



OCCUPATION OF BUKHARA EMIRATE BY TSARIST RUSSIA

Nurmuhamedov Muradjon

History teacher of the Academic Lyceum of World Economy and Diplomacy

ABSTRACT

In this article the author's research about the capture of the Bukhara Emirate by Tsarist Russia is unclear will also show the social situation of the Bukhara Emirate, the hardships they went through, and the achievement of independence.

KEYWORDS

Bukhara Emirate, congress, BXSР, foundation lands.

Introduction

As a result of the invasion of Bukhara by the Red Army, on September 2, 1920, the emirate regime was overthrown and a new republican government was established. In fact, it was a gross violation of the norms of international law by the Bolsheviks and the forced establishment of an authoritarian Soviet system in the country. A people's republic that emerged after the overthrow of the emirate system in the Emirate of Bukhara. The area is 182,193 thousand km, the population is 2.2 million. more than 100,000 people, mostly Uzbeks, Tajiks and Turkmens, partly Kazakh, Karakalpak, Tatar and Bukhara Jews lived there.

The Republic of Turkestan borders the ASSR and Afghanistan, and its capital is the city of Bukhara. On October 6-8, 1920, the establishment of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic - BXSР was solemnly announced at the 1st Congress of All Bukhara People's Representatives convened in the summer palace of the emir - Sitorai Mohi Khosa. It was a people's democratic government in terms of state structure. In a short period of time, he was entrusted with the historical task of transforming the emir Bukhara, which inherited medieval traditions, into a democratic state. The congress unanimously approved the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee (Central Revkom), the Bukhara People's Council of Supervisors, which is the supreme legislative body of the state power.

By the fall of 1920, the economy of Bukhara was in decline and the standard of living of the people had dropped significantly.

In the first weeks after the overthrow of the emir's power in Bukhara, the independence movement against the invasion policy of the Red Army and the tyranny of the Bolsheviks began in the western, central and eastern parts of the country.

Economic policy and economic reforms in the Republic of Bukhara were controversial. The decree of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee on January 5, 1921 declared all lands to be public property. Waqf lands were liquidated, livestock and property of certain categories of farms were confiscated. The irrigation system was derailed, the cultivated areas were reduced and the number of livestock decreased. At the same time, many positive things were done. In the fall of 1921, land confiscation was canceled. In the decree of May 25, 1922 on the general amnesty of the Bukhara MIK, it

announced the suspension of the liquidation of endowments, the restoration of the work of the courts, the restoration of Sharia regulations, etc. In November of that year, the transition to the New Economic Policy (NEP) was announced. Bukhara State Bank was established and monetary reform was implemented. Measures were taken to financially encourage farmers. This Bukhara Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR) On September 18-20, 1924, the 5th Congress of All Bukhara People's Representatives was held. The convention is on September 19 Bukhara o Soviet USS He decided to transform it into a Socialist Republic. The formation of the BSSR was an artificial event from above. As a result, the democratic way of development was denied and the socialist direction was chosen. The main goals of the Bolshevik leaders in the center to transform the people's republics of Bukhara and Khorezm into a socialist republic were to Sovietize and Russify the local peoples as soon as possible, to inculcate the ideology of communism in their minds. It was very necessary to ensure the "shining victory of socialism" in the East. At the congress, F. Khojaev gave a report on the work of the government and made a report "On the demarcation of the national state of Central Asia".

The participants of the congress drew out the results of the 4-year work of the people's government and advocated the need to establish national republics in Central Asia. On November 18, 1924, the MIKs of the Turkestan ASSR, Bukhara , SSR, and Khorezm SSR made a joint decision and, according to this decision, reorganized their powers under the chairmanship of Faizulla Khojaev, who had been working until the Constituent Congress of the Soviets of the Uzbek SSR. submitted to the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of the Uzbek SSR. Thus, on the basis of the so-called national territorial delimitation of the Central Asian republics, at the end of November 1924, the Bukhara SSR was dissolved, and its territory was included in the newly formed Uzbekistan SSR, Turkmenistan SSR, and Tajikistan ASSR (Tajikistan SSR since 1929).

