikhantura Soguniy, East Turkistan Republic, Gulja, Dorulfunun, history of Muhammadiy, patriotism, marshal

Introduction

Alikhantura Soguniy has a special place in the history of East Turkestan. He opposed to the policy of Chor administration's violence against the local population in East Turkestan (Arslonov, 2022). Alikhontura's lifelong political activity took place in the cities of East Turkestan with the uprising of the people against the Chinese colony and the struggle for the freedom and national independence of the people ("CLASSIFICATION OF ALIKHONTORA SOGUNİ'S WORKS," 2022).

Alikhantura Soguniy received his primary education from his grandfather Muhammadkhoja, then continues learning in the Mir Arab Madrasa in Bukhara, and then studied in one of the Dorulfununs (institution) in Medina (Kaşgarlı, 2022). He deeply studied recitation, tafsir, hadith, fiqh, nahv, puberty, logic, medicine, history, biography, geography, poetry and prose, and other subjects (Zokirjonugli, 2022).

He was pursued by the secret police of the tsar for opposing the tsarist administration's policy of recruiting locals. In 1916, after the revolt was brutally suppressed, he went to Kashgar (China) as a political immigrant. Unfortunately, because of their own darkness, our ancestors,

who were left behind in secular development, could not imagine the oppression of thousands of sticks, the many bloodshed that would break at the head of our future generations. In the early twentieth century, great revolutionary changes took place in the metropolises of China and Russia, and the Kuomintang in China and the Bolsheviks in Russia came to power (Hacimuhammed, 2023). Although the influence of the Kuomintang revolution in China did not reach the colonies, including East Turkestan, in the second quarter of the twentieth century, the bloodshed of the Bolsheviks in West Turkestan in the destructive class wars, attempts to destroy private property, and the destruction of national religions, customs, and rituals was innumerable (Skårup, 2017).

Result and Discussion

Our compatriots, who faced many difficulties in West Turkestan, had to leave their property and move to East Turkestan. Meanwhile, the Alikhantura Soguniy's family also moved to East Turkestan from the town of Tokmak in the Kyrgyz Republic (Bukharin, 2021). Most of the emigrants were Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tungon, Tatars, and Nogai intellectuals. In addition, there were religious scholars and traders among them (Abdirashidov, 2022). Immigrants from West Turkestan settled mainly in the Dzungarian region of East Turkestan. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, when the oppression of the Soviet invaders intensified, thousands of our compatriots found refuge in this country. Among them was Alikhontura, who passed away with several of his close friends. He took refuge in Gulja, one of the largest cities in East Turkestan (ÖZER, 2023).

Upon his arrival in Gulja, Alikhontura first of all took measures to bring his family members. He hired a man named Ismailohun, who was secretly doing such things because the border was closed, and in May of 1931 he sent him to Tokmak to bring his family members. Leaving all their possessions behind and taking the most necessary things, only to walk in the dark of night, endure a thousand sufferings and hardships, and all the members of the family met Alikhontura in the house of the rich Turdiahun, who was originally from Tokmok, at the end of June. Because Alikhontura was educated, knowledgeable, and had a high level of faith, the rich people and scholars of Gulja knew, honoured and respected him well (ATAMAN, 2020).

He was arrested by Chinese authorities in 1937 and sentenced to life imprisonment for promoting the ideas of freedom among the people. He was acquitted and released in 1941. He took an active part in the political process of nation-building in Turkestan (Wiens, 1969). On November 12, 1944, the Republic of East Turkestan was proclaimed and Alikhontura Soguniy was elected as a chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. He was the initiator of the National Army and was appointed its commander. Alikhontura, who was secretly deported from Gulja by Soviet spies in June 1946, lived in Tashkent for the rest of her life. Alikhontura was the President and Marshal of the Islamic Republic of East Turkestan (Özgün, 2021), who from the earliest days criticized and opposed all the elements of the dictatorial Soviet regime, and was a selfless man who did not accept its colonial policy. He spent most of his life in exile, in prisons, under pressure and persecution. Alikhontura had always been

faithful to his faith, rejecting various "gifts" offered by the "generous" Soviet government, including a large pension for life, a large yard for living with her family, and membership in the Academy of Sciences. Because Alikhantura had a great reputation among the common people, the secret services did not dare to expel him completely (Klimeš, 2015). Alikhantura Soguniy died on February 28, 1976 at the age of 91 in the Takhtapul mahalla (neighbourhood) of Almazar district of Tashkent city. His shrine is located in the cemetery of Sheikh Zayniddin Bobo in Tashkent.

Several of the freedom fighters of East Turkestan published their memoirs in the form of a book, in which information was also given about Alikhantura Soguniy. One of them was the Uyghur politician Mehmed Amin Bugro, one of the organizers of the Islamic Republic of East Turkestan, who wrote his memoirs in the book "East Turkestan: Tarihi, Geğrafive Şimdiki Durumu" ("East Turkestan: History, Geography and Current Situation"). In it, the author gave information about the activities of Alikhantura, as well as the Russian intervention in the politics of East Turkestan. Iso Yusuf Alptegin, who served as the general secretary of the Republic of East Turkestan, also turned his memories into a book, which is called "EsirDoğutürkistaniçin" ("For East Turkestan in Captivity"). This book contains valuable information about the general situation of East Turkestan and the political activities of Alikhantura Soguniy (Bakhranov, 2022).

Conclusion

In Turkish, several scientific works on the life, political and scientific activities of Alikhantura Soguniy have been carried out, the most famous of which is written by Yilmaz Polat“Şerqi Türkistanın Azadlığı Uğrunda Mübarizede Ali Xan Töre Saquninin Tarixi Rolu”¹³ ("The historical role of Alikhantura Soguniy in the struggle for the freedom of East Turkestan") is a work named. Within this topic, the author first completed his doctoral work at Azerbaijan Caucasus University¹⁴, and then published his scientific work in the form of a book in Istanbul. He is also considered the author of articles covering P. Yilmaz Soguniy's science and statesmanship and his activities as the president of the Republic of East Turkestan.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, in order to perpetuate the memory of Alikhantura Soguniy, a secondary school in Yakkasaray district, a mahalla (neighbourhood) in Chilanazar district, a street in Shayhantahur district of Tashkent were named after him.

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