

Historiographic Review of the Period of the End of the XIX-Middle of the XX Century

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Abstract— The article is systematic and summarized historiographical material - studies of Central Asian and foreign authors on the history of the valley of the period of the mangyts.

Index Terms— Bukhara emirate, revolutionary thoughts, journalistic articles, scientific and aesthetic thoughts.

I. INTRODUCTION

This article is devoted to a historiographic review of the description of the period from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. Bukhara emirate. One of the most valuable sources of this study is considered a diary-recollection of N.D. Ratnikov [13], a Red Army commissar who participated in military operations against the emir's regime from Chardzhuy to the establishment and "consolidation" of Soviet power in Eastern Bukhara. N.D. Ratnikov, at one time, prepared for publication his memoir, entitled "The Revolution in Bukhara and the struggle against Basmachism in Western and Eastern Bukhara.

II. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

In the diary of N.D. Ratnikova has answers to key questions related to the activities of the Red Army units in the Bukhara Operation. Namely, in it, in particular, you can find answers to the questions: how during the operation the directive signed by the commander of the Turkestan front M.V. Frunze to the Red Army units of the front, stationed at strategically

important points in the emirate. Sam N.D. In many of these events, Ratnikov acts as a performer, participant, and eyewitness. Therefore, his diary-memoir is a valuable source on the history of the overthrow of the emir's regime in Bukhara. It allows us, comparing it with other sources, to recreate, if possible, an objective picture of the events of those years.

The next work, the source of the period under study, is Mirza Abdalazim Sami's work "History of the Mangyt sovereigns who ruled in the capital, noble Bukhara" [10] and is a publication of a valuable monument of 19th century Central Asian historiography. Written by a prominent Bukhara official, court historian Mirza 'Abdal'azim Sami, this work is

mainly devoted to one of the most important periods in the history of Central Asia - its accession to Russia. Mirza Muhammad Abdalazim Sami Bustani was born in the village of Buston (Bustan), located in 40 km north of Bukhara on the road to Kermin. His date of birth is not mentioned anywhere. However, in the official version of the story of Tukhf-i Shahi Sami indicates that until the age of 60 he "enjoyed the favors of the Emir's court". From the work it is clear that this story was written by him after removal from the yard; the time of its creation is also indicated there - from 1316 / 1898-99 to 1320 / 1902-03. From a comparison of these data, we can assume that Itself was removed from the yard approximately in 1898 or in 1899, and then the year of its birth could be 1838 or 1839. At the court of Abdalahad, Sami was ten to eleven years old. The reason for his exile is not exactly known, but it seems that he did not hide his opposition to the surrounding environment in the emir's palace. In his poetic works of this period, he denounced the court nobility, indulging in idleness and vices. Suddenly, he condemns the idle, depraved life of the nobility, close emir. In the third, Sami falls upon the emir himself. In the conditions of the Emir's Bukhara, it was too bold and could not go unpunished. Some parts of the work of Sami Ta'p'ix-u saladine and mangitiya are unequal in terms of the historical material presented in them. The first part is a kind of general introduction and is a compilation of the history of Bukhara before the entry of the emir Muzaffar to the Bukhara throne. The second is the testimony of a contemporary, an eyewitness and a participant in the most important events in the life of Bukhara during the reign of Emir Muzaffar. It covers the history of the conquest of tsarist Russia by Tashkent and part of the Bukhara Khanate, as well as the life of the khanate immediately after these events. This part deserves the most careful study, because of all the known manuscript materials it presents the most complete and detailed description of the important historical period in the life of the Central Asian peoples. Until now, in our historical literature, the use of the source under study has been reduced to extracting some materials from this part of the work.

The third part, although it contains a description of such important events as the Russo-Japanese War, the 1905 revolution in Russia, the Andijan uprising, etc., is replete with the subjective reasoning of the author, sometimes from our point of view very naive. It is in this part that Sami appears to us as a person hostile to the Russians. This final part of the work is of interest not so much for historical science as for assessing the personality of the author himself. Thanks to the objective description of the political socio-economic situation of the Bukhara emirate of the period under study, we can imagine that way of life, that atmosphere. The work of Mirza Abdalazim Sami "The History of the Mangyt sovereigns who ruled in the capital,

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noble Bukhara” was used for an objective analysis of the political, socio-economic situation inherited by the last Mangyt ruler Emir Alimkhan.

The historical treatises of F. Khodjaev [14], M. Salimbek [8], M. Baljuvani [9] and other authors who were also in the thick of individual Bukhara events and wrote their memoirs, as they say, “are also valuable.” hot pursuit. " The book of F. Khojaev was repeatedly reprinted, therefore its contents are known to readers. The treatise of M. Salimbek became the topic of the dissertation of M. Norkulov and readers learned from it about the contents of the manuscript of the memoirist. However, in it the events of 1920 are sharply reduced. The treatise M. Baljuvani in 1994 was prepared and published in Tajik (Arabic) language thanks to the cares of the academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan A.M. Mukhtarova.

