

RELOCATION OF EUROPEAN PRISONERS OF WAR TO TURKESTAN DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

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Abstract: This article provides information about the socio-economic processes in Turkestan during the First World War, migration situations after the First World War, and the transfer of European prisoners of war to Turkestan in the post-war period.

Key words: Czarism, Turkestan, European, military, historians, migration, Austria-Hungary, Polish, Czech captives

When we begin the description of the historical literature created during Tsarism, it should be noted that in the first stage, which covered the 60s and 80s of the XIX century, there were no works directly devoted to the issues of population relocation policy. In principle, their main effort was aimed at justifying the increase in the number of Christian immigrants from Russia among the Caspian population, who received bad loans, large tracts of land, colonialism. using the help of Moors, they had to demonstrate their superiority in front of the eyes of the local population and become the support of the tsarist regime. By the way, the main part of those who were transferred from Russia, whether it was the administrative circles of the empire or researchers, especially at the initial stage, were peasants who had neither the means nor the experience to work on irrigated land, and also They do not say anything about the fact that the settlements of the immigrants and the Cossack stations were built on the lands forcibly taken from the native population. This falsification of the consequences of colonization continued. The analysis of the documents of the government of the Russian Empire, the colonial authorities of the Caspian region on the management of the country and the resettlement of the

population showed that the occupation of the region was carried out for the purpose of expanding the geostrategic position of the empire and using the very rich material, natural and labor resources of the region. Moving part of the population of the metropolis to these places was necessary to achieve these goals.

F.K. Girs commission, count N.P. Ignatyev, Acad. This was the essence of the proposals presented in the reports of the special commission of A.F. Middendorf, the commission of K.K. Palen and many other high-ranking officials of the empire, as well as the governors-general of Turkestan. Many defects of the historiography of the period of Tsarist colonialism were also absorbed by the Soviet science of history. Among these, the latest conclusions and evaluations can be adjusted to the opinion of official circles, tendency, traditions of imperial thinking. These features increased due to the coercive practices of the totalitarian regime, such as the extreme politicization of history, its insertion into the schemes of communist doctrine and ideology, and the adoption of class-party approaches. As a result, historical thought developed on a very flawed basis. Today, the theoretical conclusions and generalizations of the science of history of the Soviet era need to be fundamentally revised. Sudden changes in the nature and methodology of scientific research in Uzbekistan came after the country gained independence. After the declaration of the independence of the country, the artificial obstacles created on the way to studying the history of the Motherland were removed. As a result, powerful processes of purifying historical thinking and clarifying the real situation of the colonial past began. During the years of independence, many interesting scientific works were created in the republic, among which the most important aspects of the colonization of Central Asia and Kazakhstan by tsarism were reviewed from qualitatively new theoretical and methodological points of view, based on national ideology and universal principles of scientific knowledge. the rib is removed. G.A.Hidoyatov, G.A.Ahmedjonov, F.B.Ishakov, H.Z.Ziyoyev, N.A.Abdurahimova, N.U.Musayev, D.H.Ziyoyeva and others made a significant contribution to the formation of new

ideas about the manner of conquest of the Caspian Sea and the essence of colonial policy. In particular, G. A. Ahmedjonov's important monograph describes the emergence and development of the newest historiography in Central Asia on the issue of the forced inclusion of Central Asia into the Russian Empire and the colonization of Turkestan. The monograph is divided according to the creative rethinking and comparison of different approaches and points of view regarding the conquest of the country and the establishment of the Tsarist colonial rule.

The works of D.H.Ziyoyeva appear as a logical continuation of G.A.Ahmedjonov's research, in which, for the first time in the historiography of our country, the history of the emergence and expansion of scientific knowledge about the struggle of the Turkestan peoples against colonial oppression at the beginning of the 20th century is analyzed in detail, as well as the discussions of the issue in the historical literature of our country and abroad, and little-studied aspects are revealed. In H. Ziyoyev's extensive work, using sources from Central Asia and Russia, the tragic pages of the establishment of imperial rule over the Central Asian khanates, as well as the issues of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Turkestan before 1916, are covered in detail. In the monograph of N. Abdurahimova and G. Rustamova, the essence, elements and features of the colonial power system in the Turkestan General Governorate are described. N.U. Musayev revealed the colonial nature of the formation of industrial production in the country under the conditions of tsarist rule. F. B. Ishakov showed the negative impact of the national policy of tsarism on the life of the troubled peoples in Turkestan in its most obvious form - the example of the resettlement policy. G. A. Hidoyatov revealed the long-term consequences of this policy and its continuation by the Soviet regime. Also, the monograph of the historian Sh.Gaffarov revealed the essence, features and methods of the policy of the Russian Empire to resettle the population to Turkestan, as well as the changes that occurred in the country in connection with the resettlement. The first volume of the three-volume "New History of Uzbekistan" and the generalized