In 1920-1924, the struggle against the communist regime established by the Bolsheviks covered Bukhara and the territories of the districts and Bekliks belonging to it. This movement was given the official name "Printing" during the time of the Soviet government. The word "Bosmachi" is actually derived from the Turkish word "to press" (to attack). The falsification of the essence of the national liberation movement was invented by the chauvinists of the Great Power to mask the bloody struggles of our ancestors against the Soviet regime and the Bolshevik rule and the invasion policy of the Red Army, and it was unjustifiably equated with the words "banditry" and "piracy" .

Forces fighting for independence in the Republic of Bukhara were formed in the fall of 1920 and consisted of two groups, each of which followed its own way and path of struggle. Those in the first group were in favor of restoring the emirate system and losing the new government (the government of the Jadids sold to the infidels). This group was led by Ibrahimbek, Mulla Abdul Qahhar and other commanders. This group was also supported by the former emir of Bukhara, Said Olimkhan. At the end of August 1920, he abdicated and went to Eastern Bukhara and tried to lead the uprisings of the people against the invasion of the Red soldiers in Shahrisabz, Boysun, Hisar and Kolob regions. On March 4, 1921, Said Alim Khan went to the territory of Afghanistan and from there he led the opposition forces in Bukhara.

The participants of the second group of the movement consist of Bukhara patriots who are loyal to the ideals of national independence, which are the removal of the Red Army from the sacred soil of Bukhara, the independence of the People's Republic of Bukhara officially, not in words, but in deed, in real form. worked for. The scope of supporters of this group is wide, initially Davlatmandbek, Jabborbek, Doniyorbek, Anvar Pasha and others, and later many leaders of the Republic of Bukhara

- Usmonkhoja Polathojaev, the first chairman of the Central Committee of the Republic of Bukhara, joined their ranks. , Chairman of the Extraordinary Committee Muhitdin Makhsum Khojaev, Chief of the Republican Militia Ali Reza Efandi, Inspector of Sherabad Region Hasan Efandi, Chief of the Termiz Militia Usman Efandi, Inspector of Military Affairs of the Republic Abdulhamid Oripov, as well as Surayyo Efandi, M. Qulmuhamedov joined. It should also be noted that most of those recorded were Jadids and young Bukharans. True, although they did not openly engage in armed struggle, they secretly communicated with the armed opposition and provided them with assistance as much as possible. According to the sources, as early as 1920, the "Milliy Ittihad" organization headed by F. Khojaev was formed, and the members of the organization waged a secret struggle. But the struggle was not always conducted under a single program and a single commander.

In Bukhara, as in Turkestan, the rich, peasants and artisans, who are dissatisfied with the establishment of the Soviet system based on the Bolshevik model, and the socio-economic policy of the new government, who are separated from their property, form the basis of the armed opposition. The leaders of the struggle were not only wealthy and great religious figures, but also intellectuals, modern patriots, and people of various professions.

The letter signed by the commander-in-chief of the Bukhara freedom fighters Ghazi, the revolutionaries of Bukhara Qori Abdulla, Norkul Batir, Daniyolbek and the fifty leaders was sent to the government of the Republic of Bukhara, in which they expressed dissatisfaction with the actions of the communists, the emergency commission, and the Bolsheviks in general, that Bukhara is not truly independent, and that A peculiarity of the struggle for independence in Bukhara is that the movement took a mass dimension in a short period of time.

The movement of the armed opposition in the territory of the People's Republic of Bukhara covers two periods. The first period covers the years 1920-1924, and the second period covers the years 1925-1935. In the first period of the movement, the struggle was conducted in East Bukhara and West Bukhara, the movement in East Bukhara was led by Ibrahimbek, and the movement in West Bukhara was led by Mulla Abdul Qahhar.

Arriving in Bukhara in October 1921, Anwar Pasha soon joined the ranks of patriots in Eastern Bukhara. Anwar Pasha (1881-1922) - implemented the Young Turk revolution, one of the leaders of the "Union and Development" party, received the title of general (Pasha), served as the military minister of Turkey. From December 1921, he began to lead the guards in Eastern Bukhara. Under the instructions of Anwar Pasha, the meetings of the commanders of Bukhara, Fergana and Khorezm were held regularly and they were given the necessary instructions. The emir of Bukhara, Said Olimkhan, also established regular contact with the independentist groups in Turkestan through Anwar Pasha.

