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ALIXONTO'RA SOG'UNIY

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ABSTRACT

In 1944, in East Turkestan, in the war against the Chinese government, the commander-in-chief, the organizer, the ruler, the scientist of the Uzbek religion, created an independent state. You come to the topic where the person known to the majority thinks about Alihontura Saluni, the life and creativity of that person unknown to many. For example, Vincent Monteil's book "Soviet Muslims" stated that the Mamba-Free State was said to have been built by the Soviets of the Islamic Republic of East Turkestan, while those who built the Republic were described as "communist and Turkish supporters". The capital of the state was appointed the city of Ghulja. Osman Botir Alixon accepted the authority of the net. In March 1945, Ali Bey won Rahim Manas. In the summer of 1946, Alixon the net disappeared. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in August 1991, Uzbekistan declared its independence. States that are independent are in search of their national heroes, trying to show in their personalities the ideas of independence. Together with his family, he intended to leave for Arabia, next to his relatives. But Russia could not get out of the region because of the fact that it was hard to check the East Turkestan border.

KEYWORDS: *Alixon Lace, Turkistan, National Freedom, Union, Alimxon Lace, Soviet Imperia, Turkey, History, Book*

INTRODUCTION

Saluniy, who is one of the activists of the Turkistan National Liberation Movement, spent his life with the struggle against Russian imperialism, although a small term, achieved great success, his life and actions are among the less studied classical personalities.

(A Turkish researcher) Yilmaz Oztuna's book "Islamic countries" contains the following interesting and incomplete information related to the subject:

"In June 1944, Alihon Ta'ra Ghuljada raised his head against the Chinese (imperialists), occupying the province of ILI in the Chagars of Kazakhstan. On August 7, 1944, the "East Turkestan Republic" was declared and Alihontura was elected president of the Republic. The capital of the state was appointed the city of Ghulja. Osman Botir Alixon accepted the authority of the net. In March 1945, Ali Bey won Rahim Manas. In the summer of 1946, Alixon the net disappeared. It is estimated that he was killed by the communists. Another assumption is that suyiqaqt the Chief Governor of China he was founded by Jung Shin."

If we take into account that the scientist Yilmaz Oztuna published his work "Publishing House of the Ministry of Culture" in 1989 year, it will be revealed that this information is not complete. Because the fact that the Alixon gang was not killed by the communists in 1946 year, the Ghulja Consulate of the Soviet Union was trapped by Dabashin (console assistant Alexander Vasilovich) in June 1946 year in the negotiating bar in the city of lead, located on the border of Kazakhstan and China, and was brought to Tashkent by a Western plane. Two years away from the people, he was detained outside the city of Tashkent. Later we know that he spent a lifetime in house arrest and died in 1976 year.

Interestingly, despite the fact that Alihon Ta'ra, who spent his life in the struggle with the two communist states, was president of East Turkestan, Osman Botir and Joseph Alptekin are not so famous in our history books little information was given about him. What is the reason for this?

The fact that the activists of the East Turkestan independence movement spoke very little about the Alihon Ta'ra in their memories, and even did not remember at all, played a role in the recognition, or rather little, of this breed. In my opinion, the main reason why Alixon mesh is not famous is the Islamic side of his actions.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in August 1991, Uzbekistan declared its independence. States that are independent are in search of their national heroes, trying to show in their personalities the ideas of independence. Although Alixon Thor was also portrayed as a traitor in the Times of communism, he came to Bugun and took place as the embodiment of independence, among the National Heroes. In the capital city of Tashkent, several schools and streets were named after him. Personal belongings were put in the House Museum.

On the other hand, there is also a person and books who mistakenly recognized and introduced Alihontura. For example, Vincent Monteil's book "Soviet Muslims" stated that the Mamba-Free State was said to have been built by the Soviets of the Islamic Republic of East Turkestan, while those who built the Republic were described as "communist and Turkish supporters". That is, from the beginning to the end of the book is approached carelessly, and there is already a turn to dependence. For example, Alixon Ta'ra was introduced as both a communist and a Turkish supporter. By the way, Alixon Ta'ra was not a communist, but a strong religious scholar. XOS in the process of reading my article do dressing a better imagination about it.

Alikhan Tora was born in 1885 year in the city of Tokmok (near the hot lake), where the old name of the Kyrgyz Republic today is Bolasog. His father was the Shokirkhon Ta'ra, known as the "Shokir Khoja Eshon" and was one of the religious scholars. At the moment, he was one of the sheikhs of the Naqshbandiya sect.

