



EASTERN TURKESTAN TURKISH ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

Qambarov Abdujabbor Boxrolijevich

Associate Professor of Namangan State Pedagogical Institute, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy

e-mail: abduzabborkambarov15@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0009-0000-5119-6291>

Kodirov Nodirbek Mamasoliyevich,

Associate Professor of Namangan State University, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy,

e-mail: nodir_ziyo87@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6908-2484>

Djalolov Baxrom Djamolovich

Teacher of History, Namangan State Institute of Foreign Languages

e-mail: baxromdjalolov115@gmail.com

ORCID: (0009-0001-8302-7633)

Axmadjanova Muazzam Islomjanovna,

Trainee teacher of Namangan State Pedagogical Institute,

e-mail: muazzamaxmadjanova70@gmail.com,

ORCID:0009-0002-9366-0480

Maxmudova Azizaxon Nosirovna

Fergana State Technical University, assistant.

e-mail: maxmudovaaziza1@gmail.com

ORCID:0000-0002-2090

Abstract

This article provides information about the fact that the Uyghur people established an independent state twice in the first half of the twentieth century and called this state the "East Turkestan Republic", as well as the expansion of the Uyghur victories in uprisings and the strong influence on other regions of the Uyghur state, the people's aspiration for freedom and independence, the East Turkestan Islamic Republic is the first step of the Uyghurs towards statehood and their first experience in this area.

Keywords: "East Turkestan Independence Society", Turfan, Kucha, Aksu, Kashgar, Islamic Republic, Alikhan Tura, Hakimbek Khoja, Abdurauf Makhsim, Nilki, Harambagh, Shiho, Jing and Aksu, Uyghur, Kazakh and Kyrgyz Club.

Introduction

The Uyghur people established an independent state twice in the first half of the twentieth century and called this state the "East Turkestan Republic". According to historical data, in 1931, a large-scale national liberation uprising of the Uyghur people began in the Kumul Mountains. The victories of this uprising, led by Khoja Niyaz Khajim, expanded and had a strong impact on other regions of the Uyghur state, strengthening the people's desire for freedom and independence. As a result, the people of Khotan, led by Muhammad Amin Bughra, revolted on February 13, 1933, and founded the Khotan government on April 11. In 1932-33, uprisings broke out in a number of places such as Turpan, Kucha, Aksu and Kashgar, overthrowing Chinese rule in these places and taking power in the hands of the rebels. The Kumul Turfan uprising led by Khoja Niyaz Khajim and Mahmud Muhiti spread to the southern slopes of Mount Tangri. Taking advantage of these circumstances, Sobit



Damulla came from Khotan to Kashgar with a part of the army to establish the East Turkestan Republic and after serious preparations, on November 12, 1933, he founded the "East Turkestan Independence Society". The East Turkestan Islamic Republic was the first step of the Uyghurs towards statehood and their first experience in this field. This independent government had its own political law, state program, state flag, coat of arms, a number of state symbols, and sixteen ministries, and Khoja Niyaz Khajim was appointed president and Sobit Damulla was appointed prime minister. Although this republic existed for only three months, it managed to do a number of things and tried to implement many plans. However, the young government was overthrown due to complex internal conflicts, including the intervention of the Soviet Union in terms of foreign policy, and a direct military attack by the Tongo armed forces, supporters of Ma Chung, in terms of internal affairs.

Literature review

The modern geopolitical situation in the world is characterized by a sharp intensification of rapidly developing integration processes on a global and regional scale, and the fact that regions located at the spatial and temporal intersection of interactions between different cultures are of particular interest. One of these "crossroads" is Central Asia, which gave the world the most interesting cultures of Central Asia and East Turkestan (for the terms Central Asia, "Central Asia", "East Turkestan", see: Mushketov, 1915, pp. 14-16; Shpritsyn, 1976, XVIII; Sinor, 1976; Grigor, 1976; Gripp. 1873: Litvinsky, 1984, p. 4; 1982 NAA No. 1, p. 70).

In ancient Chinese literature, Central Asia was called Xi Yu L "Western Borders" or "Western Edges". And the concept of Xi Yu included all the countries located west of Dunhuang, that is, the Middle East, Asia Minor, India, the Mediterranean Sea and North Africa.

