

Bukhara-Russian Relations during the Period of Amir Abdulahad and Amir Olimkhan

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Abstract: When Amir Sayyid Abdulahad Khan came to power, the economy in Bukhara collapsed, the emirate was dependent on Russia on the political front, and cultural life also declined. The situation in the country of Bukhara was very difficult. On top of that, the greed and bribery of the officials and the oppression of the common people increased. Even some governors and governors in the territory of the Emirate did not want to obey the central authority in Bukhara, but tried to be "independent" in their own way and started a separatist policy.

Keywords: Bukhara Emirate, Amir Abdulahad Khan, Amir Olim Khan, political agency, separatism, Bukhara-Russian relations, colonial policy.

Introduction. Abdulahad Khan stands out among the Mangit emirs of Bukhara. He is very different from his father Muzaffar Khan and his successor Olim Khan due to his ability to manage the state, piety, concern for poets and scholars.

Abdulahad Khan was born on March 16, 1857 in the city of Karmana. His childhood and teenage years were spent in Karmana - his father's residence.

In 1882, Amir Muzaffar Khan appointed his fourth son, Abulah Khan, as his crown prince and sent him to Moscow and Petersburg in 1883. On this trip, he was accompanied by the son of Abbasbi, governor of Hisar, Astanaqul Koshbeg, Salim, the pilot, and others. Said Mansur Alimi writes that during his first trip to Russia, Abdulahad Khan took part in the official ceremony of accession and coronation of Emperor Alexander III. Later, after he became the emir, Abdul Ahad Khan made official visits to Moscow and St. Petersburg several times, and every year he regularly went to Crimea and Yalta to rest. acquaintance with the Russian culture and through it the achievements of the European civilization made a sharp turn in his worldview. The result of these trips was the emergence of reformist ideas and a tendency to restructure the education system in the territory of the emirate.

When Amir Sayyid Abdulahad Khan came to power, the economy in Bukhara collapsed, the emirate was dependent on Russia on the political front, and cultural life also declined. The situation in the country of Bukhara was very difficult. On top of that, the greed and bribery of the officials and the oppression of the common people increased. Even some governors and governors in the territory of the Emirate did not want to obey the central authority in Bukhara, but tried to be "independent" in their own way and started a separatist policy. Abdulahad Khan, who came to the throne, started his policy with strict and drastic changes. Along with the rise of bribery and greed among officials, drug addiction and gambling were widespread in the society. Amir Abdulahad Khan is determined to get rid of such evils. Those who commit greed and bribery will be removed from their positions. Also, the slave trade, which had existed until that time, was officially prohibited by his order. In 1886, he ordered to close some of the prisons. Amir reduces his army under the pressure of the Russian administration.

Main part. In 1888, the Ministry of Military Affairs of Russia laid railway tracks in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate in the distance from Chorjoi to Samarkand. The railway passed through the new city of Bukhara, which is 12 kilometers away from the country's capital. With the permission of the emir, the Russian authorities build stations and settlements around the railway. Later, these settlements will be transformed into Russian villages and cities with military garrisons. Amir Abdulahad Khan allocates funds for the construction of the railway from the treasury of the emirate to Bukhara. In 1900-1901, the Samarkand-Tashkent railway was built, and trains reached Tashkent. The construction of the railway in the territory of the Emirate, on the one hand, created conditions for the development of the country's economy and the emergence of market relations, and on the other hand, the economic and development of Bukhara led to an increase in military dependence on the Russian Empire.

During the period of Amir Abdulahad Khan, Bukhara-Russian relations developed evenly. By the decree of Emperor Alexander III of November 12, 1885, a political agency (representation) of Russia was established in Bukhara from January 1, 1886. On May 5, 1903, Tsar Nicholas II extended the powers of representation. The office is located in the new city of Bukhara (Kogon). The Russians interfered in the internal affairs of the country and pursued the policy of colonialism and great statesmanship.

In January 1893, Amir Abdulahad Khan, accompanied by courtiers and officials, along with Crown Prince Sayyid Mir Olim Khan Tora, attended an official reception at the Emperor Alexander III Palace in Petersburg. During this period, state affairs in Bukhara were managed by Mullah Mir Badriddin Qazikalon, Tursun Khoja Sadr and Mullah Jonmirzabi Parvanachi.

