



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITY IN BUKHARA AND THE ISSUE OF NATIONAL PERSONNEL

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th October 2022	In this article, the establishment of Soviet power in Bukhara in 1920, the policy of the Bolsheviks in this area, their attitude towards local cadres, and the issues of Sovietization of the country are expressed.
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INTRODUCTION. In the spring of 1920, the Bolsheviks began to make plans to occupy the Bukhara Emirate. At the beginning of May of this year, the members of the Turkestan Commission came to Moscow. Sh. Eliava and Ya. Rudzutaklar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs G.V. Chicherin was given a statement that "the Turkish Commission will issue a decision on revoking the independence of the Bukhara Emirate tomorrow". On May 22, 1920, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the RKP (b) approved the opinion of the members of the Turkish Commission on the attack on Bukhara [1, p.52]. On September 2, 1920, the Bukhara Emirate was abolished by Russia's policy of aggression and violence, and Soviet power was installed in its place.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. On September 14, 1920, at the general meeting of the People's Council of Supervisors, the Central Revkom and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bukhara, the All-Bukhara Revolutionary Committee consisting of 9 people (chairman Abdulkadir Muhitdinov) and the People's Council of Supervisors of the republican government consisting of 11 people (chairman Fayzulla Khojaev) were formed. Muinjon Aminov, Olimjon Akchurin, Abdulhamid Oripov, Sabir Yusupov, Haji Hasan Ibrohimov, Fayzulla Khojaev, Qulmuhammedov were appointed members of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee. The composition of the Bukhara People's Council of Supervisors, which was established to manage the country, consisted of the following: chairman and foreign affairs (supervisor - F. Khojaev), education (supervisor - Kori Yoldosh Polatov), internal affairs (supervisor of internal affairs - M. Saidjonov), finance (supervisor - U. Polathojaev), state control (N. Husainov), Extraordinary commission (chairman - Ibrohimov), justice (M. Burhonov), military (Shahobiddinov), trade and industry (M. Mansurov). By this time, the members of the revolutionary faction

"Yosh Bukhara" were forced to join the Communist Party of Bukhara. At this point, it should be noted that the government of Bukhara, consisting mainly of Jadids, was considered one of the governments where educated people gathered at that time. Inspectors studied in Bukhara, Istanbul, Moscow and other cities. The Jadids of Bukhara tried to implement their reformist ideas during their activities in the new government. On October 6-8, 1920, the creation of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSR) was solemnly announced at the emir's summer palace - Sitorai Mohi Khosa. It was a people's democratic government in terms of state structure. In a short period of time, he was entrusted with the historical task of transforming the emir Bukhara, which inherited medieval traditions, into a democratic state. The congress approved the composition of the initial government, including the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee (Central Revkom), the Bukhara Council of People's Supervisors, which is the supreme legislative body of state power. Their term of office was extended until the II Congress. At this congress, I. E. Lyubimov announced that the government of the RSFSR recognized the independence of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. In October-November 1920, a temporary military-political alliance and treaty was concluded between the USSR and the RSFSR. On March 4, 1921, the "Treaty of Union" was signed between both countries. These agreements led to a certain degree of restriction of the activities of the young Bukhara state leaders who are trying to conduct independent politics. The "Union Treaty" provided a "legal" justification for the presence of Soviet troops in the territory of the independent state of Bukhara, which was nothing more than Russia's direct military and armed intervention in the internal affairs of the USSR [2, p.233].

One of the most important tasks facing the government of Bukhara was to solve the land-water issue. On September 30, 1920, the Central Revkom of



Bukhara adopted the decree "On Land". According to the decree, all the land in the hands of the former emir, his relatives and officials should be given to poor and landless peasants. Also, according to the decree, "Khoraj", "property" and other taxes were abolished [3, p.159]. According to the information in the archive documents, 10,000 acres of land belonging to former emirs and beks were confiscated and distributed to poor farmers only in the districts of Eski Bukhara and Charjou.

