



TA'LIMDA TABIIY FANLARNING FANLARARO
INTEGRATSIYASI

RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND NATIONAL FREEDOM FIGHTERS
DURING THE SOVIET COLONIAL PERIOD

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Abstract: *This article describes the struggle for independence in the Turkestan ASSR during the Soviet colonial period. The uprising of soldiers in different regions against the Soviet power, the causes and consequences of the independence movement are explained.*

Keywords: *Movement for independence, Turkestan warriors, areas where the uprising took place, participants of movement.*

Introduction. It is known that Uzbekistan was one of the colonial republics of the USSR before independence. The state established in 1918 on the territory of our republic was called Turkestan ASSR in history. The national liberation movements against the Soviet regime in the Turkestan ASSR in 1918-1943 gained significant importance in the history of Central Asia, and are distinguished by the breadth of the struggle and the presence of complex conflict processes. One of the main reasons for these actions was the severe economic crisis that occurred in Turkestan during the Bolshevik rule and the issuance of laws that were not suitable for the population of the region. This movement, which took place in the country, left an indelible mark in the history. Although the movements of the fighters were raised to liberate the country and create a free economic and political environment, they were wrongly evaluated by the occupying government as “subversive actions”, “counter-revolutionary forces”, and “repression”. But the Uzbek people, aware of their rich and honorable past, understood the true essence of actions. They realized that the heroic deeds of our ancestors, condemned as “printing”, were fierce steps taken for independence. If we look at the history, this movement is divided into 3 main points according to the geographical coverage of the territories. Turkestan ASSR, Bukhara and Khorezm republics were considered the centers of national liberation movements. The leaders of the independence movements organized in the mentioned addresses were called “Korboshi” (Warrior). The fiery breath of their valiant battles invited the citizens of the whole country to participate in the battle.

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Brave leaders like Older and Younger Ergash, Shermuhammadbek, Muhiddinbek, Madaminbek, Ochilbek left an eternal name in the history of our country as soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country.

Analyzes and results

The armed movements led by these fighters went through 2 major periods. The 1st wave of rebellions against the Soviet regime spanned the years 1918-1924 and was led by Younger Ergash and Older Ergash. This movement, covering the territory of the Ferghana Valley, was defeated in the war in the city of Kokan on February 19-21, 1918. After the defeat, the army of Turkestan Autonomous Government led by Younger Ergash retreated to the village of Bachkir in Kokan district. On February 26, a detachment of Red Army soldiers attacked the village in order to attack the army of soldiers in Bachkir. As a result, the leader and active participant of the movement Younger Ergash was killed in the battle. After the death of Younger Ergash, Older Ergash began to fight against the Bolshevik colonial regime. The activities of Older Ergash spread widely not only in the Fergana Valley, but also in the Samarkand region. The fighting movement of Older Ergash began to gain intensity in 1918. The fact that Older Ergash, who has a great reputation among the residents of Bachkir village, was announced as "Amir ul-Muslimin" (Emir of Muslims) in one of the local congresses is a proof of the above opinion. Older Ergash, first of all, conquers Chust and carries out liberation movements throughout the provinces of Turkestan. After the initial victorious battle in Turakurgan Volost of Namangan, representatives of the Red Army attacked one of the fortifications. Most of the activists die as a result of this attack. After the defeat, two large centers appeared in Fergana, which did not want to submit to each other. These centers led by Older Ergash and Madaminbek collided in Isfara in 1919 and ended with the defeat of Older Ergash. After being deprived of the title of "Amir ul-Muslimin", Older Ergash fights as he wants without obeying anyone. As a result of the march of army soldiers to the village of Bachkir, he lost his residence. According to the sources, Older Ergash became mentally and physically weak as a result of the injuries he received during the battle. He was eventually executed by Russian soldiers when he tried to escape after being defeated.

Madaminbek, whose reputation grew due to the victories won in the battles, later took it upon himself to lead the liberation struggles in the Ferghana Valley. Despite the fact that his original profession is a police officer, Madaminbek actively

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participates in the battles for independence. K. Osipov, the military commissar of Fergana region, appoints Madaminbek to the post of police chief. Madaminbek, who worked in this field until January 1918, joins the struggle for the country's independence and people's well-being. He begins to gather young people from Margilan around him. According to official documents of 1918, Madaminbek's residence in Garbuwa was joined by a large influx of young men. Madaminbek's main goal is to restore the autonomy of Turkestan, and fight fiercely for the ideas of securing freedom and independence. Along the way, he demonstrates strong leadership and political skills. The presence of strict military order and discipline was one of the main factors of victory. Madaminbek began to unite all his fighters around him, to move with a single tactic. Although it was difficult to break the resistance of some captains, Madaminbek manages it. He sends his teammates to the rest of the regions and achieves peace. According to some admirers who were able to correctly assess Madaminbek's strength, Madaminbek was considered the strongest of the fighters. The patriotic leader Madaminbek was treacherously executed as a result of the 1920 conspiracy. Patriotic verses were also written on his grave located in the present Kyrgyz Republic.

Bukhara was considered one of the major centers of anti-government movements, and these movements began to escalate after Amir Olimkhan was overthrown from the throne. Ibrohimbek, who led the national liberation struggle in Eastern Bukhara, was the most famous representative of the guerrilla movements. After Amir Olimkhan was deprived of the throne, he retreated to the surroundings of Eastern Bukhara. During this period, he provides spiritual and material support to Ibrohimbek. As Ibrohimbek fights against the Soviet fighters, he sets the main goal of expelling the Russian invaders from the territory of Bukhara and creating a government system worthy of the Uzbek people. As a result of the defeat in the increasingly intense battles, Ibrohimbek moves to the territory of Afghanistan. After some time, he returns to his homeland. Being seriously wounded in one of the battles, being captured and being interrogated incessantly takes its toll on him. According to the conclusions of the investigative commission, Ibrohimbek and his comrades-in-arms were sentenced to death in 1932. In the same year, our country lost another brave and brave child.

Conclusion

Our country has a rich history, which is studied by scientists in several stages. In the past, there were times when our country was dependent on another country.

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During the former Soviet era, Uzbekistan was considered a colonial republic, and all Russian laws were introduced here. When the Turkestan ASSR was formed, the social and economic policy aroused discontent among many people. As a result, violent actions were carried out and spread rapidly throughout the country. This freedom movement was denounced as “suppression” and the participants were brutally punished. Brave children of our country were unjustly killed and struggles were suppressed. However, these efforts were not ineffective. The bold steps taken for independence and freedom will serve as the foundation for creating a free and prosperous life in the future.

The names of the people who were unjustly accused of participating in the uprising were vindicated and immortalized with the honor of independence. Their bravery is still an example to the younger generation.

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