



International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

www.ijiemr.org

COPY RIGHT



ELSEVIER
SSRN

2021 IJIEMR. Personal use of this material is permitted. Permission from IJIEMR must be obtained for all other uses, in any current or future media, including reprinting/republishing this material for advertising or promotional purposes, creating new collective works, for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or reuse of any copyrighted component of this work in other works. No Reprint should be done to this paper, all copy right is authenticated to Paper Authors

IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 17th April 2021.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-10/Issue-4>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V10/I04/53

Title: **ANDIJAN STRIKE AND IT'S TRAGEDY RESULTS IN 1898 YEAR**

Volume 10, Issue 04, Pages: 215-219.

Paper Authors:

Kasimjon Bozorov



USE THIS BARCODE TO ACCESS YOUR ONLINE PAPER

To Secure Your Paper As Per **UGC Guidelines** We Are Providing A Electronic Bar Code

ANDIJAN STRIKE AND IT'S TRAGEDY RESULTS IN 1898 YEAR

Kasimjon Bozorov

Senior Lecturer, Department of History of Uzbekistan, Andijan State University named after Zakhridin Muhammad Bobur

Abstract: On the basis of new treatments and attraction of the archival documents the consequences of Andijan revolt per 1898 directed against colonial mode are analyzed.

Keywords: history, national awakening, great state, The national liberation

Introduction

In the period since the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the process of radical renewal in the country, along with all areas of social science, including historians, poses important and complex tasks. Over the past period, as in all areas of history, the spirit of renewal and independence has been developing significantly. Many textbooks, monographs, three books "New History of Uzbekistan" were published. In this regard, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov asked our historians about the science of history: "It is impossible to understand identity without knowing the true history."

Writing a true history, the current national awakening is an important necessity in terms of self-awareness, the creation of an ideology of national independence. In particular, it requires the analysis of many important and controversial periods of our history, including the history of the colonial period, on the basis of a new approach. Indeed, the second half of the 19th century is one of the most tragic and difficult periods in the history of Turkestan. Because at the same time, the peoples of our Motherland fell under the colonial rule of Tsarist Russia and were deprived of their independent national statehood.

Tsarist Russia's colonial, great state and chauvinist policies towards the peoples of Turkestan have, of course, legitimately embarked on sacred struggles to protect the national freedoms, freedoms and human rights of the local population.

The national liberation struggle of the peoples of Turkestan against the colonial and

chauvinist policies of the Tsarist government did not cease from the occupation of the country by the colonialists until 1917. Undoubtedly, one of the largest of these national liberation struggles was the Andijan uprising.

Indeed, the great state policy of the empire pursued by Tsarist Russia was met with appropriate opposition because the peoples of Central Asia "despised their national sensibilities and pride, trampled on national cultures and spiritual values, and physically destroyed their representatives. [1]

The Shari'a, which was undermined by the Andijan uprising of 1898, was a popular resistance movement that called for freedom from the struggle against national oppression and tyranny in order to restore the traditional way of life. Today, as a result of the revision of the Andijan uprising, which is considered in our historiography as a national liberation movement, new aspects of it have been opened.

It is acknowledged that the goals of the insurgents were different, that the views of the "forced" Muhammad Ali Khalfa Sabir oglu Dukchi Eshan were limited, and that the uprising took place under the banner of aggression. [2] The defeat of the Andijan uprising was inevitable. At the same time, in essence, the uprising that took place in Andijan at the end of the XIX century took place in the pages of history as a popular uprising, a struggle for the destroyed independence.

