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## The Activity Of The Participants Of The Freedom Movement In The Territory Of The Surkhan Oasis In The Struggle Against The Soviet Authorities

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**Annontation:** In this article, we will see the activities of individuals who participated in the national liberation movements in Surkhandarya region, i.e. Ibrohimbek, Turdi Toksabo, Berdi Abdurazzok, Otanbek and others. However, due to the death of Anwar Poshho and the departure of Salim Poshho to Afghanistan, the movement against the Red Army in Bukhara once again had its only commander in the person of Ibrahimbek. In addition, we will get information about how the liberation movement against the Soviet occupation took place in the Surkhan oasis and in which areas the battles were fought.

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**Keywords:** Turdi toksabo, Berdi Abdurazok, Bobotog skirts, Sherabad, Denov and Yurchi, printing, Red Army. Turkestan front. Convention.

2170 people took part in the national liberation movements of 1924 in Surkhandarya region under the leadership of Turdi Toksabo and Berdi Abdurazzok. Large landowners, cattle breeders, artisans, and owners of crafts and handicraft workshops participated in this movement. Because the former Soviet government, under the guise of fighting against the feudal rich and religious people, seized the property of the local population and engaged in raids and robberies, the masses of the people were dissatisfied with this policy. National customs, national policy of discrimination was allegedly connected under the guise of struggle against oppression. On August 8, 1925, the leaders of the political administration of Turkestan were seriously worried about the result of the struggle of the people's liberation group under the leadership of Mustafaqul, and brutally suppressed this movement. As a result, many innocent people were exterminated, their property was confiscated and they were expelled from their place of residence.

The Mustabid regime accused the local population of suppressing the national liberation struggle in order to hide its invasion actions and called on them not to support their actions. But Ibrohimbek unites the independents and increases their ranks to 2500 people, but the local population was tired of these long-lasting fights. Boisun, which was an important strategic place, played an extremely important role in these struggles. During the fights between the two, Boysun is shot from hand to hand several times.

In general, the Surkhan area: the foothills of Bobotog, Sherabad, Denov and Yurchi districts witnessed many fierce battles. However, due to the death of Anwar Poshho and the departure of Salim Poshho to Afghanistan, the movement against the Red Army in Bukhara once again had its



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only commander in the person of Ibrahimbek. Ibrohimbek assumed the overall leadership of the groups of snowmen in Western Bukhara (Bukhara, Karmana and Nurota regions).

Ibrahimbek led the national liberation movement and sent 10,000 Bukhara coins, 2,000 goats, 300 horses, and 30 camels to the emir of Bukhara. The economic and political center of the national liberation movement was the Lokai region, and the local population supported the national liberation movement. In 1923, Russia sends a large military force to completely support the patriotic movement in Turkestan. These forces were thrown against Ibrahimbek units operating mainly in Eastern Bukhara. In November 1923, the Soviet government carried out a land and water reform in Lokai, in exchange for giving land and water to local farmers, accusing them of deviating from the National Liberation Movement and oppressing the local freedom fighters. The Soviet government took 120 tons of wheat and 35 tons of day labor at the expense of the people in order to overthrow the people of Lakaila. 160 tons of wheat were given for planting. In September 1923, Ibrohimbek captured the village of Orta, gathered all the forces of liberation, fought fierce battles with the Red Army, separated from 200 people due to the unequal forces, and more than 500 participants of the national liberation movement were killed in a decisive battle in the Yetimtog area. As a result, in October 1923, Ibrahimbek retreated from Hisar to the Bobotog ridges and entered the Surkhandarya region.

