

**FARG'ONA VODIYSI OZODLIK KURASHCHILARINING AFG'ONISTONGA  
MIGRATSIYASI**

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**Annatatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada XX asr boshlarida Farg'onada mustamlakachilik tuzumining og'ir oqibatları, markaz manfaati uchun mahalliy xalqning har tamonlama ekspluatatsiya qilinishi va shu mustamlakachilikka qarshi boshlangan mustaqillik va ozodlik uchun kurashlari buning natijasida o'z vatanini tark etib Afg'onistonga muhojirlikka ketgan yurt fidoyilari haqida ilmiy malumotlar tahlil etiladi.

**Kalit so'zlat:** Shermuhammadbek, Bolshevik, muhojir, Kobul, qo'rboshi, Afg'oniston, Qal'ayi Fatu, Omonullaxon.

**МИГРАЦИЯ БОРЦОВ СВОБОДЫ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ В АФГАНИСТАН**

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассмотрены тяжелые последствия колониальной системы в Фергане в начале XX века, постепенная эксплуатация местного населения в пользу центра и борьба за независимость и свободу, начавшаяся против этого колониализма, как в результате чего подвижники страны покинули родину и эмигрировали в Афганистан. Проанализированы научные данные.

**Ключевые слова:** Шермухаммадбек, большевик, эмигрант, Кабул, гвардия, Афганистан, Калайи Фату, Амонулла-хан.

**MIGRATION OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF FERGANA VALLEY TO  
AFGHANISTAN**

**Annotation:** In this article, the severe consequences of the colonial system in Fergana in the beginning of the 20th century, the gradual exploitation of the local people for the benefit of the center, and the struggle for independence and freedom that began against this colonialism, as a result of which, the devotees of the country left their homeland and emigrated to Afghanistan. scientific data is analyzed.

**Key words:** Shermuhammadbek, Bolshevik, emigrant, Kabul, guard, Afghanistan, Qalayi Fatu, Amonullah Khan.

In the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the Ferghana Valley, which was considered the most intense center of independence struggles since the Russian Empire conquered the territories of Central Asia, became stronger. At that time, the national independence fighters received much better military training and became a worthy opponent of the Bolshevik Red Army. It was to suppress these liberation struggles that the Bolsheviks carried out many atrocities, as a result of which most of the local population was forced to live in exile. Most of them were immigrants in the territories of Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey.

The October coup d'état carried out by the Bolsheviks in Petrograd did not justify the hopes of the people of Turkestan, including the residents of the Fergana Valley, to achieve freedom and independence. The grandiose declarations of the right of peoples to self-determination (on November 2, 1917) [1] by the leaders of the Bolshevik government in Russia, Lenin and Stalin, turned out to be empty propaganda consisting of a piece of paper. Instead of building a nation-state based on democratic and humanist principles, peoples oppressed by colonialism were subjected to the worst forms of exploitation by the red dictatorship. In such a situation, many independence and freedom fighters grow up in the Fergana Valley. Among those who relentlessly fought fiercely for their cause were Katta Ergash, Kholkhoja Eshon group, Madaminbek from Margilan, Muhiddinbek and Jonibek Qazi in Oloy oasis, Shermuhammadbek and others. many fighters fought. But those who participated in this struggle were defeated due to insufficient material and technical base and were forced to live in exile far away in their homeland. Most of them settled in Afghanistan, and most of them stayed in Afghanistan until the end of their lives.

The carnage carried out by the Soviet troops in Kok can not be justified by any reason. "Hoqandi Latif", "the most historic and great commercial city of Turkestan", the land of poets, artisans and merchants, and the former capital of the Khanate, stands in the place of "Hoqandi Latif". the killing of about a thousand people, tens of thousands of people left homeless, without food and clothing, the firing of incendiary shells on civilians in February 1918, the Communist Party's actions in the remote areas of the former Russian Empire, Lenin's - the implementation of Stalin's national policy was the first attack of the red empire. [2] T. Riskulov, I. Khidiraliev, N. Torakulov, Q. Otaboev, A. Rahimboev, G. Safarov and D. I. Manjalar [3] also recognized this.

The son of Shermat commander Koshokvoy Haji was one of the representatives of the armed movement against the Soviet regime in Turkestan (1918-1922), the chairman of the Turkestan-Turkish independent Islamic republic (1920-1922). According to Walidi, Shermuhammadbek was sent to the Polish front in 1916 as a laborer by Tsarist Russia and mobilized to work on the war front. After the overthrow of the Turkestan autonomous government by the red soldiers, Shermuhammadbek entered the battle against the Soviet regime from the first stage of the national-liberation struggle. In 1918-1920, he was a major commander of the independent forces in the Fergana Valley as the deputy of Ergash and Madaminbek. After Madaminbek withdrew from the independence struggle, Shermuhammadbek led the armed movement in the Ferghana Valley from the spring of 1920.