On the one hand, believing in the slogans of the Soviet Union "to assist the liberation struggle of oppressed nations" and on the other hand, the promises of the Soviet representative Shang Shisai, a number of figures led by Khoja Niyaz Khajim came to Urumqi and joined the provincial government headed by Shang Shisai. This was the first unified government in Uyghur political history, with Khoja Niyaz Khajim becoming the vice chairman of the province, and some of the leaders of the uprisings achieved leadership positions in a number of departments, departments, provinces and districts, that is, they participated in the management system. Giving Niyaz Khajim the post of vice chairman of the province was the first time in the history of the chauvinistic Khanate, which did not think of letting the Uyghurs control the government or distributing important rights to them, giving the Uyghurs a high position. However, this did not last long: after 1937, the Uyghur people, with the help of the Soviet Union, were once again subjected to bloody repression by the tyrannical government of Shang Shisai. Khoja Niyaz Hajim and others, the Uyghurs and other fraternal nationalities allied with Shan Shisai, failed to keep their promises and were again subjected to oppression by the invaders represented by Shan Shisai. As a result, the Uyghurs and other fraternal peoples threw themselves into the arena of a large-scale national liberation struggle for the second time. Although the East Turkestan Islamic Republic, founded in 1933, was short-lived, its spirit, traditions, and the crescent and star flag were inherited on November 12, 1944.

Research Methodology

According to historical data, in July 1944, an uprising began in the Ulustay Mountains around Nilki under the leadership of heroes such as Fatih, Ghani, Akbar, Rafiq, Sait, Nurum, Osman and Hamit, and the national liberation revolution spread to the Ili Mountains. The name of these armed partisan commanders, who were called the "six thieves" by the Kuomintang government and consisted of Uyghurs, Kazakhs and Tatars, soon spread to the Ili oasis and other places, and their army expanded, and on October 7, the city of Nilki was liberated by them. The late Abdurauf Makhsim Ibrahimi, the



Secretary General of the Government of the East Turkestan Republic and one of the members of the Liberation Organization, spoke about the "Liberation Organization" and the construction of the republic on April 17, 2001.

According to him, when the Nilki partisans were seriously active, the "Freedom Organization", founded in April 1944 in the city of Gulja, secretly prepared for the Gulja uprising. After the liberation of Nilki, the people of Gulja led by the heroes Gani and Fatih, using the Nilki rebels as a base, liberated the entire city during the uprising from November 7 to 12, as a result of which Harambagh, Liangshong and other areas in Gulja were liberated. On November 12, 1944, the "Freedom Organization", led by Alikhan Tura, held a meeting at the Uyghur, Kazakh and Kyrgyz Club, announced the establishment of the Provisional Government of the East Turkestan Republic, and hoisted the crescent and star flag of the East Turkestan Republic. Members of the government of the East Turkestan Republic were appointed at the meeting. In the government of the Republic of East Turkestan, Alikhan Tora, Deputy Chairman Hakimbek Khoja, General Secretary Abdurauf Mahsim and 16 other people were elected to the government, and the establishment of other ministries began. A number of ministries, such as education, livestock and forestry, religious affairs, internal affairs, customs and animal husbandry, were established and the officials were appointed. After that, under the leadership of the government of the Republic of East Turkestan, the people of Ili raised a general uprising and quickly liberated Ili. On April 8, 1945, East Turkestan established its own national army. The modern, regular and combative national army, which is mainly composed of Uyghurs and other nationalities, launched a three-pronged attack in June and liberated Tarbagatai and Altai regions, as well as parts of Oksu and Yorkand regions. However, in October 1945, the East Turkestan Republic was forced to stop the offensive of the national army under pressure from the Soviet Union, which had been supporting it militarily and politically. As a result of peace negotiations between the East Turkestan Republic and the Kuomintang central government of China, which were conducted under Moscow's instructions and pressure, a coalition government was formed, with Ahmadjon Qasimi as the deputy chairman of the coalition government from the East Turkestan side. The national forces liberated a number of regions from Chinese oppression and began to govern them on a local basis. Some of these regions did not even have a government. As a result of disagreements between the national forces, the government of Kashgar changed four times from April 16 to August 28, 1933. The government of General Timur was replaced by General Ma, his government by General Osman, and this government, in turn, was replaced by the government of Sobit Damulla. (From the book "Turkestan between Russia and China" by Dr. Boymirza Hayit)