In October 1923, fierce battles were fought against the Red Army, and Ibrahimbek, leading a national liberation movement of 3800 people, fought the Red Army with regular armed forces in the village of Zonliq and delivered decisive blows. To suppress the National Liberation Movement led by Ibrohimbek, the Soviet government fully armed the 1st Special Cavalry Army and provided them with 800 swords, 720 bayonet rifles, 5 stannovoy and 16 hand machine guns. He also delivered 1,425 swords to regular Red Army troops and mobilized 279 infantry and 3,306 cavalry troops in order to suppress the National Liberation Movement in Eastern Bukhara. At the end of December 1923, against the regular Red Army troops, Ibrohimbek united the new national liberation forces and delivered powerful blows. The local population supported Ibrahim Koshin and provided them with food, fodder and clothes. Eastern Bukhara has become a hotbed of war, and the major karboshi associations have united, endangering the Soviet power in eastern Bukhara. The Soviet government used all measures to suppress the national liberation movement led by Ibrohimbek, and forced the influential religious leaders, eshins, and muftis to explain Ibrohimbek to the level of an army spy, a traitor to the Motherland, and a person who brings trouble to the poor poor people. The Bolsheviks, who started a mass struggle in 1925 against the supporters of the liberation struggle led by Ibrohimbek, Abdullabek, the leader Haydar Quribiy and Mufti Sudur, will stop at nothing to achieve their goal. Even in the villages of Sangardak, Sina, Boysun, Qizirigdashti, Muzrabod, Bobotog, Jargorgon regions, "they left groups of the Red Army in special uniforms and committed heinous crimes, killing the local population, defaming women, killing innocent people. With this, they turned the local people against the supporters of the liberation struggle. On September 15, 1925, the political headquarters of the Turkestan Front publicly issued a serious instruction on the issue of ending "printing" in the Surkhandarya oasis. Because during this period, under the leadership of Mustafaquli, the struggle of the national liberation movement achieved great success, inflicted heavy blows on the units of the Red Army, and proved the fallacy of the Goya propaganda that the Bolsheviks were conducting among the masses. As a result, the majority of the population understood the essence of the hypocritical



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policy of the authoritarian regime and joined the national liberation movement.

The movement of Mustafaulibek and Utan begs, who fought for the freedom of the people despite the lack of weapons and weapons, who fought unequal battles to save the people from this difficult fate, is of particular importance. Terrible clashes took place in the villages of Jaloyir and Kakaydi in the Kumkorgon region, and hundreds of people fought for the independence and freedom of the country in unequal battles. Especially, Utanbek surprised even the troops of the Soviet Red Army with his bravery and courage.

Ibrohimbek regularly led the people's liberation struggle, supported the resistance movements in Bobotog, Sherood, Boysun regions and dealt serious blows to the invasion policy of the Red Army. Kurbash groups acted alone and prevented the Soviet government from making a triumphant march. That is why many congresses of guards were called under the leadership of Ibrohimbek. For example, at the next congress of Bukhara war chiefs in Hisar on December 31, 1924, Ibrohimbek gave special instructions regarding the formation of war chiefs, their methods of fighting, and relations with the population, to unify all squads operating in Eastern Bukhara under a single command and to increase their activities. At the conference, Ibrohimbek read the letter sent by the rich people of Western Bukhara asking for help. After the appeal, Ibrohimbek conducted his victorious campaigns against the Red Army units in the vicinity of Sherabad-Boysun. After the convention ended, one of its participants, Asadullabek, canceled the exhibition exercises. In the beginning of January 1925, in the beginning of January 1925, in the beginning of January, 1925, in the direction of Surkhan oasis, Sherabad and Boysun, the commander Ibrohimbek, with about a thousand of his men, marched from the right bank of the Vakhsh river. The witness of the events, Shahabuddin Yassavi, says that in addition to being a brave person, Ibrohimbek was hasty in solving some issues and made mistakes.

To sum up, in the early days of this heavy autocratic regime, the names of thousands of our comrades who died trying to lead the people to the path of freedom and independence, to explain the essence of the Bolsheviks' disgusting policy, were erased from the history pages forever. The names of our compatriots who fought for the freedom of the country were restored after our nation gained independence, and historians are doing excellent work in this regard, which requires hard and responsible work. Establishing the policy of an authoritarian regime in the Surkhondaryya oasis, ensuring the triumphant march of the Soviet government, forcing the local people to obey the Bolshevik policy, pitting local nationalities against each other, carrying out a policy of extermination, gathering national customs, values, and traditions, boldly carrying out the policy of repression, S.G. Sergeev of the military commanders who showed courage in looting the national wealth and leading the movement to the Center were awarded the "Red Flag", Ch. Berkhaliev "Red Star", Sh. Kadyrov "Defender of the Revolution" orders and medals. On June 9, 1926, a group of leaders of the Surkhondaryya Party Committee of Uzbekistan, a large number of officers and soldiers were awarded the Order of the Red Banner for their heroism in ending "printing". Although this historical reality is an example of the bright but bitter history of our nation in the 1960s, it reminds us that freedom, freedom, and the most important thing, independence, were not obtained easily, and that it is our sacred duty to preserve it.

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