



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



The Last Period in the Resistance Movement in Surkhandarya and the Repression of the National Forces

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Аннотация:

By 1929, the land and water reforms carried out in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan SSR, although they dealt a strong blow to the economic and social roots of the national minority movement, did not completely end it.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 09-Sep-22

Received in revised form 08-Oct-22

Accepted 07-Nov-22

Available online 7-Dec-2022

Ключевые слова: Amonullah Khan, Korboshi Surkhan.

After all, outside the border, that is, in Afghanistan and Iran, the leaders of the resistance movement were gathering strength. The Soviet government, thinking about its own security, made several proposals to the king of Afghanistan, Amonullah Khan, to expel the printers from the country. But Amonullah Khan did not agree. The reason for this is that if Amonullah Khan expelled the Mujahideen who fought against the Dahris from Afghanistan, he would lose his reputation in the eyes of the people of Muslim countries, including his own citizens. On the other hand, Amonullah Khan forbade his soldiers to carry out a large-scale action against the Soviet state. The activities of the Korboshi were limited to small groups and short-term raids. This method worked not for the benefit of the national liberation movement, but for its detriment. Because every attack organized by the soldiers led to the looting of civilians.

On January 14, 1929, as a result of mutual struggles in Afghanistan, Amonullah Khan was forced to resign. On January 17, the city of Kabul is captured by the rebel commander Bachai Saqao, who ascends the throne as Habibullah Khan II.

At the beginning of 1922, Habibullah Khan fought against the red soldiers in Eastern Bukhara under Anwar Pasha, and in the winter of 1922, he took part in the capture of Dushanbe. After that, he served in the government forces of Afghanistan. Later, when Amonullah Khan began to introduce a European way of life in Afghanistan, he joined the anti-government forces and fought for power as their leader.

After gaining power, Habibullah Khan announced the liberation of Bukhara, India and Turkestan and the promotion of Amir Alim Khan to the throne. Therefore, the new ruler was supported by Amir Olimkhan and Ibrahimbek.

The report of the intelligence department of the Central Asian Military District on March 10, 1929 states: "Following Habibullah Khan's seizure of power in Afghanistan, the activity of gangs of oppressors is increasing, cases of crossing into our lands are increasing... Uzbeks - former oppressors are actively participating in the coup and are being recruited to guard the borders. Habibullah established contact with the emir of Bukhara and Ibrahimbek and promised to support the march to Bukhara.

Indeed, the situation on the Soviet-Afghan border had become tense. In particular, on March 3, 1929, Otanbek and 50 horsemen attacked a wagon guarded by 3 red soldiers of the 80th Cavalry Regiment, which was traveling from Saray to Kolob in the Karatov Mountains. In the shooting, the red soldiers managed to repulse all the attacks of Otanbek. A detachment of 35 people led by Maslennikov, Ryumin and Dauksha was sent to destroy the Otanbek gang. But Otanbek went to Afghanistan without fighting. On the same day, a group of 100 men led by Karim Berdi tried to cross the border. Only with the determined actions of the border guards, this group was thrown back.

On April 6, a shootout took place between 2 border guards of the Chorshangi outpost and 9 printers in the village of Okqum on the banks of the Amudarya. Border guard Ilya Sklyar was killed in the battle.

In a situation where the situation at the border has become complicated, the Consul General of Afghanistan in Tashkent, Ghulam Nabikhan Charkhi, appeals to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (b) to help former emir Amonullah Khan. The Soviet state decided to intervene in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in order to help Amonullah Khan regain the throne. Vitaly Markovich Primakov, known by the nickname "Caucasian Turkish officer Ragibbey", was appointed commander of the formed army. The army was reinforced with 12 machine guns, 12 hand machine guns, 4 cannons adapted to mountain conditions and a radio station. Primakov was supposed to march to the cities of northern Afghanistan with the participation of the Afghan officer Fulom Haidar and Fulom Nabikhan Charkhi.