Valuable are also the published books of B.I. Iskandarova [6], T.G. Tukhtametova [12] and other authors. An amazing document was discovered by Tajik scholars - professor of historical sciences Nazarsho Nazarshoev and associate professor of historical sciences Abdullo Gafurov - while working in the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History (former archive of the CPSU Central Committee). The 48-sheet typewriter enumerated the material values of the Bukhara emir [11].

To facilitate the perception of the text of F. Khodjaev and a better understanding of the described events, a review article was published by Farhad Kasymov and Bakhodir Ergashev, the Bukhara revolution. F. Kasymov and B. Ergashev mention in their article about the “policy of national reconciliation” carried out in the BNSR. It is apparently about those measures that were provided for by the resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (B.) Of May 18, 1922 "On Turkestan-Bukhara affairs": the return of vacuus (church) lands, the legalization of Sharia courts, an amnesty for part of the Basmachis. But in fact, it often came down to the temporary success of negotiations with the Basmachi. The leaders of the republic did not manage to propose and defend a real alternative to the policy of “sovietization” - reforms according to a unified average model, without taking into account national and social specifics [7].

S. Aini was one of the first advanced people of his time who advocated the need for ideological revolutionary transformations in the society of the Bukhara emirate and, writing a treatise “The History of Revolutionary Thought in Bukhara” (1918), outlined in it some of his social, historical and literary views. After the founding of the People’s Bukhara Socialist Republic (1920), S. Aini, actively and seriously engaged in scientific and literary activities, gained well-deserved fame and fame in the literary circles of Central Asia and beyond, especially after the creation of the story "Odin" (1924) and an anthology "Samples of Tajik literature" (1926). S.Aini through the anthology "Samples of Tajik Literature" from the very beginning determined the main directions of his artistic, aesthetic and scientific thought.

Another important area of scientific and aesthetic thought of S. Aini is his historical works, which, according to his expression, were written according to the “command of

history” and “the need to affirm the historical truth”. In this sense, S. Aini is also the founder of the Tajik scientific and historical prose of the twentieth century.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the above facts, it can be firmly asserted that in the first decade of the twentieth century S. Aini acted not only as an educator, author of textbooks for the first new-method schools and an accomplished poet, but also as a thinker, with formed scientific and aesthetic views. The scientific and literary and aesthetic views of S. Aini, at this stage of his work, were embodied in such works as “The History of Revolutionary Thought in Bukhara” (1918), “The History of the Bukhara Revolution” (1920), “The History of the Mangyt Emirs of Bukhara” (1923). In these works, Sadridin Aini “gradually develops his historical thinking” [1].

The most important features of literary-aesthetic and scientific-social views of S. Aini are reflected in numerous introductions and introductions of S. Aini to collections of poems and books of Tajik writers.

At the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century, S. Aini was actively involved in the process of creating socio-political articles of a journalistic nature, and thus laying the foundation for the formation of a new Tajik periodical, he subsequently developed this direction. S.Aini's journalistic articles “The Sword and the Pen”, “Now the Turn of the Pen has Come” and dozens of his other prose literary works are devoted to the most important issues of the culture of the Tajik nation. In journalism S. Aini, a special position is occupied by such genres as article, appeal and feuilleton. S. Aini, also being the founder of new Tajik fiction, created throughout his life such famous novels and novels as “Bukhara executioners” (1920), “Odin” (1924), “Dohund” (1930) [2], “ Slaves ”(1935) [3],“ Death of the usurer ”(1936),“ Yatim ”(1940) and“ Memories ”(1948-1954) [4], consisting of four parts.

It is difficult to evaluate the activities of Aini in the Soviet era. Since 1918, he unequivocally sided with the opponents of the emir regime, and together with the left wing of the Jadids of Young Bukhara he drifted towards the Bolsheviks. In 1920, he supported the revolution in the emirate and the creation of the Bukhara people's Soviet republic. In the satire “The Bukhara executioners” (1920), Aini denounced the regime of the emirate. However, he did not actively participate in political activities like Fitrat and a number of former young Bukhara residents. In the end, such a strategy turned out to be reasonable. He chose not Bukhara and Tashkent, where political passions were in full swing, but Samarkand and then Dushanbe (Stalinabad) to live.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the important, the history has left us not so many references to Alim Khan. Official Soviet historiography represents him as an experienced counter-revolutionary, an agent of England and puts him on a par with Admiral Kolchak and the White Guard General Dutov. Gossip about his harem, etc., is also found in lightweight literature. Such derogatory data, even being truthful, are tendentious, since they come from authors representing the victorious side. They should be considered

from the standpoint of the ideological confrontation of Soviet times. Offensive remarks against the emir were designed to justify violence against Alim Khan. Their ultimate goal was the moral discredit of the emir and the entire emigration.

To comprehend history, study the past and give it a fair assessment - all this requires the deepest intelligence and the highest responsibility.

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