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# Emerging Communist Ideology and Ideas in The Press and Artistic Literature in Turkestan in The 20s-30s Of The 20th Century

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**Abstract:** This article describes the events of the 20s and 30s of the 20th century in Turkestan during the Bolshevik invasion, the policy of Vladimir Lenin and Stalin. The deplorable condition of ideological, political, religious, socio-economic, educational, scientific, cultural, women's issues, and the shortcomings of the press and fiction literature are discussed as well.

**Keywords:** Turkestan, Bukhara, Amir Olimkhan, Muzaffarkhan, Nicholas II, Ramonovs, Bolsheviks, Menshikovs, Lenin, Stalin, Schools, 20th Century, 20-30s, Political Situation, Socio-Economic Situation In Turkestan, Religious Attitude, Ideological Struggle, Educational Issue, Women And Girls, Article

## Introduction

We are all aware that our country's history dates back to the distant past, and Turkestan was characterised at the time by its political and social strategic importance, as well as its immense might (Puttenham, 2019). Today, the goal of studying our history is to learn from it, to examine its flaws, to remedy mistakes made against the backdrop of Communist ideology and ideas with concrete proof, and to discuss and justify the names of heroic forebears. Also, avoid falling into similar fatal circumstances in the future. The twentieth century's 20s and 30s saw the culmination of ideological processes (Walker, 2019).

## Methodology

Traitors and secret agents who came out of the country served as a beacon for the invasion of the Tsarist government (Feldman, 2023). This led to the abolition of all khanates,

their decline, the execution of enlightened people, intellectuals, and the possessors of knowledge, and the brutal massacre of simple and illiterate people (Kester, 2020).

In covering this issue, we employed rare national newspaper sources from the 1920s and 1930s, as well as examples based on the old Uzbek language, i.e. Arabic script, as part of our scientific study. The article also used sources given by associate professor Tahirjon Kazakov, a candidate in historical sciences. We provide a variety of archival sources to demonstrate the deplorable state of ideological, political, religious, socioeconomic, educational, scientific, cultural, and women's concerns during the Bolshevik invasion, as well as defects in the press and literature (Tresch, 2019).

The Petrograd Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies was recognized by the Bolsheviks as the sole state power in Russia and announced everywhere on October 25, 1917.

The Russian monarchy was in decline until the Soviet government was established in Turkestan in 1920. In other words, Nicholas II was overthrown by the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks who rose to power in the government (Perry, 2020). After banishing the Ramanov family to Siberia, they shot Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra Fyodorovna, and their children on July 17, 1918. Everyone who worked with them was also executed (White, 2019).

## Result

In Amir Said Alimkhanni's manuscript "History of the Sorrows of the People of Bukhara", he writes: *"Buxoroyi sharif davlati buvam, rahmatlik Sayyid Amir Muzaffarxon davri salatanatidan to rahmatlik Sayyid Amir Abdulahadxon mag'furu marhum padari buzrukvorim zamoniga va undan to bu bandayi ojiz saltanati muddatigacha mana shu Buxoroda o'tdi. Rus davlati xodimlari bilan Buxoro davlati xodimlari o'rtasida kelishuv ham bo'lib o'tgan edi. Kelishuvlarda askarlar va harbiy qurollar Buxoro tarafidan qisqartirilib, (Uni qo'riqlash uchun) harbiy asbob-uskunalar va askarlarni rus davlati o'z zimmasiga olgan bo'ldi. Buxoroda esa mamlakatni himoya qilish uchun o'n ikki ming askar bo'lishiga qaror qilindi. Mamlakatni himoya qilish borasida yana askar lozim bo'lsa, rus davlati Buxoro davlatini qo'llashga tayyor turadigan bo'ldi* (Meaning: Honourable Sayyid Amir Muzaffar Khan, my ancestor, governed Bukhārā-ye Sharīf until Sayyid Amir Abdulahad Khan took over. My father then ruled Bukhara, and I currently rule it (Jain, 2020). Additionally, a deal was reached between the workers of the states of Bukhara and Russia. According to the accords, the Russian state assumed control of the military hardware and personnel (to safeguard it), while the Bukhara side decreased the number of soldiers and weaponry. It was determined that twelve thousand men would defend the nation in Bukhara. The Russian state is prepared to utilise the state of Bukhara if additional troops are required to defend the nation.) (Olimkhan, 1991).

Despite the establishment of good relations with the Russian empire, the Khanate remained reliant until the reign of Amir Olim Khan (Neer, 2019). The state of Bukhara was paying taxes in some places. Furthermore, Amir Olimkhan's tenure was short-lived even though he studied in the Russian Principality and forged cordial ties with his father.

Amir Olimkhan's policies relied heavily on the Russian Empire's influence to keep it under control. Why is it hard to retain more than twelve thousand troops in the entire sovereign state, and how has the decrease of weaponry weakened the military potential? This produced the predicted consequence, as the Bolshevik movement was as inconspicuous as the reserve in Bukhara. Amir Olimkhan failed to open up his country economically, militarily, and in terms of international collaboration (Rebhorn, 2020).

### Political Situation in Turkestan

The Jadids became invaders with the founding of the Republic of Soviets in Turkestan, despite their efforts to liberate the land. Beginning in 1920, there was a significant political debate in magazines and newspapers about "The Struggle with Printing" in the press and fiction (Dunne & Raby, 2024). The Khorezm People's Republic seeks to innovate in a variety of state concerns. However, after the Bolsheviks gained total control of the country, further directives were telegraphed from Moscow. This situation further suppressed the independence activists (Boone & Mignolo, 2020).