The new regime and some of its procedures were welcomed by local residents. Revolutionary committees were formed in places. However, the harsh measures taken by the new authorities against the local landlord class, the confiscation of all property belonging to them, the general arrest and shooting of courtiers and emir officials, the removal of the emir's treasure to Moscow, the forced food "razvyort" and its strict implementation, policy of hostility towards Islamic religion and scholars, burdening the population of the Red Army in the territory of the republic, and on top of that, the raiding and looting activities of the Red soldiers caused the people's strong protest. This led to the aggravation of socio-political relations in the republic. The young state leader F. Khojaev had to work in difficult and difficult conditions. Political divisions within the Bukhara government have grown. On the one hand, we had to ideologically fight against the "right" and "left" communists within the Communist Party of Bukhara, on the other hand, the RSFSR and its extraordinary bodies, the Turkcommissia, the Turkburo, were very vigilantly monitoring every process that took place in the young, independent state. . Despite this, F. Khojaev, U. Polathojaev, O. Khojaev, A. Fitrat, M. Aminov, M. Saidjonov, S. Khojaev, M. Mansurov, A. Muhitdinov and others followed a democratic path and held a moderate position in the government. They supported the fact that the USSR should be a colony, freedom of religion, and the need for reforms.

On September 18-23, 1921, the II Congress of All Bukhara People's Representatives adopted the Constitution of the USSR in a democratic spirit. The first Constitution adopted in the history of Bukhara strengthened the rights and freedoms of citizens by law. In the constitution, the participation of the representatives of all classes of the people was ensured for the development of the state. The freedom of private property and trade is expressed in this document. The Constitution of the USSR gave equal political rights to all citizens and eliminated national inequality. According to the constitution, the supreme body of the USSR was the All-Bukhara Congress of People's Representatives, which consisted of 350 members with one representative elected for every 2,000 voters. The Congress was convened once a year and considered such important issues as the adoption

of the Constitution of the Republic, amendments, the report of the government and the approval of the state budget. According to the constitution, the All Bukhara MIQ was considered the supreme legislative and controlling body between the congresses. At the congress, Usmonkhoja Polathojaev was elected as the chairman of the All-Bukhara MIQ. This position was taken by Porso Khojaev at the III Congress held in August 1922. In accordance with the Constitution, the Council of People's Inspectors retained its role as the supreme executive and management body of state power. At the congress, attention was paid to the national issue, and a Turkmen department was established in Bukhara under the leadership of Omongeldi Omonov. Later, on this basis, the Turkmen Autonomous Region was established, and it was given the right of national autonomy. Cultural and educational and other institutions were opened for the Turkmen and Tajik people.

The pressure on the democratic processes in Bukhara from outside the country became more and more intense. On June 3, 1923, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the USSR in Bukhara S.S. Kamenev, chairman of the Turkfront Revolutionary Military Council A.I. Cork, RKP (b) MQ Central Asia Bureau member Mikhailov and others came. They openly stated that they are not satisfied with the work of the government of Bukhara and stressed the need to speed up socialist changes. Shortly after that, on June 12, 1923, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (b) adopted a special decision and determined measures for the sovietization of the government of Bukhara [3, p.159]. The Soviet government sent the secretary of the Central Committee of the RKP (b) Y.E.Rudzutak to Bukhara to implement its orders quickly and without resistance. On June 23, Y.E.Rudzutak took part in the closed plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and made strict demands to the leaders of the Bukhara government and local communists. F.Khojaev's closest comrades-in-arms are former young Bukhara youths Otaulla Khojaev (Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. Fitrat (Minister of Education), Sattor Khojaev (Minister of Finance), Muinjon Aminov (Chairman of the Economic Council). removed from their positions and expelled from the territory of the Bukhara state. Kori Yoldosh Polatov, Rahimjon Yusufzoda, Muzahar Makhsum Burkhanov, Haji Hamro Yoldoshev were also removed from their positions. The government of Bukhara was filled with "experienced Soviet officials" who had received the "communist lessons" of Moscow and Tashkent. In the plenum itself, A. Rahimboev was elected as the responsible secretary of the Bukhara Communist Party Committee instead of Muhammadidinov, the secretary of the Bukhara Communist Party Committee.



