

## Establishment of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic and the Formation of a New Type of Leaders

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**Abstract:** The article describes the structure and management system of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR), as well as the formation and activities of a new type of leadership on the basis of archival sources. The head of the BPSR government, Fayzulla Khodjaev, also quickly realized the essence of communist colonialism. From September 1920, the young leader of the new state in Bukhara, Fayzulla Khodjaev, was forced to work in difficult and difficult conditions. The leaders of the Bukhara government tried to reform the tax system in order to democratically renew the society and bring it into line with the interests of the state and the people. Addresses of various ministries and commissions, revkoms and other higher state bodies of the BPSR in the city of Bukhara in 1920-1924 In the autumn of 1920 the first administrative-territorial division was held in the Bukhara People's Republic, it is divided into provinces, districts, towns and villages on the basis of archival and reliable sources.

**Keywords:** Young Bukhara Party, Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, BPSR Council of Ministers, Administrative-Territorial Division, regions, districts, settlements and villages, democratic system, BPSR Constitution.

**Introduction.** The new system created in Bukhara and its positive measures were welcomed by the population, and revolutionary committees were formed on the ground. However, the new government's crackdown on landowners, the confiscation of their property, the mass arrests and shootings of courtiers and emir officials, the emigration of the emir's treasury to Moscow, the forced food ban and its brutality, Islam the policy of hostility towards religion and clerics led to strong protests from the population. In addition, two regiments, a battalion and an artillery battery of the Soviet Russian Red Army stationed on the territory of the BPSR, as well as the supply of 40,000 regular army units [1, p.197], and the "activities" of the Red Army's aggression and looting rightly led to the protests of the leaders of the government of the BPSR and the local people.

**Results and its discussion.** Military and socio-political relations in the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic also intensified. Munavvar Qori Abdurashidkhonov, who witnessed this situation and was deported to Bukhara by the Bolsheviks in Tashkent in the autumn of 1920, later wrote in his memoirs: "Due to growing protests among Bukhara residents, the Turkic Commission has decided not to interfere in the internal affairs of Bukhara. The people of Bukhara asked, "Is this a revolution or an occupation?" they would ask. The protests escalated. Some time later, a member of the Turkic Commission G. Safarov arrived in Bukhara. He called me to Revkom and asked about the situation among the Bukhara staff. Commander-in-Chief Zinovev and translator Enikeev were also present. I make no secret of the fact that the people of Bukhara are striving for independence and that they are dissatisfied with the current situation, so they are asking, "Is this a revolution or an occupation?" I told them they were asking the question" [2, p.29-30].

Fayzulla Khodjaev, the head of the BPSR government, among others, quickly realized the essence of communist colonialism. F.Khojaev, critical of his work, stated the goals of his heart: "We are working on ourselves, our cultural level and spiritual image have become sad. As a result of our

illiteracy and lack of culture, we have lost Bukhara and our homeland. That is why we have not been able to take the lead in our country and to act wisely on the path to independence" [3, p.29]. Thus, Fayzulla Khodjaev was not satisfied with his actions and actions on the fate of Bukhara, and later he regretted that his homeland was under the occupation of the Bolsheviks and the Red Army.

Beginning in September 1920, Fayzulla Khodjaev, the young leader of the new state in Bukhara, was forced to work in difficult and difficult conditions. The political division within the Bukhara government, on the one hand, had to wage an ideological struggle against the "left" and "right" communists within the Bukhara Communist Party, and on the other hand, the Turkic Commission, the RSFSR and its emergency bodies, he was watching his step carefully. Nevertheless, Fayzulla Khodjaev, Usmonkhodja Pulatkhodjaev (Usmon Khodja), Otaulla Khodjaev, Fitrat, Muinjon Aminov, Mukhtor Saidjanov, Sattor Khodjaev, Muhiddin Mansurov, Abdulkadir Muhitdinov, etc., remained in a moderate position in the government [4, p.165]. They advocated the independence of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, freedom of religion, and the need for reform.

On September 18-23, 1921, the Second Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara adopted the Constitution of the BPSR in a democratic spirit. The first constitution in the history of Bukhara strengthened the democratic rights and freedoms of citizens by law. The Constitution provides for the participation of all sections of the people in governing the state. Freedoms of private property and trade are enshrined in the constitution. The system established in Bukhara was directed against the tyrannical rule of the Emir, which was a people's democratic republic.

The Constitution of the BPSR gave equal political rights to citizens, eliminated national inequality. A Turkmen department headed by Anna Geldi Amonov has been established under the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee. Later, on this basis, the Turkmen region was formed and given the right of national autonomy. According to the Constitution, the supreme body of the BPSR was the All-Bukhara Congress of People's Deputies, which consisted of 350 members elected one representative for every 2,000 voters [5, p.110].

