

**TOSHKENT DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2021.Tar.26.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

TOJIBOYEV JAXONGIR ILXOMOVICH

TURKISTONDA HARBIY ASIRLAR (1914-1924-YILLAR)

07.00.01 – O‘zbekiston tarixi

**TARIX FANLARI bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2024

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Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)

Tojiboyev Jaxongir Ilxomovich

Turkistonda harbiy asirlar (1914-1924-yillar) 3

Tojiboev Jakhongir Ilkhomovich

Prisoners of war in Turkestan (1914-1924) 27

Тожибоев Жахонгир Илхомович

Военнопленные в Туркестане (1914-1924 годы)..... 49

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati

List of published works

Список опубликованных работ..... 53

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Hozirgi kunda jahonning turli mintaqalarida ro'y berayotgan urushlar insoniyatning tarixiy taraqqiyotiga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmoqda. Xilma-xil tendensiyalar yo'lini bosib o'tgan insoniyat o'z o'tmishida katta tarixiy siljishlar bilan bir qatorda tanazzul va inqirozlarga guvoh bo'lgan. Jahon hamjamiyati tarixida XX asrning birinchi yarmi o'ziga xos tarixiy davr sifatida keskin o'zgarishlarni boshlab bergan edi, xususan, mazkur davr o'zining mazmun-mohiyati hamda voqea-hodisalarning shiddati bilan alohida ajralib turadi. Buning boisi ushbu yarim asr mobaynida bo'lib o'tgan jahon urushlari butun dunyoni larzaga soldi hamda dunyo xalqlari hayotida keskin burilishlarni yuzaga keltirdi. Bu yirik harbiy-siyosiy jarayonlarning tarkibiy qismlari bo'lgan har qanday voqealik, jumladan, harbiy asirlar masalasi jahon miqyosida insoniyat tarixining dolzarb mavzularidan biri hisoblanadi.

Hozir dunyo mamlakatlarida Birinchi jahon urushi (1914-1918) bo'yicha bir qator tadqiqotlar va loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, AQShning Indiana universiteti, Buyuk Britaniyaning Manchester va Oksford universitetining bir nechta tarixchi olimlari Turkiston o'lkasidagi harbiy asirlar bilan bog'liq tarixiy manbalar ustida ilmiy izlanishlar olib borgan. Shuningdek, Avstriyada tarixchi olim Peter Felix rahbarligida "VENI/ARTilek Austria" „VENI – Vienna Eurasia Network Initiative“ loyihalari asosida O'rta Osiyodagi harbiy asirlar masalasini o'rganish ishlari davom etmoqda.

O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishganidan so'ng o'tmishning ko'plab sahifalari tadqiq etila boshlandi. Zotan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek, "Buyuk tarixda hech narsa izsiz ketmaydi. U xalqlarning qonida, tarixiy xotirasida saqlanadi va amaliy ishlarida namoyon bo'ladi"¹. Xususan, Birinchi jahon urushining Turkiston o'lkasi hayotiga ta'siri tadqiq etilishi mobaynida uning hali tahlil qilinmagan sahifalari namoyon bo'lmoqda. Tariximizdagi ana shunday muhim tarixiy jarayonlaridan biri bu – Turkistonda harbiy asirlar (1914-1924) masalasidir. Mazkur mavzuning dolzarbligi, birinchi navbatda, jahon urushining o'lka hayotiga o'tkazgan ta'sir doirasining tadqiq etish zarurati bilan bog'liq. Ayni vaqtda olib borilgan ushbu tadqiqot ishida front va frontorti hududlaridagi harbiy-fuqarolik hamda harbiy asirlik munosabatlari tahlil qilinadi. Turkistondagi harbiy asirlik holatini tadqiqot ishi sifatida mavzulashtirish 1914-1924-yillardagi tarixiy sharoitni chuqurroq anglash hamda o'lkaning siyosiy va ijtimoiy hayotidagi o'ziga xosliklarni aniqlashtirishga imkon beradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 15-noyabrdagi PF-5876-sonli "Millatlararo munosabatlar sohasida O'zbekiston Respublikasi davlat siyosati konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"²gi hamda 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараккиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. I жилд. – Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2018. – Б. 29.

² "Миллатлараро муносабатлар соҳасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат сиёсати концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида"ги ПФ-5876-сонли Фармон // Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 16.11.2019 й., 06/19/5876/4029-сон.

to'g'risida"gi PF-60-sonli Farmonlari va sohaga oid boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi. Xususan, "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi"ning 5-bo'limi "Ma'naviy taraqqiyotni ta'minlash va sohani yangi bosqichga olib chiqish" deya nomlangan bo'lib, uning 71, 74, 77-maqсадlari yurtimiz tadqiqotchilari va olimlari oldiga muhim vazifalarni qo'yimoqda³.

Tadqiqotning Respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga bog'liqligi. Ilmiy tadqiqot ishi Respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga asoslangan holda amalga oshirildi.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Birinchi jahon urushi yillarida Turkiston o'lkasidagi harbiy asirlar masalasi yaxlit ilmiy izlanish obyekti sifatida tadqiq etilmagan. Sovet hokimiyati davrida bu jarayon bir necha sabablar bilan izohlanadi. Birinchidan, Birinchi jahon urushiga oid mavzular doirasi eng muhim masalalar darajasiga ko'tarilmagan edi. Ikkinchidan, sovet tarixnavisligida Birinchi jahon urushi davrida ro'y bergan boshqa voqealar – 1917-yil Oktyabr to'ntarishi va Fuqarolar urushi (1917-1922) alohida ahamiyat kasb etgan. Harbiy asirlar bilan bog'liq o'rganilgan jarayonlar, ularning yuqorida ta'kidlangan ikki tarixiy voqealardagi ishtiroklariga borib taqaladi.

Tadqiqot ishini o'rganishga doir manba va adabiyotlarni davriylik va mavzu jihatdan shartli ravishda to'rt guruhga ajratish mumkin:

1. Sovet davri adabiyotlari va hujjatlar to'plamlari
2. Sobiq harbiy asirlarning esdaliklari va memuar asarlar
3. Mustaqillik davri adabiyotlari
4. Xorijiy adabiyotlar.

Mavzu tarixshunosligining *birinchi guruhiga* sovet davri tadqiqotlari va hujjatlar to'plamini kiritish mumkin. Turkistonda harbiy asirlar masalasini o'rganishda sovet davri adabiyotlari ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. XX asrning o'rtalaridan boshlab, rus tarixchilari tomonidan asosan Ikkinchi jahon urushi (1939-1945) bilan bog'liq jarayonlar o'rganildi. Ushbu tadqiqotlar natijasida Birinchi jahon urushining asosiy voqealaridan biri harbiy asirlar masalasi Ikkinchi jahon urushi harbiy asirlari soyasida qolib ketdi. Garchi, rus olimlari o'z mamlakati hududlarida harbiy mahbuslar masalasini birinchilardan bo'lib o'rgangan bo'lsalar-da, ular tomonidan tadqiq qilingan jarayonlar, asosan, fuqarolar urushidagi harbiy asirlarning faoliyatiga bag'ishlangandi. XX asrning 20-40-yillari davomida harbiy asirlar mavzusi borasidagi adabiyotlar kam bo'lsa-da, shu mavzu doirasida yoritilgan ilk tadqiqotlar edi⁴. XX asrning 50-80-yillari davomida harbiy asirlar

³ "2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида"ги ПФ-60-сонли Фармон // Қонунчилик маълумотлари миллий базаси, 29.01.2022 й., 06/22/60/0082-сон.

⁴ Аникст А. Применение труда военнопленных в России до 1918 г. – Москва: 2-я тип.-лит. М.Г.С.Н.Х., 1920.; Жданов Н.М. Русские военнопленные в мировой войне 1914–1918 гг. (Труды Военно-исторической комиссии). – Москва: 1920.; Анишев А. Очерки истории гражданской войны 1917–1920. – Государственное изд-во, 1925.; Казаков А. Экономическое положение сельскохозяйственного пролетариата до и после Октября: опыт сравнительной статистики. – Ленинград: Государственное изд-во, 1930. – 182 с.; Головин Н.Н.

tarixiy hujjatlar to'plamlari⁵ va turli xil izlanishlar⁶ orqali faol o'rganila boshlandi. Shunday bo'lsa-da, rus tadqiqotlarida mintaqaviy omil asosiy o'rin egallagan.

Alohida mazkur mavzuga daxldor tadqiqot ishini yaratishda A.M.Matveyevning xizmati katta. U o'z kitobida⁷ Fevral inqilobi (1917) dan keyin sodir bo'lgan siyosiy jarayonlarning harbiy asirlarga ta'siri va ularning Turkistonning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotidagi faolligiga hamda Qizil armiya saflaridagi harbiy faoliyatlariga alohida urg'u bergan. Shuningdek, harbiy asirlarning majburiy mehnatga jalb qilinishi va yaratilgan shart-sharoitning qoniqarsizligi oqibatida ko'targan isyonlari haqida ham ma'lumotlar berib o'tgan. A.M.Matveyevning izlanishlari Turkistondagi harbiy asirlar to'g'risida ko'plab qimmatli tarixiy dalillarni o'zida mujassamlashtirsa-da, uning tadqiqotida asirlikdagi harbiylarning madaniy-ma'rifiy jarayonlardagi ishtiroki va ularning reevakuatsiya qilinishi yoritilmagan.

Mavzuning o'rganilganlik darajasi tasnifiga ko'ra, *ikkinchi guruh* adabiyotlariga Birinchi jahon urushi davrida harbiy asirlikda bo'lgan va ana shu jarayonlarning bevosita ishtirokchilariga aylangan harbiy asirlarning xotira va

Военные усилия России в Мировой войне: в 2-х т. Т. 1. – Париж: Товарищество объединенных издателей, 1939.; Болтин Е. Очерки мировой войны 1914–1918 гг. – Москва: Государственное военное изд-во Наркомата обороны Союза ССР, 1940; Марков С. Зверства немцев в первую мировую войну. – Москва, 1941.

⁵ Погребинский А.П. Сельское хозяйство и продовольственный вопрос в России в годы Первой мировой войны // Исторические зап. – 1950. – Т. 31. – С. 44.; Вержховский Д.В. Первая мировая война 1914–1918 гг. – Москва: Военное изд-во Министерства обороны Союза ССР, 1954. – 114 с.; Маевский И.В. Экономика русской промышленности в условиях первой мировой. – Москва: Госполитиздат, 1957. – 392 с.; Иноятлов Ш.Х. Октябрьская революция в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 1958.; Великая Октябрьская социалистическая революция и гражданская война в Туркестане. – Ташкент, 1957; Венгерские интернационалисты в Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции (Сборник документов и воспоминаний). – Москва, 1959; Экономическое положение России накануне Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции: документы и материалы. Часть третья: Сельское хозяйство и крестьянство. – Ленинград: Изд-во АН СССР, 1967.; Венгерские интернационалисты в Октябрьской революции и гражданской войне в СССР (Сборник документов). Т. 1-2. – Москва, 1968.

⁶ Кирьянов Ю.И. Влияние первой мировой войны на изменение численности и состава рабочих // Вопросы истории. – 1960. – № 10. – С. 89–102.; Муратов И. Из истории интернациональных формирований в СССР в 1918–1922 годах (Обзор литературы) // Военно-исторический журнал. – 1960. – № 5. – С. 19–21.; Сологубов И.С. Иностранные коммунисты в Туркестане (1918–1921 гг.). – Ташкент, 1961; Интернационалисты в боях за власть Советов. – Москва, 1965; Манусевич А.Я. Польские интернационалисты в борьбе за победу Советской власти в России февраль – октябрь 1917 г. – Москва, 1965; Клеванский А.Х. Чехословацкие интернационалисты и проданный корпус. Чехословацкие политические организации и воинские формирования в России. 1914–1921 гг. – Москва: Наука, 1965.; Интернационалисты. Трудящиеся зарубежных стран – участники борьбы за власть Советов. – Москва: Наука, 1967; Участие трудящихся зарубежных стран Октябрьской революции. – Москва, 1967; Яковлев Л.И. Дружба, рожденная Октябрем. – Москва, 1968; Коронен М.М. Финские интернационалисты в борьбе за власть Советов. – Ленинград, 1969.; Ненароков А.П. Восточный фронт 1918. – Москва: Наука, 1969.; Интернационалисты: трудящиеся зарубежных стран – участники борьбы за власть Советов на юге и востоке Республики. – Москва, 1971; Гафурова К.А. Борьба за интернациональное сплочение трудящихся Средней Азии и Казахстана в первые годы Советской власти. 1917–1924 гг. – Москва, 1972; Октябрь и болгарские интернационалисты. – София, 1973; Зеленин В.В. Под красным знаменем Октября: Югославянские интернационалисты в Советской России, 1917–1921. – Москва, 1977; Копылов В.Р. Зарубежные интернационалисты в Октябрьской революции, 1917–1918. – Москва, 1977; Сиргебаев Б.С. Глубокие корни братства: Интернационалистическое и коммунистическое движение среди иностранных пролетариев в Казахстане (1915–1922 гг.). – Алма-Ата, 1977; Венгерские интернационалисты в Сибири и на Дальнем Востоке, 1917–1922 гг. – Москва, 1980; Кожевин В.Е. Подвиги красногвардейцев Забайкалья. – Улан-Удэ, 1982; Щербаков Ю.Н. Искры Великого Октября. – М., 1982; Интернационалисты. Участие трудящихся зарубежных стран Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы в борьбе за власть Советов и России, 1917–1920 гг. – Москва, 1987.

⁷ Матвеев А.М. Зарубежные выходцы в Туркестане на путях к Великому Октябрю (1914 – октябрь 1917 г.) – Ташкент: Фан, 1977.

esdaliklarini kiritish mumkin⁸. Rossiyaning turli hudud va chekka o'lkalarida harbiy asir bo'lganlarning tutqunlikdagi xotiralari 1917-yildan hozirgacha bo'lgan davr mobaynida Yevropaning turli nashrlarida bosmadan chiqdi. Bu nashrlarning cho'qqisi XX asrning 20-30-yillariga to'g'ri keladi va ko'plab esdaliklar ana shu davr davomida chop etildi. Shuningdek, Birinchi jahon urushi paytida Turkistonda xizmat qilgan rus va chet ellik amaldorlar, diplomatlar "uchinchi shaxs" sifatida o'zlarining memuar asarlarida harbiy asirlarning hayoti bilan bog'liq voqe'larga to'xtalib o'tganlar⁹. Asirlikdan qaytib kelganlarning ikki jildlik maqolalari to'plami¹⁰, Qizil Xoch hamshirasi Elza Brändström (1888-1948)ning xotiralari¹¹ asirlikda bo'lgan harbiylar haqidagi dalillarning qimmatli manbai bo'lib kelmoqda.

Tadqiqot tarixshunosligining *uchinchi guruhini* mustaqillik davri adabiyotlari tashkil etadi¹². O'zbekistonda harbiy asirlar tarixi alohida-alohida turli xil diasporalar – avstro-venger, polyak, nemis va boshqalar tarzida tadqiq etib kelinmoqda¹³. Mustaqillik davri izlanuvchilari orasida B.Golender, V.Gentshke,

⁸ Kostenberger R. Sechs Jahre in Turkestan. Graz; Viktor Nowak. Bilder aus der Erinnerung eines Austauschinvaliden. Erlebnisse, Beobachtungen und Leiden in russischer Kriegsgefangenschaft. – Wein, 1917; Kriegsgefangen in Russland. Kämpfe, Gefangennahme, Erlebnisse in der Gefangenschaft und glückliche Flucht der Unteroffiziers Kreutz. Nach seinen Tagebuchblätter bearb. Und hg.v. Wilhelm Benedix. – Minden, 1917; Hans Zuchhold. Aus der Holle empor. Erlebnisse eines aus russischer Kriegsgefangenschaft Austauschenden. – Berlin, 1917; Friedrich Otto Bittrich. 35 Monate im Reiche der Knuten. Leiden und Abenteuer eines russischen Kriegsgefangenen. – Berlin-Pankow, 1920; Joseph Scholz. Erinnerungen. Erlebnisse aus meiner Kriegsgefangenschaft in der Zeit von 3. September 1915 bis 6. Juni 1918. – Munsterberg in Schlesien, 1923; Eduard Juhl. Blinkfeuer in Nacht und Nebel. Erlebtes und Erschautes aus dem bunten Bilderbuch meines Lebens. – Schwerin, 1926; Брендстрем Э. Среди военнопленных в России и в Сибири в 1914-20-х годах. – Берлин, 1927; Willfor F. Turkestanisches Tagebuch. Sechs Jahre in Russische Zentralasien. – Wein, 1930; Franz Maske. Schicksale rasen. Meine Weltkriegs-Odyssee in Russland, Sibirien und Persien. – Stuttgart, 1931.

⁹ Чиркин С.В. Двадцать лет службы на востоке: записки царского дипломата. – Москва, 2006; Бейли Ф.М. Миссия в Ташкент. – Москва, 2013.

¹⁰ Streeruwitz E. Der Umsturz in Rußland und die Kriegsgefangenen // In Feindeshand. Vol. 1 (1931). S. 269–271.; Kern, Leopold / Weiland, Hans (ed.): Feindeshand. Die Gefangenschaft in Einzeldarstellungen, Vienna 1931; Raab-Werner H. Österreich-Ungarns offizielle Kriegsgefangenenfürsorge // In Feindeshand. Vol. 2 (1932). S. 324–331.

¹¹ Brändström E. Unter Kriegsgefangenen in Russland und Sibirien, 1914–1920. Berlin, 1920; Among Prisoners of War in Russia and Siberia / E. Brändström; Trans. C. Mabel Rickmers. London: Hutchinson & Co, 1929.; Unter Kriegsgefangenen in Rußland und Sibirien, 1914–1920 / E. Brändström. Leipzig: Koehler & Amelang, 1927.

¹² Исаков Ф. Национальная политика царизма в Туркестане (1867-1917). – Ташкент., 1997.; Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р. Узбекистан многонациональный: историко-демографический аспект. – Ташкент: Абу Али ибн Сино, 1998; Абдурахимова Н., Рустамова Г. Колониальная система власти в Туркестане во 2-ой половине XIX - 1-ой четверти XX в. – Ташкент.: "Университет", 1999.; Туркестан в начале XX века: к истории истоков национальной независимости. – Ташкент.: "Шарк", 2000.; Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида. Иккинчи китоб. – Тошкент.: "Шарк", 2000.; Алимова Д., Голованов А. Узбекистан в 1917-1990 годы: противоборство идей и идеологий. – Ташкент.: Узбекистан, 2002.; Ата-Мирзаев О.Б., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р.Х., Салиев А.С. Историко-демографические очерки урбанизации Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 2002.; Ражабов Қ., Хайдаров М. Туркистон тарихи (1917-1924 йиллар). – Тошкент.: "Университет", 2002.; Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р. Межнациональная толерантность в Узбекистане: история и современность. – Ташкент, 2004; Расулов А.Н. Туркистон ва Волгабўйи, Уралолди халклари ўртасидаги муносабатлар (1917-1924 йиллар). – Тошкент.: Университет, 2005.; Ерметов А. Туркистонда назорат органлари фаолияти. (Ишчи-деҳқон милицияси ва Ишчи-деҳқон инспекцияси 1917-1924 йилларда). – Тошкент.: "Abu matbuot-konsalt" МЧЖ., 2007.; Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р. Узбекистан многонациональный: историко-демографический аспект. Изд. 2, доп. – Ташкент: Янги аср авлоди. 2011.; Мўминова Г. Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш тизими тарихи (1917-1991). – Тошкент.: "Yangi nashr", 2015.; Иноятова Д.М. Немецкая диаспора Узбекистана: вехи истории. Моногр. – Ташкент: Turon-iqbol, 2019. Саипова К. История национальных меньшинств Узбекистана (1917-1990 гг.). – Ташкент.: "Turon-iqbol", 2021.

¹³ Гентшке В. Из истории польской диаспоры // О'zbekiston tarixi. – 2001. – №1 – Б.34-41.; Голендер Б.А. Polonia Turkestaniana (Судьбы поляков в Узбекистане). – Ташкент: Издательство Национальной библиотеки Узбекистана имени Алишера Навои, 2014. – 112 с.; Голендер Б.А. Немецкий след в Узбекистане XV-XX веков.

D.M.Inoyatova, R.X.Murtazayeva, K.Saipovalarning tadqiqotlari Turkistondagi harbiy asirlar masalasining turli jihatlariga to'xtalib o'tilganligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Boris Golender polyak harbiy asirlarining Turkiston o'lkasining siyosiy va madaniy hayotidagi faoliyatlari va ularning reevakuatsiya jarayonlarini tadqiq qilgan¹⁴. U, shuningdek, nemis harbiy asirlarining o'lkadagi ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahvoli va ularning Turkiston rivojiga qo'shgan hissalarini ham yoritib bergan¹⁵. Golenderning asarlari Birinchi jahon urushi harbiy asirlari to'g'risida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni o'zida mujassam etganligi bilan ajralib turadi.

O'zbekiston hududidagi polyak diasporasi tarixini tadqiq qilgan V.Gentshke Birinchi jahon urushi davrida Turkiston o'lkasiga kelib qolgan polyak harbiy asirlari va qochoqlari haqida so'z yuritgan¹⁶. Uning ilmiy izlanishlarida polyaklarning asosan qaysi shaharlarga joylashganligi, ular tomonidan tuzilgan siyosiy tashkilotlar, partiyalar va kasaba uyushmalari xususidagi ma'lumotlarga yuzlanilgan.

D.M.Inoyatova O'zbekistondagi nemis diasporasi tarixiga bag'ishlangan tadqiqot ishida Birinchi jahon urushi davrida asirga tushgan nemis harbiylariga yaratilgan shart-sharoit va ularning Turkiston o'lkasi harbiy lagerlaridagi mehnat faoliyatlari haqidagi muhim ma'lumotlarga to'xtalib o'tgan¹⁷.

