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THE EMERGENCE OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN KASHKADARYA

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the rise of the anti-Soviet movement in the Kashkadarya oasis to the level of a national liberation struggle. An analysis of the data also shows the courageous leaders who led the struggle as the ideological leader of the volunteers during the uprising, who took an active part in the uprising and led the special rebel groups against the Red Army.

KEYWORDS: "Korboshi", "Mullah", Soviet Power, Red Army, Abstract, Revkom, GPU (BSB), RSFSR, Squadron, Revolution, Amin, Platoon, Division, Penitentiary, Defense, "Consultation".

INTRODUCTION

The Soviets, who occupied the main part of Turkestan, focused on the conquest of the Bukhara Khanate. In November 1919, the Central Committee of the Russian Communist (b) Party, the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union, and the Turkestan Affairs Commission of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR set out to carry out a "people's revolution" in the Bukhara Khanate. The commission included VV Kuybishev, MV Frunze, Sh.Z. Eliava, Ya.E. Rudzutak from Komfirka and Soviet leaders.

The Turkic Commission was given the historic task of "turning Turkestan into a model republic in the Soviet East, of fraternal support for the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of Bukhara and Khiva against the Emir and Khan, as well as the British imperialists seeking to colonize the country." [1].

The Bukhara Khanate, according to Soviet dictators, was the backbone of the anti-revolutionary movement in Central Asia at that time. For this reason, the Tukkomissiya focused primarily on Bukhara. The Soviets were terrified of British intervention at the time.

The negotiations of the Turkic Commission with Amir Sayyid Alimkhan on January 7 and March 30, 1920 showed that the khanate and the Soviets could not establish close relations. The

Amir was well aware of the Soviets' original goal of occupying all of Turkestan, which was delayed by Bukhara and Khiva due to the fact that the khanates were favored by Britain, Turkey, and Iran.

Amir Alimkhan's goal was to increase the army and strengthen the defense. The news that Khiva had fallen into the hands of the Soviets made him think hard and hasten to take emergency measures. Now Bukhara was the only khanate that had not been occupied by the Soviets, and the only throne that had not been occupied by him. Over the next three years (1917–1920), the ranks of the army were steadily increased, and the number of rifles purchased from the British reached tens of thousands. The calculation made on July 12, 1920, shows that the Emir had 13,220 cavalry and 12,000 infantry. In the principalities of the khanate, such as Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Chorjoi, Termez, Sherabad, Dushanbe, 70,000 volunteers were assigned to military operations. Arming volunteers was a difficult task. Although Amir Alimkhan hoped for foreign help in this regard, he could not believe that the promises would be fulfilled.

The Turkestan delegation of the All-Union Central Executive Committee of the Soviets and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR met in Tashkent to consider the conquest of Bukhara, and Petrograd was very upset by the prolonged occupation. In a telegram to VI Lenin on August 1, 1920, M. Frunze attributed the reason for the delay to the fact that the internal revolutionary situation in Bukhara was being slowed down "due to political instability and factors." Although the telegrams say that "the people are dissatisfied with the regime of the Emir," the public in Bukhara is full of red phrases such as the political disenfranchisement of M. Frunze, the low level of revolutionary consciousness. The Soviet intended to destroy the Bukhara Khanate under the banner of an "internal revolutionary explosion[2]."

The commander of the Turkestan Front, M. Frunze, wrote on July 30, 1920: The Revolutionary Council of our Front has decided to resolve the issue in the near future.

The commander had made a plan to invade the khanate. Three or four days before the attack on the capital Bukhara, on August 28, 1920, a surprise attack was planned on Kitab, Shakhrisabz and Karshi, which were strongholds. This military policy was intended to distract the emir from the defense of the capital.

The Revolutionary Committee intensified its propaganda in many parts of the khanate, turning over dissidents and secretly arming them. The young people of Bukhara allied with the Soviet and began to actively assist them in this work. The Amir's danger was from them.

No matter how much the young people of Bukhara urged them to start an armed uprising, the Shura allegedly rejected their speeches and planned to gain time, to gather strength to occupy the main bases of the emirate. Preparations after Kolesov's defeat in March 1918 thus ended in late August 1920. It is impossible to say that Amir Sayyid Alimkhan was not aware of these actions. He expected the threat of the Soviet attack from Samarkand to the Kashka oasis, Kitab, Shakhrisabz and Karshi. For this reason, the defense forces will be strengthened in the Black Wood Pass, the number of snipers and soldiers will be increased.

In the villages, there are rumors that "if we overthrow the Emir, his lands, treasures, property, all the land and wealth of the rich and officials will be given to the poor, landless, land tax, tribute tax, all taxes will be completely banned" [1,2].

On August 28, 1920, the 1st Turkestan Cavalry Division launched an attack on the Takhta Karacha Pass. After the capture of Kitab and Shahrisabz by the Soviet cavalry division, Yakkabog, Chirakchi and Karshi were captured one after another.

When the regional center Karshi was captured by the Reds, the entire military force was thrown into Bukhara. The Soviet Union focused on the overthrow of Amir Sayyid Alimkhan and the capture of the khanate's capital.

