



MADAMINBEK - A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FERGANA INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

Author: S.O.Khakimova.

History teacher at TTPU Academic Lyceum.

ANNOTATION

In this article, the activities of Madaminbek, one of the prominent figures of the independence movement that emerged in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century, are analyzed from a scientific and historical point of view. The study examines Madaminbek's political views, his role in defending the ideas of national liberation, and his military and organizational activities within the framework of the independence movement. Special attention is also paid to his strategy in the fight against Soviet power, the complex political relations within the movement, and his assessment as a historical figure. The article presents an objective approach to Madaminbek's personality based on historical sources, scientific literature, and modern research. The research results serve to deepen the understanding of the history of the independence movement and determine Madaminbek's role in the national liberation struggle.

Keywords: Madaminbek, independence movement, national liberation struggle, Turkestan, Soviet colonialism, historical figure.

ENTRANCE

At the beginning of the 20th century, as a result of complex socio-political processes in the Turkestan region, the ideas of national liberation and independence strengthened. The independence movement, which emerged against the colonialism of Tsarist Russia and subsequently the oppressive policy of the Soviet government, appeared on the historical stage as a vivid expression of the people's striving for



freedom. This movement is closely connected with the names of many national leaders and commanders who worked in various regions of Turkestan, among whom Madaminbek occupies a special place.

During his short career, Madaminbek was known as one of the leaders who made an important contribution to the military and organizational formation of the independence movement. His activity took place in complex and contradictory historical conditions and is distinguished by his efforts to protect the ideas of national liberation and liberate the local population from colonial oppression. At the same time, various assessments of Madaminbek's personality have been given in historiography, which necessitates an objective and scientific study of his activities.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the place and role of Madaminbek within the framework of the independence movement based on historical sources and scientific literature, to highlight his political views, military activities, and contribution to the national liberation struggle. The research results contribute to a deeper understanding of the history of the independence movement, as well as to the enrichment of national historical memory.

MAIN PART

1. The emergence and historical conditions of the independence movement

The independence movement that emerged in the Turkestan region at the beginning of the 20th century was formed as a result of popular discontent against political, social, and economic inequality in the region. The colonial policy pursued by Tsarist Russia limited the interests of the local population and led to the discrimination of national values and traditions. The establishment of Soviet power after the 1917 revolution further complicated the situation in Turkestan and led to an increase in violence and a policy of coercion.



Under such conditions, the ideas of national liberation, justice, and independence spread widely among the local population. The independence movement arose precisely on the basis of these needs and became active in the Fergana Valley, Bukhara, and other regions of Turkestan. Representatives of various social strata, including military commanders, religious scholars, and intellectuals, participated in the movement. Among them, Madaminbek stood out as a military leader.

The formation of Madaminbek and his role in the independence movement

Madaminbek was one of the leading representatives of the independence movement, and in a short time he became known for his military potential, organizational skills, and decisiveness. He actively participated in the armed struggle against Soviet power in the Fergana Valley and gained great respect among the local population.

The main goal of Madaminbek's movement was to liberate Turkestan from external domination, restore national governance, and protect the interests of the local population. The troops he commanded had a disciplined structure, which distinguished him from some other independence leaders. At the same time, Madaminbek sought to increase the effectiveness of the struggle through political compromises and alliances within the movement.

However, due to the fact that his activities took place in a complex political situation, historical sources contain various assessments of Madaminbek's personality. In some studies, he is portrayed as a strict national leader, while in others, his political decisions are criticized. This indicates the need for a deep and objective study of Madaminbek's activities.



Madaminbek and relations with the Soviet government

Madaminbek's relationship with the Soviet government is one of the most complex and controversial issues in the history of the independence movement. During the consolidation of Soviet power in the Fergana Valley in 1918-1919, armed groups led by Madaminbek actively fought against Bolshevik policy. The main reason for this resistance was the forced measures, violence, confiscation of property, and disregard for local traditions and values carried out by the Soviet authorities.

However, the sharp change in the political situation, the shift in the balance of military forces in favor of the Soviet government, forced Madaminbek to seek certain political compromises. According to some historical sources, he entered into temporary agreements with Soviet representatives in order to preserve the movement and prevent unnecessary losses to the population. This situation is interpreted differently in historiography and is sometimes assessed as Madaminbek's political pragmatism, and sometimes as a forced tactic.