The tyrannical government brutally suppressed the uprising and took revenge on the people mercilessly under its pretext. The Andijan uprising ended with the death of several people, the imprisonment and exile of

hundreds, and the destruction of thousands of families. First, the leaders of the uprising, presided over by Major-General Terentev, will be tried. According to the verdict of the military court, the leader of the uprising was Muhammad Ali Khalfa Sabir oglu Mingtepa, 45 years old, and his five assistants - Subhonqul Arabboy ogdi, Karakurgan village, Turk, 44 years old, Botaboy Gaynaboy oglu, 36 years old, Karakurgan Goyibnazar Ortikhoja oglu, Shiman village of Kulla district, Turkish, 45 years old, Usmonboy oglu of Mirzaham, Gargar village of Kulla district, tart, 44 years old, Rustambek Sotiboldibek oglu, Andijan, Sart, 33 years old. All are Muslims and have not been convicted. The crime of each of these persons is provided for in Article 249 of the Criminal Code. The indictment was issued in Andijan on June 9, 1898. According to Articles 1128-1155 of the Charter of the Military Court, court costs should be collected equally from all convicts, and if they are unable to do so, they should be paid from the treasury. 200 soums for each bereaved family, 4% of the annual income to be capitalized, and 5,000 soums for each family at the same time to be recovered from the convicts and their heirs in accordance with Book XXII, Article 62, Paragraph 2 of the 1869 edition of the Code of Military Laws. The verdict shall be handed over to the commander of the troops of the Turkestan military district in accordance with Article 1428, paragraph 2 of the Charter of the Military Court after its entry into force. Mulla Kasim Amin Arabboy ogli, Rustambek Sotiboldiev, Mirzahamdin Usmanov, Botaboy Gaynibaev were hanged. The court ruled that the families of 22 Russian soldiers killed and 20 wounded should be paid 200 soums a year.

About the family members of Duke Eshan "According to the list in the Chancellery of the Governor-General of Turkestan on January 5, 1899 №8794 as follows: 1) Honey-bibi Muhammadali Eshan's mother, 70 years old.

2) Ruqiya-bibi Israilova, Eshanni's wife is 21 years old

3) Abdurahim, Eshanni's son is 3 years old

4) Taji-bibi Makud-Khodjinova, Eshanni's wife is 29 years old

5) Nematposha Eshanni Yizi is 8 years old

6) Hamrabibi is 3 years old

7) Isparabibi Abdujalilova Eshanni's wife is 27 years old

8) The son of Abdujalil Eshan is 7 years old

9) Oyimcha Saitkulova Eshanni's wife is 19 years old

10) Musulmanqul Eshan's relative is 13 years old

2. Khidoyatkhan Iskandarkhon Turaev family members

1) Khanpodshokhon Bogadur Turaeva, wife of Khidoyatkhan, 35 years old

2) Karamatkhan, son, 7 years old

3) Nematkhan, his son is 5 years old

4) Nozilbibi Otbasarbaeva, mother of Khidoyatkhan "50 years old

Inoyatkhan's family members were exiled to the Orlovsk province.

Muhammad Ali Eshan's family members had a very difficult and difficult day in Penza. "His mother Asalbibi died on July 9, 1900 in Penza." The story of Nematposha, the daughter of Muhammadali Eshan: "We were imprisoned for three days in Asaka, five days in Margilan and in Sim (New Margilan)." the governor himself interrogated. As we drove from one place to another, we were constantly watched by five soldiers carrying rifles behind us. First they wanted to deport us to Siberia. We boarded a train from Sim to Ashgabat. After staying here for three days, they decided to send him to Penza, not to Siberia. When we reached Penza, we were handed over to a Tatar eshan. The Russians gave 200 grams of bread and salt every day. The Eshan in Penza gave white bread and sugar. We stayed in Penza for seven years. After the revolution, Nikolai answered us. "

Turkestan's chief military governor, Dukhovskiy, had ordered that the main culprits of the uprising be hanged and buried inside the city fortress and that a toilet be built on top of it. Recently, that decision has changed. The area where the dops were built was quite uneven. The rebels were buried here, unquenched lime was laid over them, and then the soil was pulled. The whole area was then leveled so that the whereabouts of the executed were not known.

"The second group of rebels was tried on June 27-28, 1898, the third group on July 8-9, the fourth group on July 13, the fifth group (Shodibek Eshan group) on August 2-3, and the seventh group on September 15-17. Thirteen of those convicted in these groups were sentenced to death by hanging.