The influence of emissaries sent from Turkestan in the government increased. The revolutionary extremist elements did not limit themselves to this, they also managed to change the Constitution at the emergency session of the Bukhara Central Committee on August 14. The Fourth All-Bukhara Congress held on October 11-17, 1923 approved the decision to amend the Constitution. According to it, all merchants, owners and former officials were deprived of the right to vote. Voting rights of workers and artisans have been expanded. Also, at the congress, a special resolution "On the construction of the Soviet" was adopted, which increases social instability in the society. Society became increasingly politicized. The fate of democratic reforms in Bukhara is in danger. At the request of the center, socialist reconstruction was started in the country. This tense political situation in the republic was also reflected in the strengthening of the armed opposition movement [4, p.48].

Economic policy and economic reforms in the Republic of Bukhara were controversial. The decree of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee of January 5, 1921 declared all lands to be public property. Waqf lands were liquidated, livestock and property of certain categories of farms were confiscated. The irrigation system was derailed, the cultivated areas were reduced and the number of livestock decreased. At the same time, many positive things were done. In the fall of 1921, land confiscation was canceled. The decree of May 25, 1922 on the general amnesty of the Bukhara MIQ announced the suspension of endowments, the restoration of the work of courts, and the restoration of sharia regulations. In November of that year, instructions were given to transition to the New Economic Policy (NEP). Bukhara State Bank was established and monetary reform was implemented. Measures were taken to financially encourage farmers. This led to the development of agriculture.

In 1923, the area of irrigated land was close to the level of 1913 (92.3%). The railway was restored, factories and factories started working again. By this time, 19 enterprises, more than 500 markets were operating in the Republic of Bukhara, and private investment consisted of funds of 12,000 merchants. In 1923, 4 mixed joint venture companies and 30 large trading firms were operating. The support given to the state trade and cooperation has shown its results [5, p.340].

In March 1923, Turkestan, Bukhara, and Khorezm were economically united, and the Central Asian Economic Council was established to manage it. F. Khojaev did not support the idea of economic unification of Central Asia at the beginning. Because he was the first person to realize that all the work up to the development of the economic policy, even the decisions about the prospects of the national economy of the

region, are being transferred to the hands of the Center, and he deeply understood the sinister consequences of this policy. He put the issue of reduction to 15 thousand people before Moscow several times.

On September 18-20, 1924, the Fifth Congress of People's Representatives of All Bukhara was held. On September 19, the Kurultoi decided to transform the USSR into the Bukhara Soviet Socialist Republic. The formation of the BSSR was an artificial event from above. As a result, the democratic way of development was denied and the socialist direction was chosen. The main goals of the Bolshevik leaders in the center to turn the People's Republics of Bukhara and Khorezm into a socialist republic were to Sovietize and Russify the local peoples as soon as possible, to instill the ideology of communism in their minds. It was very necessary to ensure the "shining victory of socialism" in the East.

At the congress, F. Khojaev reported on the work of the government and made a report "On the demarcation of the national state of Central Asia". The participants of the congress drew out the results of the 4-year work of the people's government and supported the need to establish national republics in Central Asia. On November 18, 1924, the Central Committees of the Turkestan ASSR, Bukhara SSR and Khorezm SSR made a joint decision and, according to this decision, transferred their powers to the newly established Provisional Revolutionary Committee of the Uzbekistan SSR under the chairmanship of F. Khojaev, who had been working until the Constituent Congress of Soviets of the Uzbekistan SSR. Thus, at the end of November 1924, on the basis of the event called the national-territorial delimitation of the Central Asian republics, the Bukhara SSR was dissolved, and its territory was included in the newly formed Uzbekistan SSR, Turkmenistan SSR, and Tajikistan ASSR (Tajikistan SSR since 1929) [6, p.299-302].

CONCLUSION. The above-mentioned historical documents and information from the sources indicate that the policy of localization and Uzbekization carried out by the Soviet authorities in the territory of Uzbekistan in the 20s of the 20th century did not bring about any changes in the personnel policy of representatives of the local nationality. Although this policy is organized from the highest state structures to the lower bodies, from the center of the republic to the remote districts, not hiring or dismissing the representatives of the local nationality, accusing them of illiteracy and technical backwardness, conducting general meetings in a language incomprehensible to the rural population, maintaining state documents mainly in Russian, even in the awarding of state awards, feelings of national separatism remained in the following years.



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