He received his first throne from his grandmother Mohammed Haja. At the age of 13, he was sent to Mecca with his brother Alimhan Ta'ra to continue his taxis next to his uncle. Until the age

of 17, he took Arabic, Persian, Turkish, tafsir, Hadith, fiqh, logic, politics and harp lessons in Mecca. By his own mercy, Harbi received taxis from Turkish officers in Mecca. While studying in madrasa, he did not go on vacation at all. He returned to his family in 1902 year. Together with his brother, Amir Alimkhon in Bukhara continued his taxi at the madrasah. In the years when alihon Ta'ra went to study in Bukhara, the Emirate of Bukhara was dependent on Russia in foreign policy. This madrasa studied music, literature, geography, engineering, disaster, history, medicine.

Furthermore

The struggle in western Turkistan:

Alixon Ta'ra Tsar opposed the Russian government's gathering of soldiers for the I - Jahan war in Turkistan:" the Caliph raised arms to his soldiers murtag will be " issued a decree and prevented the Russians from gathering soldiers from these lands. In the meantime, a decision was made to take Alixon Tora to the fortress, but did not catch. At that time, the Russian government was afraid of the head of the people and did not put excessive pressure on religious scholars. For this reason, he was not given the death penalty, but was blacklisted.

The mass uprising against Tsarist Russia, which took place in 1916 year in Western Turkistan, took an active part in the armed rebellion in Bolasagunda, the homeland of Alixon Ta'ra. The Tsar dreamed that his country would gain independence at that time, when the spirit of mass protest among the weakened and Achal of Russia spread. The uprisings were suppressed by the Russians in a bloody way. Alixon fled to the Ta'ra Kashgar.

In 1917, the Bolsheviks returned to their country, believing that after Chot took power from Russia, "those who fought for freedom will get back to their homeland." And in 1919 year he was forced to leave his country again, because he helped people who suffered the tyranny of the Bolsheviks (in jabr DIY). Realizing the original intentions of the communists who took the power of the people into their hands, they were repeatedly blacklisted for their opposition and found the measure to be a refugee. He lived in Kashgar for a year. "I did not find a single person who understood me in Kashgar, and leaving my homeland in the hands of the enemy, the escape seemed to me very difficult. Whatever comes to my head, I have to return to my homeland" " he again returned to his native land

At that time, the mahal, who entered into force of the Soviet Union and openly began to spread colonial policy, when he saw the deterioration of the people's situation, began to struggle repeatedly. In the course of this started struggle:

1-taking advantage of the freedom of conscience against atheism, which is considered a policy of Sor, he began to serve as an imam at the mosque of the city of bolasog with the resignation of the people in order to bring Islamic religion and culture to life. Vaaz and sermons have had a positive impact on the nation.

2-he became a representative of the Kasimov movement (the cadre movement of the Patriots), which appeared in Turkestan.

Alixon Thor was taken to khibs six times until 1930 year. In the latter case, he was sentenced to 10 years of Exile.

Two or three days before the scheduled dispatch of Alihon Ta'ra from Bishkek City prison to Sibirga, the convicts fled using the time when they were taken out for use in essays surrounded by barbed wire, and moved to the Ghulja city of Eastern Turkistan.

Working for a year in gulja, he gave the money he had collected to the refugees and secretly brought his wife and children to him. Together with his family, he intended to leave for Arabia, next to his relatives. But Russia could not get out of the region because of the fact that it was hard to check the East Turkestan border. About the communism of the Soviet Union in Eastern Turkestan at that time, the son of Alixon Thor, Dr. Kutlukkxon Shokirov says: "those who stood at the top of the state in the Uighur region were people who studied in the USSR or washed their brains with the ideas of communism. Therefore," the goods produced in the Soviet Union are cheap and high-quality, the territory of the Soviet Union gulju-Gulistan", and with similar words, Muslim Chinese(Tungan) and Uighurs would try to plot between the Russians who fled communism. And with this they were in an effort to open an area for communism in Uighuristan. ”

The Uighur people accepted Alikhan Ta'ani as their scholar because of his scientific and religious views and showed respect. Because of this interest shown to him, Alihon Ta'ra began to live together with his nation in East Turkestan and tried to spread the ideas of unity among the people against communism. It was also a success in this claim. With the encouragement of the people, he began to openly call for the need to make amends for freedom. Thus, he openly fought against Soviet imperialism and communism.

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