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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Buxoroda jadidchilik harakating vujudga kelishi, "Yosh buxoroliklar" partiyasining tashkil topishi hamda ularning keng faoliyati haqidagi fikrlar yoritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Jadidchilik, ziyolilar, Yosh buxoroliklar, nanafti, uchkuna puli, kafson, armiya, demokratiya, Manifest.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье освещаются идеи о возникновении боевого движения в Бухаре, образовании партии «Молодые бухарцы» и их широкой деятельности.*

Ключевые слова: *джадидизм, интеллигенция, младобухарцы, нанафти, тройные деньги, кафсон, армия, демократия, Манифест.*

Annotation: *In this article, the ideas about the emergence of the militant movement in Bukhara, the formation of the party "Young Bukharas" and their extensive activities are covered.*

Key words: *Jadidism, intellectuals, Young Bukharans, nanafti, triple money, kafson, army, democracy, Manifesto.*

Jadidism first arose in Crimea in the 80s of the 19th century among the Crimean Tatars under the leadership of Ismailbek Gasperinsky. They called themselves as progressives, and the latter began to be called after the jadids intellectuals of the Turkestan population. The intelligentsia initially decided to awaken the people from the centuries - old backwardness in the fight against chorism-to start on the political and educational front, and a favorable ground for its development was found on the territory of Turkestan. A special place in the Zamir of the jadidism movement was the National idea and national ideology, and they had the main goal of the main 2 ideas.

1) to elevate our people among highly developed nations.

2) building a national-Democratic state in Turkestan.

In the jadids' ideas about the construction of a national state and society, the two ideas were inextricably linked with one another. Because before the nation can progress, it is necessary to build a solid state and determine its own path. And for this, knowledge is enlightened, and it is necessary to enjoy the news of the Times. Another of the main ideas

of the progressives was the development of national consciousness and the correct lesson from history.

The beginning of the jadidist movement occurred in Bukhara in a rather tumultuous environment compared to other regions. Its composition consisted mainly of intellectuals, mullavachchas, artisans, shopkeepers, merchants, administrators, who were the progressive part of Bukhara.

The Jadid progressive forces had made a number of demands. They had called for one reform, in particular in the field of Economics and Public Administration, for tax cuts, and for spiritual and Marian activities to be held throughout the country.

The "young bukharians" party, which in the period from 1916-1917 found as a secret organizations, had 12 members of the centrist group. It was heavily influenced by the "Ittihad and progressive" of the Young Turks in Turkey and by the Social Democratic Forces in Russia. The chairman of the party was Abduvohid Burkhanov, the secretary was Uthman Khojaev, and the treasurer was Musa Saidjonov. In addition, the party was founded and organized by Abdurauf Fitrat (1886-1938), Ota Khojaev (1894-1938), Mukomil Burkhanov, Fayzulla Khojaev (1896-1938), Sadridin Ayniy (1870-1954), Fazliddin Maqsum, Abdurahim Joseph and the contribution of others was great. References to the early activities of the "young bukharians" are a reform clay, which is required to be held in Bukhara. The document was written in 1917 by Abdurauf Fitrat, known as the "young bukharians' loyalty to reform Bukhara".

There are no records that this project was published in the press at the same time. In 1930, S. Of dementia. "Revolutsiya i notsianalniy vopros" was first published in Moscow. After that, this document was published in Russian by the oksfort Society for the study of Central Asia. It was later reprinted in "programmatic documents of Muslim political parties". The project placed great emphasis on the land-water issue. In addition to this, the Masas, such as finance, military, internal affairs and state governing bodies, were again given a wide place in the project.

The land, as stated in the project, is divided into three parts: Waqf (mosque and madrasa land), mulki hur (tax-free land), mulki hiroj (taxable land), and there are also requirements for tax in loyha. It also provided for taxes on land that had been cultivated and which had been left uncultivated despite being suitable for cultivation, with the aim of forcing everyone to plant crops. Also provided for the reduction of tax on property hiroj lands as well as the reduction of kafson (amin, for elders), nanafti (alms), uchkuna puli (for trees), Hut puli (for pastures) and other surpluses caught.

In addition, special attention is paid to the structure of the National Army in the project. According to him, it was written that the number of the army would reach 12 thousand people, soldiers would be assigned a salary, albeit in small quantities, the age of military service would be 22 years, and the length of military service would be 2 years. Again, one of the important aspects of the project was the emphasis on education and the educational sphere. Opening of higher educational institutions, provision of

educational institutions at the expense of the state, graduates of higher educational institutions were prescribed a diploma by the educational ministry. Jadids improve the local folk hoyot comprehensively. In order to reform all sectors, attention was also paid to such areas as economics, foreign policy, public administration, and 10 ministries were also formed to implement these goals. They were below: earthworks, foundations, finance, military affairs, Home Affairs, military, Justice, roads and industrial processing, maorif and foreign ministries.