K.Saipovanning ilmiy izlanishlarida harbiy asirlar masalasiga ham to'xtalib o'tilgan. Tadqiqotchi o'z monografiyasida harbiy lagerlarning joylashuvi, asirlarning mehnatga jalb qilinishi va mehnat faoliyatini olib boradigan ishlab chiqarish punktlariga doir ma'lumotlarni keltirib o'tgan¹⁸.

Harbiy asirlar masalasi haqida xorijiy tadqiqotchilarning izlanishlari ham muhim ahamiyatga ega¹⁹. Birinchi jahon urushi yakunlangandan so'ng yevropalik

– Ташкент: Издательство “Navro'z”, 2019. – 122 с; Иноятова Д.М. Немецкая диаспора Узбекистана: веки истории. Моногр. – Ташкент: Turon-iqbol, 2019.

¹⁴ Голендер Б.А. Polonia Turkestaniana (Судьбы поляков в Узбекистане). –Ташкент: Издательство Национальной библиотеки Узбекистана имени Алишера Навои, 2014.

¹⁵ Голендер Б.А. Немецкий след в Узбекистане XV-XX веков. – Ташкент: Издательство “Navro'z”, 2019.

¹⁶ Гентшке В. Из истории польской диаспоры // О'zbekiston tarixi. – 2001. – №1 – Б.34-41.

¹⁷ Иноятова Д.М. Немецкая диаспора Узбекистана: веки истории. Моногр. – Ташкент: Turon-iqbol, 2019.

¹⁸ Саипова К. История национальных меньшинств Узбекистана (1917-1990 гг.). – Ташкент.: “Turon-iqbol”, 2021.

¹⁹ Bayer H. Presse- und Nachrichtenwesen der im Weltkrieg kriegsgefangenen Deutschen / H. Bayer. Berlin: Dr. Ebeling u. Dr. Hiehold Verl., 1939. 161 s.; Davis G. Deutsche Kriegsgefangene im Ersten Weltkrieg in Rußland / G. Davis // Militärgeschichtliche Mitteilungen (Freiburg). Bde. 31 (1982). S. 37–49.; Banac I. South Slav Prisoners of World War in Revolutionary Russia / I. Banac // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. New York: Brooklyn College Press, 1983. P. 119–148.; Davis G. The life of Prisoners of War in Russia 1914–1921 / G. Davis // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War / Samuel R. Williamson, Jr. and Peter Pastor, ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 1983. P. 163–197.; Kalvoda J. Czech and Slovak Prisoners of War in Russia during the War and Revolution / J. Kalvoda // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. New York: Social Science Monographs, Brooklyn College Press, 1983. P. 215–238.; Kalvoda J. Czech and Slovak Prisoners of War in Russia during the War and Revolution / J. Kalvoda // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. New York: Social Science Monographs, Brooklyn College Press, 1983. P. 215–238.; Pastor P. Hungarian POWs in Russia during the Revolution and Civil War / P. Pastor // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. New York: Social Science Monographs, Brooklyn College Press, 1983. P. 149–162.; Certeau M. The Practice of Everyday Life / M. Certeau. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984. 229 p.; Davis G. Prisoner of War Camps as Social Communities in Russia: Krasnoyarsk 1914–1921 / G. Davis // East European Quarterly (Boulder/Colorado). Vol. 21 (1987). S. 147–163.; Speed R.B., III. Prisoners, Diplomats and the Great War. A Study in the Diplomacy of Captivity / R.B. Speed. New York: Greenwood Press, 1990. – 244 p.; Davis G. National Red Cross Societies and Prisoners of War in Russia, 1914–1918 / G. Davis // Journal of Contemporary History. Vol. 28. № 1 (Jan., 1993). P. 31–52.; Nachtigal R. Kriegsgefangene der Habsburgermonarchie in Rußland / R. Nachtigal // Österreich in Geschichte und

tarixchilar Rossiyaning turli hududlariga joylashtirilgan avstro-venger va nemis harbiy asirlarini o'rganishga qiziq boshladilar. Urushlararo davrda, asosan, nemis tilidagi bir qancha nashrlar tomonidan Rossiyadagi harbiy asirlar masalasi birinchilardan bo'lib ilmiy va adabiy shakllarda dunyo yuzini ko'rdi. Birinchi jahon urushi yakunlanganidan so'ng harbiy asirlar to'g'risida Yevropada amalga oshirilgan ilk ilmiy tadqiqotlardan biri Margaret Klantega tegishlidir²⁰. Uning izlanishlari Rossiyadagi nemis harbiy asirlari mavzusini qamrab olgan. Yevropalik tarixchi-tadqiqotchilarning ko'zlagan obyekti, asosan Rossiyaning Yevropa qismiga, ya'ni Ural va Sibirga jo'natilgan harbiy asirlar masalasi bo'lgan. XX asrning 80-90-yillarida Jerald H. Devis tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlardan²¹ so'ng, yevropalik tarixchilar Birinchi jahon urushi davrida Rossiyadagi asirlik mavzusiga tobora ko'proq murojaat qila boshladilar. Tarixchi olimlar tomonidan harbiy asirlarning xotiralari, Avstriya, Germaniya va Rossiya arxivlari o'rganila boshlandi. Asosan, XXI asrning boshlariga kelib yevropalik tadqiqotchilar Turkiston o'lkasida asirlikda bo'lgan harbiylar haqida yoza boshladilar. Bu borada ular tomonidan amalga oshirilgan dissertatsiya ishlari ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi²². Tadqiqotlarning aksariyatida mavzuning ma'lum bir aspektlariga to'xtab o'tilgan.

Literatur mit Geographie. 40 (1996). PP. 248–262.; Höp G. Muslime in der Mark. Als das Kriegsgefangene und Internierte in Wünsdorf und Zossen, 1914–1924 / G. Höp. Berlin: Das Arabische Buch, 1997. 221 s.; Becker A. Oublies de la grande guerre. Humanitaire et culture de guerre. Populations occupées, deportés civils, prisonniers de guerre / A. Becker. Paris: Noësis, 1998.; Von Hagen M. The Great War and the Mobilization of Ethnicity in the Russian Empire: Conflict and State-Building / M. Hagen, von // Post-Soviet Political Order. London: Routledge, 1998. P. 34–57.; Gatrell P. A whole empire walking: Refugees in Russia during World War I / P. Gatrell. Bloomington; Indianapolis: Indiana university Press, 1999. 317 p.; Yanikdag Y. Ottoman prisoners of war in Russia, 1914–22 / Y. Yanikdag // Journal of contemporary history. 1999. Vol. 34. № 1. P. 69–85; Rachamimov A. POWs and the Great War: Captivity on the Eastern Front / A. Rachamimov. New York: Berg, 2002. 259 p.; Gatrell P. Prisoners of War on the Eastern Front during World War I / P. Gatrell // Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History. Vol. 6. № 3 (Summer, 2005). P. 557–566.; Nachtigal R. Kriegsgefangenschaft an der Ostfront 1914–1918. Literaturbericht zu einem neuen Forschungsfeld / R. Nachtigal. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2005. 162 p.; Rachamimov A. The Disruptive Comforts of Drag: (Trans)Gender Performances among Prisoners of War in Russia, 1914–1920 / A. Rachamimov // The American Historical Review. Vol. 111. № 2 (April 2006). P. 362–382.; Leidinger H. Gefangen in Russland. Österreichische Kriegsgefangene in Russland 1914–1920 / H. Leidinger, V. Moritz. Viena: Böhlau, 2008. 300 p.; Jones H. Violence Against Prisoners of War in the First World War: Britain, France and Germany, 1914–1920 / Jones H. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011. 469 p.

²⁰ Klante, Margarete: Die deutschen Kriegsgefangenen in Russland, in: Schwarte, Max (ed.): Der Grosse Krieg 1914–1918, Vol. 10, Leipzig 1923. –PP.182-204.

²¹ Davis G. Prisoners of War in Twentieth-Century War Economies / G. Davis // Journal of Contemporary History. Vol. 12. № 4 (Oct., 1977). P. 623–634.; Davis G. Sport in Siberia 1917: A Rare Document / G. Davis // Journal of Sport History. Vol. 8 (1981). S. 111–114.; Davis G. Deutsche Kriegsgefangene im Ersten Weltkrieg in Rußland / G. Davis // Militärgeschichtliche Mitteilungen (Freiburg). Bde. 31 (1982). S. 37–49.; Davis G. The life of Prisoners of War in Russia 1914–1921 / G. Davis // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War / Samuel R. Williamson, Jr. and Peter Pastor, ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 1983. P. 163–197; Davis G. Resort to Eloquence: Amateur Writers of German in Russian Prisoner of War Camps 1914–1921 / G. Davis // Germano-Slavica (Waterloo/Ontario). Vol. 5 (1986). № 3. S. 89–105.; Davis G. Prisoner of War Camps as Social Communities in Russia: Krasnoyarsk 1914–1921 / G. Davis // East European Quarterly (Boulder/Colorado). Vol. 21 (1987). S. 147–163.; Davis G. National Red Cross Societies and Prisoners of War in Russia, 1914–1918 / G. Davis // Journal of Contemporary History. Vol. 28. № 1 (Jan., 1993). P. 31–52.

²² Полторак С.Н. Иностранцы в Красной Армии в 1918–1922 гг.: опыт и уроки общественно-политической и боевой деятельности. Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра ист. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1992.; Leidinger H. Zwischen Kaiserreich und Räte-macht. Die deutschösterreichischen Heimkehrer aus russischer Kriegsgefangenschaft und die Organisation des österreichischen Kriegsgefangenen- und Heimkehrwesens 1917–1920: Hist. Diplomarbeit. – Wien, 1995.; Moritz V. Gefangenschaft und Revolution. Deutschösterreichische Kriegsgefangene und Internationalisten in Rußland 1914 bis 1920: Hist. Diplomarbeit. – Wien, 1995.; Kreiner J. Von Brest-Litowsk nach Kopenhagen. Die

Ingliz tadqiqotchisi Peter Gatrell Birinchi jahon urushi davrida Rossiya imperiyasidagi migratsiya jarayonlari va gumanitar yordam masalalari to'g'risida o'z kitoblarida yozib qoldirgan. Xususan, uning ilmiy izlanishlarida harbiy asirlarning Rossiya hududiga olib kelinishini ham muhokamaga tortilgan. Lekin Peter Gatrellning asosiy tadqiqot obyekti qochoqlar masalasi edi. Shu sababdan uning kitoblarida ko'proq qochoqlarning hayot tarzi va ularga dunyo jamoatchiligining munosabati kabi masalalar asosiy o'ringa chiqqan²³.

Xorijlik tadqiqotchilardan yana biri, Alan Rachamimov Rossiyadagi harbiy asirlar masalasiga bag'ishlab yaxlit ilmiy tadqiqot ishi yaratgan. Ushbu kitobda avvalo harbiy asirlarning lagerlarda bo'lgan davridagi yashash sharoitlari chuqur ko'rib chiqilgan. Rossiyada harbiy asirlarga qanday munosabatda bo'lishgani, asirlikdagi harbiylar va ularning vatanlari o'rtasidagi munosabatlar qanday ekanligi kabi jarayonlarni Alan Rachamimov asl maktublar va kundaliklarga asoslanib, tadqiq qilgan. Uning ilmiy izlanishlarida Toshkentdagi Troitsk harbiy lageri haqidagi ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan bo'lsa-da, Turkiston o'lkasidagi boshqa harbiy asirlar joylashgan obyektlar masalasiga to'xtalib o'tilmagan²⁴.

Shuningdek, ayrim o'lkashunoslikka oid internet resurslari ham o'quvchilarga Birinchi jahon urushi davrida Turkiston diyorida harbiy asirlarning ahvoli va faoliyati haqida atroflicha ma'lumot beradi²⁵.

Mavzu tarixshunosligining tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, ilmiy ishlarning asosiy qismi Rossiyadagi harbiy asirlar masalasini tadqiq etishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, ularda Turkistonga jo'natilgan harbiy asirlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, siyosiy va madaniy hayoti yagona ilmiy tadqiqot sifatida kompleks o'rganilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga bog'liqligi. Mazkur tadqiqot Namangan davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga ko'ra "Farg'ona vodiysi tarixining dolzarb muammolari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

österreichischen Kriegsgefangenen in Rußland im und nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kriegsgefangenenmissionen in Rußland: Hist. Diplomarbeit. – Wien, 1996.; Васильева С.Н. Военнопленные Германии, Австро-Венгрии и России в годы Первой мировой войны. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 1997.; Исаев А.П. Российские органы управления и военнопленные противника: вопросы взаимоотношений (1917–1922). Автореф. дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1998. – 29 с.; Wurzer G. Die Kriegsgefangenen der Mittelmächte in Rußland im Ersten Weltkrieg: diss. – Tübingen, 2000.; Валиахметов А.Н. Чехословацкий корпус в России (1917–1920): Историография. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Казань, 2005. – 303 с.; Гергилева А.И. Военнопленные Первой мировой войны на территории Сибири: дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Красноярск, 2006. – 186 с.; Грицаева А.Н. Благотворительность в России в годы Первой мировой войны (1914 — февраль 1917 г.): опыт помощи пострадавшим от военных действий. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 2008. – 289 с.; Гулидов А.Ю. Общественно-политическая жизнь российской провинции в годы Первой мировой войны. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Шуя, 2010. – 247 с.; Остроухов А.И. Военнопленные чехи и словаки в России периода Первой мировой войны. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 2011. – 185 с.; Суржикова Н.В. Военный плен в Российской провинции (1914–1922 гг.). Дисс. на соис. учен. степ. докт. истор. Наук. – Екатеринбург, 2015. – 550 с.

²³ Gatrell P. A whole empire walking: Refugees in Russia during World War I / P. Gatrell. Bloomington; Indianapolis: Indiana university Press, 1999. 317 p.; Gatrell P. Prisoners of War on the Eastern Front during World War I / P. Gatrell // Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History. Vol. 6. № 3 (Summer, 2005). P. 557– 566.

²⁴ Rachamimov A. POWs and the Great War: Captivity on the Eastern Front / A. Rachamimov. New York: Berg, 2002. 259 p.; Rachamimov A. The Disruptive Comforts of Drag: (Trans)Gender Performances among Prisoners of War in Russia, 1914–1920 / A. Rachamimov // The American Historical Review. Vol. 111. № 2 (April 2006). –P. 362–382.

²⁵ <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/voices-of-the-first-world-war-prisoners-of-war>; <https://grandeguerre.icrc.org/>; https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/prisoners_of_war.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Turkiston o'lkasida 1914-1924-yillar oralig'ida harbiy asirlar masalalasi bilan bog'liq tarixiy jarayonlarni ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Birinchi jahon urushi yillarida Rossiyada, xususan, Turkistonda harbiy lagerlarning vujudga kelishi va ularga harbiy asirlarning joylashtirilishini yoritib berish;

harbiy asirlarning joylashuvi va ularning mehnat faoliyati masalalarini tadqiq qilish;

Turkiston harbiy lagerlaridagi kundalik hayot muammolarini aniqlash va ularga yechimlarni ko'rsatish;

harbiy asirlarning ijtimoiy ahvoli va harbiy lager tartibotlarini tahlil qilish;

Rossiya va Turkiston hukumatlari tomonidan harbiy asirlarga ko'rsatilgan munosabat: shart-sharoit va imkoniyatlarni tadqiq etish;

avstro-venger va nemis harbiy asirlarining Turkiston harbiy lagerlaridagi faoliyati hamda ularning o'lka ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotidagi ishtirokini o'rganish;

harbiy asirlarning siyosiy jarayonlardagi ishtirokini yoritib berish;

harbiy asirlarning reevakuatsiya jarayonlarini tadqiq qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida 1914-1924-yillarda Turkiston o'lkasidagi harbiy asirlar masalasi belgilandi.

Tadqiqot predmetini Turkistondagi harbiy lagerlar va harbiy asirlarning ijtimoiy ahvoli, ularga yaratilgan shart-sharoit va imkoniyatlar hamda ularning o'lka ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy hayotidagi ishtiroki, shuningdek, ularning reevakuatsiya jarayonlari masalalari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Mazkur dissertatsiyada tarixiylik va xolislik tamoyillari asosida qiyosiy, muammoli, tizimli va miqdoriy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Birinchi jahon urushi yillari (1914 - 1918)da Turkiston o'lkasida tashkil etilgan harbiy lagerlarning dislokatsiyasi aniqlangan va harbiy asirlarni saqlash qulay bo'lgan yirik ma'muriy markazlar hisoblangan Toshkent, Samarqand, Jizzax, Skobelev (Farg'ona), Namangan, Andijon, Qo'qon, O'sh, Xo'jand, Ashxobod, Verniy (Almati), Pishpek (Bishkek) kabi shaharlarga jo'natilganligi dalillangan;

harbiy lager tartiboti hamda asirlarning yashashi va mehnat qilishlari uchun yaratilgan shart-sharoitlarni tashkil qilishda Qizil Xoch jamiyati va Yosh xristianlar tashkiloti (YMCA) kabi xalqaro tashkilotlarning, AQSh, Shvetsiya, Daniya, Ispaniya kabi vositachi davlatlarning vakillari ishtirok etganligi isbotlangan;

harbiy asirlarning madaniy-ma'rifiy hayotdagi ishtiroki, jumladan, turk harbiy asirlarining Toshkentdagi jadid maktablaridagi pedagogik faoliyatlari, o'lkadagi harbiy elita tomonidan chex harbiy asirlarining musiqa darslaridan repetitorlik qilishga jalb qilinganligi, chex musiqa orkestrining bayram tadbirlaridagi ishtiroki aniqlangan;

avstro-venger harbiy asirlari Turkiston o'lkasidagi Toshkent va Bishkek shaharlarning shaharsozlik loyihalarini tayyorlashda qatnashib, Toshkentdagi katolik cherkovi, qishki teatr (hozirgi O'zbekiston Davlat san'at muzeyi binosi), Bishkekda botanika bog'i kabi obyektlar barpo etganligi asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalarini mavzuni yoritishda ko'plab arxiv manbalari, harbiy asirlarning esdaliklari va xorijiy adabiyotlarni o'rganish natijasida yangi tarixiy ma'lumotlar ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgani, Rossiya imperiyasi va sovet hokimiyatining Turkiston o'lkasida harbiy asirlar ustidan olib borgan siyosatining yutuq va kamchiliklari qiyosiy tahlil etilganligi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi dissertatsiyada muhokamaga tortilgan har bir masalaga tarix fanida tan olingan yondashuv va tadqiqot usullarining qo'llanilgani, yirik hajmdagi, xususan, O'zbekiston Milliy arxivi, Toshkent shahri, Samarqand, Jizzax, Toshkent, Andijon, Farg'ona va Namangan viloyat davlat arxivlari fondlarida saqlanayotgan hujjatlarga asoslangani, dissertatsiya ma'lumotlari amaliyotga joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli idoralar tomonidan tasdiqlangani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati 1914-1924-yillarda Turkistonda harbiy asirlar masalasi birlamchi manbalar asosida o'rganilganligi bilan xarakterlanib, harbiy asirlarga oid ko'plab yangi tarixiy ma'lumotlar, dalil va raqamlar imperiya hukumatining Turkistonda olib borgan harbiy lager siyosatini yoritishda, O'zbekistonning Birinchi jahon urushi va undan keyingi davrdagi tarixi mohiyatini anglash yo'lida nazariy xulosalar hamda yangi uslubiy yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishda o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati O'zbekiston tarixining tegishli bo'limlarini yozishda, shuningdek, jamlangan dalil va raqamlardan oliy o'quv yurtlari, umumta'lim muassalari uchun darsliklar va boshqa turdagi o'quv adabiyotlarini yaratishda, "Harbiy tarix" kabi maxsus kurslarni o'qitishda, jamiyatda mafkuraviy immunitetni shakllantirish, yoshlarni umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga sodiqlik ruhida tarbiyalash, xalqimizga xos ilg'or an'analar, bag'rikenglik kabi fazilatlarni targ'ib etishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Tadqiqot ishi davomida olingan natija, amaliy taklif va tavsiyalardan:

Birinchi jahon urushi yillari (1914-1918)da Turkiston o'lkasida tashkil etilgan harbiy lagerlarning dislokatsiyasi aniqlanganligi va harbiy asirlar asosan Toshkent, Samarqand, Jizzax, Skobelev (Farg'ona), Namangan, Andijon, Qo'qon, O'sh, Xo'jand, Ashxobod, Verniy (Almati), Pishpek (Bishkek) kabi shaharlarda joylashtirilganligi haqidagi tarixiy dalillardan "O'zbekiston tarixi" telekanalida efirga uzatilgan "Taqqdimot" ko'rsatuvi ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali" davlat muassasasining 2023-yil 24-oktabrdagi 02-31-1518-son ma'lumotnomasi). Taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlar natijasida tomoshabinlar 1914-1924-yillarda Turkiston o'lkasida harbiy lagerlarning vujudga kelishi, harbiy asirlarning turmush tarzi to'g'risidagi yangi ilmiy ma'lumotlarga ega bo'ldi.

harbiy lager tartiboti hamda asirlarga yaratilgan shart-sharoitni tizimli muvofiqlashtirishda Qizil Xoch jamiyati va YMCA kabi xalqaro tashkilotlarning, shuningdek, AQSh, Shvetsiya, Daniya, Ispaniya kabi vositachi davlatlarning ishtiroki to'g'risidagi ilmiy dalillardan AQSHning Shimoliy Jorjiya universitetining (University of North Georgia) "Rossiya imperiyasi" ("Imperial Russia"),

“Zamonaviy dunyo inqiloblari” (“Modern World Revolutions”), “Zamonaviy harbiy tarix” (“Modern Military History”), “Birinchi jahon urushi tarixi” (“History of World War I”) o‘quv kurslaridan o‘quv qo‘llanmalar tayyorlashda foydalanildi. (Shimoliy Jorjiya universitetining 2023-yil 5-maydagi ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, AQSHning Shimoliy Jorjiya universitetidagi tarixga oid o‘quv qo‘llanmalar Rossiya imperiyasi va unga qaram bo‘lgan Turkiston o‘lkasi masalalari, Birinchi jahon urushi va harbiy tarix bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlar bilan boyidi.

