



FORMATION OF THE BUKHARA PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC AND ITS SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: September 28th 2021 Accepted: October 30th 2021 Published: November 30th 2021</p>	<p>The article is devoted to the formation of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR) and its system of government. Significant events took place in the life of the Uzbek people in the first quarter of the twentieth century. At that time, our people, living under the colonial conditions of the Russian Empire and in the monarchy of the Emirate of Bukhara, came to the fore with the ideas of freedom and independence. On September 2, 1920, the Emirate's system in Bukhara was overthrown by the Red Army. At the general meeting of the Bukhara Council of People's Supervisors, the Revolutionary Committee and the Bukhara Central Committee of the Communist Party on September 14, 1920, the All-Bukhara Revolutionary Committee and the 11-member People's Supervisory Council were formed. On October 6-8, 1920, the First Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara was held. The formation of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was solemnly announced at the congress. According to archival documents, the Bolsheviks in Bukhara, under the guise of helping to build a democratic state, interfered in the political and socio-economic life of the country and tried to divert it to Russia's interests.</p>
<p>Keywords Emirate of Bukhara, Young Bukhara Party, Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BHSR), Turkestan Front, Turkic Commission, Bukhara Provisional Revolutionary Committee, Bukhara People's Council of Supervisors, Bukhara Communist Party, Central Committee, State Constitution of the USSR, Constitution of the USSR, Jadids.</p>	

INTRODUCTION

Significant events took place in the life of the Uzbek people in the first quarter of the twentieth century. At that time, our people, living under the colonial rule of the Russian Empire and in the monarchical system of the Emirate of Bukhara and the Khiva Khanate, came to the fore with the ideas of freedom and independence. Turkestan's progressives and Jadids led the struggle. In the Emirate of Bukhara, the Young Bukhara Party has entered a political struggle for reform.

The revolutionary events of February and October 1917 in Petrograd had a serious impact on the political life of the Turkestan region and the Emirate of Bukhara. The short-lived activities of the Provisional Government, which lasted for almost eight months, were suspended by the Bolsheviks and the Soviet authorities. In the autumn of 1917, the Bolsheviks forcibly seized power first in Petrograd and Moscow, and then in other parts of the great country, as well as in Tashkent, Samarkand, and other cities in Turkestan, and formed a new government, the Soviet government.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The political situation in the Emirate of Bukhara also deteriorated in 1917-1920. The illegally established Soviet government and the Bolsheviks launched a military attack on Bukhara in the early spring of 1918 (after the autonomy of the Turkestan Autonomous Government in Kokand) under the leadership of F. Kolesov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan. Kolesov's attack on Bukhara in early March 1918 was unsuccessful, and an agreement was signed on March 25, 1918 at the Kyzyltepa railway station. The document was signed by W. Schmidt, Commissioner of the Red Guards on behalf of the Soviet government in Turkestan, and Mirza Salim Parvanachi (Mirza Salimbek), Chief Zakatist of the Emirate of Bukhara. The negotiations were chaired by W. Schmidt, A. Solkin as the secretary and P. Vvedensky as the translator. The Kyzyltepa Treaty consisted of nine clauses, according to which the Emirate of Bukhara, which defended its freedom and independence from the invading Soviet forces, was held responsible for military operations on its territory and was required to pay a large amount of compensation. The Emir undertook not to exceed 12,000 troops. However, the agreement did not address the internal affairs of the emirate. At the same



time, the Red Army was withdrawn from the territory of the emirate. In short, from the early spring of 1918 to the autumn of 1920, the Emirate of Bukhara was under constant threat from the Soviet government and the Red Army, the military force of the Bolsheviks. In August 1920, the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, the Commission on Turkestan Affairs under the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, and the Turkestan Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) were sent from Moscow to capture the Emirate of Bukhara. With the permission of Trotsky and other Soviet leaders, the Turkestan Front (TurkFront) ordered troops to attack Bukhara. The commander of the Turkestan Front, M. Frunze, led the operation from Samarkand. Activists of the Revolutionary Young Bukhara Party, led by Faizulla Khodjaev, were in the city of New Bukhara (now Kagan) to observe the Red Army's attack on Bukhara and its aftermath. The Turkestan commission was directly involved in consolidating opposition forces opposed to the Emirate's regime in Bukhara and preparing a coup in the country. It was under the leadership of the Turkestan Commission that a military-revolutionary bureau for the preparation of an armed uprising was set up in Bukhara on June 24, 1920, which included members of the Turkestan Commission, M.V. Frunze and V.V. Kuibishev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkestan Nazir Turakulov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bukhara Najib Husainov, Chairman of the Central Bureau of the Young Bukhara Party Faizulla Khodjaev and others. The Military Revolutionary Bureau prepared drafts of declarations and decrees, which were to be announced on behalf of the Revolutionary Committee of Butunbukhora on the day of the victory of the "revolution." On August 10, 1920, at a joint meeting of the Turkestan Commission, the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party, and the Central Bureau of the Young Bukhara Party, the Bukhara Council of People's Supervisors, headed by Faizulla Khodjaev, and the Ahmadjon Abdusaidov (Hamdi) formed the Bukhara Provisional Revolutionary Committee. . At a regular meeting of the Turkestan Commission on August 23, the instructions of the Bukhara "revolutionary" government were discussed and adopted. However, when the Red Army occupied Bukhara, much changed in the structure of this government. Thus, before the "revolution" began in Bukhara, the new system and form of government to be established after the victory of the "revolution" in Tashkent under the direct leadership of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) and the government of the RSFSR was determined by the government. decrees and other works. The only thing left to do was to carry

