

## ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET POWER IN SHAHRISABZ REGION

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the establishment of Soviet power in the Kashkadarya oasis. In particular, the "bloodbath" of the Shahrisabz region, which is part of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, is highlighted. Archival documents and scientific literature were used in the writing of the article. This article can be used to study the life of Uzbekistan in the 20s of the 20th century.

**Keywords:** Amir Syed Olimkhan, Nizamiddin Khoji, Guzor, Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Yakkabog, Chirakchi, Fayzulla Khojayev, Red Army, Abdul Hafizkhoja Fayozkhoja son, Karovulbegi, arznama

Today, the integration processes and mutual cooperation relations of the countries of the world are entering a new stage. In particular, the Central Asian countries that have gained independence have gained high prestige and status in the international arena. In this case, the formation of national statehood, joining the world community has a great impact on their social, economic and cultural relations. In their programs, international organizations provide practical assistance in determining the path of independent development, helping to carry out political, social and economic reforms in the formation of national states. The political changes that took place in Bukhara in the first quarter of the 20th century in the institutions of a number of major scientific centers of the world, the occupation of the Bukhara Emirate by the Red Army, the military forces of Soviet Russia, the coming to power of the Young Bukharans with the help of the Bolsheviks, the independence movement against the Red Army, the Bukhara that existed in 1920-1924 The internal and foreign policy of the People's Soviet Republic (PSSR), the democratic reforms implemented in the new and young republic, the policy of these reforms, the anti-colonial actions of the Central Bolsheviks towards the sovietization and Russification of Bukhara are studied. Large-scale reforms and changes implemented in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, especially in the last five years, laid the groundwork for determining the path of independent development of the society. In particular, the attitude towards the history of the Uzbek nation and statehood has changed radically, and it has risen to the level of state policy. At the beginning of the 20th century, interest in studying the history of social, economic and cultural relations in the Turkestan region, including the Bukhara Emirate and the USSR, increased.

On September 10, 1920[1], Amir Syed Olimkhan arrived in Boysun with his group. Residents of Boysun and Sherabad support the emir. A volunteer army of six thousand [2] men will soon gather around him. The armies gathered under the Amir are led by ex-Qushbegi Nizamiddin Haji Devonbegi and ex-Guzar Beg Buri. By December 1920, the emir had an army of 7,000 people, 30 cannons, and 500 camels of ammunition[3]. The fact that the dethroned emir soon became so powerful, and that he was supported by the people, did not fail to echo in the former states. The strengthening of Amir Olimkhan in Boysun was a special impetus for the implementation of an open armed struggle against the Soviets in the upper regions of the Kashka oasis. The uprising aimed at overthrowing the Soviets in Shahrisabz begins on December 24, 1920, on Tuesday to Wednesday. Many volunteer troops are gathered from Kitab,

Yakkabog and Chirokchi. The number of volunteers armed with rifles, swords, spears, as well as spears, belts and hoes against the Soviets exceeds 15,000[4].

The volunteer armies, which launched an armed attack against the Soviets, ended the rule of Soviet power in the entire region for several days. The garrison of the Red Army will be destroyed. People take to the streets and applaud the liberators. But the victory will not last long. The situation in Shahrizabz will shake the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party and the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee. On December 29, 1920, Faizulla Khojaev, the Chairman of the Board of People's Supervisors of the USSR, was quickly sent to Shahrizabz[5]. He was accompanied by 15 other men who were sent to help. The chief inspector of the republic was undoubtedly given unlimited powers to take action against the counter-revolutionaries, including the involvement of red soldiers as necessary. About the armed rebellion in Shahrizabz, the Soviet historiography mentions the time of its existence and the participation of about 15,000 volunteers: "On December 24, 1920, the emir's spies planned to raise a counter-revolutionary movement in Shahrizabz, Kitab, Yakkabog, Chiroqchi, carry out compulsory mobilization in these districts, and increase the number of troops at the end of 1920 they manage to reach up to fifteen thousand" [6] There is very little information about the Shahrizabz wing of the "Counter-Revolutionary Organization".

In the State Archive of Kashkadarya region, some documents have been preserved that shed some light on the history of the Shahrizabz counter-revolutionary movement. An example of this is list 3, case 11, list 2, case 13 (20) of fund 172. The counter-revolutionaries of Shahrizabz were also persecuted by the regional department of the General Political Department, and their survivors were arrested, imprisoned, and sentenced from March 1926, as was the case with the Karshi organization. It is possible to get a certain idea about the armed uprising against the Soviets in Shahrizabz through a report written by the son of Abdul Hafizkhoja Fayozkhoja, one of the activists of the Counter-Revolutionary Organization. On March 25, 1926, the son of Abdul Hafizkhoja Fayozkhoja, who was arrested by the Kashkadarya regional branch of the BSB, wrote an application to the higher authorities on July 8, 1926. The application mentions valuable evidence related to the Shahrizabz armed uprising. The value of the history reflected in this article is priceless. 73-year-old prisoner Abdul Hafizkhoja gives the following evidence: In 1920, the second revolution took place. All the inhabitants of the city and the villages united and occupied Shahrizabz and shouted that "Amir will return in 3-4 days". At their head were Oston Korovulbegi, Jamal Zhivachi and others who were close officials of the beg who were among the organizers of the rebellion. The armed uprising began on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday. At this time I was lying in my house. At that moment a shot was heard and I said, "How did that happen?" I cried. Suddenly there was a commotion in front of my house and a group of people gathered, their number was about 100. Comrade Rajab Amin and Umar Amin from Shahrizabz district led the people. They came to me and said: "O you, the emir's official, will you sleep in your house, join us and be with us?" They took me out. I saw that the work was bad, and finally a lot of people gathered. Out of fear, I joined them. The mob took the people working in the Soviet government out of their homes and started shooting them. I looked at them and said, "My children, be patient, the Soviet government will not let this happen, the consequences of this case will be bad." I brought the Soviet servants from their homes into my yard and closed the door. Their number was one hundred and twenty people. Three days later, the rioters came to my house again and demanded that I hand over the Soviet employees, who were planning to kill the Soviet workers. I begged them to give them time until tomorrow, and I

convinced them. That evening I went to the village. The day after I left the village, Red Army units arrived and occupied Shahrissabz. They will take the Soviet workers out of my house ”[7].