### Discussion

#### Darkhan newspaper in 1923, Andijan

This Darkhan newspaper had been actively reporting political and social activities, noting that intruders who advocated the ideology of the Bolsheviks and purportedly revolted to distract the attention of the ordinary people were continually crushed by the Red Army (Felski, 2020).

- *Rahmon qo'rboshining amakisi bir yigit, ikki qurol bilan ushlangan* (A young man, the uncle of Rahmon Korbashi, was caught with two guns);

- *Andijon eski shahar melitsiyasiga Qozoq qo'rboshi yigtlaridan 3 yigit 1 vintovka, 4 topponcha bilan kirib qo'shilg'on* (3 young men from the Kazakh militia joined the militia of the old city of Andijan with 1 rifle and 4 pistols.);

- *Ahmad Polvon- to'pig'idan yarador bir yigit ushlangan* (Ahmad Polvan - a young man with an ankle injury was caught);

- *Islomqul qo'rboshining bir birodari ushlanib, 3 vintovka, 1 revolver oling'on* (A brother of Islamqul commander was caught and 3 rifles and 1 revolver);

- *Mamatkarim qo'rboshi va Boytumaning birodari, yigiti bilan topshirildi. Bular 1 vintovka 3 topponcha berg'onlar (Mamatkarim's bodyguard and Boytuma's brother were handed over with a young man. They gave me 1 rifle and 3 pistols) (Darkhan newspaper reports, 1923 )*

Such broadcasts refer the Turkestans who fought for the country's independence as invaders, robbers, and thieves, and utilise them for their own ends, while claiming that the Bolshevik government is working hard to keep society peaceful (Day & Liem, 2019). The people is protesting, and Jadidism manifests itself in two ways. While one group advocates for the establishment of a democratic state, the second group supports Amir Olimkhan's views and the young people who espouse Bolshevik policies. While the country was experiencing political upheaval, the Red Soldiers used military actions to maintain the rule (Brown, 2020).

### **Socio-economic situation in Turkestan**

Every farmer who wants to restore his livelihood must subscribe to a loan. These words were what the leaders of the Tsar Russian government wanted to convey to the people through the entire press. The economic situation of the population became difficult, and with the passage of time, poverty began to appear in places. For example, hunger is on the rise in Rishton district of Fergana region (Tadjiev, 1923). In 1923, the editor-in-chief of the Darkhan newspaper, Abdulhai Tadjiev, described in his article about 10,000 inhabitants of Rishton district who faced starvation due to economic hardship. He writes: *"Bu o'sha rayonni barchasi desak ham bo'ladi. Ochlarning bir qismi yana turg'on joylaridan ham mahrum, ochlar bir burda non uchun har narsaga rozi bo'ladurlar. Nonga qizlarini sotgan kishilar borlig'i bilindi. Ayniqsa yosh bolalarni ahvoli juda yomon, butun rayon uchun faqat bittagina 20 kishilik Internat bor. Muning ustiga o'shal Internat bolalarining ahvoli ham ko'chadagilnikidan ko'p farqi qolmadi. Ho'jaliq idoralarimiz yordam degan narsani tamom esdan chiqorg'onlar. Ochliq komissiyasi tomonidan berilg'on 500 put un, kishi boshiga 3-4 qadoqdan zo'rg'a yetdi. Ochliqdan qirilish haofi bor uyushg'on holda yordam kerak* (Meaning: we may argue that the entire region is suffering from hunger. Some of the hungry are also deprived of their homes, and they would do everything for food. It is known that some individuals have sold their daughters for food. The situation for young children is particularly poor; there is just one boarding school for 20 individuals in the entire district. Furthermore, the boarding school children's position is quite similar to that of street children. Our economic authorities have entirely forgotten about assistance. The hunger committee provided 500 pounds of flour, which was just enough for 3-4 packets per individual. Help is required in an organised state that is on the verge of hunger) (Darkhan newspaper reports, 1923).

It is clear that no effective steps were taken to keep the populace from dying of famine; children died of hunger, and women and girls were sold for food (Miller, 2019).

## Ideological struggle in Turkestan

The ideological movements of the Bolshevik system were founded on a single norm, resulting in ideological tensions between Lenin and Stalin. According to Lenin's ideological perspective, tacit commands should be obeyed in republics, the main party should be the sole ruling party among many, and Lenin should be the chairman of the global commissars' centre. Meanwhile, artificial changes are beginning to occur in the Khorezm Soviet Republic. Throughout this conflict, Stalin maintained his philosophy. And Lenin should continue to serve as the people's father and grandpa. That is how stories featuring images of Lenin and Stalin at scientific seminars were manufactured and published in newspapers. This is undoubtedly carefully planned out, and following Lenin's death, his fans will find it simple to recognise him as the Bolsheviks' second father. (Further information: <https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/4283>)

## Conclusion

In general, the Bolshevik regime, which ruled Turkestan under the former Soviet Union, was content with specific borders in every subject. This was visible on the religious, political, and social fronts, and at the time, it was a highly backward territory in comparison to other countries as we discussed political, socioeconomic, religious, ideological, and educational challenges in Turkestan.

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