The conquest of the Qashqa oasis, the economic and military base of the khanate, dashed the trust and hopes of Amir Sayyid Alimkhan. After that, in spite of the unprecedented preparations for the defense of Bukhara, Amir Sayid Alimkhan held a secret meeting with a few of his relatives and accepted the offer to leave Bukhara.

September 2 was a dark morning in Bukhara. By order of M. Frunze, the planes ruthlessly bombed the ancient city, the Emir's residence Ark, mosques and madrasas, bazaars - crowded places. On September 2, 1920, Bukhara, the last khanate capital in Turkestan, fell to the Soviets. The Soviets were thus able to take control of the territories of the three khanates.

One or two days before the attack on Bukhara, Amir Sayyid Alimkhan and his relatives, the most loyal, the most reliable people, officials, and soldiers were stationed in Karshi, in the summer residence of the mayor of the city Togaybek in Haramsaray. Although Karshi was occupied by the Reds two or three days ago, its control was not established, and the main military forces were involved in the invasion of Bukhara. The temporary situation did not allow the emir, who had fled Bukhara, to stay in Karshi for a few days. Many famous rich people, dodhos and karavulbegs from places like Kitab, Shahrisabz, Yakkabog, Chirakchi, Dehkanbod remain unaware. They were given the command of the Emir[3].

The last meeting of Amir Sayyid Alimkhan in Karshi was attended by beys, commanders, rich people, priests, eshans and mullahs, who were loyal to the throne, and only those who were considered the most necessary.

In early September 1920, at a meeting held immediately after the fall of Bukhara to the Soviets, Amir Sayyid Alimkhan expressed his confidence in victory and his far-sightedness.

Epifanov, the head of the investigation department of the Main Political Department, wrote about the "counter-revolutionary organization": "Citizens: 1. Mulla Navruz Pulatov. 2. Erka amin Dustmurodov. 3. Maxmaraimbek Abdusattorov. 4. Abdurasulqulbek Abdusattorov. 5. Mullo Tojiddin Salimov. 6. Khojanazar Inotullaev. 7. Khoja Abdulaziz Mullo Bokihojaev. 8. A Review of the Criminal Activity of Mullo Nemat Shodmonov" provides valuable insights into the history of the period from the escape of Amir Sayyid Alimkhan to the spring of 1926. [3]

The General Political Directorate (GPU) has been following in the footsteps of the "counter-revolutionary organization" since the establishment of the Soviet regime in Kashkadarya. In the 20s and 21s, when the Soviets were still relatively small, it was impossible to take drastic measures against the enemies of the revolution. For this reason, there were temporary concessions to certain aspects of the amir's regime, to the beys and officials. The BSB, as a detective, a murderer, a punitive body, did not ignore even small resistance movements [4].

The loyal revelations of the emirate were threatened by a growing revolution in the East. The current of revolution turned all its intensity towards the oppressors and washed away the old

beliefs. Mirza Navruz Pulatov, Erka Amin Dustmurodov, Muhammad Rahim Abdusattorov, Abdurasulkulbek Abdusattorov, Mullo Tojiddin Salimov, Khojanazar Inotullaev, Khoji Abdulaziz Mullo Bokihojaev and Mullo Nemat Shogimov (now Mullo Nemat Shogmonov) and the Karshi Agoligi Nuriddinkhoja (shot for his counter-revolutionary activities) to form a "counter-revolutionary organization" in Karshi. The number of members of the "counter-revolutionary organization" has reached 70. This organization has set itself the task of ending the revolutionary movement of the "Young Bukhara". When the Emir fell from the throne in Bukhara, the organization set the sole goal of overthrowing the Soviet government and launched a campaign to bring back the Emir who had fled to Afghanistan.

After the fall of the Emirate in Bukhara, the Emir fled to Karshi, a city now known as Behbudi. Amir was warmly welcomed by members of the Counter-Revolutionary Organization. With the help of the Emir, the Europeans living in Karshi at that time were forced to exterminate on the basis of national liberation. As a result, about 800 Europeans were killed, and neither women nor children were left out of the bloody revenge.

In connection with the arrival of the Red Army in the city of Karshi, the "Counter-Revolutionary Organization" is constantly propagandizing an armed uprising among the population. The armed uprising was supposed to take place against the Soviet government and the Red Army. The "counter-revolutionary organization" uses the factor of the population to achieve its goal [4].

The above-named people are at the forefront of the struggle as the ideological leader of the volunteers during the uprising, actively participating in the uprising, and even fighting the Red Army by leading separate rebel groups.

The first action of the rebels, led by Muhammad Rahimbek and Khojanazar Inotullaev, was to demolish the Karshi railway station. Railway goods are looted, workers and railway workers are arrested, beaten and shot [5].

The study of the history of the establishment of the Soviet dictatorship in Uzbekistan in the 1920s makes an invaluable contribution to the practical understanding of the value of such sacred concepts as the independence of the Motherland, the freedom of the people.

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