Harbiy asirlarning madaniy-ma’rifiy hayotdagi ishtiroki, jumladan, turk harbiy asirlarining Toshkentdagi jadid maktablaridagi pedagogik faoliyati, o‘lkadagi harbiy elita tomonidan chex harbiy asirlarining musiqa darslaridan repetitorlik qilishga jalb qilinganligi, shuningdek, chex musiqa orkestrining bayram tadbirlarida ishtiroki kabi ma’lumotlardan Namangan viloyati tarixi va madaniyati davlat muzeyida tashkil etilgan yangi ko‘rgazmada foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston respublikasi madaniy meros agentligining 2023-yil 3-oktyabrdagi 02-06/3526-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, ko‘rgazma ishtirokchilari 1914-1924-yillarda Turkistonda harbiy asirlar masalasiga doir ma’lumotlar bilan tanishdilar va asirlikdagi harbiylarning Turkiston o‘lkasidagi ma’rifiy-madaniy faoliyatlari haqida tasavvurga ega bo‘ldi.

avstro-venger harbiy asirlari Turkiston o‘lkasidagi shaharlarning shaharsozlik loyihalarini tayyorlashda qatnashib, Toshkentdagi katolik cherkovi, Toshkentning qishki teatri (hozirgi O‘zbekiston Davlat san’at muzeyi binosi), Bishkekda botanika bog‘i kabi obyektlar barpo etganligi to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlardan Namangan viloyati tarixi va madaniyati davlat muzeyida tashkil etilgan yangi ko‘rgazmada foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston respublikasi madaniy meros agentligining 2023-yil 3-oktyabrdagi 02-06/3526-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, keng jamoatchilik harbiy asirlarning Turkiston o‘lkasidagi shaharsozlik va me’morchilik ishlarida qatnashganligi haqidagi ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘ldi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 6 ta ilmiy anjuman va seminarlarda, shu jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalarida aprobatsiyadan o‘tgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 16 ta ilmiy ishlar chop etilgan, shulardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi OAKning dissertatsiyalar asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta maqola, jumladan, 4 ta respublika va 3 ta xorijiy jurnallarida chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiya tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan manba va adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning tadqiqot qismi 132 betni tashkil etgan.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti hamda predmeti aniqlangan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan. Olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslangan holda ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, ishning aprobatsiyasi, e’lon qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Birinchi jahon urushi yillarida Turkistonda harbiy**

lagerlar” deb nomlangan birinchi bobida Rossiya imperiyasida harbiy asirlar masalasi, Turkistonda harbiy lagerlarning vujudga kelishi hamda harbiy asirlar joylashuvi va mehnat faoliyati tahlil qilingan.

Birinchi jahon urushi yillari (1914-1918)da “Uchlar ittifoqi” va “Antanta” harbiy koalitsiyalarining ko‘plab askarlari tegishli tarzda o‘zga yurtlarda asirlikka tushib harbiy lagerlarga joylashtirildilar. Bu borada “Uchlar ittifoqi” vakillarining asirlikka tushish holatlari “Antanta”nikidan ko‘proqni tashkil etgan. Har qanday urushda asirga aylanish holatlari kuzatilganini oldindan fahmlagan holda, urushning birinchi oyidayoq, allaqachon Rossiyaning Moskva, Qozon, Omsk va Irkutsk kabi harbiy okruglarida harbiy asirlarni doimiy ravishda joylashtirish uchun lagerlar tayyorlab qo‘yilgan edi²⁶.

Harbiy asirlar Rossiyaga keltirila boshlanganda ularni harbiy lagerlarga taqsimlash uchun alohida yakdil reja yo‘q edi. Harbiy asirlar Sibirga soni hisobga olinmagan holda, ro‘yxatga olib-olinmay jo‘natildi. Vujudga kelgan harbiy-siyosiy taxlika va ma‘lum darajada boshboshdoqlik shunday vaziyatni keltirib chiqargan edi. Ayni paytda harbiy asirlar joylashuvi muammosiga yechim topish boshqaruvning mahalliy ma‘muriyati zimmasiga yuklatib qo‘yildi. Qisqa vaqt mobaynida ushbu hududlardagi harbiy asirlar lagerlari jadallik bilan to‘la boshladi. Shu munosabat bilan Rossiya armiyasi Bosh shtab Bosh boshqarmasi (BSHBB) kelajakda harbiy asirlarning katta partiyalarining kelish ehtimoli mavjudligini hisobga olib, yangi harbiy lagerlarni yaratish haqida reja ishlab chiqdi²⁷.

Harbiy asirlarni ushlab turish uchun Rossiya hududida Birinchi jahon urushi davrida 400 dan ortiq harbiy lagerlar tashkil etilgan²⁸. Ushbu lagerlardan 128 tasi Moskva harbiy okrugida, 113 ta Qozonda, 37 ta Turkistonda, 30 ta Irkutskda, 28 ta Omskda, 18 ta Odessada, 15 ta Petrograd, 5 tasi Amur viloyati va boshqa hududlarda joylashgan edi²⁹. Taqqoslash uchun, Antanta davlatlaridan asirlikka tushgan harbiylar uchun 1916-yilga kelib Germaniyada 239 ta harbiy asirlar lageri va Avstriya-Vengriyada 116 ta harbiy lager mavjud edi³⁰.

Aslida, Turkiston hududi harbiy asirlar uchun oldindan rejalashtirilmagan edi, ammo asirlar sonining haddan ziyod oshib ketishi ularni o‘lkaga jo‘natilishiga olib keldi. Rossiya armiyasi Bosh shtab boshlig‘ining Turkiston harbiy okrugi (TurkHO) Bosh shtabi boshlig‘iga 1914-yil 30-avgustdagi 6158-sonli telegrammasida Turkiston harbiy asirlarni doimiy ravishda joylashtirish joyi sifatida belgilanganligi e‘lon qilindi³¹. Shu tariqa Turkiston o‘lkasida ham Birinchi jahon urushi boshlangandan so‘ng harbiy lagerlar barpo etila boshlandi. Shunday qilib, urush boshlanaganidan bir oy o‘tib-o‘tmasdan harbiy asirlar Turkiston o‘lkasiga ham olib

²⁶ Суржикова Н. В. Военный плен в российской провинции (1914-1922 гг.). Диссертация на соискание ученой степени доктора исторических наук. – Екатеринбург, 2015. – С.551-556.

²⁷ Ўз МА, И-36-фонд, 1-руйхат, 1343-йифма жилд, 26-28-варақлар.

²⁸ Интернационалисты: Участие трудящихся стран Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы в борьбе за власть Советов в России. – Москва: Наука, 1987. – С.36.

²⁹ Васильева С.Н. Военнопленные Германии, Австро-Венгрии и России в годы Первой мировой войны. – Москва: РИЦ Мос. гос. открытого пед. ун-та (МГОПУ), 1999. – С. 87.

³⁰ Васильева С.Н. Военнопленные Германии, Австро-Венгрии и России в годы Первой мировой войны. – Москва: РИЦ Мос. гос. открытого пед. ун-та (МГОПУ), 1999. – С. 87.

³¹ Николаевич О. Легенды, имена, фамилии, явки...// <https://mytashkent.uz/2009/11/02/legendyi-imena-familii-yavki>

kelindi. Dastlab, 1914-yil sentyabridayoq harbiy asirlar oqimi Turkiston o'lkasi shaharlaridagi harbiy lagerlariga yo'naltirildi³².

1914-yil 30-avgustdagi telegrammaga binoan, avvalo, Turkistonga 10 ming nafarga yaqin harbiy asirlarni sig'dirish rejalashtirilgan edi³³. Ammo yil oxiriga kelib, Turkistonga joylashtirishi rejalashtirilgan harbiy asirlar miqdori belgilanganidan ko'payib ketdi. Harbiy harakatlar boshlanganidan so'ng 50 ming nafardan ortiq turli millatga mansub harbiy asirlar Turkiston o'lkasiga olib kelindi. Ularning ko'pchilik qismi o'lkaning markaziy hududi bo'lgan Toshkentga ham jo'natildi. Dastlab, ularni harbiy lagerlarga joylashtirish qiyinchilik tug'dirmagan. Asirlikka tushganlar uchun Turkiston harbiy okrugi tasarrufidagi kazarmalar berilgan. 1915-yil iyuniga kelib, Turkiston o'lkasida harbiy asirlar soni 148 ming nafardan oshgan. Ular 37 ta maxsus qurilgan harbiy lagerlar, kazarmalar va Turkiston harbiy okrugi ixtiyoridagi boshqa binolarga joylashtirildi³⁴.

Turkiston harbiy okrugiga tegishli hududlardagi lagerlarda harbiy asirlar uchun joy yetishmay qola boshladi. Boisi, harbiy asirlar soni kundan-kunga ortib borardi. Masalan, Kattaqo'rg'ondagi harbiy asirlar lageri uchun ajratilgan maxsus hududlar faqatgina 600 nafar harbiy asirlar uchun ko'zlangandi, amalda esa bu ikki barobar ko'p, ya'ni 1200 nafardan ortiqni tashkil etdi. Samarqandda harbiy lager 500 nafar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lsa, amalda bu 1000 nafardan ortiqqa to'g'ri keldi. Bunday sharoitda, ushbu muammoni yechish uchun ikki qavatli krovatlar olib kelinib, harbiy lagerlarga o'rnatildi. Bu tadbir yuqoridagi ta'kidlangan asirlar sig'imini sig'dirish uchun qilingan yagona yo'l edi³⁵.

Turkistondagi harbiy asirlar soni haqidagi ma'lumotlarni turli manbalar har xil tarzda keltiriladi. AQSH missiyasi rahbari Sterling xabariga ko'ra, 1915-yilda Turkistonda 82 425 nafar avstro-venger va 3 812 nafar nemis harbiy asirlari bo'lgan³⁶. Boshqa bir manbada keltirishicha, 1915-yil 21-iyul holatiga ko'ra, Turkiston harbiy okrugida 150 mingga yaqin harbiy asirlar mavjud edi³⁷. Oradan deyarli bir yil o'tib, ya'ni 1916-yil mart oyiga kelib, o'lkada harbiy asirlar soni 200 ming nafarga yaqinlashgan³⁸.

Ko'plab harbiy asirlarning Turkistonga jo'natilishiga sabablar sifatida quyidagilarni ko'rsatish mumkin. Birinchidan, Turkistondagi harbiy lagerlar joylashuv o'rniga ko'ra Markazdan ancha uzoqda joylashganligi va buning natijasida qochib ketish imkonining cheklanganligi bo'lsa, ikkinchidan, bu o'lkada oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarining boshqa o'lkalarga nisbatan arzon deb hisoblanganligi

³² Котюкова Т.В. Туркестанский плен: немецкие и австро-венгерские военнопленные в русском Туркестане в годы Первой мировой войны // Россия и современный мир. – 2017. – № 3 (96). – С.48.

³³ Николаевич О. Легенды, имена, фамилии, явки...// <https://mytashkent.uz/2009/11/02/legendyi-imena-familii-yavki>

³⁴ Ўз МА, И-1-фонд, 32-рўйхат, 19-йиғма жилд, 161-162-вараклар.

³⁵ Котюкова Т.В. “Утомленные солнцем...”: Особенности пребывания и содержания австро-венгерских и германских военнопленных в Туркестане в годы первой мировой войны // О'zbekiston tarixi. – 2018. – №4. – С.49.

³⁶ Шлейхер И.И. Пленные стран Четверного союза в Сибири: Некоторые вопросы транспортировки и содержания в лагерях / Военно-исторические исследования в Поволжье. Сб. науч. трудов. – Саратов: Научная книга, 2005. – Вып. 6. – С.78–90.

³⁷ Ўз МА, И-737-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 54-йиғма жилд, 320-варак.

³⁸ Ўз МА, И-1-фонд, 3-рўйхат, 1268-йиғма жилд, 23-варак.

muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan.

Sibir va Turkistonda harbiy asirlar uchun maxsus “davlat ustaxonalari” ham qurib berilgan. Ular u yerlarda ham ishlab, ham istiqomat qilganlar. Harbiy asirlar Rossiyaning Osiyo qismida, Turkistondagi 518 ta harbiy sanoat korxonalarida mehnat qilganlar. 1918-yilda Turkiston o‘lkasida taxminan 18 ming nafar harbiy asirlar tranzit punktlarida, 24 ming nafardan ko‘proq asirlar esa yollanma ishchi sifatida xizmat qilardilar³⁹. 1918-yilda Chimkent bo‘limining Yettisuv temir yo‘lining qurilishiga 650 nafar harbiy asir safarbar qilindi, Avliyoota (Jambul)da 30 nafardan ortiq, Pishpekda 170 nafar hamda Toshkent stansiyasida yuk tushirish va tashish ishlari bilan mashg‘ul 50 nafar harbiy mahbuslar faoliyat ko‘rsatganlar⁴⁰. Yuzlab asirlikdagi harbiylar Toshkent-Qarshi temiryo‘lining bunyod etilishida ham xizmat qilganlar⁴¹. Malakali harbiy ishchilar 40 mingdan ortiq bo‘lib, ularning aksariyatini chilangarlar, temirchilar va temiryo‘lchilar tashkil etardi⁴². Rossiya hukumati harbiy asirlarni ularning kasb-korlaridan kelib chiqqan holda mehnat faoliyatlariga yo‘naltirgan.

Harbiy asirlarning mahorati, shuningdek, tibbiyotda ham qo‘l kelgan. 1915-yilda Sirdaryo viloyati harbiy-gubernatori Turkiston geneneral-gubernatoridan Perovskdagi shifoxonada kadrlar yetishmovchiligi kuzatilayotgani va bu muammoni 8 nafar harbiy asirlarni ishga jalb qilish va ularga oyiga 3 rubldan maosh berish orqali yechilganini ma’lum qilib, telegramma jo‘natgan⁴³. Shunisi aniqki, XX asrning boshlarida tibbiyot Yevropada Rossiya imperiyasidagidan ko‘ra ancha taraqqiy etgan edi. Harbiy asirlar orasida urushga jo‘natilishidan oldin asl kasbi shifokor bo‘lganlar ham ko‘p bo‘lgan. Asirlikdagi shifokor harbiylarning tajriba va malakalari tufayli nafaqat harbiy asirlar orasida, balki mahalliy aholi o‘rtasida ham uchraydigan kundalik kasalliklar davolandi hamda Turkiston o‘lkasi sog‘liqni saqlash tizimidagi muammolar bartaraf etib turildi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Turkiston harbiy lagerlarida kundalik hayot: muammo va yechimlar”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi harbiy asirlarning huquqiy maqomi va harbiy lager tartiboti hamda harbiy asirlarga munosabat: shart-sharoit va imkoniyatlar masalalariga bag‘ishlangan.

Harbiy asirlarning huquqiy maqomi Birinchi jahon urushi boshlanishidan oldin xalqaro huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilab qo‘yilgan edi. Ushbu masala bo‘yicha asosiy dasturulamal 1899-yilda qabul qilingan va 1907-yilgi Gaaga konferensiyalarida qayta ko‘rib chiqilgan “Quruqlikdagi urush qonunlari va qoidalari to‘g‘risida”gi konvensiya hisoblangan⁴⁴. Harbiy asirlar uchun huquqiy asos bo‘lgan rus manbasi esa Rossiya Harbiy vazirligi tomonidan 1914-yil 7(20)-oktyabrda tasdiqlangan

³⁹ Саипова К. История национальных меньшинств Узбекистана (1917-1990 гг.). – Ташкент.: “Turon-iqbol”, 2021. – С.61.

⁴⁰ Матвеев А.М. Участие зарубежных выходцев в общественно-политической жизни Туркестана в марте – сентябре 1917 г. // Материалы по истории и археологии Средней Азии. – Вып.630. – С.78.

⁴¹ Артыков М.З. К вопросу об участии иностранных интернационалистов в борьбе за победу советской власти в Туркестане // Советское славяноведение. – 1987. – Вып.4. – С.4.

⁴² Артыков М.З. К вопросу об участии иностранных интернационалистов в борьбе за победу советской власти в Туркестане // Советское славяноведение. – 1987. – Вып.4. – С.4.

⁴³ Ўз МА, И-1-фонд, 22-руйхат, 55-йиғма жилд, 11-варак.

⁴⁴ Hague convention (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of war on land and its annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of war on land. – The Hague, 18 October 1907. – P.1.

“Harbiy asirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Nizom edi⁴⁵.

Yuqoridagi ikki hujjatga ko‘ra, urushayotgan tomonlarning qurolli kuchlari tomonidan “dushman” askarlari xoh urushda qatnashsin, xoh jangovar harakatlarda ishtirok etmasin, qo‘lga olinganda harbiy asir hisoblanganlar⁴⁶. Urush harakatlari ro‘y berayotgan hududlarda muxbirlik qilayotgan ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlari va shartnoma asosida urushga kirgan boshqa davlat vakillari ham asirlikka olinib, harbiy lagerlarga jo‘natilishi mumkin edi. Askarlar va zobitlar tutqunlikka tushganlarida ularning qurollari, otlari va harbiy hujjatlari olib qo‘yilishi va ularga tegishli bo‘lgan boshqa barcha shaxsiy buyumlari qaytarib berilishi belgilab qo‘yilgan⁴⁷.

Xalqaro kelishuvlarga binoan, mahbuslar rus harbiylari kabi huquq va erkinliklarga ega bo‘lishi kerak edi. “Harbiy asirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Nizomga ko‘ra, asirlarga o‘z vatanlarida qanday munosabat qilingan bo‘lsa, shunday davom etishi kerakligi rasman ma‘lum qilindi⁴⁸. Lekin “Harbiy asirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Nizomni buzish holatlari harbiy asirlarni joylashtirish boshlangandayoq kuzatila boshlangan. Slavyan harbiy asirlari boshqalardan farqli o‘laroq, katta imtiyozlarga ega edilar. BSHBB asirlikdagi harbiylarni etnik kelib chiqishi bo‘yicha saralashni buyurdi: slavyanlar iqlimi qulay bo‘lgan markaziy va janubiy viloyatlarga joylashtirilib, qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlariga jo‘natilishi kerak edi. Slavyan bo‘lmaganlar esa konlarda, qurilishda, yo‘llarni ta‘mirlash ishlariga jalb qilindi. Slavyan zobitlariga dam olish vaqtlarida yakshanba kuni sayr qilish imkoniyat ham berildi⁴⁹. Bu esa 1907-yilgi Gaaga konvensiya bandlarini qo‘pol ravishda buzish edi. Ko‘pincha mahbuslardan pullarini olib qo‘yilishi, kiyim-kechak taqchilligi, oziq-ovqat muammosi, jismoniy jazo choralari “Harbiy asirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Nizomning V bobida belgilangan me‘yorlarga va xalqaro huquq standartlariga umuman zid edi⁵⁰.

Rossiyaning deyarli barcha hududlarida, xususan, Turkiston harbiy lagerlarida ham bir xil tartibot mavjud edi. Barcha harbiy asirlar rus zobitlaridan iborat otryad rahbarlariga bo‘ysungan. Otryad rahbariga yana bir rus zobiti hamda quyi tabaqadagi amaldorlar yordam berganlar. Har qanday vaziyatda ham so‘nggi ko‘rsatmalar va yo‘riqnomalar otryad rahbari tomonidan berilgan hamda uning yordamchilari esa harbiy asirlarning yurish-turishi, shuningdek, ular o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatlarni nazorat qilganlar. Biror no‘joya harakat ro‘y beradigan bo‘lsa, ular o‘z vakolati doirasida hal eta olmasalar, albatta, otryad rahbariga murojaat qilganlar. Har bir otryad millatiga qarab ham turli guruhlariga bo‘lingan va ularga rusparast bo‘lgan slavyan millatiga mansub harbiy asir boshchilik qilgan. U tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan ishlar otryad rahbari buyrug‘i asosida yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. Bu kabi guruh sardorlari bo‘lgan slavyanlar o‘zining boshlig‘i bilan harbiy lager kazarmasida alohida holda yashaganlar.

⁴⁵ Положение о военнопленных Россия. Военные уставы и наставления. – Санкт-Петербург, 1914. – С.2.

⁴⁶ Hague convention (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of war on land and its annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of war on land. – The Hague, 18 October 1907. – P.3-4.

⁴⁷ Положение о военнопленных Россия. Военные уставы и наставления. – Санкт-Петербург, 1914. – С.1.

⁴⁸ Положение о военнопленных Россия. Военные уставы и наставления. – Санкт-Петербург, 1914. – С.1

⁴⁹ Базанов С. Изменники Родины или патриоты? // История – первое сентября. – 2013. – № 7/8. – С.10-16.

⁵⁰ Кутявина М.Н., Маньковский И.Ю. Правовое положение военнопленных на территории Российского государства в период Первой Мировой Войны // Наука и Современность. – 2016. – №46. – С.152-157.

Harbiy asirlar lager hududida rus zobitlarini ko'rganda birinchi bo'lib salom berishlari belgilab qo'yilgan. Bu kabi tartiblarni o'z ko'zi bilan ko'rgan harbiylar harbiy lager rejimi haqida o'z esdaliklarida yozib qoldirlanganlar. Masalan, general Manakin lagerlarda o'rnatilgan tartib-intizomga harbiy asirlar tomonidan qat'iy amal qilinayotganligini mamnuniyat bilan qayd etgan⁵¹. Harbiy asir Shtefan Ganning ta'kidlashicha, Avstriya-Vengriya armiyasidagi slavyan askarlarining aksariyati ruslarga qarshi urushda ixtiyoriy ravishda taslim bo'lishga harakat qilishgan, chunki anti-Rossiya rasmiy tashviqotiga qaramay, ularning aksariyati rusparast edilar⁵². Bundan ayon bo'ladiki, "slavofilizm" tufayli ko'plab chexlar va slovaklar ruslarga ixtiyoriy ravishda taslim bo'lganliklari aniq.