Negotiations with the Soviet government became a turning point in Madaminbek's career, and his subsequent fate was closely connected with these very relations. Despite the promises made by the Soviet leadership, Madaminbek's political activity and military reputation were perceived as a threat to them. As a result, his life ended tragically, which reflects the general pattern inherent in the fate of many leaders of the independence movement.

Analysis of Madaminbek's relations with the Soviet government allows us to understand that the independence movement was accompanied not only by armed resistance, but also by complex political choices, forced compromises, and historical tragedies. These processes indicate the need to assess Madaminbek's personality not one-sidedly, but as a product of historical conditions.



Historical significance and assessment of Madaminbek's activities

Madaminbek's activities are recorded in history as one of the important pages of the national liberation struggle in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century. His activity within the framework of the independence movement demonstrates the growth of the socio-political consciousness of the local population in the struggle against colonial policy. Madaminbek was one of the leaders who acted with the ideas of protecting national interests, restoring local governance, and building a just society.

From a historical point of view, the most important significance of Madaminbek is manifested in his military and organizational activities. In a short time, he managed to create a disciplined army and laid the foundation for the relatively centralized conduct of the independence movement in certain regions. This situation served to shape the movement not only as dispersed armed protests, but also as a national liberation struggle with a clear goal and strategy.

However, the personality of Madaminbek is not given the same assessment in historiography. In the historical literature of the Soviet period, he was mainly negatively interpreted as a "Basmachi," a "leader of the opposing forces." Such an approach has an ideological basis and led to a one-sided assessment of its activities based on the ideas of national liberation. During the years of independence, the approach to Madaminbek's activities has fundamentally changed. In modern studies, he is re-evaluated as an important representative of the Turkestan independence movement, a historical figure who fought for national liberation.

The historical significance of Madaminbek's work lies in the fact that it embodies the complex and contradictory aspects of the independence movement. His life and work show that the national liberation struggle is closely connected not only with armed resistance, but also with political compromises, internal



contradictions, and external pressures. Therefore, the study of Madaminbek's personality is of great scientific importance for a deeper understanding of the history of the independence movement.

CONCLUSION

In this article, based on historical sources and scientific literature, the role and activities of Madaminbek within the framework of the independence movement that emerged in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century were analyzed. In the course of the research, the efforts of Madaminbek in defending the ideas of national liberation, his military and organizational activities, as well as his decisions in difficult political conditions, were highlighted.

Analyses show that Madaminbek was one of the important leaders of the independence movement, actively participating in the protection of national interests, the restoration of local governance, and the struggle against colonial policy. The armed forces under his leadership served the centralization and organizational consolidation of the movement in certain regions. At the same time, due to the fact that Madaminbek's activities took place against the backdrop of complex and contradictory relations with the Soviet government, his historical fate ended tragically.

During the article, various assessments of Madaminbek's personality in historiography were analyzed, and it was substantiated that the one-sided approaches of the Soviet period were replaced by objective and scientifically based views during the years of independence. Today, the activities of Madaminbek are re-evaluated as an integral part of the Turkestan independence movement and are recognized as one of the symbols of the national liberation struggle.



In conclusion, the study of the life and work of Madaminbek is of great scientific and practical importance not only for a deeper understanding of the history of the independence movement, but also for restoring national historical memory and forming the spirit of patriotism in the younger generation.

REFERENCES

Karimov I.A. **There is no future without historical memory.** - Tashkent: Sharq, 1998. Qosimov B., Haydarov M. **History of the independence movement.** - Tashkent: Fan, 2005

Rajabov Q. **National Liberation Movement in Turkestan (1917-1924).** - Tashkent: Akademiya, 2010.

Alimukhamedov R. **The Independence Movement in the Fergana Valley and its Leaders.** - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2012.

Ziyoyev H. **The Russian Conquest of Turkestan and the Colonial Period.** - Tashkent: Fan, 1998.

Abdug'aniyev A. **Madaminbek and the Fergana Independence Movement.** // Journal of the History of Uzbekistan. - 2016. - No3. - P. 45-52.

Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. **New History of Uzbekistan. Volume 3.** - Tashkent: Sharq, 2000.

Saidqulov T. **Issues of the Historiography of the Independence Movement.** - Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2015.