Shermuhammadbek freed a large part of the territory of the Ferghana Valley from the Red Army, ended Soviet rule and introduced Sharia-based governance. At this time, he also established contact with the independentists who were fighting against the Soviet regime in the USSR, the USSR and the Samarkand region. He established a 3-way cooperation with Anwar Pasha and Junaid Khan. Shermuhammadbek had good relations with Eastern Bukhara commanders Ibrahimbek and Fuzayl Makhdum. Relations have also been established with Afghanistan and Turkey. Shermuhammadbek expressed his demands not only by conducting military operations against the Red Army in the valley, but also by conducting negotiations with the Soviet authorities. When the Soviet authorities rejected Shermuhammadbek's rightful demands, the negotiations stopped by themselves.

After the Red Army sent large military units to the Turkestan region, Shermuhammadbek left the Ferghana Valley in December 1922 and headed a military group of 450-500 people with his

brother Nurmuhammadbek and his commander Tokhtasin Maqsud, first to the territory of the USSR, in the spring of 1923 and he went to Afghanistan and lived in Kabul.

Shermuhammadbek did not give up the idea of fighting for the independence of Turkestan even in exile. In April 1929, when he tried to cross the Vakhsh River with a small army from Afghanistan to Eastern Bukhara, he was turned back by Soviet aviation. Shermuhammadbek was one of the founders of the secret organization of Turkestan emigrants in Afghanistan "Liberation of the Motherland" ("active" in some sources).

During the Second World War, the government of Kabul kept Shermuhammadbek in prison for 2 years, 1943-1945. After Shermuhammadbek was released, he lived in India, then Peshawar in Pakistan and Adana in Turkey. During the Soviet regime, Shermuhammadbek was insulted as "Korshermat" (he was shot in the eye during one of the battles) and his combat activity was falsified. Books have been written about his activities in Turkey, Uzbekistan, Italy, Germany and other countries. Uzbek sculptor Abdumalik Ubaidullaev created the statue of Shermuhammadbek.

Boymirza Hayit covered Shermuhammadbek's life in Afghanistan in his works. "The Russians demand that the Afghan government return Shermuhammadbek and other soldiers to the Soviet Union. The Afghan government rejects this demand. Shermuhammadbek, Nurmuhammadbek and other soldiers who settled in Afghanistan were arrested and kept in prison until the end of the Second World War (about six years) according to the will and trick of the Soviet Russians. After the fight, they were released." [4]

The famous scientist Rustambek Shamsitdinov, who carefully studied the later life of Shermuhammadbek, writes: "During the reign of Amonullah Khan and then Nadir Khan in Afghanistan, Shermuhammadbek's government pursued a policy of not severing ties with the Soviets. In any case, this government gave Shermuhammad Bek a salary of one thousand Afghanis. The land also gave. Shermuhammadbek then returned these lands to the government. In 1951, Turkestan emigrants from their homeland in Afghanistan received asylum from their blood brother Turkey. Shermuhammadbek and his brother Nurmuhammadbek were at odds in this. They followed the patriots to Turkey from Peshawar, Pakistan. A total of 1111 people were sent to Turkey. Shermuhammadbek temporarily lived in Peshawar, Nurmuhammadbek in Karachi. They were busy sending many compatriots from East Turkestan to Turkey. ..." [6] There is not enough information about Shermuhammadbek's family in Ferghana. Only in some sources it is mentioned that Shermuhammadbek was the son-in-law of Muzaffar Khan Mingbashi from Shahimardan, but research is not in vain.

Finally, in 1955, Shermuhammadbek came to Turkey with his family and lived in Adana until the end of his life. Shermuhammadbek died on March 10, 1970. His funeral is held with great respect, reverence and sadness. Representatives from the Turkish government, compatriots living in other parts of the world, public and scientific figures came to offer their condolences. Marches named in honor of this hero were broadcast for several days through radio waves. His coffin was brought to the cemetery under the flags of Turkey and Turkestan autonomy and the sound of music throughout the city of Adana." [6]

Thus, the first stage of the independence movement in Fergana ended. About 500,000 brave fighters and civilians who supported them were martyred in the fight against the invaders in the Fergana Valley itself in 1918-1924 in the path of national liberation. [7] At this stage, which

began with the overthrow of the autonomy in 1917 and lasted until 1924, the Soviet power remained in the Fergana Valley. With their selfless struggle, the pro-independence fighters managed to control the situation in the valley. At first, the army of Mujahideen under the leadership of Katta Ergash Korbosh and then Madaminbek did not relax their struggle for freedom and independence. A large number of troops sent to the Fergana Valley at the beginning of 1920 turned the balance of forces in favor of the Soviet army. Some of the freedom fighters were captured, while others were forced to leave their country as migrants. Afghanistan will become their main refuge. But they did not stop fighting for independence even in their lives as emigrants.

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