The congress was convened once a year to discuss important issues such as the adoption and amendment of the republic's constitution, the government's report, and the approval of the state budget. According to the Constitution, the supreme legislative and oversight body between the congresses is the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee [6, p.566-579].

In accordance with the Constitution, the Council of People's Ministers retains its function as the highest executive and governing body of state power [7, p.299-302]. The government was said to consist of 10 ministries.

The BPSR had its own state symbols. The flag of the BPSR featured a crescent moon and a star. The coat of arms of the Republic of Bukhara consisted of an eight-pointed star with a crescent moon and a star on a red background. The eight-pointed star was painted in gold [8, p.185-202].

The national currency of the BPSR was originally the coin, which was issued in September 1920. Shortly afterwards, paper soums of 50, 100, 3,000, 5,000, and 10,000 soums appeared. However, gold and silver coins minted in Bukhara during the Emirate were still in circulation. The Prime Minister F.Khojaev paid special attention to the high exchange rate.

The leaders of the Bukhara government tried to reform the tax system in order to democratically renew the society, to bring it into line with the interests of the state and the people. During the years of the Republic, various taxes and tributes of the Emirate were abolished. The Tax Law of the new government was reflected in the "Law on State Taxes of the BPSR" adopted by the All-Bukhara

MIC on November 26, 1921. The law has so far "abolished taxes on products and money collected by central and local governments"[9].

From January 1, 1922, there were 5 types of taxes: tithes on 1/10 of the harvest and zakat on livestock in the amount of 1/40, taxes on handicraft workshops, customs duties on traders, special taxes on various documents and contracts [10].

According to some studies, 10,000 tanobs belonging to former emirs and beks (Tanob - a unit of land from one-half to one-half hectare to measure the area under crops in the medieval Uzbek khanates, including the Bukhara emirate) were confiscated only in the Old Bukhara districts and the Charjoi principality. , distributed to poor farmers [11, p.44].

The capital of the BPSR, Old Bukhara, has become an important political and administrative center, where all the organizations that manage the socio-political life of the republic, its economic and cultural development are gathered and located. In the funds of the National Archives of Uzbekistan are indicated the location of important state, government and administrative bodies of the BPSR, as well as various commissions (a total of 25). The addresses of these offices are given in the archival documents as follows: "All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (Central Revkom) in the Ark (from the time of its construction in Bukhara until September 1920, the residence of the rulers of Bukhara) in the building of the Second Bank of the Ministry of Finance of the BPSR , People's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the courtyard of the elder Giyas in Kuymurkush guzar, Ministry of Education in the Turakul broker's house near the Death Tower (the famous tower built by the Karakhanid dynasty Muhammad Arslankhan in 1127 in Bukhara), the former Ministry of Price Control and Accounting, Ministry of Justice..., The Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party in the yard of Yusufboy near the Sallahkhana Gate, the Emergency Commission for Combating Speculation in the Azov Bank, the Commission for Assistance to Victims in the Yakvachti House in the Muslim Inak Guzar, the Commandant's Office in Sariqul Guzar, the City Defense Department In the house of Mir Yunus, the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal -..., State Publishing House at the Station, City Revolutionary Committee at the Savings Bank, Police Department at the Haji Karim House in Islam Guzar, Communal Department at the Muhammad Yunus House, Ministry of Military Affairs at the Sitorai Mohi Xosa Palace, Ministry of Health - ..., Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare - . ..., the Council of Supervisors was located in the yard of the elder Giyas in Kuymurkush guzar " [12].

The location of various ministries and commissions, revkoms and other supreme state bodies in the BPSR in 1920-1924 in the reconstruction of the historical image of the city 100 years ago, the historical and cultural sites of that time (guzar, neighborhood, gates, mosques, palaces and other historical architecture). monuments) and to identify the courtyards where the wealthy people of the capital lived at that time.

During the Bukhara Emirate, the country was divided into 32 principalities (27 in some sources), which were divided into estates and administered. The area around the capital, Bukhara, is divided into eight districts, which are governed by a prime minister, the Emir. This administrative division did not meet the interests of better service to the citizen, nor the interests of ease of management. Therefore, in the autumn of 1920, the first administrative-territorial division was immediately held in the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, which was divided into regions, districts, settlements and villages [13].

However, the administrative-territorial division of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic changed frequently depending on the current socio-political and economic situation. In August 1922, the BPSR was divided into Bukhara, Karmana, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Sherabad, Karki, and Charjou

regions. In 1923, the administrative division of the BPSR was amended and it was divided into 8 regions (Bukhara, Karmana, Nurata, Charjou, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Sherabad, Karki), 28 districts and East Bukhara. In the same year, the first administrative division was held in East Bukhara, which was divided into 6 regions (Sariosiya, Boysun, Dushanbe, Kulob, Kurgantepa, Gharm) and 20 districts [15].