monograph "Turkistan at the beginning of the 20th century: on the history of the foundations of national independence" made a significant contribution to the expansion of scientific knowledge about the colonial past of our country. Political emigrants from the Caspian Sea and the "Muslim" regions of Russia made a great contribution to the formation and development of this trend in foreign historiography. Mustafa Chokhai oglu, Boymirza Hayit, Zaki Walidiy Togon and others are among them.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, not only Turkestan, but also the territories forcibly taken from the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate were used to accommodate the resettled Russian population, and from 1915, foreign prisoners of war as well. And it was very difficult for the native population. At the end of August - beginning of September 1914, the Ministries of Military and Internal Affairs of Russia, together with the administration of Turkestan, placed prisoners of war belonging to the Austro-Hungarian and German armies in Tashkent, Samarkand, Skobelev, Ashgabat, Kokand, Andijan, and the volume of work performed by the prisoners. types were planned during the World War 1, life became extremely difficult not only for the residents of Turkestan, but also for the residents of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate, because during this period, the flow of migrants from the central provinces and the flow of 70 thousand refugees from the Western regions of Russia combined. got lost. In addition, as early as September 1914, prisoners belonging to the armies of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Poland, Serbia and the armies of the Czechs and Slovaks began to be sent to Turkestan, especially to Samarkand, Syrdarya and Yettisuv regions. Prisoners of war of the Turkish army who escaped from Siberian camps began to arrive. In February 1917, there were more than 200,000 prisoners of war in the country. It was the responsibility of the local population to provide them materially. In addition to settling the Russian population in the country, the administration of Turkestan forcibly took food, carts, sheep, horses, and camels from the local population to help

the Russian army. increased the amount of previous taxes, new taxes; among other things, he introduced the military tax². Analyzing the data on the number of people who lived in the cities of Russian settlements, it becomes clear that they are proportional to the number of people in large, medium and small cities in the emirate. In addition to the railway battalion and railway workers, 621 Russian citizens lived in the settlements of Ziyovuddin, Farob, Qiziltepa where the railway stations are located. In one of the data, there were 2,500 in New Bukhara in 1896, 12,000 in 1917, 4,500 in New Chorjoi in 1895; 1914 - 15 thousand, 1895 - 250 in Karki, 6,000 in 1912, 6,000 in Termiz at the beginning of the 20th century; It is recorded that 230 Russian citizens lived in the palace. Kyrgyz, Turks, Tatars, Uzbeks, and Tajiks living in Russian settlements have applied for Russian citizenship. Archival documents have been kept about them. It should not be overlooked that prisoners of the Russian-Austrian, Russian-Turkish, and Russian-German fronts were forcibly relocated and used for various purposes in the Russian settlements of the Bukhara Emirate. In particular, there are more than 50,000 prisoners of war in Turkestan. In 1915, 1,600 prisoners of war and 4,188 prisoners of war were involved in the construction of the Bukhara railway. During the First World War, prisoners of war escaped to Afghanistan and Iran through the Russian-Afghan and Russian-Persian borders, and then tried to return to their own countries. They had special maps leading to Afghanistan and Iran. However, the intelligence of the Russian Empire had information about the connections of the captives with Afghan and Persian citizens in Turkestan, and they kept them at the border as long as possible. According to sources, the Afghan and Persian governments invited the captives to serve in their army as officers, guards and medical personnel. According to archival sources, in 1915-1916, Russian military units kept 800 prisoners of war in the city of Chorjoi alone. When they tried to escape twice in November-December 1915, 2 of them were shot and 14 were captured. Of the 20 prisoners who escaped the second time, 13 were caught, 7 disappeared among the dunes. In order to prevent prisoners of war

from meeting with Persian and Afghan citizens, and to strengthen control over them, 600 fugitive former prisoners of war were brought to the New Chorjoi military garrison⁴. So, although the Emirate of Bukhara was forcibly relocated to Russian settlements, forced into various jobs, and kept in captivity, representatives of European nations lived in large numbers.

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