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### SECTION 30. Philosophy.

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF POLITICAL AND LEGAL VIEWS OF A. VALIDOV

**Abstract:** In this article the stages of the formation of the national state and political and legal views of A. Validov are considered. Along with historical facts of life A. Validov the article describes the main ideas and political beliefs of the scientist.

**Key words:** A. Validov, Bashkortostan, Turkestan, the Central Asia, democracy, national self-determination, Federal structure, free society.

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To the original position of formation of the worldview A. Validov should include religious and moral-ethical orientations (social justice, equality of all before God, kindness and brotherhood among the people), pursuant to which he received education in the family. Thanks to the traditions of the family, A. Validov received a good education, knew several languages, he had access to literature, including and foreign.

A huge influence on the formation of academic policy and had his acquaintance with the outstanding scientist-orientalist, the Chairman of the Society of archeology, history and Ethnography at the Kazan University N.F. Katenevym, whereby A. Validov seriously engaged in the story. The result of research in the field of history became his book "Türk va Tatar tarihi" ("History of the Turks and the Tatars"). The book attracted the attention of scientists, A. Validov was elected a member of the Society of archeology, history and Ethnography at Kazan University and undertook two expeditions to Central Asia.

During the expeditions of A. Validov familiarized with the history, life and traditions of the peoples living on the territory of the Central Asia. He managed to find a number of valuable manuscripts, which were considered irretrievably disappeared. On the basis of the materials of the expeditions, A. Validov has created a number of works on the history and culture of the region, is of great significance for further research activities. A. Validov, and he found

the manuscript, attracted the attention of leading orientalists of Russia, Turkey, Germany. In the environment of advanced Russian orientalists V. Bartold, V. Radlov, K. Zaleman, formed not only scientific, but also political views of A. Validov.

On the political consciousness of the scientist and political figure at this stage was influenced by the works. N. M. Yadrinzev, A. Ibragimov, G. Syrtlanov, S.-G. Janturin, who advocated the right of peoples to autonomy, the Arab philosopher Ibn Khaldun on the society and the polity, as well as the first Russian marxist G. V. Plekhanov.

The formation of political and legal beliefs associated with activity A. Validov as the representative of the Ufa province in the Muslim faction of the State Duma. Together with Muslim MPs, who fought for the preservation of religious and cultural identity of their peoples and the achievement of de jure and de facto equality of Muslims and other peoples of Russia, he has collaborated with such prominent figures as Alexander Kerensky, A. Tsalikov, M. Gorkiy, M. Chokaev.

A. Validov took an active part in all-Russian Muslim congresses, influenced the formation of the basic ideas associated with the form of government and the decision of the national land issues. During this period, he advocated a Federal structure of Russia and granting the right to self-determination of the peoples inhabiting it.



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The second stage is characterized by the participation of A. Validov in the reform of the state, in the struggle for the formation of the Bashkir autonomy, as well as in the Bashkir national movement in Bashkortostan and the Basmachi movement in Turkestan (1916-1922).

The formation of state and law views the scientist in this period contributed to the historical and political backgrounds: the fall of the autocracy, the bourgeois and the socialist revolution, the need for state reconstruction and solution of national and land issues, the national liberation movement of the Turkic peoples, the civil war.

A. Validov directly participated in the state-building process in the post-revolutionary period. He was Chairman of the IIIrd Bashkir constituent of the Kurultay (1917), which proclaimed the creation of one of the first autonomies in Russia. With his participation were prepared by resolution of Congress, developed the basic documents on the Autonomous management of Bashkurdistan, the Russian Federation and the attitude of Bashkurdistan and practical measures for the implementation of Autonomous control.

A. Validov included in the composition of Kse-Kurultai (the Parliament) and the government of Bashkortostan, headed by the military division, responsible for the organization of the Bashkir troops, was the inspirer of the national liberation movement in Bashkortostan, negotiated and concluded agreements aimed at preserving autonomy of Bashkortostan" with the command of the Czechoslovak corps, with the Temporary Siberian government and the Samara Committee of the Constituent Assembly. Realizing the futility of cooperation with the white movement, A. Validov. initiated transition of the Bashkir government on the side of Soviet power. As Chairman of the Bashkir revolutionary Committee, he held talks with the commander of the Red Army, the leadership of the Central Soviet power (V. Lenin, I. Stalin, Ordzhonikidze, L. Kamenev, Pyatakov, L. Trotsky), which resulted in the conclusion of bilateral Agreements on education Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Republic on March 20, 1919. Thus, A. Validov was at the forefront of contractual relations and the Declaration of the Autonomous Republic of Bashkortostan.

After the signing of the Agreement A. Validov directed their energies and knowledge to revive the economy, culture and social sphere, that is, the normalization of relations in the republic.

Constantly emerging differences between Bashrevkom, party organizations, estimated value the revolutionary committees, and the Central authorities of the Russian Soviet Federation, has led to the fact that the centre has withdrawn A. Validov from the republic. May 19, 1920, the Soviet government unilaterally issued a decree "About the state structure

of the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Republic" according to which the legal status of autonomy was severely curtailed. These events clearly demonstrated the reluctance of the Centre to cooperate with Bashrevkom and provide Bashkir people the right to take control of our autonomy. This was the cause of the break Validov with the Soviets, in June 1920, he left Moscow in Turkestan. In addition, in July, 1920, I Bashkir Congress of Soviets decided to stop the activities of Bashrevkom headed by A. Validum, the leaders of the movement for autonomy were identified as "nationalists-Validovs". It was started cleaning all the police stations from Bashkir bourgeois nationalists associated with Validov.

