



History of Bukhara Immigrants

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ABSTRACT

This article will be devoted to the coverage of the movement, activities of immigrants in the history of Bukhara. The movement of immigrants, activity in the Press, changes in the background of the Jadid movement serve as an object of analysis of the article.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 11th July 2022

Revised: 11th August 2022

Accepted: 24th September 2022

KEY WORDS: Call, Jadid, Emigrant, Propaganda, Reform, Movement

Introduction

During the first Jahan war, the Jadid movement developed in Bukhara, and from 1916 the organization “Young bukharians” strengthened its activities. The activists of the organization were Osman Khoja Poladhojaev, Abdurauf Fitrat, M.Saidjan, Ataulla Khoja, A.Others such as Munzim, Hamidhoja, Fayzulla Khujev carried out propaganda and propaganda work related to “opening the eyes of the emir and persuading him to make progressive reforms.”

The first Jahan war began between the major colonial powers that kept the Eastern world at bay, and war actions were being conducted in remote areas from the Turkestan region. However, the progressive intelligentsia believes that during the war, the Eastern countries, including the Bukhara emirate, had come the hour of recovery from the complication of Tsarist Russia. Including A.Fitrat " left without knowledge, the East could not see this right path. He also missed this opportunity. The East did not merge, it was twisted. Jopuniyo (Japan) joined the British, turkey walked with the Germans, Iran and Afghanistan remained neutral. When it came to Muslims in China and Turkestan, they did not even realize what was happening in the world,"he wrote [2: 20-b]. As can be seen from the above points of Abdurauf Fitrat, the “young bukharians”, who were able to teran and correctly assess the processes taking place in the world at that time, also had Firm goals in domestic matters.

Literature Review

Soon, in February 1917, important political processes took place in the Russian capital Petersburg. In the Russian-populated regions of the emirate, power passed into the hands of the executive committees of the Provisional Government of Russia. On March 12, 1917, ijqraq was elected in the New Bukhara (Kagan). The” young bukharians " wanted to realize their goal through the Provisional Government of Russia and appealed to Petrograd through a telegram and asked to persuade the emir to reform. When there was no answer, a second telegram was sent. Not content with this, Usman Khoja Poladhojaev with Abduruf Fitrat jumped to Petrograd. When they reached Orenburg, they received the news that a special commission had set out from the Russian capital to resolve the disagreements between the “young bukharians” and the emir, and went back [3: 51-b]. It can be seen from this that Usman Khoja Poladkhojaev was one of the most respected members of the party “Young bukharians”. On March 15, 1917, elections were held to the party

MK and A. Monzim (Chief), A. Fitrat (Secretary), O. Poladhojaev (treasurer), more than half of the members of the MK were from the organization "upbringing of children" ("upbringing of Children", created in 1908). Osman Khoja Poladhojaev was assigned one of the most responsible tasks in the party MK [4: 21-b].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Having escaped from the Amir dungeon, Osman Khoja arrives in New Bukhara (Kagan) with 15 partners, and from there a part of the jadids went to Samarkand and a part of the jadids went to Tashkent. Osman Khoja and Abdurauf Fitrat went to exile in Tashkent. And Ahmad Nayim, in cooperation with two Turkish officers, flees from the persecution of Emir spies, goes to Istanbul through the cities of Ashgabat – Mashhad – Tehran – Mosul – Damgan – Tabriz. Osman Khoja Poladhojaev imagined the issue of Bukhara freedom in a holistic way with the freedom and democracy of the peoples of all Turkestan. Therefore, he would not leave out of sight every process carried out by the progressive forces in Turkestan. On September 8, 1917, the Turkestan Muslim Congress will begin work in Tashkent. Among all the progressive people, Usman Khoja from Bukhara congratulates the Congress [5: 18-b]. In 1918-1920, Osman Khoja lived in Tashkent and Samarkand [4: 23-b].

As noted above, Osman Khoja Poladkhojaev, who lived in emigration in Samarkand and Tashkent, actively participated in the socio-economic processes taking place in the Turkestan Assr and continued to promote the ideas of national liberation among the local population. In the struggle between the national organizations formed in turkocommission (later Central Asian Bureau) and the Turkocommission, the Usman Khoja, Otaulla Khoja, Abdukodir Muhiddinovs took part in the same line with Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov. Even Abdukadir Muhiddinov was actively involved in the creation of the Central Asian Muslim Bureau (Musbyuro) (1919-1920) [10: 182-183 - v]. It is known that Musbyuro's three-time conference took place in 1919-1920.

During the period of Musbyuro's activity, representatives of European nationalities sent from the "Center" and working in the country, such as Salkin, Kazakov, Kobozev, were promoting a colonial policy consisting of great statehood and chauvinism. In such historical conditions, the Turkestan Central Executive Committee (TMIK), musbyuro and Turkocommission had formed three authorities.

On the second hand, the Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhanov, the "father of the Tashkent jadids", "Hurriyat will not be given, it will be taken. Hech can not be taken with anything, but only with blood and sacrifice!" it was natural for Bukhara immigrants like Usman Khoja to leave their mark on the worldview. On May 24-June 16, 1919, the I-constituent conference of Musbyuro was held in Tashkent. At this conference, the chairman of Musbyuro, Dori Riskulov, will give a speech aimed at providing information about the reasons, activities, tasks, and promising program of this organization. Usman Khoja Poladkhojaev, among other members of musbyuro, participated in the constituent conference and emphasized that Musbyuro should be an organization aimed at fighting for national interests. In his speech, issues such as the protection of local intelligentsia, leadership cadres and national communists from all kinds of storms and scourges, the fight against the consequences of the famine spread throughout the country and the interests of the indigenous population, the struggle of the "new communists" against chauvinism of great statehood, the achievement of the formation of a national army were raised. So, in the formation of the six-point tasks of Musbyuro, there were also the services of Osman Khoja and Abdulkadir Muhiddinov.

Conclusion And Discussion

In short, Usman Khoja and his comrades, who lived in Bukhara until the overthrow of the monarchical order in September 1920, were in the arena of Turkestan freedom and struggle for national interests.

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