

National Liberation Movements and Their Impact on State-Building Processes at the Beginning of the 20th Century

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Abstract. *This article examines how state-building initiatives in different nations were impacted by national liberation movements that arose around the start of the 20th century. The fight against colonialism and imperialist policies led to the formation of national liberation groups, whose political, social, and economic facets are taken into account. The impact of movements on state independence, political system construction, and national identity building is examined in this article. At the same time, historical materials are used to assess the outcomes of the movements in other nations.*

Key words: *20th-century political system, independence, state formation, national identity, and national liberation movements.*

INTRODUCTION

National liberation movements became a significant form of resistance against colonialism and authoritarian authority around the turn of the 20th century, spreading rapidly throughout the world. These activities also reinforced the necessity to fight for independence and sped up the process of people becoming aware of their national identity. National liberation movements laid the groundwork for the establishment of new state structures, the implementation of social and economic reforms, and the attainment of political independence in several ⁴ of Asia, Africa, and Europe. National liberation movements led to the development of national identity processes, the escalation of the fight to end colonialism, and the emergence of new political systems in several nations. The development of national institutions, the state governance system, and international political processes were all significantly impacted by these events. While national revival movements in some areas resulted in long-term political processes, national liberation movements in others brought about revolutionary changes and the creation of new states. This article examines the outcomes, historical relevance, and effects of early 20th-century national liberation movements on state-building in different nations. It also looks at how these movements shaped the process of independence and established the framework for contemporary political structures.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Theories of nationalism, the emergence of national movements, and their effects on state formation are only a few of the scholarly sources that discuss the early 20th-century national liberation movements and their influence on state building. A thorough review of significant works on this subject is given below.

“*Imagined Communities*” by Benedict Anderson (1983) Anderson defines a nation as a “*imagined community*” in his research. He contends that nations are artificial constructs created by the educational system, the printed press, and historical memory rather than naturally occurring groupings. Since the Jadids attempted to create a national consciousness through newspapers,

journals, and innovative teaching techniques, this notion also relates to the national liberation efforts in Turkestan [1].

The Samarkand newspaper, launched in 1913 by Mahmudkhodja Behbudi, the Taraqqiy newspaper, founded in 1906 by Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, and the Sadayi Turkistan periodical, in particular, were crucial in bringing Turkestan Muslims' sense of national identity to the forefront. The Jadids urged the populace to embrace modern education, literacy, and the concepts of establishing an independent state through these print media.

"The Politics of Muslim Cultural Reform: Jadidism in Central Asia" by Adeeb Khalid (2004) Adeeb Khalid's work offers a thorough examination of the political and cultural facets of the Jadid movement in Central Asia. He presents the Jadids as modernists who pushed for significant cultural transformation rather than as religious reformers. By establishing new schools of thought, the Jadids challenged the established educational system and emphasized the value of learning science and contemporary technologies. Jadids like Fitrat, Munavvarqori, and Behbudi aimed to guide society toward advancement. The process of the Jadid movement's downfall is also covered in Khalid's work. By the 1920s, the Jadids were being progressively eradicated by the Soviet government. The majority were suppressed or put to death. This demonstrates how the Soviet government repressed national movements [3].

"Jadidism and its Historical Place" by M. Shokirjonov (2000) Shokirjonov's essay examines the Jadidism movement's historical foundations and its role in Uzbekistan's independence campaign. He asserted that the Jadids were involved in political transformation in addition to education. The Jadids made an effort to organize Turkestan's autonomy following the February Revolution of 1917. They sought to create a state founded on popular involvement, parliamentary government, and democratic governance. However, this autonomy was shattered by the Soviet army in 1918, and the majority of the Jadids were either forced to flee or were executed [4].

"Fayzulla Khojayev and Uzbek Statehood" by M. Bobojonov (2010) Bobojonov's work is devoted to Fayzulla Khojayev's political activities. He contributed to the establishment of the Bukhara People's Republic's and the Uzbek SSR's political systems. Khojayev worked with the Soviet government and was instrumental in the fall of the Bukhara Emirate. But he was put to death in 1937 on "nationalism" allegations. The political repressions of the Soviet era are exposed by his demise [2].

Methodology

Historical comparison, documentary analysis, discursive analysis, sociological approach, and structuralist analysis were the methodologies employed in this study. The Turkestan national liberation struggle was contrasted with other Russian national movements using the historical comparison approach. Specifically, the Tatar-Bashkir autonomy and the Ukrainian People's Republic were contrasted with the autonomy that resulted from the February Revolution of 1917 in Turkestan. Additionally, the 1918 Khorezm People's Republic and the Bukhara People's Republic were contrasted with the Young Turk movement (1908) and the Iranian Constitutional Revolution (1905–1911).