A Board of Overseers was to be established on the basis of this, and a 20-person Supervisory Commission was to be created to oversee the affairs of this board. Through these reforms, the jadids were to transfer the existing system of government in force from monarchy to constitutional monarchy as in European countries. The jadids used a variety of different ways to accomplish these goals. If they were moderate, they sometimes walked steep roads. And their goal was to protect the interests of the people. According to Fayzulla Khojaev in his book "materials on the history of Bukhara in quiliobi", the situation in Bukhara was tense, and the jadids hoped to get help from representatives of the February bourgeois democratic power that brought down the Tsarist government in Russia. The ruling regime in Bukhara was that the Emir's authority only protected the interests of some Beks and amaladors. After the February Revolution increased to Amla, power passed into the hands of the Executive Committees of the Russian Provisional Government in Russian-inhabited areas. The jadids seek help from the Provisional Government by writing a telegram to persuade the emir to reform project. But the response letter does not come and a second Telegram is sent. However, Fitrat and Usmanhoja are sent to Pedrograd, a commission of Steelhojajevs, and upon reaching Orenburg, they return after knowing that the special Commission has set out to end the dispute between the emir and the jadids.

On April 7, 1917, Amir Olimkhan published a "manifesto on reforming Russia under the influence of the Provisional Government and Representative Miller of Bukhara. Initially, the "manifesto" was read and broadcast between about 200 activists, ulomo of religion and court women. Among them, representatives such as Mahmudhaja Behbudiy, Fayzulla Khojaev and Miller had gathered.

The "manifesto" contained requests for the education of tax affairs, the development of industry and trade, attention to the field of law, inspection of the affairs of officials, improvement of Bukhara, the formation of a special commission that cares about the comfort and health of citizens, the establishment of a printing press and the foundation of the National Press, the upbringing of financial affairs.

But unfortunately, Fayzull Khojaev wrote that there was no firm unity among the "young bukharians". They had gone into conflict because of the "manifesto" and the demonstration. Thus, there was a split among the 12 members of the "young bukharians". Abdulwahid Burkhanov favors the reddened Fayzulla Khojaev group.

The Central Committee was then elected with 9 members.

Abduvohid Burkhanov-chairman, Fitrat-Secretary, Usmankhoja-Steelkhojayev-treasurer and others:Muhiddin Rafoat,Musa Saidjan,Ota Khojaev,Ahmadjan Abdulsaidov and Hamidkhoja.

In this group, headed by Fayzulla Khojaev, there was an increase in confidence in the mainly "Russian revolutionaries". However, they did not have a specific program.The group headed by Fayzulla Khodaev was also in their extreme solitude, unlike the others.

The jadids of Turkestan were at the same time supporters of building a state and society in which a democratic and national army was formed, abandoning the policy of surrender.The jadids of Turkestan fought against the invasion of Shoura, having spent their last efforts.However ,fooled by the Bolshevik deceitful policy, waiting for their hopes to come true, Fayzulla Khojaev, on the grounds of a group of Chief jadids, managed to completely end the Russian emirate of Bukhara and masterfully introduce it into their "red empire".

The demonstration on 8 April brought the sabali jadids under heavy persecution and were punished.The participants of the demonstration, Mirbobob and ayny,were hit by 75 Darras, and Mirzo Nasrullo was hit by 150 darras.The next day, Mirzo Nasrullo died due to the blows.Representatives of the Central Committee,who wanted to end this situation, stood in New Bukhara with the help of the Russian government and representative Miller, harked the emir to put a pressure on the pass, to stop the persecution. On April 14, with Miller's help, a special commissioner at the Emir's Palace managed to kooriahiah with the Emir. However, the conversation was very short.Emir Nasrullo Palace representatives of the surrounding religion demanded that the jadids be executed within 12 hours or that they leave the city for good.Amir, on the other hand, demanded that the jadids write a tongue and end their activities.On April 14, the manifesto was cancelled.Representatives of the commission leave the palace around 12 o'clock and go to the front of the Bolsheviks (i.e. Preobrazhenisky,Poltaraakiy,Utkin) for help, and with their help, re-educate and issue a "revolutionary basket".Jadids is the way to establish a democratic system and Reform Society while maintaining Emir's authority having intended to re-educate, literacy among the population, now the Emir's authority has completely overthrown and intended to take power into their own hands

However, this was met with protest by the great representatives of the jadid representatives, and again there was a split between them. F.Khojaev wrote that"this new tactic of the Bukharan jadids was sharply criticized by the elderly jadids, which occupied the minds of a wide range of the public a lot." From this it must be said that not all jadids were in favor of the revolution. Again Fayzulla Khojaev wrote that the situation in Bukhara became serious.The Emir's policy of inversion took off the end.The persecution took so much force that the workers ' accent was forced to leave Old Bukhara and move to the Russian- inhabited villages ,places and Karki of Bukhara.

