

SETTLEMENT OF SOVIET AUTHORITY IN KASHKADARYA AS WELL AS ACTIONS  
TOWARDS IT

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**Abstract:** *In this article, in spite of the legality and economic powerlessness of the Uzbek people, among them the inhabitants of Kashkadarya province, their own history was disturbed, their sense of spirituality was flouted, and their property was trampled upon during the years of the Soviet authoritarian government. The oppression, political and war chaos, its origins and its tyranny in power - oppression and violence, the repressive policy pursued in order to keep the silence - are analyzed on the evidence based on archive documents of famous historian and scientist Poyon Ravshanov on the example of the Kashkadarya region.*

**Keywords:** *"The Great Massacre", "Counter-revolutionary Organization", "Korboshi", dodhokh, toksaba, jivachi, mirohur, karovulbegi, Kashkadarya province, "Press Movement".*

The restoration of Soviet control in Uzbekistan will be carried out with extreme effort. The anti-Soviet people's struggle against the Soviets in the Ferghana Valley and individual districts has a very long history. The Framework for a Novel History of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1997) has entered the field as a program for a faithful and dispassionate creation of this crucial subject.

Kashkadarya, as the major south oasis of Uzbekistan, was for many centuries part of the Bukhara khanate. In September 1920 a Red dictatorship was established in the country. A "counter-revolutionary movement", created shortly before the fall of the edict in the oasis, struggled against Soviet rule until the end of 1926. The inhabitants of the oasis support the pro-freedom fighters. The former authority achieved their aims by destroying the supporters of the vendors of the Resistance. The fight for freedom, the battle against the collectivization and classifying would delay economic rehabilitation and the Sovietization of oppressive power by a few years. The national liberation experience came in handy to deal significant blows to Soviet power during the years of the collectivization, subjugation, in short, the attacks on the countryside. From 1920 to 1940 was a period of active struggle against the Authoritarian government.

The Bukhara Khanate and its territory fell under Soviet control in the August-September 1920, some later than the other parts of Uzbekistan. The time span of three years and nine months after the conquest of Tashkent, the Fergana Valley and Samarkand was enough for the people of Bukhara and Khiva khanates to learn about the identity and purpose of the Reds who had taken power from the White throne

1919 was a tumultuous year for the Throne. The more powerful lodge of the Bolsheviks was becoming powerful. On the other side, with the support of Togaybek's mayor, Amir Olimkhan, he sets up an organization uniting forces against an invasion, the likelihood of which grows with each day. Prominent officials from settlements in the lower districts of the Kashka oasis, wealthy men, soldiers, and eminent clerics became members of the resistance organization. Within a year the group of resistance expanded, and the people who joined it reached 70. Only a few records of this have survived in Soviet documents.

On 20 March 1926, the chief of the investigation team of the Kashkadarya branch of the Main Political Department (GPU), D. M. Epifanov, Mullah Navro'z Polatov, Khojanazar Mirohur Inotullaev, Khoja Abdulaziz Bakikhojaev, guard Mahmarayimbek Abdusattorov, Erka Amin Dostmurodov, Mullah Tajiddin Salimov, Mullah Navro'z Polatov, Mullah Tajiddin Salimov, Mullah Shodmonov, Mullah Shodmonov, Mullah Shodmonov, Mullah Shodmonov, and Mullah Shodmonov, in an overview of Nemat's "crimes" against Soviet authority[1: 3-14], provides an overview of the organization and its operatives.

The Soviet sources note that the national liberation movement against the establishment of permanent Soviet authority began after February 1918, i.e. in connection with the destruction of Turkestan autonomy. In fact, the struggle against the establishment of Soviet power, which arose even when that autonomy had not been overthrown, was historically legitimate and natural. For the revolution, the communist ideas introduced by the Bolsheviks who came to power were completely alien to the Uzbek people, completely contrary to the beliefs [2:84] and way of life that had developed over the centuries. Therefore, from the outset the ideology of the poor was rejected by the masses.

The Movement of resistance, formed in early September 1920 in the Kashka oasis, which has become a combat force, at the very beginning of its activities sees its aim as the return of Amir Alimkhan to the throne again. The brutal suppression by Red Army units of the armed uprising in the city of Karshi, the extermination of thousands and thousands of insurgents, exaggerates the hatred of the inhabitants of the oasis.

In a report of the regional executive committee for the first half of 1924-1925, Kashkadarya states that "the suppression that occurred in 1921, since the emir fled to Afghanistan (5 March 1921 mual.)"[3:63], is recognized. Meanwhile, the counter-revolutionaries organize mass anti-Soviet uprisings in Yakkabagh (15 December 1920), and Shahrissabz (24 December 1920). Both revolts are immersed in blood and tens of thousands of unarmed peasants who had taken to the field with the intent to protest are shot. The spring of 1921 would become a time of counter-insurgency by the counter-insurgents themselves.

The number of lads on the Kashkadarya land for the independence of the country was over 20,000. The former emir's officials, known abroad as dodhakhi, toksobas, mirkhurs, jivachis, karaulbegi, as well as mullo-ehis, wealthy rich men and ordinary

peasants, ruled in large and small groups. The groups called their chiefs "cowards". The big round was understood when it was referred to as "the roughs". Normally, at weddings, "scarecrows" spread carpets on bare ground, laid blankets and expressed a circle designed for up to 100-200 guests in one sitting. Correspondingly, the term "scarecrow" is given the meaning of the leader of a large group. In the second volume of the New History of Uzbekistan, the rank of "kahbashi" is listed as equal to that of "general" [4:94].