Sobit Damulla tried to unite the scattered local national governments under the "East Turkestan Turkish Islamic Republic" and succeeded in doing so. On November 12, 1933, the "East Turkestan Republic" was officially proclaimed and the "East Turkestan Government" was formed by the decision of the National Assembly. Khoja Niyaz Haji became the chairman of the state and commander-in-chief, and Abdulboqi Sobit Damulla became the chief inspector. In addition to these, there were 13 other members of the government (other members of the Cabinet: Muhammad Kasim Khoji - Minister of Foreign Affairs; Zarif Qori - Minister of Justice; Yunusbek Saidzoda - Minister of Internal Affairs; Abdulla Eshonkhodja Khani - Minister of Health; Sultonbek Bakhtiyorbek - Minister of Defense; Abdulkarimkhan Makhdum - Minister of Education and Training; Ali Ahunbek - Minister of Finance; Sotyqbek Insonuddinzo - Minister of Trade; Nurakhmad - Emir of Khotan; Abdullah Domullo - Minister of Communications; Tohirbek - Minister of the National Assembly; Sofizoda - Secretary of the National Assembly. (B. Hayit, Ost-Turkestan, Compare: 341-6). The chairman and secretary of the National Assembly were members of the government as "observers" in



order to be informed about various government measures without paperwork. The National Assembly was not composed of political parties, but of members of the independence society. Within the government They were not thinking within the framework of party interests, but around local interests (due to the incompleteness of written and other sources, it was not possible to determine the number of members of the National Assembly).

Analysis and results

While the government of the East Turkestan Republic, on the one hand, defended its liberated lands with war, on the other hand, it sought to strengthen the republic by acquiring its own guidance. The "Independent Republic" published a guidance project on December 3, 1933. The following sections of this project, consisting of 30 articles, are noteworthy: Principles of Guidance:

The East Turkestan Republic is governed by the principles of Sharia and the teachings of the Quran, which bring us happiness and glory.

The East Turkestan state is established on the basis of republicanism and serves the prosperity and happiness of the nation. The state is obliged to protect the nation from external aggression. It protects the Islamic religion, nationality, culture and economic issues. In order to fulfill the will of the nation and ensure the independence of the state, it appeals to the government in Nanjing (the capital of the Republic of China - authors) and to the League of Nations as a measure to protect independence.

Central Office. At the head of the state office is the head of the state (Amir al-Mu'minin), who acts according to Sharia.

The state acts based on a parliament that consults with the people, and the will and aspirations of the nation are expressed through its representatives.

Council of Supervisors. 5. a) To govern the state, a council of supervisors is established in the capital under the chairmanship of the head of the believers (Amir al-Mu'minin). It is headed by a "chief supervisor". The members of the Council of Supervisors consist of 9 supervisors: the ministries of religion and justice, defense, finance, foreign affairs, internal affairs, trade and agriculture, industry, education, endowments and health. These 9 ministries are divided into two. The first is the defense and economic group, which includes the ministries of defense, foreign affairs, finance, trade and agriculture, and industry. This group is headed by the first deputy chairman of the Supervisory Board. The second group includes the ministries of internal affairs, religion and justice, education, endowments and health, and is headed by the second deputy chairman of the Supervisory Board.