Harbiy asirlarning kiyinishida qattiq tartib o'rnatilgan edi. Tutuqundagi askarlar chap qo'lida "БП" (voyennoplenniy – dissertant) – harbiy asir deb yozilgan sariq rangli formada yurishgan⁵³. Zobitlarni osiyocha kiyimlarni sotib olishi taqiqlangan, ular ana shu kiyimlar bilan qochib ketishlari imkoniyatlari ancha osonlashishi bunga sabab qilib keltirilgan. Ta'kidlash joizki, avstriyaliklar harbiy kiyimi Turkiston tog'laridagi qishki sovuqlarga yetarlicha darajada bardosh berishga to'sqinlik qilardi. Nihoyat, 1919-yilga kelib harbiy asirlar endi maxsus forma kiymay qo'ydilar va ularning hammasi fuqarolik kiyimida yurardilar⁵⁴.

Harbiy asirlarning millati tutqinlik yillarida muhim rol o'ynagan. Dastlab, slavyanlar, keyinchalik italyanlar va ruminlar ham imtiyozlarga ega bo'lishgan. Ularning imtiyozlari Yevropa Rossiyasida asirikda bo'lish, ko'proq erkinlik va yaxshiroq turar joyga ega bo'lish bo'lgan. Bunda, hattoki, urush harakatlarida qatnashayotgan dushman armiyasi askarlarining o'z yurtlarini himoya qilmay Rossiyaning bu kabi harbiy lagerlariga qochib kelishlari va keyinchalik, ruslar tomonida turib o'z vatanlariga qarshi kurashishlari ham ko'zda tutilgan edi⁵⁵. Ta'kidlash joizki, 1917-yil 22-iyunda maxsus komissiya harbiy asirlarning rus qizlari bilan nikoh qurishlariga ruxsat etuvchi hujjatni muhokama qildi va bunga izn berdi⁵⁶. Shunday qilib, turli xalqlar o'rtasida assimilyatsiya jarayoni kuchaydi. Buning isboti sifatida hozirgi kunda ham O'zbekistonda kam sonli bo'lsa ham rusiyzabonlashgan avstriyalik, venger, nemis, polyak, chex va slovak kabi millatlarga mansub fuqarolarni uchratish mumkin.

Turkistondagi haqiqiy vaziyat mahbuslarni saqlash uchun belgilangan me'yorlardan biroz farq qilar edi. Harbiy asirlarning xotira va esdaliklaridan ma'lum bo'ladiki, harbiy lagerlardagi holat unchalik ham yaxshi bo'lmagan. Masalan, Andijon harbiy lageridagi mahbuslarning eslashicha, asirlikdagi punktda kundankunga harbiy asirlar ko'paya borardi, lekin sharoit yomon edi. Bu, o'z navbatida, tutqundagilarning sog'ligi yomonlashishiga olib kelardi⁵⁷. Bu kabi holatni Troitsk

⁵¹ Бейли Ф.М. Миссия в Ташкент. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – С.136.

⁵² Ганн Ш. Мы дрались за Ташкент / Былые походы: Воспоминания словацких красноармейцев – участников Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции и Гражданской войны в СССР. Москва: – Воениздат, 1961. – С.205.

⁵³ Ўз МА, И-738-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 3-йиғма жилд, 92-варақ.

⁵⁴ Бейли Ф.М. Миссия в Ташкент. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – С.136.

⁵⁵ Ўз МА, И-738-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 3-йиғма жилд, 46-варақ; Тошкент вилояти давлат архиви, 10-фонд, 13-рўйхат, 37-йиғма жилд, 109-варақ.

⁵⁶ Ўз МА, И-738-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 3-йиғма жилд, 106-варақ.

⁵⁷ Андижон вилоят давлат архиви, 151-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-йиғма жилд, 25-варақ.

lagerida (Toshkent yaqinida - dissertant) ham ko‘rish mumkin edi. U yerda taxminan 18 ming nafar harbiy asirlar bor edi. Har bir barakda 600-700 nafar harbiy asirlar bo‘lib, ular birgalikda yashashga majbur edilar⁵⁸. Lagerlarda yuqumli kasalliklar avj olgan. Harbiy asirlar antisanitariya sharoitlari, ochlik va noodatiy iqlim tufayli halok bo‘lardilar. Mahbuslar orasida keng tarqalgan kasalliklar quyosh nurlariga bevosita bog‘liq edi. Yevropada bunday tik tushuvchi quyosh nurlarga ko‘nikmagan asirlar sog‘liklari bilan aloqador noqulayliklardan azob chekkanlar. Bir yil-u to‘rt oy ichida lagerda bo‘lgan 18 ming nafar mahbusdan 6150 nafari vafot etdi. 1915-yil yanvaridan 1916-yil apreligacha 10 000 nafar harbiy asirlar tif kasalligiga chalingan edi. Kasallik, dastlab, ularning 2650 nafarini, 1916-yil apreldan 1916-yil dekabrigacha bo‘lgan davrda esa 3500 nafarini hayotiga zomin bo‘ldi⁵⁹.

Umuman, Turkistondagi harbiy lagerlarda (Samarqand, Toshkent va boshqalar - dissertant) sanitariya muammolari yaxshi hal etilmagandi. 1915-1916-yillar oxirida Qizil Xoch jamiyati va boshqa xalqaro vositachilar (AQSH, Shvetsiya va boshqa davlatlar – dissertant) bu haqda haddan ziyod tashvishda ekanliklarini bildirishdi. 1916-yilning birinchi yarmida Turkiston lagerlarida uchta eng dahshatli yuqumli kasalliklar epidemiyasi tarqaldi: Troitskda – tif epidemiyasi, Samarqandda – bezgak, Oltin O‘rdada – singa kasalliklari avj oldi⁶⁰. 1918-yil yozda Andijon uyezdida tif kasalligi epidemiyasi darajasiga ko‘tarildi va ko‘plab harbiy asirlarning halok bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘ldi⁶¹. 1922-yilda Namangan uyezdidagi lagerda ham tifga chalinganlar ko‘payib ketdi⁶². Bu borada Vena va Berlin diplomatlari AQSH elchixonasiga masalani hal qilishda yordam berishni so‘rab murojaat ham qilishgan. Bunday turdagi kasalliklarga qarshi vaksinalar boshqa davlatlardan keltirilgan. Masalan, bezgakka qarshi o‘n minglab vaksinalar Turkistonga Kopengagendagi Daniya va Vena shahridagi Oltingugurt terapiyasi institutlaridan yuborilgan⁶³. Bundan ko‘rinib turibdiki, yuqumli kasalliklarga vaksina topishda vositachi davlat yoki Avstro-Vengriyaning o‘zi harakat qilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Turkiston o‘lkasining siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy-ma’rifiy hayotida harbiy asirlarning o‘rni”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida harbiy asirlarning siyosiy-harbiy faoliyatlari, Turkistonning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy-ma’rifiy hayotiga harbiy asirlarning qo‘shgan xissalari va harbiy asirlar reevakuatsiyasi tadqiq etilgan.

Harbiy asirlar urushni tezroq tugashini va o‘z vatanlariga qaytishlarini kutardilar. Shu sababli harbiy asirlikdagi askar va zobitlar Fevral (1917) inqilobini katta umidlar bilan qarshi oldilar. Ular bu urushning oxiri deb hayol qilishgandi va ushbu siyosiy voqeadan so‘ng uylariga qaytishlariga umid bog‘lagandilar. Lekin Muvaqqat hukumat g‘alabali yakungacha kurashishga qaror qildi va harbiy

⁵⁸ Медведева-Нату О. Войны и люди: Поляки в Средней Азии // Диаспоры. – 2006. – № 2. – С.99.

⁵⁹ Лагерь для военнопленных № 1 в Ташкенте // <https://mytashkent.uz/2022/11/21/lager-dlya-voennoplennyh-№1-v-tashkente/>

⁶⁰ Котюкова Т.В. Туркестанский плен: немецкие и австро-венгерские военнопленные в русском Туркестане в годы Первой мировой войны // Россия и современный мир. – 2017. – № 3 (96). – С.54.

⁶¹ Фаргона вилояти давлат архиви, 121-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 176-йиғма жилд, 7-варақ.

⁶² Наманган вилоят давлат архиви, 243-фонд, 2-рўйхат, 25-йиғма жилд, 51-варақ.

⁶³ Котюкова Т.В. Туркестанский плен: немецкие и австро-венгерские военнопленные в русском Туркестане в годы Первой мировой войны // Россия и современный мир. – 2017. – № 3 (96). – С.54.

asirlarning orzu-umidlari chippakka chiqdi. Fevral inqilobi davrida Turkistonda 41 345 nafar harbiy asirlar bor edi. Asirlikdagilarning 3 515 nafari nemis va 36 066 nafari avstro-venger askarlari edilar. Shuningdek, 50 nafar nemis va 1714 nafar avstro-venger zobitlari ham asirlik davrini o'tayotgandilar⁶⁴. Harbiy asirlar sonining kamayib ketishiga sabab sifatida ularning Rossiyaning markaziy va janubiy hududlaridagi sanoat zonalariga ishchi kuchi kerakligi tufayli Turkistondan ko'chirilganligini ta'kidlash darkor⁶⁵.

Turkiston o'lkasida aksariyat harbiy asirlar Qizil armiya safiga kirib, o'z xizmatlarini ikkinchi vatanlariga aylanib qolgan hududlarida davom ettirdilar. Sobiq harbiy asir Gustav Senchek bu jarayonni quyidagicha xotirlagan: "Turkistonda Sovet hokimiyati o'rnatilgandan so'ng, maxsus farmon bilan biz, harbiy asirlarga to'liq ozodlik berildi. Uyga qaytishimiz yoki Qizil gvardiyaga qo'shilib, inqilob dushmanlariga qarshi kurashishimiz mumkinligi aytili. Men va mening ko'plab o'rtoqlarim ikkinchisini tanladik. Biz Qizil gvardiyaga bordik"⁶⁶.

Harbiy asirlar Turkistonning harbiy tizimida ham o'z faoliyatlarini olib borganlar. Masalan, 1918-yilda Samarqand viloyatining Kattaqo'rg'on uyezdida Qizil armiya tashkil etildi. Uning tarkibida sobiq harbiy asirlar Yuzef Kuns, Bela Kovach va Shuls Bogemil kabi avstro-venger harbiylari ham bor edi⁶⁷. Sirdaryo viloyati harbiy boshqarmasi Toshkent uyezdi harbiy bo'limida 1919-yil 13-fevral holatiga ko'ra, sobiq harbiy asirlar – Genrix Paxl, Oskar Vinner va Iosif Gurskilar harbiy xizmatchi sifatida faoliyat olib borganlar⁶⁸. Shuningdek, Samarqand viloyat harbiy boshqarmasining 1920-yilning 31-yanvarida bergan ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, sobiq avstro-venger asirlari harbiy xizmatda bo'lganlar⁶⁹.

Harbiy asirlar tomonidan turli siyosiy tashkilotlar tuzilgan. Jumladan, 1918-yilning aprelida Toshkentda chet el fuqarolari qo'mitasi tashkil etildi. Unga avstriyalik Maks Grosser rahbarlik qilgan⁷⁰. Shu vaqtdan boshlab avstriyaliklar sekin-asta o'z yurtlariga qayta boshlaganlar. Lekin ayrim harbiy asirlar Turkiston o'lkasida qolishni afzal ko'rganlar va o'lka qurilish madaniyatiga ulkan hissa qo'shganlar. Bu tuzilmaning asosiy vazifasi sobiq harbiy asirlarni hisobga olish, ishga joylashtirish va xizmat ko'rsatish bo'yicha ko'plab tashkiliy-iqtisodiy ishlarni amalga oshirishdan iborat bo'lgan. Ushbu qo'mita sovet hokimiyati organlari bilan uzviy aloqada bo'lgan va doimo ular o'rtasida voqealar tafsilotlari yuzasidan ma'lumotlar almashinuvi bo'lib turgan. Chet el fuqarolari qo'mitasi tarkibida ikki chex harbiy asirlari – Genrix Yelenek va Kaler Drabeklar bor edi⁷¹. Xuddi shu vaqtda, Samarqandda ham Toshkentdagi kabi qo'mita tashkil etildi. Uning faol a'zolaridan biri chex harbiy asiri G.Svoboda bo'lgan⁷². Shuningdek, harbiy asirlar – Bokesh, Lupinek, Sosnitskiy va Troyanlar qochoqlarga yordam ko'rsatish faoliyati

⁶⁴ Ўз МА, Р-25-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 18-йиғма жилд, 38-39-варақлар.

⁶⁵ Сиргебаев Б. Под знаменем интернационализма. – Алматы, 1988. – С.39-40.

⁶⁶ Густав Сенчек. От Кракова до Туркестана (воспоминания словацкого военнопленного). // <http://ah.milua.org/memories-slovak-pow-12>

⁶⁷ Самарқанд вилояти давлат архиви, 1012-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 14-йиғма жилд, 13,17-варақлар.

⁶⁸ Тошкент вилояти давлат архиви, 614-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 2-йиғма жилд, 18-варақ ва орқаси.

⁶⁹ Самарқанд вилояти давлат архиви, 151-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 63-йиғма жилд, 7-варақ.

⁷⁰ Этнический атлас Узбекистана. Ташкент: ИООФС– Узбекистан; ЛИА «Р. Элинина», 2002. – С.248.

⁷¹ Этнический атлас Узбекистана. Ташкент: ИООФС– Узбекистан; ЛИА «Р. Элинина», 2002. – С.248.

⁷² O'zbekistondagi chexlar // https://www.mzv.cz/tashkent/uz/embassy/chexi_v_uzbekistane/index.html

bilan shug'ullangan Tatyana komitetida ish faoliyatlarini olib borganlar⁷³. Qayd etish kerakki, 1919-yilda Turkistondagi RKP (b) partiyasining 3336 a'zosidan 1545 nafari sobiq harbiy asirlar edi⁷⁴. RKP (b)ning tashviqot-targ'ibot ishlarida avstro-venger va nemis harbiy asirlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan⁷⁵. 1920-yil may oyida Turkiston o'lkasida viloyat va uyezd-shahar kommunistlarining konferensiyasi bo'lib o'tdi. Qatnashchilarning aksariyati sobiq nemis harbiy asirlari edi⁷⁶.

Harbiy asirlar Turkiston o'lkasida maorif yuksalishiga ham katta hissa qo'shganlar. Jumladan, asirga tushgan ziyoli turk harbiy zobitlarining jadid maktablarida o'z mutaxassisliklari bo'yicha turli fanlardan o'quvchilarga ta'lim-tarbiya berganligi buning yaqqol dalilidir⁷⁷. Istanbulda ta'lim olib o'lkaga qaytgan turkistonlik yoshlar asirlikdagi turk zobitlariga yordamchi bo'lganlar va ular bilan hamkorlikda ta'lim jarayonini tashkil etganlar⁷⁸. Turk harbiy asirlari va chet elda ta'lim olgan yosh jadidlarning ta'lim jarayonidagi har bir xatti-harakatlari Turkiston rayon muhofaza bo'limi tomonidan kuzatuvga olingan⁷⁹.

Turkiston o'lkasining madaniy hayotida musiqachi harbiy asirlarning o'rni katta bo'lgan. Masalan, 1915-yil Toshkentda asos solingan, dirigor F.Sedlyachek boshchiligidagi simfonik orkestrining kattagina qismini chex harbiy asirlari tashkil etganlar⁸⁰. Aksariyat chexlar va slovaklar Toshkentdagi mahalliy oilalar uyida musiqa o'qituvchisi sifatida ishlab pul topganlar⁸¹. 1916-yilning 9-sentyabrida Toshkentning Avliyo-ota ko'chasida yashovchi fuqaro E.A.Shevsova Toshkent 1-polk 2-batalon komandiridan asirlikdagi Otto Sirchekni dushanba va juma kunlari soat 16:20 dan to 17:20 gacha pianino chalish bo'yicha u va uning farzandlariga musiqa darslarini o'rgatish uchun ozod qilishini so'rab murojaat qilgan⁸². Chexiyaning harbiy asirlar orkestri juda mashhur edi, bayram vaqtlarida Toshkent istirohat bog'larida ular musiqali namoyishlarni ijro etganlar. Natijada, chex musiqa guruhlari ommalashib ketdi va ko'pincha yuqori tabaqali odamlar ularni kafe, restoranlardagi bayramona o'tirishlar va boshqa tadbirlarga taklif qilishardi⁸³.

Turkiston o'lkasida hayotining bir qismini asirlikda o'tkazishga majbur bo'lgan xorijlik harbiylar o'lkaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy jihatdan taraqqiy etishida muhim rol o'ynaganlar. Chunonchi, avstriyalik harbiy asir, me'mor Lyudvig Panchakevich (1873-1935) Turkiston general-gubernatorligining markazi Toshkentda rim-katolik cherkovi qurilishi loyihasini chizib berdi va qurilish

⁷³ Ўз МА, И-737-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 6-йиғма жилд, 323-варақ.

⁷⁴ Сологубов И.С. Иностранные коммунисты в Туркестане (1918-1921 гг.). – Ташкент: Госиздат УзССР, 1961. – С.5.

⁷⁵ Чеботарева В. Г. Германские и австрийские интернационалисты в Туркестане // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. – 1985. – №2. – С.31-39.

⁷⁶ Кригер В. Рейн - Волга - Иртыш: из истории немцев Центральной Азии. — Алматы: Издательство "Дайк-Пресс", 2006. – С.89.

⁷⁷ Husamettin Tugac. Bir Neslin Drami: Kafkas Cephelerinden, Carlhk Rusyasinda Tutsakhktan Anlar – Istanbul, 1975. – S.32.

⁷⁸ Raci Çakıröz, Timur Kocaoglu. Türkistan'da Türk Subayları faaliyetleri (1914-1923). – İstanbul: Türk Dünyası Tarih Dergisi, 1987. – S.41-42.

⁷⁹ Ўз МА, И-461-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 168-йиғма жилд, 13-варақ.

⁸⁰ Этнический атлас Узбекистана. Ташкент: ИООФС– Узбекистан; ЛИА«Р. Элинина», 2002. – С.12.

⁸¹ Kovbas M.S. Cesti hudebnici v Uzbekistanu. Cinnost ceskych hudebniku v drivejsim Turkestanu a sovetsem Uzbekistanu. – Vysoke Myto, 1976. – С.6.

⁸² Ўз МА, И-737-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 6-иш, 131-варақ.

⁸³ Bailey F.M. Mission to Tashkent(reprint). – New York, 2002. – P.41.

yakuniga qadar quruvchilarga ko'rsatmalar berib bordi. U, shuningdek, 1917-yilda Toshkent qishki teatri (keyinchalik O'zbekiston san'at muzeyi joylashgan bino - dissertant)ning tashqi va ichki badiiy yechimini yaratishga ham boshchilik qildi⁸⁴.

Hozirgi Farg'ona viloyati o'lkashunoslik muzeyi uchun 1919-yilda qishloq xo'jalik mashinalari sobiq ombori hovlisidagi bino muzey uchun ajratilgach, muzeyda faoliyat yurituvchi ishchilar va ilmiy xodim Farg'ona shahridagi harbiy lagerdagi asirlardan ixtisosligiga ko'ra tanlab olingan. Ular Farg'onada muzeyshunoslik rivoji uchun ulkan hissa qo'shganlar⁸⁵.

Hali hamon Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy kutubxonasida avstriyalik asirga tushgan qo'li gul harbiylar tomonidan kartotekalar uchun yasalgan qutilar mavjud⁸⁶. Ushbu kartotekalar hozirda ko'plab tadqiqotchilar va kitobxonlarning izlayotgan adabiyot va manbalarini osonlik bilan topib olishlarida katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Avstriyalik harbiy asir Brukman Samarqandda "Qadimiy yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilish qo'mita'sida texnik bo'lib ishlagan. 1920-yil bahorida u arxeolog M.E.Masson rahbarligidagi ekspeditsiyaning Ulug'bek madrasasidagi qazuv ishlarida qatnashgan. Masson Brukmanni quyidagicha ta'riflagandi: "U juda ham mulohazali yordamchi bo'libgina qolmasdan, ochiq ko'ngil va mehribon do'st edi"⁸⁷.

Birinchi jahon urushi yillaridagi harbiy tutqunlikdan so'ng sekin-asta ularning o'z davlatlariga reevakuatsiyasi boshlandi. Bu jarayondan Turkiston o'lkasidagi harbiy asirlar ham chetda qolmadi. Reevakuatsiya paytida harbiy asirlarni o'z oilalariga qaytarishda vatandoshlari haqida to'liq ma'lumotlarni olib turish maqsadida Moskvada Germaniya, Avstriya va Chexiya byurolari tashkil etilgan⁸⁸. Ular doimo Turkistondagi evakuatsiya bo'yicha vakolatli organ bilan aloqada bo'lib turgan. Qandaydir muammolar tug'iladigan bo'lsa, o'z fuqarolariga yordam bergan va qaytish jarayonini tezlashtirgan.

