

Young Bukhara People

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Abstract: *This article discusses the emergence of the "Young Bukhara" movement, its participants, the movement's ideas and goals, its cooperation with the Soviets, and its capture of Bukhara.*

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The political changes around the world at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries also had an impact on our homeland. Various movements and parties emerged. In particular, the Young Bukhara Movement, following the example of the Young Turks in Turkey, tried to introduce their political views and changes to Bukhara. Their main goal was to abolish the emir's rule in Bukhara and establish a republican system. In order to implement these tasks, the Young Bukhara people relied on the Soviets. Later, this decision did not fully justify itself.

Young Bukharas – a party (sect) of Jadids that broke away from the Jadid movement in the Bukhara Emirate. It was formed on the basis of the secret society “Tarbiyai atfol” (“Children’s Education”). The Young Bukharas included progressive intellectuals, merchants, and representatives of the urban poor. [2. – B 132].

The Young Bukhara movement, following the example of the Young Turk groups in Turkey, put forward a number of ideas for changes, reforms, and restrictions on the power of the emir in the Bukhara Emirate. In particular, the changes after the February Revolution in Russia in 1917 also had an impact on Bukhara. After the abolition of the imperial power on which the emir of Bukhara relied, the Young Bukhara also set out to reform the system in Bukhara.

The February Revolution of 1917 accelerated the regrouping of the balance of power among the Young Bukhara people. The Jadids, who were supporters of gradual reforms, were Abduvohid Burkhanov (1875-1934) and Sadiriddin Ayniy (1878-1954). The relatively small number of Young Bukhara people who supported active movements in the field of reform were led by Fitrat (1886-1938) and Fayzulla Khojayev (1896-1938). In order to further strengthen the struggle against the emir's rule, the Young Bukhara people created 150 party cells, each of which consisted of 12 people. In the city of Bukhara alone, 50 cells appeared. They were also formed in Charjoi, Karki, Shahrizabiz and other cities.

On March 15, 1917, a meeting of the Central Committee of the Young Bukhara Party was held, at which a new leadership of the party was elected. The Central Committee included Abduvohid Burhonov (chairman), Fitrat (secretary general), Usmon Khoja (treasurer), Fayzulla Khojayev, Musojon Sayidjonov, Otaulla Khojayev, Muhitdin Rafoat, Ahmadjon Abdusaidov (Hamdiy), and Homid Khoja Mehriy (members).

The Young Bukhara Party, congratulating the historical events in Russia, wrote in their telegrams to the Provisional Government in Petrograd: “... Great Russia, with the hands of its true children, overthrew the old established order and established a free democratic government in its place. We

kindly ask the new Russian government to instruct our government in the free and equal style of democratic governance in the near future, so that we may be proud of this situation.”

However, the Provisional Government in Petrograd had two different views on the reforms in Bukhara. In particular, the Russian Foreign Minister P.N. Milyukov was in favor of the reform, while A.F. Kerensky, who later became Prime Minister, was categorically against it. [4. – B 98].

Now the emir was forced to carry out reforms in the emirate. The project of reforms in Bukhara was developed by the Russian regent in Bukhara A.Y. Miller, who himself was not a supporter of reforms. After the emir and his close officials thoroughly and thoroughly studied this project, on April 7, 1917, the emir's manifesto was published, in which it was proposed to carry out reforms in the country, which, in fact, did not include the foundations of the monarchy, the foundations of Islam and Sharia. The announcement of the reforms exacerbated the political situation in the country. All the partisan forces widely opposed the reforms. [3. – B 113].

On April 8, 1917, the Jadids held a demonstration in Bukhara demanding the implementation of reforms. However, the demonstrators were dispersed by the emir's government, and many of the "Young Bukharaists" were punished and persecuted. After these events, on April 14, Emir Olimkhan refused to carry out the reforms.

After the October Revolution, relations between Soviet Russia and the Emirate of Bukhara became tense. Although the Bolshevik government of the Turkestan Republic officially recognized the independence of Bukhara, it constantly interfered in the internal affairs of Bukhara. The policies of limiting the power of the emir and abolishing it were implemented by the Bolsheviks. As a result, an alliance of the Bolsheviks and the Young Bukharas emerged.

During this period, due to the existence of various groups and diversity of views within the Young Bukhara Party, there was a need to draw up a single party program. The Central Committee of the Young Bukhara Party entrusted this task to Fitrat in November 1917. The program of the Young Bukhara Party, prepared by Abdurauf Fitrat, was approved by the Central Committee of the party in January 1918 and announced as a reform project. This program included the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in the Bukhara Emirate, ensuring the military and political independence of Bukhara, cultural development, changes in the farming and tax system, a modern army, compulsory military service, and the establishment of a Council of Supervisors in Bukhara consisting of 10 supervisors. The Young Bukhara people were deeply persecuted by Sayyid Alimkhan. As a result, the Young Bukhara people were forced to leave for Samarkand, Tashkent, and Moscow.

On June 13-14, 1920, at the Central Turkestan Branch of the Young Bukharian Party, a program drafted by Fayzulla Khojayevev was adopted. This program demanded the overthrow of the emir by force and the declaration of Bukhara as a Democratic People's Republic. The Young Bukharians demanded the confiscation of land owned by the wealthy, the introduction of free primary education, the development of agriculture, they emphasized the need to take practical measures to improve the situation of internal and external trade and crafts. [1. – B 423].

On August 29, 1920, Fayzulla Khojayevev, his associates and members of the Young Bukhara Party, the Bolsheviks, led an army to Bukhara under the leadership of General Frunze. The attack began at half past two in the morning. Twelve airplanes bombed Bukhara day and night. As a result, more than 50 thousand men, women, and children died. After 4 days of heavy fighting, Emir Olimkhan left Bukhara.

In early September 1920, the Young Bukhara people formed a government in collaboration with the Bolsheviks. The republic, called the Young Bukhara Party (Bukhara Soviet Republic), was led and supported by the Kremlin. Muhiddin Mansurov was appointed chairman of the republic, Fayzulla Khojayevev was appointed minister of foreign affairs, Sadiriddin Ayniy was appointed minister of

cultural affairs, and Usman Khojayeov was appointed chairman of the penal committee. Fitrat, Ahmadjon Makhdum Rifat, and Homid Khojayeov were members and founders of the religious government. [5. – B 80 – 96]

In conclusion, the Bukhara Emirate fell. The Young Bukharas came to power with the help of their allies, the Bolsheviks. Later, it became clear that the Young Bukharas had been wrong to trust the Bolsheviks. Because the Bukhara government tried to pursue an independent policy. At first, they succeeded. They concluded trade, economic and political agreements with many countries of the world. However, the Bolsheviks constantly interfered in the internal affairs of Bukhara.

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