Amir loved to travel. Amir Abdulahad visited Moscow and St. Petersburg several times. Later, he went to Saint Petersburg for the coronation ceremony of Emperor Nicholas II and for the last time before his death to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne of Bukhara. In addition, he was in Kiev, Odessa, Yekaterinoslav, Baku, Tiflis, Batumi, Sevastopol, Bokhchasaroy. Every summer, Abdulahad rested in the Caucasus, in Mineral Waters, or in the castle he built in Crimea and Yalta (in place of the castle built by him, there was a sanatorium "Uzbekistan" during the Soviet era). During the reign of Amir Abdulahad Khan, torture, death sentence and the most terrible punishment, throwing from Minarai Kalon in Bukhara, were prohibited. During his reign, copper, iron, gold mining, construction of telephone lines and railways, and trade were actively developed in the khanate. Amir himself took an active part in the world market when Bukhara took the 3rd place in the implementation of trade operations for the sale of raw materials of Karakol. According to some information, Amir has 27 million in his personal account in the State Bank of Russia. 7 million rubles of gold was kept in the commercial bank of Russia. Abdulahad paid special attention to the military forces of the khanate. In his youth, the future Karmanabegi conducted military exercises in his garrison and kept the Karmana fortress in excellent condition. Russian officers who have visited there have repeatedly emphasized this. In 1893, Amir, returning to his homeland from Russia, saw the Turkmen police in Ashgabat, trained by the Russians, who were not inferior to the Cossacks in terms of skills, and after that, he had the idea of establishing the Bukhara police. Two years later, he did what he thought. Since 1895, the police service (mirshab among the population) was established in the Emirate of Bukhara. Later, Amir also did a lot of work to improve the military training of his army and equip it with modern weapons. For example, when the Russian government partially restricted the sale of firearms to Bukhara, the emir purchased rifles for his troops through Russian merchants. When all the Russian authors wrote about Amir, they emphasized that he was very inquisitive, and also wrote that he was an open-handed person who spared nothing for good deeds. For example, in 1892, Amir Abdulahad gave 100,000 rubles in relief money to the suffering population in various regions of the Russian Empire. During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, he allocated 1 million rubles to the Russian fleet. Abdulahad always gave money to the Orenburg Cossack regiment, of which he was the head. Turkestan archeology club donated several ancient gold coins for its collection. Amir was considered an honorary member of the Turkestan benevolent society. Abdulahad allocated several thousand

coins for the construction of Hijaz railway. His subordinates allocated 150,000 rubles for this purpose. For Amir, helping Muslim religious affairs has a special place. The properties given by him as a waqf for the benefit of the holy Mecca and Medina brought an annual income of 20 thousand rubles a year. During his reign, the number of scholars in Bukhara increased from 500 to 150,000, his flatterers exaggerated.

The policies and reforms carried out by Amir Abdulahad Khan are opposed by certain groups of the society. In particular, the majority of Bukhara scholars were against these renewal processes in the society. On the other hand, under the guise of improving Bukhara-Russian relations, the Russian political agency in Bukhara used various excuses to keep Abdulahad Khan at the level of a weak puppet ruler subordinate to them, and prevented the emir from pursuing an independent policy. In 1886, a magnificent European-style palace was built in New Bukhara (Kogon) under the leadership of Russian architects and engineers at the expense of the emir, and Amir Abdulahad Khan was offered to move to this palace and rule the country from here. However, Amir Abdulahad Khan does not agree to this.

In 1894, Amir Abdulahad Khan studied the weather and climate of Bukhara because it was not right, he moved to Karmana, where he was born and grew up and ruled for many years, built a separate residence here, lived permanently, and from there he continued to lead the state until the end of his life. manages. According to S. Ayni, Abdulahad Khan came to the capital only once or twice a year. The main reason for Amir Abdulahad Khan's move from Bukhara to Karmana was the constant interference of Russian officials in state affairs, the amir's obligation to meet with them almost every day, and now, on behalf of Abdulahad Khan, all state affairs in the Bukhara Ark were handled by the Astanaqulbi Qushbegi (1860- 1923), acting on behalf of the Amir of Astanaqulbi Kushbegi, who came to rule, and dealt with the political agent of the Russian Empire in Bukhara, he went to Russia several times.

Amir Abdulahadkhan was awarded the military titles of adjutant general and cavalry general by the Russian emperor for his services in the field of stabilization of relations between the Bukhara-Russian states.