Arxivlarda harbiy asirlar reevakuatsiyasi haqida ko'plab ma'lumotlar saqlanib qolgan. Turkiston favqulodda komissarligining 1921-yil 26-apreldagi №2893-sonli xatiga ko'ra, Turkiston o'lkasidagi barcha harbiy asirlar o'z vatanlariga yuborilishi ta'kidlangandi⁸⁹. Barcha avstro-venger harbiy asirlari millati va fuqaroligidan qat'iy nazar 1922-yilning 31-avgustiga qadar bepul o'z davlatlariga reevakuatsiya qilinishi kerak bo'lgan. Evakuatsiya qilinishni xohlaganlar Toshkentning Veronsovskiy ko'chasidagi 6-uyda joylashgan Turkiston Evakuatsiya bo'limiga murojaat qilishlari mumkin bo'lgan. Agarda kimda-kim Turkistonda qolishni afzal ko'rsa, harbiy lageri joylashgan hududning tegishli organlariga borib, buni o'z imzolari bilan tasdiqlab

⁸⁴ Собор Святейшего Сердца Иисуса в Ташкенте //

<https://www.tourister.ru/world/asia/uzbekistan/city/tashkent/temples/26624>

⁸⁵ Гулиянц Л.И. Фарғона вилояти ўлкашунослик музейи тарихидан / Фарғона ўлкашунослиги. – Фарғона, 1996. – Б.9-21.

⁸⁶ Ўзимизнинг эстеррайхерлар (Этнические меньшинства. Австрийцы) // <https://shosh.uz/ozimizning-esterrayherlar-etnicheskie-menshinstva-avstriytsy/>

⁸⁷ Ўзимизнинг эстеррайхерлар (Этнические меньшинства. Австрийцы) // <https://shosh.uz/ozimizning-esterrayherlar-etnicheskie-menshinstva-avstriytsy/>

⁸⁸ Ўз МА, Р-621-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 127-йиғма жилд, 66, 67, 70, 108, 109, 201, 222, 223-варақлар.

⁸⁹ Ўз МА, Р-621-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 50-йиғма жилд, 12-варақ.

kelishlari kerak edi⁹⁰.

Ba'zi bir harbiy asirlar Turkiston o'lkasida oila qurib bo'lganliklari va farzandlari ham borliklari kabi asoslarni keltirib, bu diyorda qolishni istaganlar. Xususan, 1922-yil 1-aprelda Farg'ona viloyati evakuatsiya boshqarmasi Qo'qon bo'limi boshlig'iga yozilgan ariza xatida quyidagilar keltiriladi: "324-sonli aholini evakuatsiya qilish bo'yicha Markaziy Boshqarma buyrug'iga bo'ysungan holda shuni ma'lum qilmoqchimanki, ayni vaqtda o'z vatanimga ketishga imkonim yo'q. Bunga sabab turmush o'rtog'im betob, shuningdek, atigi 7 oylik chaqalog'imiz jismoniy jihatdan zaif. Men o'zim ularni tashlab keta olmayman. Agar iloji bo'lsa, evakuatsiya muddatini cho'zib berishingizni so'rayman. Xotinim sog'ayganidan so'ng farzandimizni olib ketish imkoniyati bo'lsa, o'z yurtimga ketishim mumkin bo'ladi"⁹¹. Shuningdek, Farg'ona viloyati Evakuatsiya bo'limi tomonidan Qo'qon harbiy lageridagi avstriyalik harbiy asir Solomon Zalser turmush o'rtog'i Antonina hamda qizlari 18 yoshli Patalka va 13 yoshli Tatyana bilan Qo'qonda qolishga ruxsat berilgan⁹².

Turkistonda harbiy asirlikda bo'lganlar umrining ma'lum bir qismini ushbu hududda o'tkazganliklari tufayli o'lka ular uchun ikkinchi vatandek bo'lib qoldi. Shu sababli o'z sohasining mutaxassislari hisoblangan harbiy asirlar o'lkada qolib, uning siyosiy, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy-ma'rifiy hayotida muhim rol o'ynadilar.

XULOSA

O'rganilgan mavzuning ilmiy, amaliy ahamiyati va dolzarbligidan kelib chiqib quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

1. Birinchi jahon urushi boshlangach, Rossiya imperiyasi tomonidan ko'plab avstro-venger va nemis harbiylari asirlarga aylantirildi. Ularning katta qismi, dastlab, Sibirga jo'natilishi kerak edi. Lekin asirlar sonining haddan ziyod ko'payib ketishi Rossiya imperiyasining tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan Turkiston o'lkasida ham harbiy lagerlar tashkil etishni taqozo etdi. Shu tariqa 40 taga yaqin harbiy lagerlar Turkiston harbiy okrugi qoshida tashkil etildi va harbiy mahbuslar ushbu punktlarga joylashtirildi. Harbiy asirlar uchun asosan Farg'ona, Sirdaryo va Samarqand viloyatlarida lagerlar barpo etildi.

2. Rossiya hukumati Turkistonda harbiy lagerlarni tashkil etishda temir yo'l transporti yetib borgan viloyatlarga asosiy e'tiborni qaratdi. Bu orqali tutqundagilarni nazoratda ushlab turish ancha osonlashgan. Ya'ni, asirlarning oziq-ovqat ta'minoti, kiyim-kechagi va ularning lager tartibotiga amal qilmaslikka harakatlari temir yo'l omili tufayli osonlik bilan hal qilingan.

3. Harbiy asirlarning huquqiy maqomi Gaaga konvensiyasi me'yorlari bo'yicha amalga oshirilishi kerak edi. Lekin urushning dastlabki yillarida Rossiya hukumati tomonidan chiqarilgan qonun va qarorlar asirlar masalasi bo'yicha huquqiy asos bo'lib xizmat qildi. Turkistonga joylashtirilgan harbiy asirlarga munosabat dastlab,

⁹⁰ Фарғона вилояти давлат архиви, 435-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 94-йиғма жилд, 172-варак.

⁹¹ Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви, 435-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 159-йиғма жилд, 17-варак.

⁹² Фарғона вилоят давлат архиви, 435-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 94-йиғма жилд, 36-варак.

jahon standartlari asosida bo'lmagan bo'lsa-da, keyinchalik Qizil Xoch jamiyati va Gaaga konvensiyasi talablarini bajarilishi ustidan amalga oshirilgan bir necha taftish ishlari harbiy lager tartibotini nisbatan yengillashishiga olib keldi. AQSH, Shvetsiya va Daniya kabi vositachi davlatlar tomonidan ham harbiy asirlarga moddiy, tibbiy va ma'naviy yordamlar tez-tez amalga oshirilib turildi.

4. Fevral inqilobidan keyin Rossiyaning urushdan chiqishi natijasida harbiy asirlarga bir necha yengilliklar berila boshlandi. Jumladan, ular lagerdan tashqariga chiqishlari, fuqaro kiyimida yurishlari, rus va rusiyzabon xotin-qizlarga uylanishlari, general harbiy asirlarning, hattoki, mehmonxona va xususiy xonadonlarda yashashlariga ham ruxsat berilgan.

5. Fevral inqilobi va Oktyabr davlat to'ntarishi kabi siyosiy voqealar harbiy asirlarni ham siyosiy-harbiy ishlarga jalb qilinishiga sabab bo'ldi. Chunonchi, harbiy asirlar Qizil armiya saflariga kirib, janglarda ishtirok etdilar hamda Osipov isyonini bostirishda faol qatnashdilar. Shuningdek, harbiy asirlar tomonidan kasaba uyushmalar, siyosiy byurolar, partiyaviy fraksiyalar kabi jamiyatlar tuzildi.

6. Turkistonga harbiy asirlarning joylashtirilishi o'lka xalqlarining ijtimoiy-siyosiy va madaniy hayotida muhim tarixiy voqea bo'ldi. Boisi, "dushman" harbiylari asirga olinib, mahbusga aylantirilgan bo'lsalar-da, ular urush yillarida va hattoki undan keyin ham Turkiston tarixida o'chmas iz qoldirganliklarini, xususan, harbiy asirlar tomonidan qurilgan imoratlar, yozilgan asarlar, loyihalashtirilgan shahar-landshaft dizaynlari, qurilgan temir yo'l liniyalari, tibbiyot sohasida amalga oshirilgan ishlar, ta'lim-tarbiya tizimida pedagogik ishlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi.

7. Harbiy asirlar masalasi Birinchi jahon urushi davrida ham, undan keyin ham murakkabligicha qolavergan. Harbiy asirlar 10 yilga yaqin muddat davomida Rossiyada yuz berayotgan turli xil siyosiy jarayonlarga moslashishga va ayrim holatlarda, hattoki, ularning qurboniga aylanishiga ham to'g'ri kelgan. Turkistonda harbiy asirlar saqlangan davr mobaynida Rossiyada ikki marta hokimiyat o'zgardi. Bu esa albatta, ularga bo'lgan munosabat ham hokimiyatdagilar qarashlariga monand ravishda turlicha og'ganligidan dalolatdir.

8. Harbiy asirlarni reevakuatsiya qilish ishlari 1922-yil 31-avgustiga qadar Rossiya hukumati hisobidan amalga oshirilgan. Ushbu muddatdan keyingi reevakuatsion jarayonlar harbiy asirlarning o'z mablag'lari evaziga bo'lgan. Bora-bora harbiy asirlar Turkiston o'lkasini o'zlarining ikkinchi vataniga aylantirdilar va ular ozod etilganlaridan so'ng ham asirlarning ma'lum bir qismi o'lkada qolishni afzal ko'rdilar. Xususan, ular keyingi hayotlarini Turkiston bilan bog'ladilar. Ularning Turkistonda oila qurib yashayotganliklari yoki urush tufayli vatanlarida ularni kutib turgan hech kimning yo'qligi kabi omillar asirlarni Turkistonda umrbod yoki uzoq muddat qolishlariga sabab bo'lgan. Bu holat, albatta, Turkiston o'lkasining rivoji uchun ijobiy ta'sir qildi, sababi harbiy asirlarning ko'pchiligi o'z kasblarining haqiqiy ustalari edilar. Ularning bu boradagi tajribalari va mahoratlari Turkistonni har tomonlama taraqqiy etishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Ko'plab harbiy asirlarning Turkiston hududida qolib ketishi hozirda O'zbekistonda ham avstro-venger, nemis, polyak, chex va boshqa ko'plab xalqlar avlodlarining o'z diasporalarini davom ettirishlariga sabab bo'lgan.

Tadqiqot ishi natijalari bo'yicha chiqarilgan xulosalar quyidagi **taklif va tavsiyalarni** ilgari surishga asos bo'ldi:

1. Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi miqyosida "Turkistonda harbiy asirlar: muammo va yechimlar" mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya o'tkazilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

2. 1914-1924-yillarda Turkistonda harbiy asirlar masalasiga doir yirik monografik tadqiqot yaratish kerak.

3. Turkiston o'lkasida barpo etilgan harbiy lagerlarning geografik xaritasi va harbiy asirlarning illustratsiyali fotoalbomini ishlab chiqish lozim.

4. Harbiy asirlarning xotira va esdaliklari hamda ular haqida yozilgan asarlar, xususan, joriy ilmiy tadqiqot asosida tarixiy filmlar yaratish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

5. Rossiya Turkistonidagi harbiy asirlar masalasi yuzasidan rus va chet el tadqiqotchilari bilan hamkorlikda mavzu doirasida ilmiy loyihalarni ishlab chiqish kerak. Shu asnoda, Rossiya, Avstriya, Vengriya, Chexiya, Slovakiya va Germaniya arxivlarida saqlanayotgan arxiv ma'lumotlarini O'zbekistondagilari bilan solishtirish va yanada yaxlit tadqiqot qilish imkoniyati tug'iladi.

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NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

TOJIBOEV JAKHONGIR ILKHOMOVICH

PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKESTAN (1914-1924)

07.00.01 – History of Uzbekistan

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
of dissertation of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on HISTORICAL SCIENCES**

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Dissertation is available at the Information-Resource center of Tashkent State Pedagogical University (The dissertation has been registered as №____). (Address: 100185, 27 Bunyodkor street, Chilanazar district, Tashkent. Phone: (99871) 276-76-51; Fax: (99871) 256-76-51).

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. The wars taking place in different regions of the world today have an impact on the historical development of mankind. Humanity, which has followed the path of various trends, has witnessed major historical shifts as well as declines and crises in its past. In the history of the world community, the first half of the 20th century as a unique historical period began with drastic changes, in particular, this period is distinguished by its content and intensity of events. Because of this, the world wars that took place during this half-century shook the whole world and caused drastic changes in the lives of the peoples of the world. Any incident that is a component of this large-scale military-political process, including the issue of prisoners of war, is one of the urgent topics of human history.

Currently, a number of researches and projects on the First World War (1914-1918) are being implemented in the countries of the world. In particular, several historical scientists from the Indiana University of the United States, Manchester University of Great Britain, and Oxford University are conducting scientific research on historical sources related to prisoners of war in the history of Turkestan. Also, in Austria, under the leadership of historian Peter Felch, is continuing research "VENI/ARTilek Austria" on the issue of prisoners of war in Central Asia on the basis of "VENI - Vienna Eurasia Network Initiative" projects.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, many pages of the past began to be studied. Already, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. As Mirziyoev noted, "Nothing in great history goes without a trace." It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples and is manifested in their practical work"¹. In particular, during the study of the effects of the First World War on the life of the Turkestan region, its new, unanalyzed pages are revealed. One of such significant historical processes in our national history is the issue of prisoners of war in Turkestan (1914-1924). The relevance of the issue of prisoners of war (1914-1924) in Turkestan is primarily related to the need to research the history of this area of influence of the world war on the life of the country. At the same time, this research work analyzes the military-civilian and military prisoner of war relations in the front and frontline regions. Subjecting the situation of military captivity in Turkestan as a research case allows for a deeper understanding of the historical conditions of 1914-1924 and to clarify the peculiarities of the country's political and social life.

This dissertation serves to a certain extent in the implementation of tasks defined in decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5876 dated November 15, 2019 "On approval of the concept of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of international relations"² and No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and other regulatory legal documents related to the field. In particular, the 5th section of the

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга қўтарамиз. I жилд. – Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон", 2018. – Б. 29.

² "Миллатлараро муносабатлар соҳасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат сиёсати концепциясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида"ги ПФ-5876-сонли Фармон // Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 16.11.2019 й., 06/19/5876/4029-сон.

"Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", called "Ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new level", and its goals 71, 74, 77 set important tasks for the researchers and scientists of our country³.

Relevance of the research on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The scientific research work was carried out based on the priority direction of the development of science and technologies of the Republic I. "Formation of the system of social, legal, economic innovative ideas of the informed society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation".

Historiography of the problem. During the First World War, the issue of prisoners of war in Turkestan was not studied as an object of scientific research. During the period of Soviet power, this process was explained by several reasons. First, the range of topics related to the First World War was not raised to the level of the most important issues. Second, in Soviet historiography, other events that took place during the First World War - the October coup of 1917 and the Civil War (1917-1922) gained special importance. The studied processes related to the prisoners of war go back to their participation in the two historical events mentioned above.

Sources and literature on the study of research work can be conditionally divided into four groups in terms of periodicity and topic:

1. Collections of literature and documents of the Soviet period
2. Memoirs of former prisoners of war
3. Literature of the period of independence
4. Foreign literature.

The first group of the historiography of the subject can include research and a collection of documents from the Soviet era. Literature of the Soviet era is also important in studying the issue of prisoners of war in Turkestan. From the middle of the 20th century, Russian historians mainly studied the processes related to the Second World War (1939-1945). As a result of these studies, one of the main events of the First World War, the issue of prisoners of war, was overshadowed by the prisoners of war of the Second World War. Although Russian scholars were among the first to study the issue of prisoners of war on the territory of their country, the processes studied by them were mainly devoted to the activities of prisoners of war during the civil war. Although there was little literature on the subject of prisoners of war during the 20-40s of the 20th century, they were the first studies that covered the issue of prisoners of war⁴. During the 1950s and 1980s, prisoners of war were actively studied through collections of historical documents⁵ and various

³ "2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган Янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиёт стратегияси тўғрисида"ги ПФ-60-сонли Фармон // Қонунчилик маълумотлари миллий базаси, 29.01.2022 й., 06/22/60/0082-сон.

⁴ Аникст А. Применение труда военнопленных в России до 1918 г. – Москва: 2-я тип.-лит. М.Г.С.Н.Х., 1920.; Жданов Н.М. Русские военнопленные в мировой войне 1914–1918 гг. (Труды Военно-исторической комиссии). – М., 1920.; Анишев А. Очерки истории гражданской войны 1917–1920. – Государственное изд-во, 1925. – 288 с.; Казаков А. Экономическое положение сельскохозяйственного пролетариата до и после Октября: опыт сравнительной статистики. – Ленинград: Государственное изд-во, 1930. – 182 с.; Головин Н.Н. Военные усилия России в Мировой войне: в 2-х т. Т. 1. – Париж: Товарищество объединенных издателей, 1939. – 212 с.; Болтин Е. Очерки мировой войны 1914–1918 гг. – Москва: Государственное военное изд-во Наркомата обороны Союза ССР, 1940. – 148 с.; Марков С. Зверства немцев в первую мировую войну. – Москва, 1941.

⁵ Погребинский А.П. Сельское хозяйство и продовольственный вопрос в России в годы Первой мировой войны // Исторические зап. – 1950. – Т. 31. – С. 44.; Вержховский Д.В. Первая мировая война 1914–1918 гг. –

researches⁶. Nevertheless, in Russian studies, chiefly the regional factor took the main place.

A.M.Matveev's merits in creating a research work related to this particular topic are great. He created a monograph devoted to the history of prisoners of war in Turkestan⁷. A.M.Matveev emphasized the influence of the political processes that took place after the February revolution (1917) on the prisoners of war and their activity in the socio-political life of Turkestan and military activities in the ranks of the Red Army. Information was also given about the rebellion of prisoners of war due to forced labor and dissatisfaction with the created conditions. Although A.M.Matveev's research contains a lot of valuable historical evidence about the prisoners of war in Turkestan, his research does not cover the participation of the prisoners of war in the cultural and educational processes and their reevacuation.

According to the classification of the level of study of the topic, *the second group* of literature can include the memories and reminiscences of prisoners of war who were prisoners of war during the First World War and became direct participants of these processes⁸. The memoirs of prisoners of war in different regions

Москва: Военное изд-во Министерства обороны Союза ССР, 1954. – 114 с.; Маевский И.В. Экономика русской промышленности в условиях первой мировой. – Москва: Госполитиздат, 1957. – 392 с.; Инояттов Ш.Х. Октябрьская революция в Узбекистане. – Ташкент, 1958.; Великая Октябрьская социалистическая революция и гражданская война в Туркестане. – Ташкент, 1957; Венгерские интернационалисты в Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции (Сборник документов и воспоминаний). – Москва, 1959; Экономическое положение России накануне Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции: документы и материалы. Часть третья: Сельское хозяйство и крестьянство. – Ленинград: Изд-во АН СССР, 1967. – 538 с.; Венгерские интернационалисты в Октябрьской революции и гражданской войне в СССР (Сборник документов). Т. 1-2. – Москва, 1968.

⁶ Кирьянов Ю.И. Влияние первой мировой войны на изменение численности и состава рабочих // Вопросы истории. – 1960. – № 10. – С. 89– 102.; Муратов И. Из истории интернациональных формирований в СССР в 1918– 1922 годах (Обзор литературы) // Военно-исторический журнал. – 1960. – № 5. – С. 19–21.; Сологубов И.С. Иностранцы коммунисты в Туркестане (1918-1921 гг.). – Ташкент, 1961; Интернационалисты в боях за власть Советов. – Москва, 1965; Манусевич А.Я. Польские интернационалисты в борьбе за победу Советской власти в России февраль – октябрь 1917 г. – Москва, 1965; Клеванский А.Х. Чехословацкие интернационалисты и проданный корпус. Чехословацкие политические организации и воинские формирования в России. 1914–1921 гг. – Москва: Наука, 1965. – 397 с.; Интернационалисты. Трудящиеся зарубежных стран – участники борьбы за власть Советов. – Москва: Наука, 1967. – 615 с.; Участие трудящихся зарубежных стран Октябрьской революции. – Москва, 1967; Яковлев Л.И. Дружба, рожденная Октябрем. – Москва, 1968; Коронен М.М. Финские интернационалисты в борьбе за власть Советов. – Ленинград, 1969.; Ненароков А.П. Восточный фронт 1918. – Москва: Наука, 1969. – 280 с.; Интернационалисты: трудящиеся зарубежных стран – участники борьбы за власть Советов на юге и востоке Республики. – Москва, 1971; Гафурова К.А. Борьба за интернациональное сплочение трудящихся Средней Азии и Казахстана в первые годы Советской власти. 1917-1924 гг. – Москва, 1972; Октябрь и болгарские интернационалисты. – София, 1973; Зеленин В.В. Под красным знаменем Октября: Югославянские интернационалисты в Советской России, 1917-1921. – Москва, 1977; Копылов В.Р. Зарубежные интернационалисты в Октябрьской революции, 1917-1918. – Москва, 1977; Сиргебаев Б.С. Глубокие корни братства: Интернационалистическое и коммунистическое движение среди иностранных пролетариев в Казахстане (1915-1922 гг.). – Алма-Ата, 1977; Венгерские интернационалисты в Сибири и на Дальнем Востоке, 1917-1922 гг. – Москва, 1980; Кожевин В.Е. Подвиги красногвардейцев Забайкалья. – Улан-Удэ, 1982; Щербаков Ю.Н. Искры Великого Октября. – М., 1982; Интернационалисты. Участие трудящихся зарубежных стран Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы в борьбе за власть Советов и России, 1917-1920 гг. – Москва, 1987.

⁷ Матвеев А.М. Зарубежные выходцы в Туркестане на путях к Великому Октябрю (1914 – октябрь 1917 г.) – Ташкент: Фан, 1977. – 116 с.