out the "revolution" that needed to be called. Although there were sharp arguments and heated debates between the leaders of the Bukhara Communist Party and the revolutionary Young Bukhara Party, they accepted the views of the Russian Bolsheviks and sought military assistance. On August 21, 1920, the commander of the Turkestan Front, M.V. Frunze and Turkestan Military Revolutionary Front member Yu. Ibragimov People's Commissar for Military Affairs of the RSFSR L.D. When a telegram was sent to Trotsky announcing that everything was ready to occupy Bukhara, one of the leaders of the Bolsheviks, I.V. Stalin responded to the telegram by saying, "Act according to the recipe of Comrade Frunze." At the bottom of this sentence is V.I. Lenin and N.I. Bukharin signed the agreement. On August 25, 1920, Commander M.V. Frunze ordered the Turkestan Front to "assist the rebellious workers of Bukhara." Most of the battalions were ordered to take the first place and start active on the night of August 29. A new member of the Turkestan Commission and the Turkestan Bureau, G.A. Safarov and leaders of the Young Bukhara Party were sent. Front Commander M.V. Frunze was directly in charge of military operations by telegraph from Samarkand. The attack on the capital, Bukhara, by the Red Army began on the night of 29 August. The decisive battles took place near the gates of Bukhara. An eyewitness to the incident wrote: "The city center has been razed to the ground. Many planes and artillery were fired during the war. Thousands of shells and bombs were dropped on Old Bukhara. In addition to the city's defenders, many innocent elderly people, women and children were killed. Hundreds of homes, architecture and historical monuments were razed to the ground. The registan was set on fire. " The old city of Bukhara has been under heavy bombardment since August 29, both in the air and on the ground. On September 1-2, an armored train on the railway to Bukhara's Karshi Gate, as well as artillery shells placed near the gates of Samarkand, Sheikh Jalal, and Namazgoh, threw 12,000 shells into the city, and 12 military planes flew over the city for three days. Several hundred thousand rounds of ammunition were used. More than 800 kg of powder was buried under the Karshi and Samarkand gates of the city. From the collapsed gates, the Red Army stormed the city. In the holy city of Bukhara, fierce street fighting broke out. Amir Alimkhan left the capital Bukhara to save the city's monuments and population. Under the pretext of searching for him, the Red Army bombed the suburbs outside Bukhara, including Sitorai Mohi Hosani, a historical monument. Heavy rains and bombings destroyed three-fifths of the city's monuments and killed thousands of innocent people. Thus, on September 2, 1920, in Bukhara, the emirate



was overthrown by the Red Army. On the same day, the Red Army occupied the residence of the rulers of Bukhara - the Ark (Supreme Arch) and raised their flags on it. M.V., who led the Red Army's invasion of Bukhara. Frunze to Moscow - Chairman of the RSFSR HKS VI He sent a telegram to Lenin, saying with "great satisfaction" that the Old Bukhara Fortress had been captured and that "the last stronghold of the Bukhara tyrants and blacks had been destroyed." Sayyid Mansur Olim (son of Amir Said Alimkhan, born in Afghanistan in 1931) wrote in his book "Bukhara - the cradle of Turkestan" that the Red Army invaded Bukhara and the Emir's event at the time when the fate of Bukhara was being decided. Twelve planes bombed Bukhara day and night. As a result, more than 50,000 men and women, children were killed, houses, mosques, madrassas, and businesses were destroyed. The ammunition and supplies prepared by the Emir were destroyed and burned by the Communists. After four days of battles against artillery and the Red Army, Amir Alimkhan was forced to stop fighting in order to save the lives of the people of Bukhara and to fight the enemy. On Saturday, he left Sitorai Mohi Khosa, and on Thursday he left Afghanistan via Gijduvan in the presence of Afghan Ambassador Abdushukurkhan, Ambassador to Tashkent Muhammad Aslamkhan Saigani, an Afghan judge and 25,000 Afghan soldiers, and Afghan soldiers. Said Alimkhan himself later described this situation in his memoir, A History of the Sorrows of the People of Bukhara, which reads: Then I thought to myself. If I choose to move this helpless slave from the city of Bukhara, perhaps because of this, I will block the path to ruin, free the poor and oppressed from these oppressions, and grant them peace. I chose to emigrate. I left Sitarai Mohi Khosa, which is considered to be a royal garden, and headed for Tumani Komot (Wobkent) and Kharkonrud, ie Gijduvan. " Muhammad Ali Baljuvani, a local historian who witnessed the events of that period, describes the consequences of the Red Army's invasion of Bukhara in his Tarihi Nofei (Useful History) as follows: , 29 mosques were destroyed by fire. The Kalon minaret was also damaged and the Alimkhan and Mir Arab madrassahs were partially burnt down ... completely burned to the ground. The opposite gate was on fire. About three thousand yards were burnt down in the city. The city of Bukhara burned for about 20 days. Never before in history has Bukhara been so devastated. " The people of Bukhara called these days "small doomsday". A member of the Turkestan Revolutionary Military Bureau, A. Mashitsky's September 1920 V.I. In his letter to Lenin, he reported that the city of Bukhara had been razed, the Registan and the Ark had been burned, and all the treasures in the Ark's cellars and warehouses — gold, silver, and