The combatants, who intended to save the fatherland from despotic invaders, developed an integrated system of kushin management to strengthen the war organization within its ranks. It was instituted as an alternative to the titles "kahbashi" - general, "dodha" - major general, "toxabo" - colonel, "myrohur" - colonel, "guard" - captain, "jivachi" - lieutenant[5:56].

At the close of 1920, the number of people's anti-Soviet units in the upper regions of the Kashkai Sanctuary would be increased to 15,000[5:83]. In the lower part of the oasis - against it and surrounding it - there were at least 10-12 thousand followers who sought to end the rule of the Reds.

National liberation forces launched an attack to seize Bukhara in March 1922. The Red Army and militia suffer huge losses. By 8 March the situation becomes more difficult for them. The volunteers from the villages around Bukhara begin to come to the aid of the liberating forces, who have been stubbornly holding the siege. Whole-headed villages move to their side[5: 275] providing help from all sides.

On 2 February 1922, the Central Committee of the Burkhara Congress, the Council of People's Ministers and the Council of the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee established the emergency councils and gave them dictatorial authority. "Dictatorial Jury", a college of violent action, along with East Bukhara, would also be introduced in the counter- and Shahrissabz districts[5:275] where the fight with the Soviets was beginning to take on a dangerous character.

During the summer and autumn of 1923, Soviet military units concentrated in the oasis of Kashka - the 4th, 10th and 12th Rifle Regiments, cavalry, Red troops who had come to the aid of Russia - would all together carry out a large-scale offensive to suppress the resistance movement. Some sources state that 46 units of liberation movement were set in motion on the territory of Bukhara People's Soviet Republic by the end of 1923 after fierce clashes and battles. It is noted that these units consisted of 3,342 dzhigits and 11 machine guns. 1,160 of these forces and 6 machine guns resisted the Soviets in Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions[6:105].

Among Southern regions of Uzbekistan, the national liberation struggle of 1920-1926 in Kashkadarya, its Karshi, Koson, Beshkent, Guzor, Tangikharam (Dekhkanabad), Yakkabog, Chiragchi, Shakhrisabz and Kitab districts bespeak of chapters which occupy a significant place in the history of Uzbekistan with their political purpose, scale and achieved results[7:6]. The fact that the subject has not yet been studied from this point of view is no reason why, even in some works written

during the period of independence, one-sided conclusions have been drawn on this subject. In the second volume of the new history of Uzbekistan, the book "Uzbekistan in the Era of the Soviet Colonies," including the conclusion that "when this happened in late 1924 and early 1923, the opposition forces in what is now Bukhara, Navoi, and Kashkadarya provinces were completely defeated"[8:260]. This is due to the fact that in the middle of November 1924 Ghulam Akromov from Samarkand would be sent as a proxy to the region. He was mobilised to investigate the situation. On 17 November 1924 the bureau of the Kashkadarya Province Party (Communist Party) held a conference attended by Khokimboyev, Bazarboyev, Khoji Yunus, Gori Nurullo Said Abdurahim. The Bureau decides that "Gulom Akromov's urtok from the centre should be sent to the commission for the fight against the press[10:1]".

At the close of the 24th and the beginning of the 25th, the god dal dodha is actively fighting in the mountains of Shahrisabz[10:1492]. Red Army units have not plunged into meeting him. The divisional military commissar appeals to the provincial committee of the Firk and asks to become acquainted with the situation and provide assistance. On 14 January 1925 a meeting of the executive bureau of the Kashkadarya Provincial Firk Committee is held. At the bureau, army representative Efimenko outlines a request for assistance from the division's military commissar. The implementing bureau decided "to mobilise Hakimboev (secretary of the regional firk committee) and Popov (head of the regional branch of the BSB-GPU) to Shakhrisabz to solve problems related to Godhokh's actions". [11:37].

Article 6 of the executive committee decision of 4 February 1925, in the chapter on mass searches, seizures, and confiscation of property in the villages of the province, contained a specific direction for the bsblers, stating: "The provincial department of the BSB should be invited to quickly arrest press supporters in the Shakhrisabz, Koson districts" [12:71]. The executive bureau of the regional committee of the firm removed the mask from its face, showed its true face and openly declared that "the punitive bodies and the military command of the division should provide the population with agents (to collect spy information about the printing house.) instruct them to go to their work, purge workers of the special departments from unfit elements. Let the guilty be brought to legal responsibility". [13: 71]," it says.

On 26 February 1925, the executive committee of the Kashkadarya District Party Committee would adopt the 10th decision on the establishment of press control councils in Behbudi, Shakhrisabz and Guzor districts. Representatives from the District Party Committee, the GPU, the police, the executive committee and the military command with a casting vote are expected to be included in the council for combating the press[14:1].

Thus, a policy of sovietisation was pursued in the Kashkadarya oasis, placing the popular masses in a threatening state. And demonstrations against the establishment of Soviet authority were brutally suppressed by the Red Army in armed uprisings with fierce invasion.

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