⁸ Kostenberger R. Sechs Jahre in Turkestan. Graz; Viktor Nowak. Bilder aus der Erinnerung eines Austauschinvaliden. Erlebnisse, Beobachtungen und Leiden in russischer Kriegsgefangenschaft. – Wein, 1917; Kriegsgefangen in Russland. Kämpfe, Gefangennahme, Erlebnisse in der Gefangenschaft und glückliche Flucht der Unteroffiziers Kreutz. Nach seinen Tagebuchblätter bearb. Und hg.v. Wilhelm Benedix. – Minden, 1917; Hans Zuchhold. Aus der Holle empor. Erlebnisse eines aus russischer Kriegsgefangenschaft Austauschten. – Berlin, 1917; Friedrich Otto Bittrich. 35 Monate im Reiche der Knuten. Leiden und Abenteuer eines russischen Kriegsgefangenen. – Berlin-Pankow, 1920; Joseph Scholz. Erinnerungen. Erlebnisse aus meiner Kriegsgefangenschaft in der Zeit von 3.

and outlying regions of Russia were published in various European publications during the period from 1917 to the present. The peak of these publications is in the 1920s and 1930s, and many memoirs were published and made available to readers during this period. Also, Russian and foreign officials and diplomats who served in Turkestan during the First World War touched on the events related to the life of prisoners of war in their memoirs⁹ as a "third person". A two-volume collection of articles by returnees¹⁰, the memoirs¹¹ of Red Cross nurse, Elsa Brändström (1888-1948) remain a valuable source of evidence about military captivity.

The third group of research historiography is the literature of the period of independence¹². The history of prisoners of war in Uzbekistan is being researched separately in the form of various diasporas - Austro-Hungarian, Polish, German, etc.¹³. Among the researchers of the period of independence, B.Golender, D.M.Inoyatova, R.Kh.Murtazaeva, K.Saipova are distinguished by the fact that various aspects of the issue of prisoners of war in Turkestan were touched upon.

Boris Golender researched the activities of Polish prisoners of war in the political and cultural life of Turkestan and their re-evacuation processes¹⁴. He also highlighted the socio-economic situation of German prisoners of war in the country

September 1915 bis 6. Juni 1918. – Munsterberg in Schlesin, 1923; Eduard Juhl. Blinkfeuer in Nacht und Nebel. Erlebtes und Erschautes aus dem bunten Bilderbuch meines Lebens.– Schwerin, 1926; Брендстрем Э. Среди военнопленных в России и в Сибири в 1914-20-х годах. – Берлин, 1927; Willfor F. Turkestanisches Tagebuch. Sechs Jahre in Russische Zentralasin. –Wein, 1930; Franz Maske. Schicksale rasen. Meine Weltkriegs-Odyssee in Russland, Sibirien und Persien. – Stuttgart, 1931.

⁹ Чиркин С.В. Двадцать лет службы на востоке: записки царского дипломата. – Москва, 2006; Бейли Ф.М. Миссия в Ташкент. – Москва, 2013.

¹⁰ Streeruwitz E. Der Umsturz in Rußland und die Kriegsgefangenen // In Feindeshand. Vol. 1 (1931). S. 269–271.; Kern, Leopold / Weiland, Hans (ed.): Feindeshand. Die Gefangenschaft in Einzeldarstellungen, Vienna 1931; Raabl-Werner H. Österreich-Ungarns offizielle Kriegsgefangenenfürsorge // In Feindeshand. Vol. 2 (1932). S. 324–331.

¹¹ Brändström E. Unter Kriegsgefangenen in Russland und Sibirien, 1914–1920. Berlin, 1920; Brändström E. Among Prisoners of War in Russia and Siberia / E. Brändström; Trans. C. Mabel Rickmers. London: Hutchinson & Co, 1929. - 284 p.; Brändström E. Unter Kriegsgefangenen in Rußland und Sibirien, 1914–1920 / E. Brändström. Leipzig: Koehler & Amelang, 1927. - 242 p.

¹² Исаков Ф. Национальная политика царизма в Туркестане (1867-1917). – Ташкент., 1997.; Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р. Узбекистан многонациональный: историко-демографический аспект. – Ташкент: Абу Али ибн Сино, 1998; Абдурахимова Н., Рустамова Г. Колониальная система власти в Туркестане во 2-ой половине XIX - 1-ой четверти XX в. – Ташкент.: “Университет”, 1999.; Туркестан в начале XX века: к истории истоков национальной независимости. – Ташкент.: “Шарқ”, 2000.; Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида. Иккинчи китоб. – Тошкент.: “Шарқ”, 2000.; Алимова Д., Голованов А. Узбекистан в 1917-1990 годы: противоборство идей и идеологий. – Ташкент.: Узбекистан, 2002.; Ата-Мирзаев О.Б., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р.Х., Салиев А.С. Историко-демографические очерки урбанизации Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 2002.; Ражабов Қ., Хайдаров М. Туркистон тарихи (1917-1924 йиллар). – Тошкент.: “Университет”, 2002.; Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р. Межнациональная толерантность в Узбекистане: история и современность. – Ташкент, 2004; Расулов А.Н. Туркистон ва Волгабўйи, Уралолди халқлари ўртасидаги муносабатлар (1917-1924 йиллар). – Тошкент.: Университет, 2005.; Ерметов А. Туркистонда назорат органлари фаолияти. (Ишчи-деҳқон милицияси ва Ишчи-деҳқон инспекцияси 1917-1924 йилларда). – Тошкент.: “Abu matbuot-konsalt” МЧЖ., 2007.; Ата-Мирзаев О., Гентшке В., Муртазаева Р. Узбекистан многонациональный: историко-демографический аспект. Изд. 2, доп. – Ташкент: Янги аср авлоди. 2011; Мўминова Г. Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш тизими тарихи (1917-1991). – Тошкент.: “Yangi nashr”, 2015.; Иноятлова Д.М. Немецкая диаспора Узбекистана: вехи истории. Моногр. – Ташкент: Turon-iqbol, 2019. Саипова К. История национальных меньшинств Узбекистана (1917-1990 гг.). – Ташкент.: “Turon-iqbol”, 2021.

¹³ Гентшке В. Из истории польской диаспоры // O‘zbekiston tarixi. – 2001. – №1 – Б.34-41.; Голендер Б.А. Polonia Turkestaniana (Судьбы поляков в Узбекистане). – Ташкент: Издательство Национальной библиотеки Узбекистана имени Алишера Навои, 2014. – 112 с.; Голендер Б.А. Немецкий след в Узбекистане XV-XX веков. – Ташкент: Издательство “Navro‘z”, 2019. – 122 с.; Иноятлова Д.М. Немецкая диаспора Узбекистана: вехи истории. Моногр. – Ташкент: Turon-iqbol, 2019.

¹⁴ Голендер Б.А. Polonia Turkestaniana (Судьбы поляков в Узбекистане). –Ташкент: Издательство Национальной библиотеки Узбекистана имени Алишера Навои, 2014. – 112 с.

and their contribution to the development of Turkestan¹⁵. Golender's works are distinguished by the fact that they contain valuable information about the prisoners of the First World War.

V.Gentschke, who studied the history of the Polish diaspora in Uzbekistan spoke about the Polish prisoners of war and refugees who came to Turkestan during the First World War¹⁶. In his scientific research, he focused on information about the cities where Poles were located, the political organizations, parties and trade unions formed by them.

In her research on the history of the German diaspora in Uzbekistan, D.M.Inoyatova focused on important information about the conditions created for German soldiers who were captured during the First World War and their labor activities in military camps in Turkestan¹⁷.

In K. Saipova's scientific research, the issue of prisoners of war was also touched upon. In her monograph, the researcher cited information about the location of military camps, the recruitment of prisoners of war and the production centers where labor was carried out¹⁸.

The research of foreign researchers on the issue of prisoners of war is also important¹⁹. After the end of the First World War, European historians became

¹⁵ Голендер Б.А. Немецкий след в Узбекистане XV-XX веков. – Ташкент: Издательство “Navro’z”, 2019.

¹⁶ Гентшке В. Из истории польской диаспоры // O’zbekiston tarixi. – 2001. – №1 – Б.34-41.

¹⁷ Иноятлова Д.М. Немецкая диаспора Узбекистана: вехи истории. Моногр. – Ташкент: Turon-iqbol, 2019.

¹⁸ Саипова К. История национальных меньшинств Узбекистана (1917-1990 гг.). – Ташкент.: “Turon-iqbol”, 2021.

¹⁹ Bayer H. Presse- und Nachrichtenwesen der im Weltkrieg kriegsgefangenen Deutschen / H. Bayer. Berlin: Dr. Ebeling u. Dr. Hiehold Verl., 1939. 161 s.; Davis G. Deutsche Kriegsgefangene im Ersten Weltkrieg in Rußland / G. Davis // Militärgeschichtliche Mitteilungen (Freiburg). Bde. 31 (1982). S. 37–49.; Banac I. South Slav Prisoners of World War in Revolutionary Russia / I. Banac // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. New York: Brooklyn College Press, 1983. P. 119–148.; Davis G. The life of Prisoners of War in Russia 1914–1921 / G. Davis // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War / Samuel R. Williamson, Jr. and Peter Pastor, ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 1983. P. 163–197.; Kalvoda J. Czech and Slovak Prisoners of War in Russia during the War and Revolution / J. Kalvoda // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. New York: Social Science Monographs, Brooklyn College Press, 1983. P. 215–238.; Kalvoda J. Czech and Slovak Prisoners of War in Russia during the War and Revolution / J. Kalvoda // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. New York: Social Science Monographs, Brooklyn College Press, 1983. P. 215–238.; Pastor P. Hungarian POWs in Russia during the Revolution and Civil War / P. Pastor // Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War. New York: Social Science Monographs, Brooklyn College Press, 1983. P. 149–162.; Certeau M. The Practice of Everyday Life / M. Certeau. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984. 229 p.; Davis G. Prisoner of War Camps as Social Communities in Russia: Krasnoyarsk 1914–1921 / G. Davis // East European Quarterly (Boulder/Colorado). Vol. 21 (1987). S. 147–163.; Speed R.B., III. Prisoners, Diplomats and the Great War. A Study in the Diplomacy of Captivity / R.B. Speed. New York: Greenwood Press, 1990. – 244 p.; Davis G. National Red Cross Societies and Prisoners of War in Russia, 1914–1918 / G. Davis // Journal of Contemporary History. Vol. 28. № 1 (Jan., 1993). P. 31–52.; Nachtigal R. Kriegsgefangene der Habsburgermonarchie in Rußland / R. Nachtigal // Österreich in Geschichte und Literatur mit Geographie. 40 (1996). PP. 248–262.; Höp G. Muslime in der Mark. Als das Kriegsgefangene und Internierte in Wünsdorf und Zossen, 1914–1924 / G. Höp. Berlin: Das Arabische Buch, 1997. 221 s.; Becker A. Oublies de la grande guerre. Humanitaire et culture de guerre. Populations occupées, déportées civiles, prisonniers de guerre / A. Becker. Paris: Noësis, 1998.; Von Hagen M. The Great War and the Mobilization of Ethnicity in the Russian Empire: Conflict and State-Building / M. Hagen, von // Post-Soviet Political Order. London: Routledge, 1998. P. 34–57.; Gatrell P. A whole empire walking: Refugees in Russia during World War I / P. Gatrell. Bloomington; Indianapolis: Indiana university Press, 1999. 317 p.; Yanikdag Y. Ottoman prisoners of war in Russia, 1914–22 / Y. Yanikdag // Journal of contemporary history. 1999. Vol. 34. № 1. P. 69–85; Rachamimov A. POWs and the Great War: Captivity on the Eastern Front / A. Rachamimov. New York: Berg, 2002. 259 p.; Gatrell P. Prisoners of War on the Eastern Front during World War I / P. Gatrell // Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History. Vol. 6. № 3 (Summer, 2005). P. 557–566.; Nachtigal R. Kriegsgefangenschaft an der Ostfront 1914–1918. Literaturbericht zu einem neuen Forschungsfeld / R. Nachtigal. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2005. 162 p.; Rachamimov A. The Disruptive Comforts of Drag: (Trans)Gender Performances among Prisoners of War in Russia, 1914–1920 / A. Rachamimov // The American Historical Review. Vol. 111. № 2 (April 2006). P. 362–382.; Leidinger H. Gefangen in Russland. Österreichische Kriegsgefangene in Russland 1914–1920 / H. Leidinger, V. Moritz. Viena: Böhlau, 2008.

interested in the study of Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners of war placed in different regions of Russia. During the interwar period, the issue of prisoners of war in Russia was one of the first to be published in scientific and literary forms by several publications, mainly in German. One of the first scientific studies of prisoners of war in Europe after the end of the First World War is attributed to Margaret Klante²⁰. Her research covered the topic of German prisoners of war in Russia. The target of European historians-researchers was mainly the issue of prisoners of war sent to the European part of Russia, i.e. to the Urals and Siberia. After the research conducted by Gerald H. Davis²¹ in the 80s and 90s of the 20th century, European historians began to turn more and more to the topic of captivity in Russia during the First World War. Historians began to study the memories of prisoners of war, Austrian, German and Russian archives. Basically, only at the beginning of the 21st century, European researchers began to write about the soldiers who were in captivity in Turkestan. Dissertation works carried out by them are also important in this regard²². Most of the studies focused on certain aspects of the topic.

English researcher Peter Gatrell wrote in his books about migration processes and humanitarian aid in the Russian Empire during the First World War. In particular, the bringing of prisoners of war to the territory of Russia was also discussed in his scientific research. However, the main object of Peter Gatrell's research was the issue of refugees. For this reason, his books focus more on issues

300 p.; Jones H. *Violence Against Prisoners of War in the First World War: Britain, France and Germany, 1914–1920* / Jones H. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011. 469 p.

²⁰ Klante, Margarete: *Die deutschen Kriegsgefangenen in Russland*, in: Schwarte, Max (ed.): *Der Grosse Krieg 1914–1918*, Vol. 10, Leipzig 1923. –PP.182–204.

²¹ Davis G. *Prisoners of War in Twentieth-Century War Economies* / G. Davis // *Journal of Contemporary History*. Vol. 12. № 4 (Oct., 1977). P. 623–634.; Davis G. *Sport in Siberia 1917: A Rare Document* / G. Davis // *Journal of Sport History*. Vol. 8 (1981). S. 111–114.; Davis G. *Deutsche Kriegsgefangene im Ersten Weltkrieg in Rußland* / G. Davis // *Militärgeschichtliche Mitteilungen* (Freiburg). Bde. 31 (1982). S. 37–49.; Davis G. *The life of Prisoners of War in Russia 1914–1921* / G. Davis // *Essays on World War I: Origins and Prisoners of War* / Samuel R. Williamson, Jr. and Peter Pastor, ed. New York: Columbia University Press, 1983. P. 163–197; Davis G. *Resort to Eloquence: Amateur Writers of German in Russian Prisoner of War Camps 1914–1921* / G. Davis // *Germano-Slavica* (Waterloo/Ontario). Vol. 5 (1986). № 3. S. 89–105.; Davis G. *Prisoner of War Camps as Social Communities in Russia: Krasnoyarsk 1914–1921* / G. Davis // *East European Quarterly* (Boulder/Colorado). Vol. 21 (1987). S. 147–163.; Davis G. *National Red Cross Societies and Prisoners of War in Russia, 1914–1918* / G. Davis // *Journal of Contemporary History*. Vol. 28. № 1 (Jan., 1993). P. 31–52.

²² Полторац С.Н. *Иностранцы в Красной Армии в 1918–1922 гг.: опыт и уроки общественно-политической и боевой деятельности*. Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра ист. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1992.; Leidinger H. *Zwischen Kaiserreich und Rätemacht. Die deutschösterreichischen Heimkehrer aus russischer Kriegsgefangenschaft und die Organisation des österreichischen Kriegsgefangenen- und Heimkehrwesens 1917–1920*: Hist. Diplomarbeit. – Wien, 1995.; Moritz V. *Gefangenschaft und Revolution. Deutschösterreichische Kriegsgefangene und Internationalisten in Rußland 1914 bis 1920*: Hist. Diplomarbeit. – Wien, 1995.; Kreiner J. *Von Brest-Litowsk nach Kopenhagen. Die österreichischen Kriegsgefangenen in Rußland im und nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kriegsgefangenenmissionen in Rußland*: Hist. Diplomarbeit. – Wien, 1996.; Васильева С.Н. *Военнопленные Германии, Австро-Венгрии и России в годы Первой мировой войны*. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 1997.; Исаев А.П. *Российские органы управления и военнопленные противника: вопросы взаимоотношений (1917–1922)*. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1998. – 29 с.; Wurzer G. *Die Kriegsgefangenen der Mittelmächte in Rußland im Ersten Weltkrieg*: diss. – Tübingen, 2000.; Валиахметов А.Н. *Чехословацкий корпус в России (1917–1920): Историография*. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Казань, 2005. – 303 с.; Гергилева А.И. *Военнопленные Первой мировой войны на территории Сибири*: дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Красноярск, 2006. – 186 с.; Грицаева А.Н. *Благотворительность в России в годы Первой мировой войны (1914 — февраль 1917 г.): опыт помощи пострадавшим от военных действий*. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 2008. – 289 с.; Гулидов А.Ю. *Общественно-политическая жизнь российской провинции в годы Первой мировой войны*. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Шуя, 2010. – 247 с.; Остроухов А.И. *Военнопленные чехи и словаки в России периода Первой мировой войны*. Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 2011. – 185 с.; Суржикова Н.В. *Военный плен в Российской провинции (1914–1922 гг.)*. Дисс. на соис. учен. степ. докт. истор. Наук. – Екатеринбург, 2015. – 550 с.

such as the way of life of refugees and the attitude of the world community to them²³.

Another foreign researcher, Alan Rachamimov, has created a comprehensive scientific study devoted to the issue of prisoners of war in Russia. In this book, for the first time, the living conditions of prisoners of war during their stay in military camps were thoroughly examined. Alan Rachamimov has researched processes such as how prisoners of war were treated in Russia, and the relationship between captive soldiers and their homeland, based on original letters and diaries. Although information about the Troitsk military camp in Tashkent was given in his scientific research, she did not dwell on the issue of other prisoners of war facilities in the territory of Turkestan²⁴.

Besides, some internet resources related to local history provide readers with detailed information about the situation and activities of prisoners of war in Turkestan during the First World War²⁵.

The analysis of the historiography of the topic shows that, although the main part of the scientific work was devoted to the research of the issue of prisoners of war in Russia, the socio-economic, political and cultural life of the prisoners of war sent to Turkistan has not been comprehensively studied as a single scientific study.

The connection of the research with the research plan of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. This study was carried out within the framework of the theme "Actual problems of the history of Fergana Valley" according to the research plan of Namangan State University.

The purpose of the study is to study the historical processes related to the issue of prisoners of war of the First World War in Turkestan between 1914-1924.

Tasks of the research:

to shed light on the creation of POW camps in Russia, particularly in Turkestan, and the placement of prisoners of war in them during the First World War;

to research the location of prisoners of war and their work activities;

to identify problems in everyday life in Turkestan POW camps and showing solutions to them;

to analyze the social situation of prisoners of war and POW camp procedures;

to study the attitude towards Prisoners of War by the Russian and Turkestan Governments: conditions and opportunities;

to study the activity of Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners of war in Turkestan POW camps and their participation in the socio-economic and cultural life of the country;

to shed light on the participation of prisoners of war in political processes;

to study prisoner of war re-evacuation processes.

The subject of the study is the issue of prisoners of war in Turkestan in 1914-1924.

²³ Gatrell P. A whole empire walking: Refugees in Russia during World War I / P. Gatrell. Bloomington; Indianapolis: Indiana university Press, 1999. 317 p.; Gatrell P. Prisoners of War on the Eastern Front during World War I / P. Gatrell // Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History. Vol. 6. № 3 (Summer, 2005). P. 557– 566.

²⁴ Rachamimov A. POWs and the Great War: Captivity on the Eastern Front / A. Rachamimov. New York: Berg, 2002. 259 p.; Rachamimov A. The Disruptive Comforts of Drag: (Trans)Gender Performances among Prisoners of War in Russia, 1914–1920 / A. Rachamimov // The American Historical Review. Vol. 111. № 2 (April 2006). – P. 362–382.

²⁵ <https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/voices-of-the-first-world-war-prisoners-of-war>; <https://grandeguerre.icrc.org/>; https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/prisoners_of_war.

The subject of the study is the social situation of POW camps and prisoners of war in Turkestan, the conditions and opportunities created for them, their participation in the country's socio-economic and cultural life, as well as issues of their reevacuation processes.

Research methods. In this dissertation, comparative, problematic, systematic and quantitative analysis methods were used based on the principles of historicity and objectivity.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

It is proven that in the years of the First World War (1914-1918), the dislocation of POW camps established in the territory of Turkestan was determined, and the prisoners of war were mainly placed in Tashkent, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Skobelev (Fergana), Namangan, Andijan, Kokand, Osh, Khojand, Ashgabat, Verniy (Almaty), Pishpek (Bishkek);

it is based on the fact that international organizations such as the Red Cross Society and the YMCA, as well as intermediary countries such as the USA, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, participated in the systematic coordination of the POW camp regime and the conditions created for prisoners;

it submits the evidence concerning the participation of prisoners of war in the cultural and educational life, including the activities of Turkish prisoners of war in jadid schools in Tashkent, the involvement of Czech prisoners of war to tutor the music lessons to the military elite in the country, and the participation of the Czech music orchestra in holiday events;

it shows beyond doubt that Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war took part in the preparation of urban planning projects of cities in Turkestan and built objects such as the Catholic Church in Tashkent, the Winter Theater of Tashkent (now the building of the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan), the Botanical Garden in Bishkek.

The practical results of the research are the introduction of new historical data into scientific circulation as a result of the study of many archival sources, memoirs of prisoners of war and foreign literature, comparative analysis of the achievements and shortcomings of the policy of the Russian Empire and the Soviet government on prisoners of war in Turkestan.