777 protesters were arrested. 357 of them were released on bail and 32 were acquitted. Nineteen of the remaining rebels were sentenced to death by hanging. 341 were sentenced to four to 20 years in prison, three to life imprisonment, and eight to various terms of imprisonment. 16 people were deported to Siberia. A total of 388 people were punished. The hanged are:

Muhammadali xalfa Sobir o'g'li

G'oyib nazar Ortiqxo'ja o'g'li

Subhonqul Arabboy o'g'li

Rustambek Sotiboldibek o'g'li

Mirzahamdin Usmonbek o'g'li

Bo'taboy G'aynaboy o'g'li

Qo'raboy Arraboy o'g'li

Sarimsoq Sherboy o'g'li

Bukali Abdulla o'g'li

Mirzamuhammad Yusuf o'g'li

Nurali Shod o'g'li

Mallaboy Abdurayim o'g'li

Sotiboldi Madkarim o'g'li

Boborayim Shomirza o'g'li

Erkaboy Abdurasulxo'ja o'g'li

Muhammadibrohim Rayimberdi o'g'li

Abdurahmon Mullaroziq o'g'li

Isroilxo'ja usta Tosh o'g'li

Inoyatxon Iskandarxon to'ra o'g'li

The 341 insurgents, who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, first visited the Central Distribution Prison in Moscow, where they spent several months, most of whom were sent to Sakhalin and the rest to Siberia. A year later, by October 1899, it had been reported that 60 of those deported to Sakhalin had died.

He was condemned as a fighter for the overthrow of "Russian rule" and his property was confiscated. The rights of the local population were so trampled on that attempts were made to impose the death penalty even on minors. For example, Mirza Ahmad states that Kyrgyzboy Aliyevs should be imprisoned until they reach the age of 18, and then the sentence should be carried out when they reach the age of majority. [4] It is known that Kyrgyz living around Andijan also took an active part in the uprising. Therefore, 70-year-old Shodibek Shergozibekov was sentenced to death by hanging about 60 Kyrgyz. [5] In the prosecutor's indictment and court verdict, they were accused of fighting alongside Duke Eshan against the royal government.

In August 1898, a military field court presided over by two major rebel groups in Andijan and Namangan, led by Major-General Lyubovskiy, sentenced Inoyatkhan Iskandar Tora oglu, one of the main leaders of the uprising, to be hanged and his property confiscated. Tokhtasin Rizaqul oglu, Muhammad Alimkhan Divon oglu, Takiberdi Otbosar oglu, who hid him, were also sentenced to death by hanging. A total of 380 people were sentenced to death by

hanging. In particular, Fozilbek Otabek's son writes that 15 days after the arrest of Muhammad Ali halfa Eshan, 15 people were hanged without trial. [6]

It was clear that the intensification of colonial oppression and the endless massacres threatened to intensify the hatred of the local people against the tsarist administration. That is why the imperial military minister AN Kuropatkin sent a telegram to the Governor-General of Turkestan SM Dukhovskiy in the following sense: "It is appropriate to use the death penalty with extreme caution and only against the leaders of the uprising. Because the increase in executions does not lead to the pacification of the people. And it could tarnish Russia's image throughout Asia." [7] Under this instruction, the death penalty is commuted to hard labor and various terms of imprisonment. However, the death sentences handed down to 22 out of 380 people were upheld. These are:

Muhammad Ali khalfa Sabir ogli, Goyibnazar Ortiq Sufi ogli, Mulla Qasim Amin Arabboy ogli, Rustambek Sotiboldibek ogli, Mirzahamdani Usmonbek ogli, Inoyatkhon Iskandar Tora ogli, Botaboy Gayniboy ogli, Karaboy Arabboy ogli, Sarimsoq Sherboy ogli, Bekali Abdulla ogli, Bekali Abdulla ogli, Mirza Muhammad Malla Yusuf ogli, Nurali Shodi ogli, Mahkamboy Hoji Qoquboy ogli, Mallaboy Abduraim ogli, Sotiboldi Madkarim ogli, Boboraim Shamirza ogli, Erkaboy Abdurasul ogli, Subhonqul Arabboy ogli, Muhammad Rahim Ibrahim Raim ogli, Abdurahmon Mulla Toshilho ogli, Abdurahmon Mulla Roziqho ogli were the best of the people like.