He ruled the country until 1910. Then Amir Olim Khan sat on the throne. He was also the emir of Bukhara from the Mangites. During the years 1893-1896, he studied at the Nikolayev (Pajlar) corps in Petersburg. In 1898, Karshi became the governor of the Karmana provinces as the crown prince. During the period of Amir Olim Khan (1910-1920), the dependence of the Bukhara Emirate on Russia became stronger. Progressive forces, as well as young Bukharans, were severely persecuted. During the First World War, to be more precise, in December 1915, Russian Emperor Nicholas II awarded him the military rank of lieutenant general and appointed him as his adjutant general. Because he gave Russia a large amount of money. After the April 1917 demonstration in Bukhara, in particular, after the Kolesov incident, he unjustly executed 3,000 people on the territory of the emirate, accusing them of being Jadidists.

Olim Khan was born in Karmana city in 1881 in the family of Abdulahad Khan from the Mangites. Olim Khan's mother was a woman named Davlat Bakht Ayik. At that time, his father, Abdulahad Khan, was the governor of Karmana region. Olim Khan, as the only son in the family, received special love. He was called Torajan from his youth.

When Olimkhan turned 12 years old, by order of his father, he studied at the Nikolayev cadet corps in St. Petersburg for 3 years (1893-1896). After returning to Bukhara, Olimkhan Tora learned from his father the secrets of state administration and the methods of managing the kingdom, got acquainted with the economic, political and cultural situation in the emirate. showed. Olimkhan Tora built a bridge over Kashkadarya and built a madrasa. Later, he worked as the governor of Karmana for 1 year (1910) and carried out a number of beautification works here.

After the death of Amir Abdulahad Khan, Mir Sayyid Olim Khan Tora, who was the governor of Karmana, came to Bukhara after his father's funeral and took the throne on December 24, 1910.

At first, he tried to carry out reforms in the administrative, economic and military spheres of Bukhara. On December 30, 1910, he issued a special decree and announced the program of reforms. According to the decree, various taxes collected from the people were reduced and taxes were regulated. Officials are prohibited from accepting bribes, and their salaries are determined from the treasury. Reconstruction of the military work will begin. Salaries of workers and soldiers will be increased two to three times. Amir Sayyid Olimkhan and the archon of the state welcome these works of Bukhara jadids with great applause. According to Mirzo Salimbek's work "Tawarikh muttadimin wa muttakhirin", in 1911 Amarat panoh Avliyoqulbek biy parvanachi mangit Karategin region, Jalil al-Qadir devonbeg Hisar region, Mulla Ne'mat Ollobek biy dodkhoh Kolob region, Shahbekbiy Saryasia region, Mirzo Azim Khoja held the position of governor of Sherabad region. In 1912, Muhammad Dodkhoh was appointed as the governor of Chorjoy region, and Ibad al Hafiz Inoq Bukhari was appointed as the governor of Boysun region. At that time, Mirzo Salimbek was the mayor of O'orak Kesh. In the implementation of changes in administrative management, the new emir intended to serve the interests of the raiyat as well as carry out his domestic policy.

In Sayyid Mansur Olimi's work "Cradle of Bukhara Turkestan", the work done by Amir Sayyid Olimkhan in the administration of Bukhara state is described in a slightly different way: "Amir Olimkhan appoints people in the management system of 1911. He appoints the governor of Karategin, Avliyo Qulbek, as the devanbeg of Hisar province. He appointed Ishaqbekbi, the governor of Sarysia, as the governor of Kolab region, Mirza Rabi as the governor of Sherabad region, and Abdulhafizbi as the governor of Boysun region. He removed the governor of Karshi, Khoja Sudur, and appointed Usmanbekbi, the governor of Dehinak region, and gave him the position of dodkhoh.

During the reign of Amir Sayyid Olimkhan, the dependence of the Bukhara Emirate on the Russian Empire became stronger. By the emir's decree, progressive forces in the country, as well as Young Bukharans, were severely persecuted. During the First World War, Russian Emperor Nicholas II awarded Amir Sayyid Olimkhan with the military rank of lieutenant general and appointed him as his adjutant general. (December 1915) . Because the emir provided financial aid to the Russian state with a large amount of money during the war. A very responsible period for the country of Bukhara was in 1917-1920, when Amir Olim Khan increased oppression instead of conducting a fair policy. After the demonstration in Bukhara in April 1917, in particular, the Kolesov incident (March 1918), he accused three thousand people in the territory of the emirate of sedition and unjustly executed them. opposes any aspiration towards innovation and development in the region.

After the establishment of the Soviet regime in Turkestan in the fall of 1917, even though an alliance was formed with Junaid Khan in Khorezm and Madaminbek in the Ferghana Valley, and later Shermuhammadbek in the fight against the Red Army, Amir Sayid Olimkhan did not provide them with sufficient military support. The work of providing Shini with modern weapons was not completed. The country of Olim Khan was overthrown. The city was destroyed by the Red soldiers, and the entire treasury of the Emirate was transported to Moscow. In mid-September, the former emir will go to Eastern Bukhara and settle down. These tragedies make drastic changes in the emir's personality. However, the main opportunity was missed. Despite this, the former emir tries to lead the independence struggle of the people of Bukhara against the Reds.