In the early morning of April 15, 1929, the Soviet aviation consisting of 6 airplanes attacked the post of Afghan border guards near Pattakesar Kechuvi, Termiz region. As a result of being fired from airplanes, only 2 of the 50 Afghan border guards survived. They fled to the neighboring border post in Siyohgird and reported the incident. An Afghan detachment of one hundred men set out from Siyohgird and tried to stop the enemy's attack. But without walking 6 km, Primakov encountered an ambush of machine gunners and was killed.

After that, an armed force of 800 men crossed into Afghanistan through the Pattakesar border post. On April 16, Soviet troops marching into the interior of Afghanistan captured the town of Kalif, and on April 17, Khanabad. On April 22, Mazar-e-Sharif was captured after a fierce battle. More than two thousand Afghans were killed during the battle. The surviving defenders fled to the cities of Deydadi and Tashkurgan.

This march of Soviet troops was carried out with great secrecy. Even in the report sent to the Center by the Government of Uzbekistan, it was reported that Mazar-Sharif was occupied by the supporters of Amonullah Khan. The appearance of Ghulam Nabi Khan in Afghanistan and the rapid occupation of Mazar-i-Sharif was an unexpected event, and the official government in Kabul learned about it only

after 1 week. Primakov and Ghulam Nabikhan decided to use Mazar-Sharif as a springboard for their march to Kabul

On April 24, fighters from the Deydadi fortress began to march to recapture Mazar-e-Sharif. After fierce battles, Primakov, who ran out of ammunition, had to ask for help. The next day, in addition to it, a squadron armed with machine guns was sent. But the squadron was forced to retreat after encountering the numerically superior Afghan forces in Mazar-e-Sharif. After that, on April 26, 10 machine guns and 200 shells were brought to the besieged Primakov detachment with the help of aviation.

At the same time, on May 5-6, Soviet aviation bombarded Afghan troops from the air. On May 6, 400 fighters of the 2nd Turkmen Cavalry Regiment of the Turkmen Brigade crossed Amudarya with 6 cannons and 8 machine guns. All of them were wearing Afghan military uniforms. The detachment was headed by I.E. Petrov. His Muslim nickname was Zelim Khan. On May 7, Petrov's detachment arrived in Mazar-e-Sharif and joined Primakov's detachment. 500 people from the local Hazari tribe joined them.

After gathering their forces, the Primakov-Petrov detachment marched south. On May 8, Deydadi Fortress surrendered after artillery and air strikes. The 3000-strong army of Ibrahimbek from Kunduz and the 1500-strong army led by the military minister of Habibullah Khan II, General Said Husain, set out to throw out the red invaders. On May 11, the red soldiers who laid an ambush on the Tashkurgan road massacred the national forces with the help of 8 cannons and machine guns. In this battle, 2,500 of Ibrahimbek's men were killed, 176 were captured, and 300 escaped.

Ibrahimbek's defeat had a profound effect on Said Husain. He ordered his soldiers to surrender without fighting. He himself ran away. After these victories, Primakov's detachment captured the city of Balkh on May 12, and Tashkurgan on May 13.

When Primakov was preparing to march on Kabul, he was immediately recalled to the USSR. On May 18, he flew to Tashkent on a special plane. The squad was headed by Alexander Cherepanov, known as Ali Afzalkhan.

When Cherepanov started marching to Kabul, on May 23, the news arrived that Said Husayn's army had recaptured the city of Tashkurgan. Cut off from the main roads, Cherepanov turned back and reached Tashkurgan on May 25. The 81st Cavalry, 1st Mountain Rifle Regiment and 7th Cavalry Mountain Artillery Division of the Red Army took part in these battles. The city of Tashkurgan was heavily bombarded by artillery and aviation. After two days of fighting, the city surrendered. Red soldiers suffered heavy losses in heavy battles. Almost all the shells were used up. 10 Red commanders and soldiers, 74 Hazari were killed, 30 Red soldiers and 117 Hazari were wounded.

The Soviet command realized that Kabul could not be taken with a small number of troops. On top of that, the supporters of Amonullah Khan were also defeated and left Kandahar. It was pointless to continue marching under such conditions. For this reason, on May 28, the headquarters of the Central Asian Military District decided to send this detachment back. At the request of Amonullah Khan, Ghulam Nabi Khan left Mazari Sharif and came to Termez with the red soldiers on May 30.

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