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ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN INVADER'S ENTRY TO TERMIZ

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Abstract: The article covers the study of the past of Termiz and the historiography of scientific literature about it, which includes a number of aspects that can be a separate topic for each scientific research.

Keywords: Expedition, Archaeological Commission, Historiography, Front, Termiz Garrison, Absolute Regime.

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Annotation

After the defeat of the Turkestan Bolsheviks, in order to change the course of events and as its support in this region, the state of Bukhara went on the path of establishing and strengthening communist organizations. On September 25, 1918, the Provisional Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party was formed, and its program was developed on December 6 of this year. The program declared the overthrow of the emir's power as its main task, which was in accordance with the instructions of the Bolshevik leaders at the center.

Fayzulla Khojayeov, who was in exile in Moscow, established the Central Bureau of the revolutionary young Bukharanites. While the BKP fully accepted the program of the RKP(6), F. Khojayeov's program adopted at the conference of young Bukharas on June 14, 1920 was essentially based on Sharia, calling him a "commentator of justice and a defender of the poor." " announced [1. 131].

At the same time, the Russian government's commission on Turkestan affairs (Turkkomissiya), established in September 1919, was preparing to conduct an operation against the emir of Bukhara. The Amir's government, in turn, began to prepare for the escalating events, including taking drastic measures against young Bukharans and communists. In March 1920, up to 500 people were arrested and some were executed in the capital of the Emirates.

In the meantime, Termiz was separated from the outside world for three years, because in Surkhandarya until August 1920 Soviet power ruled only in Termiz and Pattakes.

On August 28, 1920, the Bolshevik leadership of the Turkish Commission launched a military operation against the Emir of Bukhara. By this time, the Bolsheviks had formed drujinas in many cities of the emirate. There were about 5,000 fighters in these drujinas, including 200 fighters in Termiz.

On September 2, 1920, the capital of the Emirate, Old Bukhara, was completely occupied by the Red Army, and the Turkish Commission and the Turkestan Command took control of the situation in Bukhara.

From here, instructions were sent to the executive bodies of Termiz about further work.

After the announcement of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR) on October 6, Soviet authorities began to be established in remote areas of the former Bukhara Emirate, including Surkhandarya. Termiz became a political and administrative center, the organizations managing the socio-political life of the country, its economic and cultural development were concentrated here [2. 24].

However, the creation of the new state apparatus according to the Bolshevik and Bolshevik Russia script did not destroy the local and national traditions that have arisen over the centuries. In the mountainous areas of the Surkhandarya region, resistance to the Soviet authorities began, and at the first stage, most of the local population sympathized with the rebels and supported them.

Ibrahimbek led the anti-Soviet movement. By September 1924, he gathered small detachments and began marching to Termez. A special brigade was formed under the command of Drozdovsky to fight against this group. On September 25, in a heavy battle near the upper village of Kokaidi, Ibrohimbek's detachments were defeated, and the commander himself retreated up the Surkhan River and did not engage in open battle after that.

However, in the Surkhondarya region, resistance to the Bolsheviks stopped only in the early 1930s.

During this period, the city of Termiz developed on the basis of a socialist system of economic management, a planned system and a strictly centralized management of the national economy.

The cotton ginning factories that belonged to Shamsitdinov and Matchonboyev were restored. Cotton fields were expanded around Termiz. At the same time, the irrigation network and agricultural machinery were rebuilt.

In 1924, the Termiz-Tashkent air route was launched. A year later, the Termiz-Kabul international airport was opened, but passenger transportation began only on the eve of the Second World War. In 1925, the 248-kilometer Termiz-Dushanbe railway was put into operation. Production forces began to develop along this railway in a short time. In 1927, a power station building was built in Termiz, and two diesel engines with a capacity of 450 horsepower were installed. In a short time, a meat processing plant, a bakery, enterprises producing construction materials, and an oil factory were commissioned [3. 74].