Mulla Abdul Qahhar (1884-1924) - the commander-in-chief of the independent forces that fought against the Red Army units in Western Bukhara, was born in the Gijduvan district of the Bukhara region.

Mulla Abdul Qahhar studied at the famous Mir Arab madrasa in Bukhara and gained a great reputation among the Bukhara people as a great scholar. 20 teams of fighters were united under him: Ormon Polvan, Metan Polvan, Naim Polvan, Shukur Khoja, Jora Amin, Hayit Amin, Oston Qarovulbegi (Ostoncha), Said Mansur, Murad Meshkob, Azimkhoja, Hamro Polvan, Murad Polvan, Captains like Tosh Murdashoy, Khushvakt and Sirojkhoja. Among them, Metan Polvan and Naim Polvan were the brothers of Mulla Abdul Qahhar, and they were famous for their cruelty towards the

enemy. They were mainly active in Gijduvan, Shafirikon, Vobkent, Romitan districts and Nurota . "Citizens around the city of Bukhara, residents and citizens of Gijduvan, Pirmast, Vobkent, Khoja Arif, Khutfar, Vangyoze, Karakol districts, approximately 15 thousand people (Abdulkahar's) was gathered around .

In Western Bukhara in 1921, military garrisons of Red soldiers were established in district centers and large villages. Such garrisons were established in Shafirikon, Talisafed, Vardonze, Vobkent, Romitan, Zandana, Gishti, Gijduvan and other places. They often looted villages. According to archive data, many Uzbek and Tajik women joined the ranks of Bukhara independence fighters .

At this time, the guard of M. Abdul Qahhor established permanent relations with the former emir S. Olimkhan, Ibrahimbek and Anwar Pasha, who were in Afghanistan. Thousands of Bukharas joined Mulla Abdul Qahhar's army in a short period of time. According to S. Olimkhan, about 6,000 people from around Bukhara, 2,000 people from Vobkent, 2,000 people from Shofirkon, 2,000 people from Pirmast district, 2,5000 people from Khutfar and Laqlaqa (Romitan and Peshko) joined M.Abdulqahor's army. , 3,000 people from Vagonza (Kyziltepa) and 2,000 people from Bahauddin (Kogon) district - more than 25,000 people came to the meeting.

As a result of the battle of Gijduvan, the Red soldiers were severely beaten, two thousand rifles, one hundred thousand bullets, ten machine guns, and three armored vehicles were captured in one month. After Gijduvan, Shafirikon, Vobkent and Romitan also fell into the hands of the independentists, Nurota was attacked and it became the headquarters of the movement.

The uniqueness of the Bukhara independents was that, unlike the Fergana independents, they sent a letter to the leaders of the new government and stated their goals and demands. For example, after the above-mentioned actions, an ultimatum (demand) was sent to F. Khojaev, the head of the government of the USSR, represented by Mulla Jalal and Hazrat Qulbek, from the headquarters of the independentists, which said: "Give me the upper part of the Zarafshan river, otherwise I will attack Bukhara ." After the demand of the independents was rejected, Bukhara was attacked in March 1922. Red soldiers of the USSR were defeated around the Mehtar Kasim bridge over the Zarafshan River (in the Vobkent region). Heavy fighting took place here for two days.

After that, M. Abdul Qahhar attacked Old Bukhara and captured 6 gates of the city in a short period of time. In order to consolidate the advantage gained, he divided his army into two, directed the first part to Kogon, with the second part he himself held the situation in Old Bukhara for four hours, and then moved to Qasri Orifon (Kogon).

However, during this period, the Red Army managed to gather its large forces here and defeated the independents. By this time Anwar Pasha's army had to reach Bukhara region through Shahrisabz and Karshi. Unfortunately, this did not happen and reinforcements did not arrive. It was at this time that the situation around Old Bukhara became complicated. The city of Bukhara was surrounded from all sides by the Jabbar army (March 5, 1922). The government of the USSR asked for help from the Turkestan ASSR, and reinforcements from Samarkand, Tashkent, and a cavalry regiment from Transcaspia arrived. As a result, Jabbar's army was also destroyed. After several days of intense fighting, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Shafirikon and other cities were captured one after another by the Reds. Still, the movement continued. For example, at the beginning of April 1922, fierce clashes took place with the Red Army in Jondor, 15 miles from Bukhara.