If we add to this list 15 people who were victims of a previous murder, the number of those who were repressed is 37 people. It is also clear that there was a massacre, given that hundreds of people were killed on the streets during the arrests of the rebels. The

outcome of the three-month trial was extremely brutal:

Considered "criminal case": 546
 During the "criminal case"
 graceful: 131 persons
 Acquitted in court: 32 people
 Convicted of imprisonment: 2 people
 Convicted of educational imprisonment: 1 person
 Convicted of hanging: 380 people
 20 years in exile: 3 people
 15 years in exile: 147 people
 13 years in exile: 41 people
 8 years in exile: 1 person
 7 years in exile: 147 people
 4 years in exile: 4 people
 Detention in prison: 3 people
 Execution: 18 people [8]

Thus, 18 of those sentenced to death were hanged, and the rest were imprisoned and sentenced to various terms. The number of hanged is 22 people. As if this were not a tragedy, General Korolkov, the head of the punitive expedition, asked the emperor to punish the entire local people. Korolkov insists that revenge against Eshan and his disciples is not enough, and proposes to exile the entire population from Mingtepa to Andijan to the interior of the empire. "This event," wrote Edley Korolkov to the emperor, "has a political significance and will strengthen the Russian element in Fergana."

Apparently, the tsarist administration not only physically annihilated the rebels, but also turned their homes upside down. A letter from the Governor-General of Turkestan to Tsar Nicholas II states, "22,000 of the rebels were sentenced to death and 300 were sentenced to death for the killing of 22 of our sleeping soldiers by the rebels. The rebel leader's residence was

razed to the ground and a Russian village of 200 families was built there. Similarly, locals will be relocated from the villages of Nakand and Khartoum around Andijan, and their lands will be given to Russian families.”[9] After the uprising, the colonialists described the custom of forcing Muslims to worship the Russians.

Tsarism drew conclusions from the popular movements of the 1990s, in particular the Andijan uprising, and amended the "Regulations on the Administration of the Turkestan Province" approved in 1886. Under the law of 1886, the Governor-General of Turkestan was transformed into the province of Turkestan. not to back down.”

The massacre caused by the Andijan events has remained in the hearts of the local people for many years as a symbol of tragedy, humiliation and severe injuries. But these massacres did not stop the liberation struggle of the peoples of the province.

Literature:

1. Каримов И. Ўзбекистон XXI аср бўсағасида: хавфсизликка таҳдид, барқарорлик шартлари ва тараққиёт кафолатлари. Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1997, Б.57.
2. Эгамназаров А. Сиз билган Дукчи эшон. Хужжатли қисса. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1994 .
3. История Андижана в документах и материалах 1876-1917 гг. – Андижан: 2009гг.
4. Қаранг: Бабаджонов Б. Андижанское восстание 1898 года: дарвишский “газават” или антиколониальное восстание? // O’zbekiston tarixi.2001. №2,С.25-30;
5. Эркинов А. Дукчи Эшон ва 1898 йил Андижон кўзғолони– давр шоирлари баҳосида //O’zbekiston tarixi.2001. №2, Б.3-17;
6. Алимова Д.А. История как история, история как наука. В 2-х томах. Т.І. Т.:Узбекистан, 2008, С.54-56.

7. ЎзР МДА ФИ-19, 1-рўйхат, 5578-иш, 173-варақ.
8. ЎзР МДА, 1-жамғарма, 31-рўйхат, 1144-иш, 380-варақ.
9. Фозилбек Отабек ўғли. Дукчи Эшон воқеаси Т.,Чўлпон,1992.
10. Зиёев Ҳ. Ўзбекистон мустақиллиги учун курашларнинг тарихи (Милоддан олдинги асрлардан то 1991 йил 31 августгача). Т., Шарқ,2001.
11. ЎзР МДА, 1-жамғарма, 31-рўйхат, 1144-иш, 329-335-варақлар.
12. Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. Биринчи китоб. Туркистон чор Россияси мустамлакачилиги даврида. Т.,Шарқ, 2000.