

ACTIONS OF THE RED ARMY IN THE FERGHANA VALLEY

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the actions of the Red Army in 1923-1924 to establish the Soviet regime in the Ferghana Valley. At the same time, the activities of the guards in the Ferghana Valley districts, the actions taken by the Bolsheviks in order to end the armed movement, were revealed on the basis of archival documents.

Keywords: Turkestan autonomy, Turkestan ASSR, Ferghana Valley, Turkestan Front, fighters, Red Army, Bolsheviks, armed struggle, local population.

INTRODUCTION

In 1917, Turkestan was on the verge of important political changes. The peoples of the region tirelessly waged a national liberation struggle against the 50-year colonial oppression of the Russian Empire. At the time when the fate of Turkestan was being decided, Jadidism, which was initially created as enlightenment, emerged as a force that united the Uzbek people from an ideological point of view. When the Bolsheviks established the Soviet regime in Turkestan, at first they declared the right of the local people to self-determination and their national traditions to be inviolable, but they did not follow through on these promises. In practice, representatives of the local people were not included in the government of Turkestan, and the national culture and traditions of the rural population were restricted. In the Soviet offices, representatives of local nationalities were not employed, they were humiliated and deceived. This situation caused widespread protests among the people.

RESEARCH METHODS

In Andizhan, the armed movement against the Soviet regime began at the beginning of 1918. When studying the documents stored in the state archive of Andijan region, it was revealed that the armed movement against the Soviet regime began in Andijan uezd in the beginning of 1918 in the verdict of the Ferghana region court in April 1925 against a group of "printers" who fought against the Soviet regime. In the court, the commander of Parpikhon tora Ayubkhankhojaev and members of his squad Sayfutdin Asronkulov, Nasim Salimov, Hakim Boykoziev, Abdujalil Tursunboev are accused of fighting against the Soviet government. According to the document, 19-year-old Parpikhon Tora Ayubkhankhojaev took an active part in the armed movement against the Soviet regime in Fergana region, that is, from the beginning of 1918, and later organized and led a large "printing" group in Andizhan uezd. However, in 1920, his group was crushed by the Red Army, and after the middle agreement, P. Ayubkhonhojaev agreed to be forced to go to the side of the Soviets. But soon, Parpikhon Tora Ayubkhankhojaev and Sayfutdin Asronkulov were accused of organizing a group to start an armed movement against the Soviet regime.

Another important factor in the origin of the armed movement against the Soviet regime in the Ferghana Valley is the dissatisfaction of the local population with the Soviet government. When

studying another archival document that proves this, V. Lazerevich, the commander of the Turkestan front, exposes the lies of the Red Army. On September 16, 1921, he sent a completely secret order to the members of the revolutionary military council of the front P. Baranov, V. Sharapov, the head of the political department of the front I. Vrochev, the commanders, commanders, commissars and political workers of the Fergana army group, in which: "The Red Army operating in Ferghana and the local population does not actively support and express sympathy for the Soviet authorities. This can be explained by the following reasons. It is shown that the attitude of the local population and its poor part to the Soviet authorities, parts of the Red Army, was based on the following reasons:

1. The colonial policy of the Tsars government;
2. Preferential status of resettled Europeans (this situation has not been sufficiently resolved so far);
3. Heavy exploitation of hard-working local population by various European brokers;
4. The activities of the Soviet authorities and their representatives sometimes do not differ from the activities of the tsarist government;
5. The tyranny and looting committed by some parts of the Red Army, especially the unheard-of humiliation of the civilians by the Red Army detachments, left a negative impression on the population of the Red Army and the Soviet government [2.7]. It is clear from the document that the Red Army looted and coerced peaceful villagers in 1918-1920. In many cases, he set fire to entire villages and killed innocent people.

In this order, the results of the peace negotiations with the groups fighting for freedom, that is, "printers", from August to September 11 of the same year, were described. As stated in the document. It is stated that peace was concluded with the commander of Muhiddinbek, who led a group consisting of Kyrgyz, Turks, Kipchaks and other tribes, and that Shermuhammadbek and the commanders who were his supporters refused to make peace. The document states that "we have achieved certain achievements, we have shown ourselves to the population that we are supporters of peace by being ready to stop fighting. By concluding a peace treaty with Muhyiddin, we created a division within the "printers". These successes will show themselves more clearly in the coming days" [2.8].

It is clear from the document that the fight against the "printers" and their elimination cannot be carried out only by the power of the Red Army, for this it was necessary for the local population to be on the side of the Soviet authorities and support the Red Army. The document says, "The Red Army cannot do anything without the help of the population." After the Soviet authorities failed to stop those who were fighting against the Soviet regime, they implemented such a cunning policy [4, 5].

The political figures of the leaders of the independence movement were already shown in official documents when they were fighting against the existing regime. "One of the "Top Secret" documents drawn up by the staff of the special department of the Soviet command in the fall of 1923 shows that at that time 181 guards fought against the Red soldiers in the Fergana valley, and 24 guards fought against the Soviets in Andizhan" [3.112].

CONCLUSION

The Uzbek people, including the residents of the Ferghana Valley, waged a determined struggle against the Soviets. In the fight against the troops of the Red Army, the pro-independence forces won some battles, but the pro-independence forces could not maintain their victory due to the well-equipped armed forces of the Soviet government. By the mid-1930s, the independence fighters had stopped fighting the Soviets in order to avoid unnecessary casualties.

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