In 1926-1927, the delivery of 13 Fordson tractors produced in Germany to Surkhandarya and the opening of eight machine-tractor stations in the region strengthened the training of skilled mechanized personnel. Training courses for such personnel were opened in Termez. A lot of work has been done on the beautification of the city, construction of housing and industrial enterprises.

Great work has been done to eradicate illiteracy. In 1921, a Russian-language school was opened in Termez, with six classes, 213 students and six teachers. Two years later, the first Uzbek school named after M. Behbudi was opened for 56 students and three students. In 1924, 150 students were enrolled in school No. 23. During this period, a number of reforms were carried out in the field of education in the city, which were mainly aimed at the formation of the Soviet ideology.

On November 21, 1925, the board of public education of Termiz uezd passed a decision to open the first school for Uzbek girls in Termiz.

On November 25, 1925, at the first council of teachers of first level schools held in Termiz, another decision was made to transfer schools to the second level. In accordance with this decision, a three-month pedagogic course was organized in the city. In the 1927 academic year, it was converted into a 9-month course. 43 of the 50 students successfully completed their studies and went to work in rural schools. In the academic year 1928-1929, an important event took place in the history of Surkhandarya - the first secondary special educational institution - Termiz Pedagogical Technical College was opened, and it still trains pedagogues for public education.

Since 1934, conditions have been created for general education for children and older people in the south of the republic.

Measures were taken to provide medical assistance to the residents of the city. In 1924, a regional health department was established in Termiz. First, a 150-bed military hospital was opened in the city. In February 1925, the military unit opened a 25-bed hospital for the local population, where a military doctor and a doctor's assistant worked. Later, on the basis of this small hospital, the first regional hospital, the largest in the oasis, was established.

In 1935-1936, the health department expanded, as a result, a 220-bed hospital, 5 outpatient clinics, two specialized dispensaries, a decontamination station, and 4 pharmacies were launched in the region, including the city of Termiz.

In 1929, Termiz was turned into a city subordinate to the district. Over time, it became not only a large city economically, but also a large cultural center in the south of Uzbekistan. For example, in 1933, the Museum of Local History was opened here. In 1935, a drama theater, cinemas, and in 1936 the Termiz city library, and in 1939 the Termiz city zoo were opened, and they soon became a cultural center for the population. Later, Termiz state educational institution, children's library and library for the blind and visually impaired, as well as other cultural institutions were put into operation.

On July 12, 1924, the party bodies adopted a decision "On the national delimitation of the Central Asian Republics". This decision was implemented in the autumn of this year. Surkhandarya was included as a district in Bukhara region. By the decree of March 6, 1941, it was transformed into Surkhandarya region, the center of which is the city of Termiz.

The Second World War interrupted the peaceful development of the republic, including the city of Termiz. The most important task is to put the entire national economy on the military track [4. 125].

Like the whole of Uzbekistan, the old Termiz became a strong base behind the army in a short period of time. In those difficult years, the Termizians, far away from the battlefields, lived and worked to win over the enemy. Termiz became the headquarters of Surkhandarya region for solving the complex issues of this period. In the first years of the war, more than two thousand applications were sent to military commissariats and public organizations asking to be sent to the active army. At that time, great attention was paid to the training of leading personnel, mechanics and other specialists instead of those who went to the front. During the war, more than 260 women were promoted to leadership positions. About 600 tractor drivers and drivers were prepared from the girls of local nationality. Specialists for front-line operations have also begun to be produced. 25 health workers and 550 nurses were trained by the Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations. Most of them went to the front as volunteers, and 750 girls became donors. During the war years, 45 million people from Surkhandarya went to the fund to collect funds for the construction of tank convoys and airplanes. Representatives of all nationalities of the city fought on all fronts of the

Second World War and were covered with glory. Grateful Termizians keep the names of those who died in battles sacred. Their families are taken care of.

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