Abdul Hafizkhoja also expressed a brief opinion about the suppression of the uprising, in which the Red Army units unleashed bloodshed on the streets after seizing power, saying, "Soviets started massacres in Shahrissabz and villages." I got scared and went to Afghanistan, ”[8] he says. The Soviets, who brutally suppressed the Shahrissabz rebellion, forced looting and massacre in cities and villages. Some of the surviving leaders of the rebellion, such as Abdul Hafizkhoja, went to Afghanistan and saved their lives. His house and property will be looted. "When I fled," says Abdul Hafizkhoja, "they demanded a hundred bushels of rice, as much flax, sesame, wheat and other household goods" [9]. The Soviets and their most severe punishment body BSB (GPU) did not stop persecuting and punishing counter-revolutionaries for a moment. In the report of Abdul Hafizkhoja, Shahrissabz "the leaders of the counter-revolutionary organization, Oston Garovulbegi, Jamal Jivachi, Sudur Eshon Abduvaris son, Rajab Amin, Umar Amin, are worthy of attention. As in Karshi, the armed uprising in Shahrissabz was prepared and carried out under the leadership of the city mayor. Some documents have been preserved in the archives that fill the topic.

In the 172nd fund, 3rd list, 11th case of the State Archive of Kashkadarya region, it is worth saying that "information about the Shahrissabz wing of the anti-revolutionary organization, its activists and participants of the uprising has been collected. This volume begins with the "Commentary" written by Titov, an employee of the Kashkadarya regional branch of the Kashkadarya regional department, on the "Criminal Case" of Nazar Abduqadir son, Bobohoja Muqimhoja son, and Amon Khoja Muqimhoja son, among the activists of the "Aksilinkolobii Organization". It is said that he came out, has no place in his clan, was poor during the Emirate period, has no prestige, but pretends to be angry, can influence the population due to his publishing activities, Uzbek, 28 years old" [10]. About Bobokhoja Mukimkhoja, "from the generation of owners, the clan is Kenagas." He is shown as big in "Sharh", he has a reputation, he has great influence among the population, he is wealthy and at the same time he is very rich. Uzbek, 40 years old. The son of Nazar Abduqadir, the son of Bobokhoja, the son of Muqimkhoja, and Omonkhoja, Valihoja, Alkarlar, who were with them, were active participants in the armed struggle against the Soviet government on December 24, 1920. Titov wrote about this in his Commentary, "During the last people's rebellion, Baba Eshon was imprisoned by the authorities, he was in Shahrissabz (detention). He manages to escape from the prison, ”[12] shows. At the end of "Sharh", "Baba Eshon was one of its active participants in the revolution of 1920 [13], and even, together with Sudur Eshon Abduvorisov, together with Sudur Eshon Abduvorisov, in suppressing the movement of "Young Bukharas", they attacked Shahrissabz with them, but were defeated. after that they fled together to Afghanistan" [14], it is concluded. Due to this document preserved in the archive, the name of another one of the organizers and leaders of the Shahrissabz armed rebellion, Sudur Eshon Abduvoris' son, became known. On December 24, 1920, 3,000 volunteers from the surrounding villages of Sudur Eshon and Bobohoja Shahrissabz, from Shakarteri, Noki, Shiraman and Poycha regions, started the fight against the Soviets. Shahrissabz's armed rebellion caused great concern to the government of the People's Soviet Republic of Bukhara at that time. Starting with the head of the government, fifteen of his political employees will arrive in Shahrissabz on December 29. "As the residents of the front-line districts of Shahrissabz and Kitab were exposed to the counter-revolutionary influence of the emir's spies, according to the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the revolutionary committee of Bukhara on December 29, 1920, the chairman

of the council of people's supervisors, F. Khojaev, was sent to Shahrisabz. He will arrive in this district together with 15 political workers with extraordinary powers to fight the counter-revolutionaries" [15].

The armed struggle is brutally suppressed by the Red Army units, which were additionally called from Samarkand. On September 7-12, 1920 in Karshi, in Yakkabog on December 15-19, and in Shahrisabz on December 24-30, 10-15 thousand volunteers participated in the armed struggle to overthrow the Soviet government. People's volunteers, who have many people, few weapons, and no combat experience, will be defeated by the experienced, well-armed and skilled Red Army and its officers. Both rebellions will end in blood, and Soviet power will be restored in Kashkadarya. Despite the suppression of the armed uprising, the struggle against the oppressive and brutal Soviet regime in the oasis does not stop. As Epifanov, the head of the investigative team of the BSB Kashkadarya regional department, said, this struggle will be continued in a new way, "with the help of separate groups that regularly act like units of the Red Army." The patriots who took up arms to fight against the Soviets devoted themselves to the "common cause" - the struggle for freedom.

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