The reliability of the research results is based on the fact that the approach and research methods recognized in the science of history are applied to each issue discussed in the dissertation, based on the documents stored in large volumes, in particular, in the funds of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, Tashkent city, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regional state archives, it is explained by the fact that the information of the dissertation has been put into practice, and the obtained results have been approved by the competent authorities.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is characterized by the fact that the issue of prisoners of war in Turkestan in 1914-1924 was studied on the basis of primary sources, and many new historical data, evidence and figures related to prisoners of war shed light on the military camp policy of the imperial government in Turkestan, the essence of the history of Uzbekistan during the First World War and its aftermath. It is explained by the fact that it acquires special importance in the

development of theoretical conclusions and new methodological approaches.

The practical significance of the research results in writing relevant sections of the history of Uzbekistan, as well as in creating textbooks and other types of educational literature for universities and general education institutions from accumulated evidence and figures, in teaching special courses such as "Military History", in the formation of ideological immunity in society, instilling youth in the spirit of loyalty to universal values. It is explained by the fact that it can be used to promote virtues such as education, advanced traditions of our people, and tolerance.

Implementation of research results. From the results, practical suggestions and recommendations obtained during the research work:

That the dislocation of 37 military camps established in the territory of Turkestan in the years of the First World War (1914-1918) was determined, and the prisoners of war were mainly placed in Tashkent, Samarkand, Jizzakh, Skobelev (Fergana), Namangan, Andijan, Kokand, Osh, Khojand, Ashgabat, Verniy (Almaty), Pishpek (Bishkek), etc., was used in the preparation of the script of the "Presentation" program broadcast on the TV channel "Uzbekistan tarikhi". (Reference No. 02-31-1518 dated October 24, 2023 of the state institution of the National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan "Uzbekistan Teleradiochannel"). As a result of the presented information, the audience got new scientific information about the establishment of POW camps in Turkestan in 1914-1924, the lifestyle of prisoners of war;

the scientific evidence of the participation of international organizations such as the Red Cross Society and the YMCA, as well as intermediary countries such as the USA, Sweden, Denmark, and Spain in the systematic coordination of the POW regime and the conditions created for the prisoners, was used by the University of North Georgia (University of North Georgia) in the preparation of manuals from teaching courses such as "Imperial Russia", "Modern World Revolutions", "Modern Military History", "History of the First World War". (University of North Georgia reference, dated May 5, 2023). As a result, the history textbooks at the University of North Georgia in the USA were enriched with information related to the issues of the Russian Empire and its dependent territory of Turkestan, the First World War and military history;

the facts regarding the participation of prisoners of war in the cultural and educational life, including the activities of Turkish prisoners of war in jadid schools in Tashkent, the involvement of Czech prisoners of war to tutor the music lessons to the military elite in the country, and the participation of the Czech music orchestra in holiday events were used in the new exhibition organized in the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region. (Reference No. 02-06/3526 dated October 3, 2023 of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the participants of the exhibition got acquainted with the information about the issue of prisoners of war in Turkestan in 1914-1924 and got an idea about the educational and cultural activities of the soldiers in captivity in Turkestan;

the information concerning the fact Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war took part in the preparation of urban development projects of cities in Turkestan and built objects such as the Catholic Church in Tashkent, the winter theater of Tashkent (now the building of the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan), the botanical garden in

Bishkek was used in a new exhibition organized in the State Museum of History and Culture of Namangan region. (Reference No. 02-06/3526 dated October 3, 2023 of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the general public got information about the participation of prisoners of war in urban development and architectural works in Turkestan.

Approval of research results. The results of this research were approved at 6 scientific conferences and seminars, including 3 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. A total of 16 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation, of which 7 articles were published in scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of the dissertations of the SAC of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 4 republican and 3 foreign journals.

Dissertation structure and size. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The research part of the dissertation consisted of 132 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction, the relevance of the chosen topic, the goals and objectives, object and subject of the research are well defined, scientific novelty and practical results are described. Based on the reliability of the obtained results, their theoretical and practical importance is revealed. Information on the implementation of research results, approval of the work, published works and the structure of the dissertation is presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled "**POW camps in Turkestan during the First World War**" analyzes the issue of prisoners of war in the Russian Empire, the creation of military camps in Turkestan, and the location and work activities of prisoners of war.

During the First World War (1914-1918), many soldiers of the "Triple Union" and "Entente" military coalitions were captured and placed in POW camps in foreign countries. In this regard, the cases of the representatives of the "Triple Union" being captured were more than those of the "Entente". Knowing in advance that in any war there were cases of prisoners of war, already in the first month of the war, camps were prepared for the permanent accommodation of prisoners of war in the military districts of Russia, such as Moscow, Kazan, Omsk and Irkutsk²⁶.

When prisoners of war began to be brought to Russia, there was no separate unanimous plan for their distribution into military camps. Prisoners of war were sent to Siberia without taking into account their number and without registration. The resulting military-political crisis and a certain level of leadership caused such a situation. At this time, finding a solution to the problem of the location of prisoners of war was entrusted to the local administration of the administration. Within a short period of time, the POW camps in these areas began to fill up rapidly. In this regard, the General Directorate of the General Staff of the Russian Army (GDGS) developed

²⁶ Суржикова Н. В. Военный плен в российской провинции (1914-1922 гг.). Диссертация на соискание ученой степени доктора исторических наук. – Екатеринбург, 2015. – С.551-556.

a plan to create new POW camps, taking into account the possibility of the arrival of large parties of prisoners of war in the future.²⁷

During the First World War, more than 400 POW camps were established on the territory of Russia to keep prisoners of war²⁸. 128 of these camps were located in Moscow Military District, 113 in Kazan, 37 in Turkestan, 30 in Irkutsk, 28 in Omsk, 18 in Odessa, 15 in Petrograd, 5 in the Amur region and other areas²⁹. By comparison, there were 239 POW camps in Germany and 116 in Austria-Hungary by 1916 for Allied POWs³⁰.

In fact, the territory of Turkestan was not planned in advance for prisoners of war, but the excessive increase in the number of prisoners led to their deportation. In the telegram No. 6158 of the Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Army to the Chief of the General Staff of the Turkestan Military District (TurkMD) dated August 30, 1914, it was announced that Turkestan was designated as a place for permanent placement of prisoners of war³¹. Thus, after the start of the First World War, POW camps began to be established in Turkestan. Thus, not even a month after the start of the war, prisoners of war were brought to Turkestan. Initially, as early as September 1914, the flow of prisoners of war was directed to POW camps in the cities of Turkestan³².

According to the telegram dated August 30, 1914, it was initially planned to accommodate about 10 thousand prisoners of war in Turkestan³³. But by the end of the year, the number of prisoners of war planned to be placed in Turkestan exceeded the target. After the start of hostilities, more than 50,000 prisoners of war of various nationalities were brought to Turkestan. Most of them were also sent to Tashkent, the central region of the country. At first, it was not difficult to place them in military camps. Barracks under the jurisdiction of the Turkestan military district were given to the prisoners. By June 1915, the number of prisoners of war in the Turkestan region exceeded 148,000. They were placed in 37 specially built military camps, barracks and other buildings at the disposal of the Turkestan Military District³⁴.

There is a shortage of places for prisoners of war in the camps in the territories belonging to the Turkestan Military District. Therefore, the number of prisoners of war was increasing day by day. For example, the special areas allocated for the camp of prisoners of war in Kattakurgan were intended for only 600 prisoners of war, but in practice it was twice as many, i.e. more than 1200 people. In Samarkand, the POW camp was designed for 500 people, but in practice it corresponded to more than 1000 people. Under these conditions, to solve this problem, bunk beds were brought and

²⁷ Uzbekistan National Archive, I-36-fund, 1-list, 1343-volume, 26-28-pages.

²⁸ Интернационалисты: Участие трудящихся стран Центральной и Юго-Восточной Европы в борьбе за власть Советов в России. – Москва: Наука, 1987. – С.36.

²⁹ Васильева С.Н. Военнопленные Германии, Австро-Венгрии и России в годы Первой мировой войны. – Москва: РИЦ Мос. гос. открытого пед. ун-та (МГОПУ), 1999. – С. 87.

³⁰ Васильева С.Н. Военнопленные Германии, Австро-Венгрии и России в годы Первой мировой войны. – Москва: РИЦ Мос. гос. открытого пед. ун-та (МГОПУ), 1999. – С. 87.

³¹ Николаевич О. Легенды, имена, фамилии, явки...// <https://mytashkent.uz/2009/11/02/legendyi-imena-famili-yavki>

³² Котюкова Т.В. Туркестанский плен: немецкие и австро-венгерские военнопленные в русском Туркестане в годы Первой мировой войны // Россия и современный мир. – 2017. – № 3 (96). – С.48.

³³ Николаевич О. Легенды, имена, фамилии, явки...// <https://mytashkent.uz/2009/11/02/legendyi-imena-famili-yavki>

³⁴ Uzbekistan National Archive, I-1-fund, 32-list, 19-volume, 161-162-pages.

installed in military camps. This event was the only way to accommodate the above mentioned capacity of captives³⁵.

Information about the number of prisoners of war in Turkestan was given in different ways by different sources. According to Sterling, the head of the US mission, in 1915 there were 82,425 Austro-Hungarian and 3,812 German prisoners of war in Turkestan³⁶. According to another source, as of July 21, 1915, there were about 150,000 prisoners of war in Turkestan military district³⁷. Almost a year later, by March 1916, the number of prisoners of war in the country was close to 200,000³⁸.

The following reasons can be given for sending many prisoners of war to Turkestan. First, the POW camps in Turkestan were geographically located far from the Center, and as a result, the possibility of escape was limited, secondly, the fact that food products in this country were considered cheap compared to other countries.

Special "state workshops" were also built for prisoners of war in Siberia and Turkestan. They worked and lived there. Prisoners of war worked in 518 military industrial enterprises in the Asian part of Russia, in Turkestan. In 1918, approximately 18,000 prisoners of war worked at transit points in Turkestan, and more than 24,000 prisoners served as wage laborers³⁹. In 1918, 650 prisoners of war were mobilized for the construction of the Ettisuv railway in the Shymkent section, more than 30 prisoners of war worked in Avliyoota (Zhambul), 170 in Pishpek, and 50 prisoners of war engaged in unloading and transportation work at the Tashkent station⁴⁰. Hundreds of prisoners of war also served in the construction of the Tashkent-Karshi railway⁴¹. There were more than 40,000 skilled military workers, most of whom were plumbers, blacksmiths and railway workers. The Russian government⁴² directed prisoners of war to work based on their occupations.

The skills of prisoners of war were also used in medicine. In 1915, the military governor of Syrdarya region sent a telegram from the governor-general of Turkestan informing that there was a shortage of personnel in the hospital in Perovsk and that this problem was solved by recruiting 8 prisoners of war and paying them a salary of 3 rubles a month⁴³. It is clear that at the beginning of the 20th century, medicine was much more advanced in Europe than in the Russian Empire. Among the prisoners of war, there were many who were doctors before being sent to war. Thanks to the experience and skills of the prisoners of war, not only among the

³⁵ Котюкова Т.В. "Утомленные солнцем...": Особенности пребывания и содержания австро-венгерских и германских военнопленных в Туркестане в годы первой мировой войны // O'zbekiston tarixi. – 2018. – №4. – С.49.

³⁶ Шлейхер И.И. Пленные стран Четверного союза в Сибири: Некоторые вопросы транспортировки и содержания в лагерях / Военно-исторические исследования в Поволжье. Сб. науч. трудов. – Саратов: Научная книга, 2005. – Вып. 6. – С.78–90.

³⁷ Uzbekistan National Archive, I-737-fund, 1-list, 54-volume, 320-page.

³⁸ Uzbekistan National Archive, I-1-fund, 3-list, 1268-volume, 23-page.

³⁹ Саипова К. История национальных меньшинств Узбекистана (1917-1990 гг.). – Ташкент.: "Turon-iqbol", 2021. – С.61.

⁴⁰ Матвеев А.М. Участие зарубежных выходцев в общественно-политической жизни Туркестана в марте – сентябре 1917 г. // Материалы по истории и археологии Средней Азии. – Вып.630. – С.78.

⁴¹ Артыков М.З. К вопросу об участии иностранных интернационалистов в борьбе за победу советской власти в Туркестане // Советское славяноведение. – 1987. – Вып.4. – С.4.

⁴² Артыков М.З. К вопросу об участии иностранных интернационалистов в борьбе за победу советской власти в Туркестане // Советское славяноведение. – 1987. – Вып.4. – С.4.

⁴³ Уз МА, И-1-фонд, 22-рўйхат, 55-йиғма жилд, 11-варак.

prisoners of war, but also among the local population, everyday diseases were treated, and the problems in the healthcare system of Turkestan were eliminated.

The second chapter of the thesis entitled "**Daily life in POW camps in Turkestan: problems and solutions**" is devoted to the legal status of prisoners of war and the order of military camps, as well as treatment of prisoners of war: conditions and opportunities.

The legal status of prisoners of war was established in international legal instruments before the start of the First World War. The main program on this matter was the Convention on the Laws and Regulations of War on Land, adopted in 1899 and revised at the Hague Conferences in 1907⁴⁴. The Russian source of legal basis for prisoners of war was the Regulation "On Prisoners of War" approved by the Russian Ministry of War on October 7(20), 1914⁴⁵.

According to the above two documents, "enemy" soldiers are considered prisoners of war when they are captured by the armed forces of the warring parties, whether they participate in the war or not⁴⁶. Members of the mass media reporting in war zones and representatives of other countries that entered the war on the basis of the treaty could also be captured and sent to military camps. It was stipulated that when soldiers and officers were captured, their arms, horses, and military papers would be confiscated, and all other personal effects belonging to them would be returned⁴⁷.

According to international agreements, prisoners should have the same rights and freedoms as Russian soldiers. According to the Prisoner of War Regulations, it was officially announced that prisoners of war should continue to be treated as they were in their home countries⁴⁸. However, cases of violations of the "Prisoners of War" Regulations began to be observed as soon as the placement of prisoners of war began. Unlike others, Slavic prisoners of war had great privileges. GDGS ordered to sort the captive soldiers according to their ethnic origin: the Slavs were to be placed in the central and southern regions with a favorable climate and sent to agricultural work. Non-Slavs were involved in mining, construction, and road maintenance. Slavic officers were also given the opportunity to go for a walk on Sundays during their time off⁴⁹. This was a gross violation of the Hague Convention of 1907 that deprivation of money from prisoners, lack of clothing, food problems, and corporal punishment measures were completely contrary to the norms set forth in Chapter V of the Prisoner of War Regulations and the standards of international law⁵⁰.

The same procedure existed in almost all regions of Russia, especially in the military camps of Turkestan. All prisoners of war were under the command of Russian officers. The leader of the detachment was assisted by another Russian officer and lower-ranking officials. In any case, the final instructions and

⁴⁴ Hague convention (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of war on land and its annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of war on land. – The Hague, 18 October 1907. – P.1.

⁴⁵ Положение о военнопленных Россия. Военные уставы и наставления. – Санкт-Петербург, 1914. – С.2.

⁴⁶ Hague convention (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of war on land and its annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of war on land. – The Hague, 18 October 1907. – P.3-4.

⁴⁷ Положение о военнопленных Россия. Военные уставы и наставления. – Санкт-Петербург, 1914. – С.1.

⁴⁸ Положение о военнопленных Россия. Военные уставы и наставления. – Санкт-Петербург, 1914. – С.1

⁴⁹ Базанов С. Изменники Родины или патриоты? // История – первое сентября. – 2013. – № 7/8. – С.10-16.

⁵⁰ Кутявина М.Н., Маньковский И.Ю. Правовое положение военнопленных на территории Российского государства в период Первой Мировой Войны // Наука и Современность. – 2016. – №46. – С.152-157.

instructions were given by the squad leader, and his assistants supervised the behavior of the POWs, as well as their interactions. In case of any wrongdoing, if they could not solve it within their authority, they certainly turned to the head of the squad. Each detachment was divided into different groups depending on their nationality, and they were headed by a prisoner of war belonging to the Slavic nationality, who was pro-Russian. The work to be carried out by him is based on the order of the head of the detachment. The Slavs, who were the leaders of such a group, lived separately with their leader in the barracks of the POW camp.

Prisoners of war are the first to greet Russian officers on the territory of the camp. Soldiers who saw such procedures with their own eyes wrote about the regime of the military camp in their memories. For example, General Manakin noted with satisfaction that the discipline established in the camps was strictly followed by prisoners of war⁵¹. Prisoner of war Stefan Gann claimed that most of the Slavic soldiers in the Austro-Hungarian army tried to surrender voluntarily in their war against the Russians because, despite the official anti-Russian propaganda, most of them were pro-Russian.⁵² It is clear from this that many Czechs and Slovaks voluntarily surrendered to the Russians because of "Slavophilism".

A strict order was established in the clothing of prisoners of war. Soldiers in captivity wore yellow uniforms with the inscription "VP" (voennoplennyy - dissertant) - prisoner of war on the left arm⁵³. Officers were not allowed to buy Asian clothes because it made it easier for them to run away with them. It should be noted that the military uniform of the Austrians prevented them from adequately coping with the winter cold in the mountains of Turkestan. Finally, by 1919, POWs no longer wore uniforms and all wore civilian clothes⁵⁴.

The nationality of the prisoners of war played an important role during the years of captivity. At first, Slavs, later Italians and Romanians also had privileges. Their preference was to be in captivity in European Russia, to have more freedom and better housing. In this, it was even envisaged that the soldiers of the enemy's army participating in the war would escape to such military camps of Russia without defending their country, and then stand on the side of the Russians and fight against their homeland⁵⁵. It is worth noting that on June 22, 1917, a special commission discussed and approved a document allowing prisoners of war to marry Russian girls⁵⁶. Thus, the process of assimilation between different peoples increased. As a proof of this, even today in Uzbekistan, although there are few citizens of Russian-speaking Austrians, Hungarians, Germans, Poles, Czechs and Slovaks.

The actual situation in Turkestan differed slightly from the established standards for keeping prisoners. It is known from the memories and reminiscences of the prisoners of war that the situation in the military camps was not so good. For example, according to the prisoners of the Andijan military camp, the number of

⁵¹ Бейли Ф.М. Миссия в Ташкент. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – С.136.

⁵² Ганн Ш. Мы дрались за Ташкент / Былые походы: Воспоминания словацких красноармейцев– участников Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции и Гражданской войны в СССР. Москва: – Воениздат, 1961. – С.205.

⁵³ Uzbekistan National Archive, I-738-fund, 1-list, 3-volume, 92-page.

⁵⁴ Бейли Ф.М. Миссия в Ташкент. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – С.136.

⁵⁵ Uzbekistan National Archive, I-738-fund, 1-list, 3-volume, 46-page; Tashkent regional state archive, 10-fund, 13-list, 37-volume, 109-page.

⁵⁶ Uzbekistan National Archive, I-738-fund, 1-list, 3-volume, 106-page.

prisoners of war increased day by day in the POW camp, but the conditions were bad. This, in turn, led to the deterioration of the health of the prisoners⁵⁷. A similar situation could be seen in the Troitsk camp (near Tashkent - dissertation student). There were about 18,000 prisoners of war. Each barrack had 600-700 prisoners of war, who were forced to live together⁵⁸. Infectious diseases are rampant in the camps. Prisoners of war would die from unsanitary conditions, starvation, and the unusual climate. Common diseases among prisoners were directly related to sunlight. In Europe, captives who were not used to such direct sunlight suffered from health problems. 6,150 of the 18,000 prisoners who were in the camp died within one year and four months. Between January 1915 and April 1916, 10,000 prisoners of war contracted typhus. The disease killed 2,650 of them at first, and 3,500 between April 1916 and December 1916⁵⁹.

In general, sanitary problems in military camps in Turkestan (Samarkand, Tashkent, etc. - dissertation student) were not well resolved. At the end of 1915-1916, the Red Cross Society and other international mediators (the USA, Sweden and other countries - dissertation student) expressed their great concern about this. In the first half of 1916, three of the worst epidemics of infectious diseases spread in the camps of Turkestan: in Troitsk - a typhus epidemic, in Samarkand - malaria, and in the Golden Horde - an outbreak of scurvy⁶⁰. In the summer of 1918, typhoid fever reached an epidemic level in Andijan district and caused the death of many prisoners of war⁶¹. In 1922, the number of typhus patients increased in the camp in Namangan district⁶². In this regard, the diplomats of Vienna and Berlin appealed to the US embassy for help in solving the issue. Vaccines against such diseases are imported from other countries. For example, tens of thousands of malaria vaccines were sent to Turkestan from the Institute of Sulfur Therapy in Copenhagen, Denmark and Vienna⁶³. It can be seen that an intermediary state or Austria-Hungary itself tried to find a vaccine for infectious diseases.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled "**The role of prisoners of war in the political, socio-economic and cultural-educational life of Turkestan**" researches the political-military activities of prisoners of war, the contributions of prisoners of war to the socio-economic and cultural-educational life of Turkestan, and the re-evacuation of prisoners of war.

The prisoners of war were waiting for the war to end as soon as possible and to return to their homeland. For this reason, the soldiers and officers in the military captivity met the revolution of February (1917) with great hopes. They imagined that this was the end of the war and hoped that after this political event they would return home. But the Provisional Government decided to fight until the victorious end, and the hopes of the prisoners of war were dashed. During the February

⁵⁷ Andijan regional state archive, 151-fund, 1-list, 1-volume, 25-page.

⁵⁸ Медведева-Нату О. Войны и люди: Поляки в Средней Азии // Диаспоры. – 2006. – № 2. – С.99.

⁵⁹ Лагерь для военнопленных № 1 в Ташкенте // <https://mytashkent.uz/2022/11/21/lager-dlya-voennoplennyh-№1-v-tashkente/>

⁶⁰ Котюкова Т.В. Туркестанский плен: немецкие и австро-венгерские военнопленные в русском Туркестане в годы Первой мировой войны // Россия и современный мир. – 2017. – № 3 (96). – С.54.

⁶¹ Fergana regional state archive, 121-fund, 1-list, 176-volume, 7-page.

