

## THE ROLE OF INOMJON KHIDIRALIEV IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS OF TURKESTAN AND INDIA

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**ABSTRACT:** *In the article, the history of friendly relations between Turkestan and India, the main participant of these friendly relations, Inomjon Khidiraliev, and his recognition as a public figure and statesman in the former Soviet states, his rightful place in the socio-political life of Turkestan and Uzbekistan are revealed with the help of scientific literature and periodical press sources.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Turkestan, India, Inomjon Khidiraliev, public and statesman, economic sphere, friendship.*

### INTRODUCTION

The ancient Turanian and Indian peoples have long-standing friendship, trade and economic relations, even though they live in a regular state system. The history of these two peoples in the second half of the 19th century was sealed as a period of struggle against the colonialists. Indians (against the British) and Turkestans (against the Russians) fought against the invaders. Even in such colonial conditions, the children of the two countries, who are known as state and public figures, organized meetings at various levels and held mutual meetings despite the above-mentioned processes. Inomjon Khidiraliev, who lived in 1891-1928, was the main participant in friendly relations during this period. He was known as a public figure and a statesman in the former Soviet states, and occupied a worthy place in the social and political life of Turkestan and Uzbekistan [1].

### RESEARCH METHODS

When Inomjon Khidiraliev started his political career, he was a rather young and unpopular young man. He worked in the systems of the state and public management apparatus of the newly formed Soviets. His political activity

increased, and from May 1920 he was appointed to the position of the first secretary of the party committee of Ferghana region [2].

In 1922-1924, Inomjon Khidiraliev worked as the chairman of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee (CEC). In 1924, Inomjon Khidiraliev began his career as a permanent autonomous representative of the Turkestan ASSR in the Supreme Central Executive Committee of the USSR. During this period, he participated in the USSR-England negotiations as part of the delegation of the Soviet state.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The London conference between the USSR and England was organized in April-August 1924. The final agreement between the two countries regarding this conference was signed in London on August 8, 1924 [3].

Representatives of the Soviet delegation participating in the conference were constantly monitored by journalists. The head of the delegation, H. Rakovsky, states this in one of his memoirs: “we went for a walk through the streets of London, we are being watched from all sides, that is, our Russian brothers: Especially the appearance of Comrade I. Khidiraliev (representative of Turkestan) in a bright oriental dress attracted many people. was left. He walks slowly like the mullahs, his robes and turban look attract people from afar” [4].

This historical meeting was reported in the periodical press, including “Times” (UK), “Rosta” agency (Russia), “Wadi en-nil” (Egypt) and “Turkestan”, “Kyzil Uzbekistan” and “Turkestanskaya Pravda” (Turkestan) widely covered through published newspaper materials. Because, for the first time since the establishment of the Soviet state (October 1917), 7 years later, Soviet-British relations were warming up. After these historic meetings, the UK government recognized the USSR as a state. Turkestan representative and Uzbek diplomat Inomjon Khidiraliev also played a special role in these affairs. While the work of the conference was going on, a meeting was arranged with Inomjon Khidiraliev and the famous millionaire Mulla Alibhai Jivanji, an Indian businessman. This businessman invites guests to his home in London. In addition to Khidiraliev, other

representatives of the Soviet delegation and influential persons also attended the meeting [5]. After this party and friendly meeting, Inomjon Khidiraliev evaluated Jivanji as follows: “Jivanji was a law-abiding and loyal Anglo-Indian citizen and the most famous among famous tujjor (traders)” [6].

We got extensive information about Jivanji, who was known as a great merchant and politician of his time, through the works and publicist series articles created by Professor and publicist Zarina Patel [7] (in Internet information, she is shown to be one of the descendants of Jivanji).

During the meeting, Jivanji spoke worriedly about the factors hindering the development of India's national commerce. Because Alibhai Mulla Jivanji, who is known as a big owner and business expert, was active in the country of Kenya (African continent), where he became the leader of the Kenyan-Indian community. During the interview, he mentioned that he had to deal with the British colonists while thinking about the interests of India. On this issue, Inomjon Khidiraliev, in an interview with the reporter of “Turkestanskaya Pravda” newspaper, mentioned two examples shown by Jivanji as follows:

The first example: In one of the colonies where Indian capital and British capital were competing (referring to the capital brought into Kenya by Jivanji), the colonial government made a special law to ensure the superiority of the British. According to him, most of the seats in local self-government governing bodies were to be occupied by Europeans. As a result of this law, the ratio of Englishmen to representatives of local people in local municipalities should be 2:6 according to the constitution, but in reality it was the opposite.

The second example: according to another law, the plantations, which are richer and more favorable in their natural conditions, are assigned only to English producers. Local producers could establish their plantations only in the upper reaches of rivers, in unfavorable terrain [8].

Jivanji being a commercial representative raises the question of how to connect the Indian commercial world with Turkestan. At the meeting, Jivanji stated that he had set himself the goal of seriously studying the proposal of introducing

Indian capital to the USSR [9]. During this meeting, it was also noticeable that the two representatives of the East had the same goal, to see their countries in an independent state first. But these goals remained in the depths of their hearts without coming out openly.

After these talks, the representative of Turkestan, Inomjon Khidiraliev, concluded his words as follows: “the general impressions obtained from all these meetings (before the meeting with Jivanji, he also managed to meet with an Egyptian journalist and a religious figure) show that the Soviet power and the idea of the Union of Republics, that is, the USSR The East became very popular among the colonial peoples of the colony. As I mentioned at the beginning, I had to meet the representatives of the national bourgeoisie, whose influence on the dialectic of historical development was less”. Both the bourgeois intellectuals and the merchants are becoming heralds of the emancipatory tendencies of the broad working masses of the enslaved colonies. The paths taken by all these groups and the interests they call for freedom struggle are undoubtedly different. But the goal is the same. The colonial East is waking up and is asserting its readiness to take its own rights and destiny into its own hands, with many distinct and diverse voices [10].

## **CONCLUSION**

Our general conclusions are that the peoples of Turkestan-India have continuously established their socio-political, trade-economic and diplomatic relations. The ties between these peoples, based on such friendly relations, have been formed over the centuries and are closely related to each other.

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