By the decision of the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee, on October 1, 1924, the administrative-territorial division was reorganized in the Republic of Bukhara, and 6 districts (Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Turkmen [Amudarya], Eastern Bukhara) were formed instead of regions. Districts, in turn, are divided into 15 provinces, 48 districts, 195 villages and many villages. The historically formed eldership of the village administration was rejected and village councils (selsovet) were formed [16, p.173-174].

Zarafshan district has 3 regions (Bukhara, Karmana, Nurata), 8 districts (Karakul, Bahouddin, Vobkent, Gijduvan, Karmana, Ziyovuddin, Khatirchi, Nurata) and 2202 villages; Kashkadarya district 2 regions (Karshi, Shahrisabz), 9 districts (Karshi, Kasan, Beshkent, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Yakkabog, Chirakchi, Guzar, Chim); Surkhandarya district 8 districts (Sherabad, Termez, Boysun, Qarluq, Qabodiyon, Qurghontepa and others); Turkmen (Amudarya) district has 2 regions (Karki, Chorjoi) and 608 villages; East Bukhara is divided into 6 regions (Kulob, Boysun, Sariosiya, Gharm, Dushanbe, Kurgantepa) and 3646 villages [17].

The Republic of Bukhara was bordered by the state of Afghanistan, the Republic of Khorezm and the Turkestan ASSR. The territory of the BPSR was 182.2 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of about 3-3.5 million in 1920 and 2.8 million in 1922. The Republic of Bukhara was inhabited mainly by Uzbeks (65%), as well as Tajiks (14%), Kazakhs (9%), Turkmens (7%), Persians (1.1%) and others [18].

On March 11, 1921, the Bukhara Council of People's Ministers declared Uzbek (Turkish) the state language in the country [19, p.54]. According to the official press service of the government: "Since the majority of the population in the Bukhara People's Republic is Turkish, their language is Chigatoy, the official language of which is Turkish" [20].

The Republic of Bukhara pays special attention to establishing diplomatic relations with the neighboring country. Representations and embassies of the BPSR operated in Samarkand, Poltoratsk, Baku, Tashkent, as well as in the KhPSR and Afghanistan [21]. The independence of Bukhara was recognized by Afghanistan on October 26, 1920, the second after Russia. On December 17, Fayzulla Khodjaev, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the BPSR, and Mahmoud Tarzi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, exchanged notes on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. On January 11, 1921, the Republic of Bukhara sent ambassadors to Kabul led by Abdurahim Yusufzoda [22, p.26].

In 1922, Hashim Shoyik was appointed the new ambassador of the Republic of Bukhara to Afghanistan. Later that year, he signed a secret agreement with Afghanistan that the BPSR government had agreed to expel the Red Army from the country. When the deal came to light, it caused a great deal of controversy internationally. Under Russian pressure, the Bukhara embassy in Kabul was closed on June 18, 1923, and Bukhara's interests in Afghanistan were now "protected" by a Soviet envoy.

Prime Minister Fayzulla Khodjaev also made great efforts to establish diplomatic relations with Eastern countries such as Iran, Turkey, China and Japan. Diplomatic relations have also been established with Western countries, including Germany [23, p.11-13].

The independent policy of the Bukhara government was certainly not to the liking of the Soviet Russian leadership. Pressure on the democratic process in Bukhara from outside the country has intensified. Many communists and commissars were sent from the center to Bukhara. With the help of Red Army units and Bolsheviks who were forcibly deployed in Bukhara, they worked tirelessly to Sovietize and Russify the country.

**Conclusion.** In short, the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic plays an important role in the history of statehood of Uzbekistan. Despite the fact that the BPSR has been operating for only four and a half years, the work of the national leaders and cadres who have worked here is commendable.

The legacy of our great ancestors, their dreams, struggles, the fate, glory and memory of national figures are an example for future generations. Generations will be perfected by striving for these lofty emblems. Indeed, for decades the Uzbek people have sought to be worthy successors to the leaders of the BPSR, such as Fayzulla Khodjaev, Fitrat, Usmon Khodja, Abdulkadir Muhitdinov, Musa Saidjanov, Otaulla Khodjaev.

We regained our independence at the beginning of the last decade of the twentieth century. The Uzbek people have gained independence and our sovereign state is strengthening day by day. Uzbekistan is becoming known to the world every day. Today we live in a time when powerful states and allies are recognizing us - in the third decade of the 21st century. In our time, the world counts and respects states that are economically powerful, whose people are communities and whose territories are integral. We are proud to live and work in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the prosperous and free, independent and free country that the leaders of the BPSR, Fayzulla Khodjaev and his comrades, national leaders and specialists dreamed of 100 years ago.

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