

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE SOVIET SYSTEM IN BUKHARA AND KHOREZM REGIONS

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ABSTRACT: this article presents the history of resistance movements against the Soviet regime in Bukhara and Khorezm regions, and analyzes their causes, results, and consequences.

KEYWORDS: Bukhara, Khorezm, Amir Olimkhan, Bobohun Salimov.

INTRODUCTION

as in Turkestan, soon opened their eyes and embarked on a national independence struggle. But there was no national unity and unity in the forces that started the struggle for independence against the Soviets. Although they were big, they were disorganized, disorganized, and had no programmatic direction, and they had no experience against opponents like cunning, experienced, and sloppy Soviets. The colonial Soviets used it skillfully.

On November 3, 1920, there was a meeting of the Turkestan Bureau of the Comintern . It was led by VVKuybyshev. The meeting discussed the issue of "Relationships in the Communist Party of Bukhara and the political path of the party." In the decision taken on this issue , the Turkestan Bureau emphasized that attention should be focused on "making an agrarian revolution and turning the revolutionary committee in this direction" in Bukhara. This route was approved by the Central Committee of the RKP (b). In particular, at the Plenum of January 26, 1921, the Central Committee of the RKP(b) discussed the political path of the Central Committee of the Bukhara Komfirka. In the decision taken on this issue, it is stated : "The agrarian revolution should be carried out without severing ties with the current government"³³ . It seems that Moscow issued a direct fatwa on the implementation of the "agrarian revolution" in Bukhara.

this instruction, the 5th Congress of the Bukhara Communist Party held on February 23, 1921 was held under the slogan "Land to the peasants". The Congress approved the Decree "On Land" adopted by the entire Bukhara Revolutionary Committee on January 5, 1921. Based on this decree, all land, water, forests and natural resources were declared public property regardless of who owns them: the nationalized lands of emirs and beks, as well as waqf properties, should be distributed to farmers free of charge.

Based on this decree, 4,000 tanobs (one thousand tens) of land belonging to emirs and begs in the Old Bukhara district and about 1,000 tanobs (250 tens (1 tens 4 tanobs)) in the uezds of Bukhara region were confiscated and distributed to farmers from 5 to 25 tanobs. (Of course, all

these things were done by cunning at the time. Later, these lands were taken away from the peasants again .)

Of course, as a result of Moscow's great statesmanship and colonialism policy, such measures, which were carried out by force from above, angered the leaders of the Republic of Bukhara. F. Khojaev, A. Fitrat, Sattorhojaev, M. Saidjonov, M. Aminov, Otahojaev and other leaders of the republic followed a moderately moderate path and supported the independence of Bukhara. For example, A. Muhitdinov, the chairman of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee, wrote in the exhibition distributed in the summer of 1921: "Let us be united in work for religion, motherland and nation... We demand national independence."

2. Boards __ to the invasion against Bukhara independence and freedom for fought second main power is amir Said Olim Khan led by forces it happened __ After the emir of Bukhara left the capital with the forces loyal to him, he fought with the invading red troops in the vicinity of Bandar and Darband belonging to Kurgantepa, Gijduvan, Boysun regions and retreated to Hisar region. Here he fought against the enemy for six months. "At the beginning of the battle," says Amir Olimkhan, "my uncle Muhammad Saidbek Parvonachi, the military minister, and Abdulhafiz Parvonachi, Ibrahimbek, the war commander, were the commanders of the army."

After that, for six months there was a struggle and a battle, and finally, the Bolsheviks were forced to join the war they had created, and they gathered a lot of soldiers and military weapons from Moscow. With that, they suddenly started attacking the Islamic army. Since the Islamic soldiers lacked military equipment and weapons, they fought for ten months, and then I turned to foreign countries to ask for help and support.

In order to continue the fight against the red soldiers, Amir Olim Khan came from Hisar to Kolab region, and from there to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan in 1921. While he was on the way in the territory of Eastern Bukhara, he supported the forces that aimed to fight for the independence and freedom of the homeland against the Soviets.

Bukhara emirate in the area roles __ to the invasion against independence and freedom for struggling the most the main one is the third strength too there is was _ The people who were dying under the leadership of these patriotic warriors were the fighters of national liberation. The struggle for freedom and independence took a strong shape, especially in the eastern and western regions of the Bukhara Emirate.

In 1922, in the Bukhara Emirate, there were more than 38 armies of people's avengers led by soldiers. Ibrahimbek Lakai, Davlatmanbek, Abdulkadirbek, Haji Sami Efandi (moved in the Surhan oasis and the territories of Tajikistan), Bahrombek Qorboshi, Bori Toksabo Qorboshi (from Karshi), Sharaf Uzbek Qorboshi (from Beshkent), Kho 'jambek carp (from Kitab), Karaqulbek and Mamatkul carp (from Korgontepa), Bahrombek carp, Jabborbek carp, Ochilbek carp, Hamrokul carp, Achil Toksabo carp . Niyozbek Qorboshi (from Jizzakh), Boboyar Qorboshi, Tokhtamurod Qorboshi, Haidar Mergan Qorboshi from Sepki, Rozi Qorboshi from Timi, Karacha Mergan Qorboshi from six sons (from Khatirchi) and others include these.