In the spring of 1922, the situation in the armed movement in the Republic of Bukhara became more tense. On May 19, 1922, Anwar Pasha sent an ultimatum to Moscow, the capital of the Soviet state,

demanding the withdrawal of Russian troops from the territory of Turkestan. The request was not answered, and instead the counter-movement intensified. From June 1, 1922, two fronts were established on the territory of the USSR: Eastern and Western fronts. As a result, the Red Army launched a decisive attack and launched a large force against Anwar Pasha's army in Eastern Bukhara (around Baljuvan) on August 4 of this year. Anwar Pasha, who was wounded in five places during the battle, was killed. Davlatmandbek, who was seriously wounded in this battle, died after the battle. 250,000 Turkestans participated in Anwar Pasha's funeral.

The independence movement continued actively in the fall of 1922 and the beginning of 1923. Hamro Polvon (1892-1941), who made a name for himself among the soldiers of Bukhara by his bravery, strengthened his activities mainly in the Romitan district. Kurbooshi Murad Meshkob worked mainly in Peshko and Romitan districts. In December 1922, the Ostan army strengthened its movement in Shofirkonda. At this time, the team of the commander of Jora Amin strongly resisted the Reds in Jondor. Only after reinforcements arrived, the Reds managed to capture Jondor. After the victory of the Reds, 511 people were killed and 127 people were captured in the vicinity of Bukhara in December of this year.

In the beginning and spring of 1923, the armed movement revived again in the territory of Bukhara province, in general in West Bukhara. Jora Amin (in Zhondor-Yakkatut), Oston Qarovulbeghi (in the west of Zandana), Murad Meshkob (in Khoja Zafaran), Mulla Abdul Qahhor, Metan Povon and Ormon Polvan (in Nurota), Naim Polvan (in Gishti), Together Polvan (north-west of Bukhara), Tosh They tried in Murdashoy (Kumushkent). Achil Sardar (around Karakol), Kilich Sardar (in Denov), Rustam (in Burdalik), and Kilich Mergan (in Karki) fought in Amudarya region.

In the spring and summer of 1923, the center of the armed movement was in Nurota, and Mullah Abdul Qahhar's residence was there. By this time, he met Metan Polvan, Latif Devonbegi, Abdurasul Efandi, Khushvaqt, Agha Gulbek, Yodgor Khoja, Siroj Khoja, Musaboy, Azim Yuzboshi, Mulla Karshi, Nazir Yuzboshi, Asadulla Qarovulbeghi, Aqil.

Qorboshis such as Qarovulbegi, Mustafa Qarovulbegi, and Mulla Mansur obeyed. Murad Polvan, operating in the Karakol district, along with his comrades Jora Amin and Hayit Polvan, launched a successful attack on the Red Army garrison in Jondor at the end of April and shot down two enemy airplanes. On June 10, a 300-cavalry detachment of Tosh Murdashoy and Azam Khoja attacked the surroundings of Khargosh and destroyed the red garrison there (Q. Rajabov. Illustrated work, p. 115). The men of Jora Amin (1889-1926) waged brutal battles against the 13th rifle corps commanded by Pavlov in Jondor and Karakol districts.

At the beginning of 1924 in West Bukhara in Zandana (Mulla Abdulkahar), in Karakol (Zhora Amin), in Jondor (Azamkhozha), in the northwest of the city of Bukhara (Tosh Murdashoy), in Vobkent (Ko'r Ata), Gijduvan (Islam Garovulbegi), Shafirkon (Ormon Polvan, Metan Polvan and Naim Polvan) continued to fight. But as a result of the "Month to End Printing", which began on July 5, 1924, 17 guards and 250 young men were arrested. Mulla Abdul Qahhar was killed in Kyzylkum in November 1924. Thus, by the end of 1924, the independence movement in the provinces of Bukhara and Karmana (West Bukhara) was largely defeated. But this did not mean that the independence movement was completely defeated. In the next period, this movement moved to a new stage.

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