In December, Preobrazhenisky and F.Khojaev chief Group chief of the government of Shiro F.Kolesov comes to him and asks for help to carry out the revolution.Since the

emirate of Bukhara is officially recognized, this offer F.Kolesov is much more thoughtful. But Fayzulla Khojaev said that in the emirate, the common people were also dissatisfied, if the revolution began, 30,000 peasants of Bukhara and the poor of the city would also join, and only military assistance and weapons would be provided by Kolesov. Finally Kolesov promises that Kokand will help them after they have destroyed the counter-revolutionary forces.

According to the plan originally approved by the Central Committee, the revolution was to be carried out as well, and the plan consisted of the official.1) the preparation for armed discord should not be long in coming and start it as soon as possible, organizations in places such as old Bukhara and Karkida, and start at night at an unexpected time, while at the same time recommending government institutions, Emirates and overseers. By confessing the Emir, keeping him in the same room was supposed to separate him from the people, issue a decree i.e. a manifesto indicating that, as the head of the representatives of the religion, he accepted the entire demands of the young. By confessing the Emir, keeping him in the same room was supposed to separate him from the people, issue a decree i.e. a manifesto indicating that, as the head of the representatives of the religion, he accepted the entire demands of the young bukharians on behalf of them and himself.

2) young bukharians, being outnumbered, must line up detachments of red soldiers along the railway and assist the emir in case of insufficient forces. And also the issue of weapons had to be resolved at this point.

On March 1, 1918, Feodor Kolesov arrived in Bukhara and held a council with the young bukharians. According to him, after the revolution, power had to be fully transferred to the hands of young bukharians. At dawn on March 2, an attack began on Bukhara. However, the city was effectively surrounded by a solid wall (25mm long, 10mm high, 6m wide). This made it difficult for Red soldiers to enter the city. Its iron-clad wooden gate is the key to lock every day. They were taken to the Emir's Palace.

The 30,000 peasants of Bukhara, promised by Fayzulla Khojaev, did not rise, on the contrary, they rode to protect Bukhara from the infidels. The revolution did not start from the inside, they had to start it from the outside. Seeing that the common people had set out to defend Bukhara, the Emir wrote that he had agreed to surrender in order to protect them, and also wrote a letter stating disarmament. Kolesov agrees, New orders Bukhara to retreat. Retreating to Kagan, Kolesov calls the emir for negotiator but the Emir sends qushbegi and qazikaloni. In the meantime, the local people and soldiers disconnect the telephone wires and dismantle the Railways to Chorjoi, Samarkand, Karshi.

Thus, the Red Army is lowered into the cover. F. Khojaev, Ota Khojaev, Burkhanov, Agdarov, Puchalov, Fazliddin maxims are also forced to flee. Soon a reconciliation agreement will be signed in Qiziltepa on the condition of the agreement between the Russian vabukhoro of 1868. According to him, Amir Bukhara will recognize the power of Shiro in Russian settlements, restore broken railway sections, and not increase

the number of the army by more than 12 thousand people, and the conditions will be imposed on the Shiro government to give 100 wagons of wheat. At the same time, Russia must pay compensation to Bukhara and recognize its independence was. According to Said Olimkhan, writing in the work "the history of the longing of the Bukharan people", the autonomous ambassadors Eliava and Biden, approved by Lenin and Trotsky, come to Bukhara and promised the recognition of Bukhara's independence, the transfer of its rule to the hands of the absolute emir, the provision of weapons and the issuance of 50 thousand rifles, 500 However, after his subsequent appointment as ambassador to Akselrod, he becomes friendly to Afghanistan, for reasons of reason, they build fortifications and send the emir as a gift of 11 bullet-free cannons. As a result, Amir Said Olimkhan, having understood the intentions of the Bolsheviks, will receive military training for the next 2 years and will provide his army with armor.

The Shoro government considered ending the Emirate of Bukhara as soon as possible and adding it to its empire, making a large sum in the emirate's Treasury and also the wheat reserve its own. Along the way, the government of Shuro treacherously supported the jadids and provided them with both economic and moral support. Young bukharians were cited as the main causes of the "Bukharan tragedy". There is a division within the jadids and a group of them in favor of the revolution leaves the field of politics and begins to engage in the field of ma'rifat and maorif.

In conclusion, it should be said that the jadidism movement, which initially formed in the Crimea, spread to a wide extent throughout the territories of Turkestan. The severe situation in Bukhara also led to the beginning of the jadidism movement as well as the formation of the young Bukharan party. In particular, the great jadids, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Abdurauf Fitrat, Mahmudhoja Behbudiy, Fayzulla Khojavs, were incomparable in the jadidchilk movement in Bukhara. The actions and demands of the young Bukharan party, which initially formed as a secret organization, also became much more effective for the Emir's court. They wanted to build a state and society in Bukhara, like the developed countries, and the state wanted the common population to be fairly recognized for rights, and in this way they fought at the risk of their own souls. Although they were able to recognize a Muncha of their licks to the Emir's court, they were overcome for certain reasons and forced to leave the soil of their homeland. And today, the efforts of the jadids and the young bukharians on the way to gaining our independence are not forgotten by the people.

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