Although the attempt to create one of the first autonomies in Russia, with local autonomy in economic and cultural matters, was defeated for the role of A. Validov, in the formation of federalism is invaluable. Formed by example of the Bashkortostan national-state formations with truncated rights in the post-perestroika period has gained such a degree of economic, cultural, political independence partly, which has transcended national and cultural autonomy. To such autonomy sought A. Validov. and his associates.

After the break with the Bolsheviks A. Validov in 1920 joined the armed resistance to Bolshevism in Turkestan. Participated in the congresses of the peoples of the East, has pioneered the integration of several disparate socialist parties in the Central Asia into a unified political movement (Turkestan national Association) for the implementation of genuine autonomy of the Turkic peoples in Russia. He became the head of the Turkestan national Union and adopted a common political platform Association, which provided for the construction of the Turkestan independent, democratic, secular state with a Republican form of government; In the basis of state - democratically elected Parliament, an independent judiciary, local government, freedom, personality, equality of all citizens before the law, the transfer of land dehkans (peasants) in private ownership. Ideas of A. Validov were implemented after the collapse of the USSR.

The third stage of formation and development of state and law views of A. Validov, (1923-1970 years) is associated with emigration and scientific activity of the scientist-orientalist.

Planning a period of life and activity of A. Validov began with 1923. He was engaged in scientific work, in search of rare manuscripts visited Iran, Afghanistan, India, focused and socio-political activities. In June 1923 in Kabul under his chairmanship held a meeting "Turkestan" national unification. The meeting adopted decisions on the organization of movement of Turkic peoples abroad.

Later in Europe (Paris, Berlin, Prague) A. Validov, taking part in scientific conferences on Oriental studies, met with leading Orientalists,

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praising his work on the study of the history of the East. Also A. Validov was actively involved in political activities, taking part in conferences of the parties and unions, in particular, of the Congress socialist party on 24-25 December, 1924 in Berlin. In 1925 A. Validov moved to Turkey and was invited to work at the Ministry of culture in Ankara, a member of the scientific Commission. On his initiative opened the Academy of Sciences of Turkey, the Turkish Institute of history and language at the Academy of Sciences, Turkish and Turkish archaeological geographical society. In 1927 A. Validov going to a professorship at Istanbul University, was engaged in scientific activity. Many of his works in this period is devoted to the folklore, literature, linguistics, Ethnography, and historical geography. In the spotlight of scientific activity — history-social-political problems.

The integrity of the Professor did not give the opportunity to stay in Turkey. The views of A. Validova on fundamental problems in the history of the Turks came into conflict with the official view of the Turkish historians and the first President of the Turkish Republic M. Kemal. Speaking at the historic Congress in 1932, he rejected the idea of the Turkish President about the desertification of Central Asia, hence the idea that to the Greeks of Anatolia was inhabited by Turks. A. Validov was subjected to harsh criticism from their long-standing opponents of S. Maksudi and G. Itshaki (performed in Russia for the creation of a unitary state), who accused him in the next attempt the separation of the Turks.

In 1932 A. Validov moved to Vienna and entered the University, where he defended the thesis of doctor of philosophy. He worked in Germany in Bonn, and then at the University of Gottingen, where he lectured on the history of Central Asia and Islam. Here published the major work of his life "Travel notes of Ibn Fadlan", named G. Shpuler "small Turkic encyclopedia". Research activities A. Validov in Germany received the highest rating: the Ministry of education of Germany assigns A. Validov an honorary doctorate, and the German society for Eastern countries welcomed as a leading historian of our time.

After the death of the President of Turkey, in September 1939 A. Validov went to Turkey, where he again had the opportunity to work as a Professor at Istanbul University and study science. In 1944, in force policies A. Validov was accused of

pan-Turkism and sentenced to 10 years in prison for the attempted coup. The court of cassation quashed the decision and acquitted the scientist. About 5 years he was suspended from work. During this period creates the most significant for historical science works: "Modern Turkestan and its recent past", "the Methodology of historical research", "Introduction to universal history of the Turks". A. Validov, won international fame as a scientist-orientalist. He was the organizer and Chairman of the XXII world Congress of orientologists, participated in scientific conferences (UK, USA, Pakistan). In 1953 he founded in Turkey the Institute of Islamic and Turkish studies Association of orientologists. The scientific heritage of A. Validov is more than 400 works, including more than 30 monographs. He made a great contribution to the development of historical science. Study of the formation and the worldviews of A. Validov, his political activities, state law views allows to draw the following conclusions. The state model developed by A. Validov, presented as democratic federation, uniting in the scale of Russia's national-state formations (autonomy). Federalism in the views of A. Validov emerged as the ideal of government of the plurinational state and as a protest against the national and social injustice.

A democratic regime A. Validov was associated with the multiparty system, the presence of electoral rights in the multi-ethnic population, based on the principles of transparency, equity, regardless of property status and sex, and with the broad participation of people in government and independence of the press.

A supporter of socialist doctrine, A. Validov thought to embody it in life, can only be based on the principles of democracy and evolutionary development, connecting them to the national idea and religious values. His philosophy was alien to such manifestations of socialism in Russia as class content of the national policy, a one-party system of government and the merging of the state with the party, the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the "highest" form of democracy. A. Validov opposed Communist program total socialization of property. In his opinion, the encroachment on the property of the landowner, the deprivation of the right of peoples to be masters of our own wealth is a direct path to the establishment of an absolute domination over the individual.

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