Ibrahimbek Lakai is one of the great representatives of the national liberation movement. "Laqay" is his nickname and means that he belongs to the Uzbek Laqay clan. Ibrahimbek's full name is the son of Sharif Mulla Muhammad Ibrahim Chagaboy. The year of birth is not clear, it is believed to

be 1889 or 1890. He was born in the village of Koktash in the south of the city of Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan, where mostly the Uzbek Lakai clan lives . Ibrahimbek Lakai is one of the bright figures of the national independence struggle in Turkestan.

He started killing the Russian military during the time of Amir and gained great fame in a short time. Ibrahimbek achieved many ranks of Amir Olim Khan. Amir sent him a number of gifts and titles even after he went to Afghanistan.

Amir Olimkhan fought against the Soviets relying on brave and fearless people like Ibrahimbek during his stay in Eastern Bukhara. Muhammad Ibrahimbek even took the city of Dushanbe from the Bolsheviks. But the red soldiers, according to G. Frazer, put 50,000 people to the sword during their retreat from the city .

From August 1920 to 1926, Ibrahimbek formed the "Islamic army" and fought bravely against the invading red soldiers led by Frunze, Al Kork, S. Pugachev, Antodorsky as the commander-in-chief. In 1926, he was forced to go to Afghanistan with his mujahideen men .

, who was respected by the people of Bukhara, was appointed there as the "commander of the Islamic armies". On May 12, 1922, the representative of Anwar Pasha, the Turkish officer Usman Efandi, brought this name of the emir of Bukhara. Zaki Walidy Togan, military inspector of the Bukhara People's Council Republic Abduholiq Arifov and others were in the presence of Mulla Abdul Qahhor. Mullah Abdul Qahhar soon amasses a large force and terrorizes the red soldiers. 6,000 people from Bukhara, 2,000 from Gijduvop, Vangyoze, Vobkent, Shafirkon, Parmez, 2,000 from Bahavaddin joined the ranks of the Islamic armies under his command, totaling 25,43 people and won a number of historic victories. The Islamic armies expelled the red soldiers from Gijduvan and began marching towards Nurota and Karmana, and succeeded in ending the Shura authority in Western Bukhara.

3. In order to get out of such a difficult situation, the Soviets will call additional military forces from Moscow and Tashkent. From December 1922 to the autumn of 1924, fierce and intense battles took place between the Islamic armies led by Mulla Abdul Qahhar and the red soldiers . Heavy casualties were inflicted on both sides. In September 1924, Mulla Abdul Qahhar was wounded in a fierce battle in the fields of Kuruksoy, near the village of Varajon in Qizilqum . 140 Islamic fighters died in this battle . Mitapolwan, Abdul Qahhar's brother, takes out the seriously wounded warlord from the battlefield. They find shelter in the village of Azizabad. But the Reds chased them and executed them. The body of the brave and courageous patriot Mulla Abdul Qahhar was buried in the village of Saitkent, near Gijduvan, where he was born and raised.

Red soldiers took a severe revenge on the local people. Terrible massacres were organized especially in Gamkhor (between Gijduvan and Konimekh), Ghishti, Parmez, Vang'oze, Polonze and Bogchaghoze regions. Only from November 1923 to the beginning of 1925, 4,961 people were killed and 3,307 people were captured from the participants of the national liberation movement. our great compatriots and compatriots , who were devoted to the struggle for national independence and freedom, could not achieve their holy and noble intentions. They were powerless in front of the strong, powerful and insidious invading Bolsheviks. The people's national liberation and independence war, which lasted for more than 16 years, ended with the

defeat of the patriots. But their sacred blood shed in the path of national independence and freedom was not wasted.

On April 27-30, 1920, the First All-Khorazm Congress of "People's Representatives" was held in Khiva . It announced the creation of Khorezm "People's" Soviet Republic and adopted its temporary constitution. The republican government - the Council of People's Inspectors - was established at the congress. Polvonhoji Yusupov was elected as the chairman of the government, Bobohun Salimov (the chairman of the meeting under Asfandiyarkhan) and fifteen nazirs (ministers) were elected as the deputy chairman. Ten of those elected were representatives of "young Khiva people". In their activities, they tried to manage the government based on local conditions, sharia and independence, and protect the national interest. This did not please the representatives of the Russian Shura government and faction in Turkestan and Khiva. Therefore, the rule of "young Khiva" did not go far. He lived only two months. Under the pressure of the center and local communists, on February 21, 1921, the II All-Khorazm Congress the convening central election commission was formed.

P. Yusupov's government dissolved it, banned election campaigning, imprisoned those who opposed the government's decision. Because the words of the councilors did not match their practical actions .

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