Documents from the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Military Archive of Russia, the State Archive under the President, and the National Archives of Uzbekistan were examined using the documentary analysis approach. The 1917 Turkestan autonomy assemblies' scenograms, the 1920 Bukhara People's Republic draft constitution, and Soviet-era NKVD records were specifically used to determine the opinions of national movement leaders and their stances on state construction. The Jadids' press remarks and speeches were examined using the discourse analysis method.

For instance, the speeches of Fayzulla Khojayev in 1920, the writings of Mahmudkhodja Behbudi in the journal "Samarkand" in 1913, and the articles in the newspapers "Hurriyat," "Taraqqi," and "Sadoyi Turkiston" in 1913 were used to study the political opinions of the national movement's leaders. The impact of national movements on society was evaluated using a sociological

methodology. The impact of Jadid schools, the growth of the printing movement, and population literacy numbers were examined at the start of the 20th century. For instance, by the 1910s, 10–15% of pupils were enrolled in traditional schools, whereas 30% were enrolled in Jadid schools. About 20,000 armed printing workers were working in the Fergana Valley in 1922, according to Soviet records.

Structuralist analysis was used to examine the influence of the leaders who coordinated national movements on the establishment of states. It was determined how the new and old religious leaders of the national elite differed when Turkestan autonomy was established. The development of the Uzbek, Tajik, and Kazakh nations within political borders during the national-territorial delimitation of 1924, as well as the connections between the Bukhara and Khorezm People's Republics and the Soviet Union, were evaluated. Using these methodological approaches, historical documents, press materials, statistical data, and archive documents were used to examine national liberation movements and their effects on state building.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings According to the study's findings, political and social developments in the Turkestan region were significantly influenced by the national liberation movements of the early 20th century. The national movement's leaders were able to put their ideas into action because of the political void left by the February Revolution of 1917. The establishment of political entities aiming for independence included the Khorezm People's Republic, the Bukhara People's Republic, and the Turkestan Autonomy. However, due to internal conflicts, outside pressure, and Soviet military intervention, they were unstable and quickly fell apart.

The socioeconomic advancement of society was significantly impacted by the national liberation movements as well. New schools were established, literacy rates rose, and educational changes were implemented as a result of the Jadid movement. Children attending old schools made up just 10–15% of the population in the 1910s, but the new schools helped to increase that number to 30%. This played a significant role in the development of national consciousness and the modernization of society.

The printing movement is linked to another significant outcome of the national liberation movements. Printers fiercely opposed Soviet control from 1918 until 1924. The Fergana Valley was home to over 20,000 armed printers by 1922. Although a sizable portion of the populace briefly backed this movement, its lack of adequate structure and strategic planning caused it to progressively wane. From a political perspective, national liberation movements also directly influenced the Soviet Union's 1924 national-territorial delimitation process. National political borders were formed, and new republics like Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan were created. Each country gained a comparatively distinct territorial identity as a result of this process, but in certain instances, it also resulted in interethnic clashes.

Discussion

The study's findings demonstrate that the early 20th-century national liberation movements were crucial in helping local leaders and the populace develop concepts of independence. The fact that these movements were unable to find long-term success, however, suggests that they encountered both internal and external issues.

First, the national movement leaders were not in agreement with one another. The conservative groups and traditional clergy resisted the Jadids' desire for modernity. Conflicts between various organizations resulted from the national movement's lack of focus on a single objective.

Second, the Soviet regime's political and military coercion prevented the growth of national movements. The Soviet regime quickly suppressed the Turkestan autonomy, the Bukhara, and the Khorezm republics because they were unable to operate as independent entities.

Thirdly, different social classes had varying perspectives on national liberation movements. For instance, in the traditional setting, the Jadids' educational innovations were not always well

embraced. Even while the printing movement was a significant form of resistance to Soviet rule at first, internal strife, strategic failures, and the Soviet army's dominance caused it to wane over time. State building was also impacted by national movements. The demands of regional national movements and the preexisting ethnic makeup served as the foundation for the Soviet Union's 1924 national-territorial delimitation procedure. However, long-lasting disputes between nations resulted from this process. For instance, the Tajik and Uzbek peoples have made claims to certain areas.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion The development of national consciousness and the establishment of states in the Turkestan region were greatly influenced by the national liberation movements of the early 20th century. The leaders of the national movement had a brief opportunity to put their ideas into action during the political vacuum that followed the February Revolution. Internal conflicts, outside pressure, and Soviet military involvement were all factors in the instability of independent state formations like the Khorezm People's Republic, the Bukhara People's Republic, and the Turkestan Autonomy. The social, cultural, and educational domains were all impacted by the national liberation movements. Schools were established, literacy rates rose, and a contemporary knowledge-based educational system started to take shape as a result of the Jadid movement. However, because established forces opposed such reforms, the impact of these movements did not always reach the general public. One of the most active movements against Soviet control was the printing movement. However, this movement was unable to produce long-lasting effects because of inadequate planning, internal strife, and the Soviet army's supremacy.

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