Sayyid Olimkhan made his headquarters in Hisar province and fought against the Russians for six months. In Hisar, he established a new government consisting of former courtiers and local officials. He strives to coordinate the actions of the Bukharans against the Reds. Avliyokulbek, the Bey of Hisar, plays an important role in the activities of the new government. He managed to unite the military forces around Kolob, Hisar and Dushanba. In mid-November 1920, his troops liberated Boysun, Darband, Sherabad. 4,000 young men sent to help from Fergana at the discretion of Olim Khan also arrived in Eastern Bukhara. In January 1921, the number of the emir's army reached 25 thousand people. Sayyid Alimkhan, who came from Hisar to Kolab

region, appoints Ibrahimbek as the commander-in-chief of all his troops. In Eastern Bukhara, Davlatmandbek Devonbegi and in Western Bukhara Mulla Abdul Qahhar are designated as his deputies. However, after being defeated in a series of battles, on March 4, 1921, Sayyid Alim Khan, along with his relatives and courtiers, crossed over to Afghanistan from the Chubek region of Amudarya.

In the city of Kabul, Sayyid Alim Khan was received by the Afghan emir Amonullah Khan, who gave him a special residence in Qal'ai Fatu, near the capital, for his permanent residence. Although he lives in Kabul, he continues to ideologically lead the independence movement in Bukhara, sending various letters and expensive gifts to soldiers and clerics, inspiring them to fight against the Bolsheviks and the Red Army. In particular, he constantly shows his respect to the military leaders of Bukhara - Ibrahimbek, Mulla Abdul Qahhar, Davlatmandbek, Anwar Pasha and Salim Pasha, who later came from Turkey. However, Sayyid Alim Khan's main goal was to restore the emirate system after the Red Army was expelled from Bukhara. He was against the existence of an independent Republic of Bukhara and the democratic development of Bukhara.

As a result of the invasion of Bukhara in August 1920, the emirate system was overthrown. In mid-September, Olim Khan went to Eastern Bukhara and tried to lead the independence struggle of the people of Bukhara against the invading Red Army. On January 8, 1921, the number of Olim Khan's army reached 25 thousand people. Olimkhan, who came from Hisar to Kolab province, appoints Ibrahimbek as the commander-in-chief of all his troops (Deputies: in Eastern Bukhara - Davlatmanbek and in Western Bukhara - Mullah Abdul Qahhar). However, after being defeated in a series of battles, Olim Khan left for Afghanistan on March 4, 1921 from Chubek Kechuv of Amudarya. Olim Khan was received by the Afghan emir Amonullah Khan in Kabul and allocated a special residence in Qalayi Fatu for his permanent residence. Although he lives in Kabul, he continues to ideologically lead the freedom movement in Bukhara. In August 1920, as a result of the invasion of Bukhara, the emirate system was overthrown. In mid-September, Olim Khan went to Eastern Bukhara and tried to lead the independence struggle of the people of Bukhara against the invading Red Army. On January 8, 1921, the number of Olim Khan's army reached 25 thousand people. Olimkhan, who came from Hisar to Kolab province, appoints Ibrahimbek as the commander-in-chief of all his troops (Deputies: in Eastern Bukhara - Davlatmanbek and in Western Bukhara - Mullah Abdul Qahhar). However, after being defeated in a series of battles, Olim Khan left for Afghanistan on March 4, 1921 from Chubek Kechuv of Amudarya. Olim Khan was received by the Afghan emir Amonullah Khan in Kabul and allocated a special residence in Qalayi Fatu for his permanent residence. Although he lives in Kabul, he continues to ideologically lead the freedom movement in Bukhara, sending various letters and valuable gifts to the soldiers and clerics, inspiring them to fight.

Sayyid Alim Khan spent the rest of his life in Kabul. But he did not give up the idea of liberating Bukhara from the Bolsheviks even abroad. On June 4, 1923, Sayyid Olimkhan's Address entitled "Bolsheviks' Company to Central Asia" was published in the "Manchester-Guardian" newspaper. There is important information about the colonial policy of Soviet Russia in Central Asia in 1917-1922, the occupation of Bukhara by the Red Army, the transfer of the emirate's treasure to Moscow, and the wars of independence.

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