⁶² Namangan regional state archive, 243-fund, 2-list, 25-volume, 51-page.

⁶³ Котюкова Т.В. Туркестанский плен: немецкие и австро-венгерские военнопленные в русском Туркестане в годы Первой мировой войны // Россия и современный мир. – 2017. – № 3 (96). – С.54.

Revolution, there were 41,285 prisoners of war in Turkestan. Of the prisoners, 3,515 were German and 36,066 were Austro-Hungarian soldiers. Also, 50 German and 1714 Austro-Hungarian officers were in captivity⁶⁴. The reason for the decrease in the number of prisoners of war is that they were transferred from Turkestan due to the need for labor in the industrial zones of the central and southern regions of Russia⁶⁵.

Most of the prisoners of war in Turkestan joined the ranks of the Red Army and continued their service in the territories that became their second homeland. Gustav Senchek, a former prisoner of war and a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, recalled this process as follows: "After the establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan, we, prisoners of war, were given full freedom by a special decree. We were told that we could return home or join the Red Guards and fight against the enemies of the revolution. I and many of my comrades chose the latter. We went to the Red Army"⁶⁶.

Prisoners of war also worked in the military system of Turkestan. For example, in 1918, the People's Army was established in Kattakurgan uezd of Samarkand region. It also included Austro-Hungarian military personnel, including former prisoners of war Józef Kunz, Béla Kovacs and Schulz Bohemil⁶⁷. As of February 13, 1919, ex-prisoners of war - Henrikh Pahl, Oskar Winner and Iosif Gurski worked as military personnel in the Tashkent uezd military department of the Syrdarya region military administration⁶⁸. Furthermore, according to the information provided by the Samarkand regional military administration on January 31, 1920, former Austro-Hungarian prisoners were in military service⁶⁹.

Various political organizations were formed by the prisoners of war. In particular, in April 1918, a committee of foreign citizens was established in Tashkent. It was led by Austrian Max Grosser⁷⁰. From this time, the Austrians slowly started to return to their country. But some prisoners of war preferred to stay in Turkestan and made a great contribution to the culture of the country. The main task of this structure was to carry out many organizational and economic activities related to the registration, employment and service of former prisoners of war. This committee was in close contact with the Soviet authorities and there was always an exchange of information between them regarding the details of the events. The committee of foreign citizens included two Czech prisoners of war - Henryk Elenek and Kaler Drabek⁷¹. At the same time, a committee was established in Samarkand as well as in Tashkent. One of its active members was the Czech prisoner of war G. Svoboda⁷². Besides, prisoners of war - Bokesh, Lupinek, Sosnitsky, and Troyans worked in the Tatyatin Committee, which was engaged in helping refugees⁷³. It

⁶⁴ Uzbekistan National Archive, R-25-fund, 1-list, 18-volume, 38-39-pages.

⁶⁵ Сиргебаев Б. Под знаменем интернационализма. – Алматы, 1988. – С.39-40.

⁶⁶ Густав Сенчек. От Кракова до Туркестана (воспоминания словацкого военнопленного). // <http://ah.milua.org/memories-slovak-pow-12>

⁶⁷ Samarkand regional state archive, 1012-fund, 1-list, 14-volume, 13,17-pages.

⁶⁸ Tashkent regional state archive, 614-fund, 1-list, 2-volume, 18-page va its back.

⁶⁹ Samarkand, 151-fund, 1-list, 63-volume, 7-page.

⁷⁰ Этнический атлас Узбекистана. Ташкент: ИООФС– Узбекистан; ЛИА «Р. Элинина», 2002. – С.248.

⁷¹ Этнический атлас Узбекистана. Ташкент: ИООФС– Узбекистан; ЛИА «Р. Элинина», 2002. – С.248.

⁷² O'zbekistondagi cheklar // https://www.mzv.cz/tashkent/uz/embassy/chexi_v_uzbekistane/index.html

⁷³ Uzbekistan National Archive, I-737-fund, 1-list, 6-volume, 323-page.

should be noted that in 1919, 1,545 of the 3,336 members of the RKP (b) party in Turkestan were former prisoners of war⁷⁴. Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners of war played an important role in the RKP(b) propaganda work⁷⁵. In May 1920, a conference of regional and uezd-city communists was held in Turkestan. Most of the participants were former German prisoners of war⁷⁶.

Prisoners of war also made a great contribution to the rise of education in Turkestan. In particular, the fact that intellectual Turkish military officers who were captured in modern schools taught students in various subjects in their specialties is a clear proof of this⁷⁷. Turkestan youths who returned to their country after studying in Istanbul became assistants to Turkish officers in captivity and organized the educational process in cooperation with them⁷⁸. Every behavior of Turkish prisoners of war and young Jadids who studied abroad during the educational process was monitored by Turkestan district protection department⁷⁹.

Musician prisoners of war have a great place in the cultural life of Turkestan. This is proved by the following evidence. Founded in Tashkent in 1915, a large part of the symphony orchestra led by conductor F. Sedlyachek was made up of Czech prisoners of war⁸⁰. Many Czechs and Slovaks earned their living as music teachers in the homes of local families in Tashkent⁸¹. On September 9, 1916, E.A. Shevsova, a citizen living on Avliyo-ota street in Tashkent, asked Otto Sirchek, a prisoner of war, from the commander of the 2nd battalion of the 1st regiment of Tashkent to teach her and her children music lessons on playing the piano on Mondays and Fridays from 16:20 to 17:20 applied for release⁸². The Czech prisoners of war orchestra was very popular, they performed musical shows in the parks of Tashkent during the holidays. As a result, Czech music groups became popular and were often invited by upper class people to parties in cafes, restaurants and other events⁸³.

Foreign soldiers who had to spend part of their lives in captivity in Turkestan played an important role in the socio-economic and cultural development of the country. For example, an Austrian prisoner of war, architect Ludvig Panchakevich (1873-1935) drew a project for the construction of a Roman Catholic church in Tashkent, the center of the Turkestan Governorate, and gave instructions to the builders until the end of the construction. He also led the creation of the external and internal artistic solution of the Tashkent Winter Theater in 1917 (later the building where the Art Museum of Uzbekistan is located - dissertant)⁸⁴.

⁷⁴ Сологубов И.С. Иностранные коммунисты в Туркестане (1918-1921 гг.). – Ташкент: Госиздат УзССР, 1961. – С.5.

⁷⁵ Чеботарева В. Г. Германские и австрийские интернационалисты в Туркестане // Общественные науки в Узбекистане. – 1985. – №2. – С.31-39.

⁷⁶ Кригер В. Рейн - Волга - Иртыш: из истории немцев Центральной Азии. — Алматы: Издательство "Дайк-Пресс", 2006. – С.89.

⁷⁷ Husamettin Tugac. Bir Neslin Drami: Kafkas Cephelerinden, Carlhk Rusyasinda Tutsakhktan Anlar – Istanbul, 1975. – S.32.

⁷⁸ Raci Çakıröz, Timur Kocaoğlu. Türkistan'da Türk Subayları faaliyetleri (1914-1923). – İstanbul: Türk Dünyası Tarih Dergisi, 1987. – S.41-42.

⁷⁹ Ўз МА, И-461-фонд, 1-руйхат, 168-йиғма жилд, 13-варақ.

⁸⁰ Этнический атлас Узбекистана. Ташкент: ИООФС– Узбекистан; ЛИА«Р. Элинина», 2002. – С.12.

⁸¹ Kovbas M.S. Cesti hudebnici v Uzbekistanu. Cinnost ceskych hudebniku v drivejsim Turkestanu a sovetskem Uzbekistanu. – Vysoke Myto, 1976. – С.6.

⁸² Uzbekistan National Archive, I-737-fund, 1-list, 6-volume, 131-page.

⁸³ Bailey F.M. Mission to Tashkent(reprint). – New York, 2002. – P.41.

⁸⁴ Собор Святейшего Сердца Иисуса в Ташкенте //

<https://www.tourister.ru/world/asia/uzbekistan/city/tashkent/temples/26624>

In 1919, when the building in the yard of the former warehouse of agricultural machinery was allocated for the present Museum of Fergana region, the workers and scientific staff working in the museum were selected from the prisoners of war in Fergana city according to their specialization. They made a great contribution to the development of museology in Ferghana⁸⁵.

Still in the Uzbekistan National Library named after Navoi, there are boxes made for files by Austrian captured soldiers⁸⁶. These indexes are now very important for many researchers and readers to easily find the literature and sources they are looking for.

Brookman, an Austrian prisoner of war, worked as a technician in the "Committee for the Protection of Ancient Monuments" in Samarkand. In the spring of 1920, he participated in the excavations of the Ulugbek madrasa of the expedition led by archaeologist M.E. Masson. Masson described Brookman as: "He was not only a very thoughtful assistant, but also an open-hearted and kind friend"⁸⁷.

After the military captivity during the First World War, their re-evacuation to their countries began slowly. Prisoners of war in Turkestan were not left out of this process. German, Austrian and Czech bureaus were established in Moscow in order to obtain complete information about compatriots during the re-evacuation of prisoners of war when returning them to their families⁸⁸. They were always in contact with the competent authority for evacuation in Turkestan. If there were any problems, he helped his citizens and accelerated the return process.

The archives contain a lot of information about the re-evacuation of prisoners of war. According to the letter of the emergency commissariat of Turkestan No. 2893 dated April 26, 1921, it was stated that all prisoners of war in the territory of Turkestan will be sent to their homelands⁸⁹. All Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war, regardless of their nationality and citizenship, were to be re-evacuated to their countries free of charge until August 31, 1922. Those who want to be evacuated can apply to the Turkestan Evacuation Department, located at 6 Veronovsky Street, Tashkent. If someone prefers to stay in Turkestan, they should go to the relevant authorities of the area where their military camp is located and confirm it with their signatures⁹⁰.

Some of the prisoners of war wanted to stay in Turkestan, citing reasons such as the fact that they had already started a family and had children. In particular, in the application letter written on April 1, 1922 to the head of the Kokan department of the evacuation department of the Fergana region, the following is given: "According to the order of the Central Administration on the evacuation of the population No. 324, I would like to inform you that I cannot go to my homeland at the moment. This is because my husband is sick, and our baby, who is only 7 months old, is physically weak. I can't leave them alone. If possible, please extend the

⁸⁵ Гулиянц. Л.И. Фарғона вилояти ўлкашунослик музейи тарихидан / Фарғона ўлкашунослиги. – Фарғона, 1996. – Б.9-21.

⁸⁶ Ўзимизнинг эстепрайхерлар (Этнические меньшинства. Австрийцы) // <https://shosh.uz/ozimizning-esterrayherlar-etnicheskie-menshinstva-avstriytsy/>

⁸⁷ Ўзимизнинг эстепрайхерлар (Этнические меньшинства. Австрийцы) // <https://shosh.uz/ozimizning-esterrayherlar-etnicheskie-menshinstva-avstriytsy/>

⁸⁸ Uzbekistan National Archive, R-621-fund, 1-list, 127-volume, 66, 67, 70, 108, 109, 201, 222, 223-pages.

⁸⁹ Uzbekistan National Archive, R-621-fund, 1-list, 50-volume, 12-page.

⁹⁰ Fergana regional state archive, 435-fund, 1-list, 94-volume, 172-page.

evacuation period. After my wife recovers, if there is a chance to take our child, I will be able to go to my country"⁹¹. Also, the Ferghana Region Evacuation Department allowed Solomon Zaiser, an Austrian prisoner of war in the Kokand POW camp, to stay in Kokand with his wife Antonina and daughters 18-year-old Patalka and 13-year-old Tatyana.⁹²

Due to the fact that the prisoners of war in Turkestan spent a certain part of their lives in this area, the country became like a second homeland for them. For this reason, prisoners of war, who are experts in their field, stayed in the country and played an important role in its political, socio-economic, cultural and educational life.

CONCLUSION

Based on the scientific, practical importance and relevance of the studied topic, the following **conclusions** were reached:

1. When the First World War began, many Austro-Hungarian and German soldiers were taken prisoner by the Russian Empire. Most of them were originally to be sent to Siberia. However, the excessive increase in the number of prisoners necessitated the establishment of military camps in the territory of Turkestan, which is a part of the Russian Empire. In this way, about 40 military camps were established under the Turkestan military district, and military prisoners were placed in these points. Camps for prisoners of war were established mainly in Fergana, Syrdarya and Samarkand regions.

2. In establishing military camps in Turkestan, the Russian government focused on the regions reached by railway transport. This made it much easier to keep the captives under control. That is, the prisoners' food supply, clothing, and their attempts to disobey camp regulations were easily resolved thanks to the railroad factor.

3. The legal status of prisoners of war was to be implemented according to the norms of the Hague Convention. But in the first years of the war, the laws and decisions issued by the Russian government served as the legal basis for the issue of prisoners. At first, the treatment of prisoners of war in Turkestan was not according to world standards, but later several inspections of the fulfillment of the requirements of the Red Cross Society and the Hague Convention led to a relatively easing of the military camp regime. Material, medical and moral support to prisoners of war was also frequently provided by mediating countries such as the USA, Sweden and Denmark.

4. As a result of Russia's withdrawal from the war after the February Revolution, prisoners of war were given some concessions. In particular, they were allowed to go outside the camp, wear civilian clothes, marry Russian and Russian-speaking women, and even live in hotels and private apartments of general prisoners of war.

5. Political events such as the February revolution and the October coup d'état caused prisoners of war to be involved in political and military affairs. For example,

⁹¹ Fergana regional state archive, 435-fund, 1-list, 159-volume, 17-page.

⁹² Fergana regional state archive, 435-fund, 1-list, 94-volume, 36-page.

prisoners of war entered the ranks of the Red Army, took part in battles and took an active part in suppressing the Osipov rebellion. Also, societies such as trade unions, political bureaus, and party factions were formed by prisoners of war.

6. The placement of prisoners of war in Turkestan was an important historical event in the socio-political and cultural life of the people of the country. Therefore, although the "enemy" soldiers were captured and turned into prisoners, they left an indelible mark on the history of Turkestan during the war years and even after, in particular, buildings built by prisoners of war, written works, designed city-landscape designs, built railway lines. , the work carried out in the field of medicine, pedagogical work in the education system gained importance.

7. The issue of prisoners of war remained complicated during and after the First World War. For nearly 10 years, prisoners of war had to adapt to various political processes taking place in Russia, and in some cases, even became victims of them. During the period in which prisoners of war were kept in Turkestan, Russia had two changes of power. This, of course, is a sign that the attitude towards them is different, similar to the views of those in power.

8. Reevacuation of prisoners of war was carried out at the expense of the Russian government until August 31, 1922. The re-evacuation processes after this period were paid for by the prisoners of war. Gradually, the prisoners of war made Turkestan their second homeland, and even after their release, most of the prisoners preferred to stay in the country. In particular, they connected their future life with Turkestan. Factors such as the fact that they are living in Turkestan, or that there is no one waiting for them in their homeland due to the war, caused the captives to stay in Turkestan for life or for a long time. This situation, of course, had a positive effect on the development of Turkestan, because most of the prisoners of war were real masters of their profession. Their experience and skills in this regard became important in the comprehensive development of Turkestan. The fact that many prisoners of war remained in the territory of Turkestan caused the descendants of Austro-Hungarian, German, Polish, Czech and many other peoples to continue their diaspora in Uzbekistan.

The conclusions based on the results of the research were the basis for putting forward the following **proposals** and **recommendations**:

1. It is appropriate to hold an international scientific-practical conference on the topic "Prisoners of war in Turkestan: problems and solutions" on the scale of the Central Asian region.

2. It is necessary to create a large monographic study on the issue of prisoners of war in Turkestan in 1914-1924.

3. It is urgent to develop a geographical map of POW camps established in Turkestan and an illustrated photo album of prisoners of war.

4. It is important to create historical films based on the memories and reminiscences of prisoners of war and works written about them, in particular, on the basis of current scientific research.

5. Regarding the issue of prisoners of war in Russian Turkestan, it is necessary to develop scientific projects within the framework of the topic in cooperation with Russian and foreign researchers.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2021.Tar.26.03 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ТОЖИБОВ ЖАХОНГИР ИЛХОМОВИЧ

ВОЕННОПЛЕННЫЕ В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ (1914-1924 ГОДЫ)

07.00.01 – История Узбекистана

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ

диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ИСТОРИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Ташкент – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по историческим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за номером B2021.1.PhD/Tar874.

Диссертация выполнена в Наманганском государственном университете.

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Ферганский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится « ____ » _____ 2024 года в _____ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2021.Tar.26.03 по присуждению учёных степеней при Ташкентском государственном педагогическом университете имени Низами (Адрес: 100185, г.Ташкент, Чиланзарский район, улица Бунёдкор, 27. Тел.: (99871) 276-76-51; факс: (+99871) 276-76-51; e-mail: tdpu_kengash@edu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного педагогического университета (зарегистрирована за № ____). (Адрес: 100185, г.Ташкент, Чиланзарский район, улица Бунёдкор, 27. Тел.: (99871) 276-76-51; факс: (99871) 276-76-51).

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ВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования - изучить исторические процессы, связанные с вопросом военнопленных Первой мировой войны в Туркестане в 1914-1924 гг.

Объектом исследования стал вопрос о военнопленных в Туркестане в 1914-1924 гг.

Предметом исследования является социальное положение военных лагерей и военнопленных в Туркестане, условия и возможности, созданные для них, их участие в социально-экономической и культурной жизни страны, а также вопросы процессов их эвакуации.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Доказано, что в годы Первой мировой войны (1914-1918 гг.) была определена дислокация 37 лагерей для военнопленных, созданных на территории Туркестана, причем военнопленные в основном размещались в Ташкенте, Самарканде, Джизаке, Скобелеве (Фергана), Наманган, Андижан, Коканд, Ош, Ходженд, Ашхабад, Верный (Алматы), Пишпек (Бишкек);

оно основано на том, что в систематической координации лагерного режима военнопленных и условий, созданных для военнопленных;

представлены доказательства участия военнопленных в культурно-просветительской жизни, в том числе деятельность турецких военнопленных в джадидских школах в Ташкенте, привлечение чешских военнопленных для преподавания уроков музыки военной элите в страны, а также участие чешского музыкального оркестра в праздничных мероприятиях;

это несомненно показывает, что австро-венгерские военнопленные принимали участие в подготовке градостроительных проектов городов Туркестана и строили такие объекты, как католическая церковь в Ташкенте, Зимний театр Ташкента (ныне здание Государственного художественного музея им. Узбекистан), Ботанический сад в Бишкеке.

Внедрение результатов исследований. Из результатов, практических предложений и рекомендаций, полученных в ходе научно-исследовательской работы:

что в годы Первой мировой войны (1914-1918 гг.) была определена дислокация лагерей для военнопленных, созданных на территории Туркестана, причем военнопленные в основном размещались в Ташкенте, Самарканде, Джизаке, Скобелеве (Фергана), Наманган, Андижан, Коканд, Ош, Ходженд, Ашхабад, Верный (Алматы), Пишпек (Бишкек) были использованы при подготовке сценария программы «Презентация», транслируемой на телеканале «История Узбекистана». (Обращение № 02-31-1518 от 24 октября 2023 года государственного учреждения Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана «Телерадиоканал «Узбекистан»). В результате изложенной информации слушатели получили новые научные сведения о создании лагерей для военнопленных в Туркестане в 1914-1924 годах, образе жизни военнопленных;

научные доказательства участия международных организаций, таких как Общество Красного Креста и YMCA, а также стран-посредников, таких как

США, Швеция, Дания и Испания, в систематической координации режима военнопленных и условий, созданных для заключенных, использовался Университетом Северной Джорджии при подготовке учебных пособий по таким курсам, как «Императорская Россия», «Современные мировые революции», «Новейшая военная история», «История Первой мировой войны». . (Справка Университета Северной Джорджии от 5 мая 2023 г.). В результате учебники истории Университета Северной Джорджии в США обогатились сведениями, касающимися вопросов Российской империи и зависимой от нее территории Туркестана, Первой мировой войны и военной истории;

факты участия военнопленных в культурно-просветительской жизни, в том числе деятельность турецких военнопленных в джадидских школах в Ташкенте, привлечение чешских военнопленных для преподавания уроков музыки военной элите страны, и участие чешского музыкального оркестра в праздничных мероприятиях были использованы в новой выставке, организованной в Государственном музее истории и культуры Наманганской области. (Обращение Агентства культурного наследия Республики Узбекистан от 3 октября 2023 года № 02-06/3526). В результате участники выставки ознакомились с информацией о вопросе военнопленных в Туркестане в 1914-1924 годах и получили представление о просветительской и культурной деятельности воинов, находившихся в плену в Туркестане;

сведения о том, что австро-венгерские военнопленные принимали участие в подготовке градостроительных проектов городов Туркестана и строили такие объекты, как католическая церковь в Ташкенте, Зимний театр Ташкента (ныне здание Государственного художественного музея им. Узбекистан) ботанический сад в Бишкеке был использован в новой выставке, организованной в Государственном музее истории и культуры Наманганской области. (Обращение Агентства культурного наследия Республики Узбекистан от 3 октября 2023 года № 02-06/3526). В результате до широкой общественности дошла информация об участии военнопленных в градостроительных и архитектурных работах Туркестана.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, использованных источников и списка использованной литературы. Исследовательская часть диссертации составила 132 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
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I bo'lim (part I; часть I)

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9. Тожибоев Ж.И. Туркистонда ҳарбий асирларга муносабат: шарт-шароит ва имкониятлар // Ўтмишга назар. 6-жилд, 6-сон. 2023. ISSN: 2181-9599. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.00000000>. –Б.60-66.

10. Tojiboyev J.I. Turkistonda harbiy asirlar evakuatsiyasi // O'zMU xabarlari. 2023. 1/9/1. ISSN: 2181-7324. –B.33-35.

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Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti ilmiy axborotlari
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