diamonds — had been looted, with the Red Army's direct involvement. A member of the Turkestan commission, G., who witnessed the Bukhara uprising, which lasted until almost September 15. Safarov wrote in his report: "The Red Army, which arrived in Bukhara, was primarily engaged in looting. They rob everyone and everything. In general, the Reds came to Bukhara to fight. " As a result of the terrible fighting, only a small part of the civilian population of Old Bukhara, as well as many residents of the surrounding villages, who survived behind the city walls, were killed. According to one eyewitness, there were so many dead that they did not have time to pick them up. The ancient city of Bukhara was left in flames and ruins. Almost half of the city was burnt down, and 4/5 of it lay under the rubble [1-9]. In particular, the Ark, the oldest architectural monument in the Turan region, was badly damaged, and the Red Army artillery fired directly at it. Long before the overthrow of the Emirate in Bukhara, on August 10, 1920, the future authorities were formed in Tashkent. According to F. Khodjaev, the entire Bukhara Provisional Revolutionary Committee (revkom) was formed under the chairmanship of Ahmadjonov Abdusaidov (Hamdi), and the Bukhara Council of People's Supervisors was established under the chairmanship of F. Khodjaev. When the Red Army occupied Bukhara, many changes took place in these government structures. In early September 1920, the Bukhara Provisional Revolutionary Committee (Revolutionary Committee) announced the overthrow of the Emirate and the establishment of the independent Bukhara People's Republic [10-18]. On September 14, 1920, at the general meeting of the Bukhara Council of People's Supervisors, the Revolutionary Committee and the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party, the All-Bukhara Revolutionary Committee (Chairman - Abdulkadir Muhitdinov) and the Government of the Republic - Chairman of the People's Council of People's Deputies Fayzulla Fayzullaev (11 members). The composition of the Bukhara Council of People's Supervisors, which was established to govern the country, was as follows: chairman and foreign - foreign affairs (supervisor - Faizulla Khodjaev), education (Qori Yuldash Pulatov), internal - internal affairs (Mukhtor Saidjonov), finance (Usmonkhujja Pulatk) Najib Husainov), the Emergency Commission (Chairman - Yusuf Ibragimov), the Ministry of Justice (Mukammil Burhanov), the Ministry of Military Affairs (Bahovuddin Shahobbiddinov), the Ministry of Land and Water Resources (A. Muhitdinov). Later, Mirzo Muhitdin Mansurov was included in the Supervisory Board as an inspector of trade and industry. The young people of Bukhara, as well as the representatives of the Bukhara government, formed



from progressives, tried to implement their reformist ideas during their tenure in the new government. On October 6-8, 1920, the Emir's Summer Palace, Sitorai Mohi Khosada, hosted the First Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara [19-30]. At the congress, the Bolsheviks tried to invite more delegates, mainly in the interests of Soviet Russia. The congress was attended by 1,950 delegates. The formation of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR) was solemnly announced at the conference. Thus, a month later, at the insistence of the Bolsheviks, the Bukhara People's Republic was transformed into the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic.

CONCLUSION

Bukhara was a people's democratic republic in terms of the newly established state system of the BSSR. In a short period of time, he was tasked with transforming the Emirate of Bukhara, inherited from medieval traditions, into a democratic state. The Kurultai unequivocally approved the composition of the Bukhara Central People's Revolutionary Committee (Central Revkom), the highest legislative body of the state, and the Bukhara People's Supervisory Council. Their term of office was extended until the Second Congress [31-39]. At this congress, IE Lyubimov hastened to say that the government of the RSFSR had recognized the independence of the Republic of Bukhara. One of the main tasks of the Bukhara government was to resolve the land and water issue. On September 30, 1920, the All-Bukhara Central Revkom adopted a decree "On the Earth". According to the decree, all the land in the hands of the former emir, his relatives and officials was to be given to the poor and landless peasants. The decree also abolished "property" and other taxes.

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