Duties of the head of state. b) The head of state of the East Turkestan Islamic Republic manages the government and is considered the great father of the government. As the head of state and commander-in-chief, he serves for the happiness, peace and future of religion, nation and homeland.

c) The head of state is elected by the National Assembly for a term of 4 years. Only our current head of state, Khoja Niyaz Khadim, who fought heroically for the freedom of Islam, homeland and nation and secured our independence, is our head of state for life, and his qualities are confirmed by the entire nation and our soldiers.

d) The President of the State shall appoint the Chief Inspector and approve the Board of Inspectors of the State Department. Note. The President of the State shall recommend the Chief Inspector and Inspectors for approval by the Assembly until the National Assembly convenes.

d) The President of the State shall approve the decisions of the Board of Inspectors. If the decision is rejected, he shall propose to the Board of Inspectors for reconsideration. In the event of a disagreement between the President of the State and the Chief Inspector or the Board of Inspectors, the Chief Inspector must resign. The President of the State shall form a new Board of Inspectors.



e) Ambassadors and delegations sent to East Turkestan shall be received by the President of the State in the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

g) The President of the State, as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, shall issue orders to the East Turkestan Army through the Chief Inspector and the Minister of Defense.

i) Since the East Turkestan Islamic Republic was established on the basis of the Council and negotiations, the President of the State shall act based on the majority opinion in accepting or rejecting the decisions of the Board of Inspectors.

Duties of the Chief Inspector. The Chief Inspector is the chairman of all inspectors. That is why, in matters of all ministries, the word “Haji” is used to respectfully address those who have gone on pilgrimage. Where there is a Khoja Niyaz, no one else in East Turkestan is addressed as “Hajim”.

National department. In order for the state to be built on the basic principles of Islam, the Ministry of Religion and Justice is established. The Minister of Justice has the right of sheikh-ul-Islam. There is a fatwa department (babul fatawa) under the Ministry of Justice, headed by a mufti. The Ministry of Justice plays the role of an intermediary between the qazi and the government. Regional muftis are not elected. The Minister of Justice (currently sheikh-ul-Islam) and the chief governor (chief of the governors) appoint the chairmen of the courts. The Minister of Justice checks the work of governors through inspections. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for monitoring the compliance of laws with Sharia. One of the tasks of the inspector of justice is to monitor the order and cultural conditions of the prisons.

The tasks of the Minister of Defense are to organize an army capable of protecting the country from external enemies. To do this, it is first necessary to open a military academy. This academy should be provided with specialists invited from abroad. The Ministry should begin to build the industrial enterprises necessary for the army. Military observers will be sent to study the military preparations and goals of other countries. The most urgent task for East Turkestan is to organize a military delegation from abroad. It is advisable for this military delegation to consist of instructors in the fields of infantry, cavalry, artillery, aviation, and tanks. In addition, chemical agents, defense specialists and facilities are being prepared (Articles 10-16 describe the tasks and responsibilities of the ministries of foreign affairs, internal affairs, endowments, finance, trade, agriculture, education and health. Articles 17-19 describe the administration of regions, districts, cities and villages. Article 30 discusses the position and powers of government control officials who have adopted a new method of administration throughout the state.

Nikashov, who was part of the council, admits: “Do you accept our demands? Even if you do not sign the agreement, we will soon be in East Turkestan. Our government has been spending millions and millions for East Turkestan for a long time. We want to establish order in East Turkestan and protect it.” Khoja Niyaz signed the agreement.

1.	President	Khoja Niyaz
2.	Prime Minister	Sobit Damolla
3.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Muhammad Kasim Jan
4.	Minister of Justice	Sharif Qori
5.	Minister of Internal Affairs	Yunus Begum
6.	Minister of Health	Abdullah Khan
7.	Minister of Defense	Mahmud Muhiti
8.	Minister of Education	Abdul Karim Khan Makhdoom
9.	Minister of Finance	Ali Akhund Boy



10.	Minister of Religious Institutions	Shamsiddin Turdiy
11.	Minister of Trade	Sadiq Begum
12.	Emir of Khotan	Ahmadjon Bughra
13.	Minister of Communications	Abdullah Domullah
14.	Chairman of the National Assembly	Tahir Begum
15.	Secretary of the National Assembly	Sufi Zoda

Appendix 1. Names of activities

On February 25, 1934, the Chief Inspector Sobit Domulla announced the conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet Union. On March 2, 1934, a council of inspectors, consisting of 11 inspectors and commanders, met under the chairmanship of Sobit Domulla. The agenda of this meeting was: “Sobit Abdulboqi’s announcement regarding the conclusion of an agreement between Khoja Niyaz and the Soviet Union in Ergashtam.” The note contains the following text: “According to the letter of Khoja Niyaz Haji dated February 25 (No. 308) sent by Sobit Abdulbaqi to the Chief Inspector and the Council of Inspectors, Khoja Niyaz Haji concluded the following agreement with the Union of Soviets:

1. Khoja Niyaz Haji will henceforth break off relations with the Nanjing government and declare East Turkestan a country with internal independence under the protection of Russia.
2. The independence of East Turkestan will be abolished, the Islamic Republic will be dissolved, and it (the members of the government) will be transferred to the Sheng government in Urumqi.
3. After resigning from the post of head of state, Khoja Niyaz Haji will be appointed the civilian governor of East Turkestan for life.
4. The haji will take firm measures to ensure that the national armed forces in the lands of East Turkestan will be transferred to Sheng.
5. Khoja Niyaz Haji will Mahmud Xizhang, a group of Khomys and Turfans, will transfer the troops under his command to Sheng, who will disarm the national troops of the Uzbeks, Kyrgyz and Kazakhs and help the Manchu, Chinese and Russian troops to establish order in East Turkestan, and to freely move to six cities other than Urumqi.
6. The agreement previously concluded between Governor Sheng and the Soviet Union on the dispatch of Manchu soldiers from the Union of Soviets to East Turkestan will remain in force.
7. Foreign military specialists serving in the republic will be immediately dismissed and expelled from East Turkestan.
8. The Soviet government will undertake to protect East Turkestan from Inner China (Nanjing), Manchuria and other forces, as well as from any possible threat.
9. The Soviet government will assist in the restoration and development of East Turkestan.
10. As soon as order is established, a regular and modern army will be immediately formed. For this purpose, a military delegation will be sent to the Soviet government (USSR) and officers (subs) will be appointed who are ready to take orders.
11. A separate agreement will be signed between the government in Urumqi (author of the Sheng government) and the Soviet Union on political and economic cooperation.



High Color Prime Ministers (Figure 1)



Government Members (Figure 2)

However, in 1949, the world situation, the cold relations, and the general situation in China changed. The Stalin government chose a strategy of openly cooperating with the Chinese communists and recruiting and assisting the Chinese communist government to use the new communist China as an important member of the socialist camp as a support force in the struggle against the American-led Western countries. As a result, the Stalin government agreed to resolve the East Turkestan issue as an internal matter of China. At the same time, the Chinese communists quickly announced the



establishment of the People's Republic of China, and for this, they worked to ensure that the Ili government and the Urumqi government were subordinate to the Chinese communist government. Moscow created the conditions for the Chinese communist representative Dan Lichun to go to Gulja and talk with the Ili representatives, and for him to go to Urumqi secretly and surrender the Kuomintang military and political leaders such as Burhan Shahid and Tao Xiu to the communists. According to official documents of the Chinese and former Soviet governments, leaders such as Ahmadjon Qasimi and Ishakbek Munanof died in a plane crash in Soviet territory on August 27, 1949, while traveling to Beijing to attend the China National Political Consultative Conference.

Conclusions and Recommendations

According to historical sources, the government of the East Turkestan Republic issued a decree designating November 12 as a national and revolutionary holiday. Until recently, the Uyghur people had been self-governing under their own republican flag and agreed to celebrate November 12 every five years. However, in mid-October 1949, after more than five years, the national flag with the crescent and star was removed, and in late December, the heroic national army was transformed into the 5th Corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and soon after, it was completely disbanded. The first half of the 20th century was an unforgettable stage for the Uyghurs, filled with warlike, heroic, joyful and tragic misfortunes. Its victories gave the Uyghurs hope for the future, while its defeats caused the Uyghurs to be sad. Despite the passing of years and the Uyghurs forgetting these historical events, it is becoming clear that the new generation does not forget the events of November 12, longing for them, and that the feelings of respect and admiration for the paths taken by their ancestors are being renewed and gradually strengthened. It is clear that the heroic stories told on the battlefields of Nilqi, Harambagh, Shiho, Jing and Aksu are not forgotten, but on the contrary, these stories give the new generation a strong national spirit and strength. In these days, more than half a century later, the political, economic, cultural and national freedom of the Uyghurs, who were called the "two republics", are of great importance.

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