



# THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE ALL BUKHARA CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE HISTORY OF THE BUKHARA PEOPLE SOVIET REPUBLIC (1920-1924)

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## ABSTRACT

*The article provides information on the activities of congress of people's representatives of All Bukhara, who determined the main milestones of the political, socio-economic and cultural development of Bukhara People Soviet Republic and Bukhara People Soviet Republic from 1920 to 1924.*

**KEY WORDS:** *All Bukhara, Bukhara People Soviet Republic, congress, cultural development, people's representative, Moscow.*

## INTRODUCTION

By the mid-1920s, the political life of the Bukhara Emirate underwent dramatic changes. According to a plan developed in Moscow and Tashkent, the Soviet government launched an invasion of Bukhara to end the Bukhara Khanate of the Red Army and establish its authority on its territory. On August 25, 1920, the commander of the Turkestan Front, M.V. Frunze ordered the Red Army to occupy Bukhara. The attack on the capital Bukhara began on the night of August 28-29, 1920. As a result of this horrific military operation, known as Operation Bukhara, old Bukhara was heavily bombed from both the air and the ground. After fierce fighting, on September 2, the last pillar of the emirate, the Ark, was defeated. After that, the city of Bukhara was captured and Amir Sayyid Alimkhan was overthrown.

## RESEARCH METHODS

In Bukhara, after the abolition of the emirate, ie the monarchy, on its basis began to introduce a republican form of government. First, on September 14, 1920, a general meeting of the Council of People's Ministers, Revkom and the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party was held) was created [1]. These government bodies, as the supreme authority of the republic, began to convene the Constituent Assembly of the All-Bukhara People's Representatives, which would determine the entire state administration of the country. Finally, on October 6-8, 1920, the Emir's summer palace, Sitorai Mohi Hosa, was held. It was attended by 2,000 delegates. The agenda of the congress was mainly focused on political and organizational issues, including the Bukhara

revolution, the general political situation, organizational issues, the tasks of the new government [3].

The Congress decided to declare Bukhara the People's Soviet Republic (BPSR). It was a people's democratic government in terms of state system. In a short period of time, he was tasked with abandoning medieval traditions on the basis of democratic principles and taking the state to a new level. This situation required changes in all aspects of society, especially in the political process. However, the founding congress did not adopt the basic law of the USSR - the Constitution. On October 8, the last working day of the congress, the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee, the highest legislative body of state power, and the first government, the Bukhara Council of People's Ministers (Bukhara People's Council), were approved.

The Second Congress of All Bukhara People's Representatives was held on September 18-23, 1921 in Bukhara (Sitorai Mohi Hosa). The congress was attended by 644 delegates and included the following issues: a report on the current situation, government report, military issues, education, economic policy, national issues (Turkmen issues), the adoption of the Constitution of the USSR, field reports, Issues of electing the Bukhara Central Executive Committee (CEC) [5].

On September 23, 1921, the Second Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara adopted the first Constitution of the USSR (Introduction, consisting of five sections, Chapter XVI, Article 79). Adopted in a democratic spirit, the constitution enshrined the rights and freedoms of citizens by law and preserved the form of private property. In particular, the constitution, reflecting the specific local conditions of the



time, gave the citizens of the republic the right to unlimited disposal and use of goods purchased by them, as well as inherited. At the same time, the citizens of the republic were given the right to practice individually and through mergers with companies, societies and companies. In addition, the constitution unequivocally recognizes the equal rights of men and women, as well as citizens of all nationalities, freedom of speech, press, assembly, and assembly.

According to Article 5 of the Constitution of the USSR, the supreme state power of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic belongs to the All-Bukhara Congress - the All-Bukhara Congress of Soviets of People's Deputies, both centrally and locally. convenes to discuss and resolve all issues of national importance [7].

Article 16 of the Constitution states: "The Central Congress of the whole Bukhara region shall be organized from the representatives of the regional congresses at the rate of one representative per two thousand voters in each election. The total number of representatives of the Center at the Congress shall not exceed (350). After the congress, the term of office of its representatives will end"[8]. As can be seen from this text, the congress (elected from the provincial congresses) consisted of 350 members for whom 1 representative was elected for every 2,000 voters. He was convened once a year, and with the end of his term, the term of office of the delegates also expired. According to Article 18, its powers include the following issues: 1) adoption, amendment and amendments to the Constitution of the USSR; 2) to guide the entire domestic and foreign policy of the USSR; 3) determination and change of the state territory; 4) administrative division of the territory of the country; 5) determination and change of the system of measurement and weight of the state; 6) Withdrawal of money; 7) Strengthening relations with foreign countries; 8) Declaration of war and truce; 9) Ratification (ratification) of peace agreements; 10) conclusion of domestic and international loans, customs and trade agreements, as well as financial agreements; 11) determination of national economic plans; 12) approval of the budget of the USSR; 13) introduction of national taxes and duties; 14) determination of the basic principles of the organization of the armed forces of the USSR; 15) determination of the system of legislative and judicial power; 16) issuance and deprivation of the right to Bukhara citizenship and enactment of laws on the legal status of foreign citizens residing in the territory of the USSR; 17) The right to general and individual amnesty [9].

According to the Constitution, the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee (All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee) functioned as the supreme legislative and administrative body of the republic between congresses. September 23, 1921 at the II Congress of All-Bukhara People's Deputies elected 85-member All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee (chairman - Usmonkhodja Pulatkhodjaev). Bukhara PNS (XNS) also retained its function as the supreme executive and governing body of state power. The government is said to consist of 10 ministries [10].

The III Congress of All Bukhara People's Representatives was held on August 15-18, 1922 in Bukhara (Sitorai Mohi Xosa). The following issues were discussed:

information on the current situation, the report of the All-Bukhara Central Election Commission, information from the Bukhara Central Election Commission, new economic policy, budget, banking, "red army", land issues, amendments to the Constitution of the USSR, sending a commission to East Bukhara, awards issue, election of the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee, reports from mahallas (places), health issues [11]. At the same time, according to the proposals of the deputies of the Congress, issues related to the police and the provision of the building were also included in the agenda [12].

During this congress, the People's Republic of China made 7 amendments to the Constitution, considering issues important for the development of the state. According to him, the number of people's ministers was reduced from 9 to 6, and the people's ministries of state control and health, labor and social welfare were abolished. The Supreme National Economic Council was formed by merging the three ministries of finance, economics (trade and industry) and the Ministry of Land [13].

The IV Congress of All Bukhara People's Representatives was held on October 11-17, 1923 in Bukhara (Sitorai Mohi Xosa). Agenda: Report of Bukhara Central Executive Committee, report of the Emergency Commission, report of Bukhara CNS, Turkmen and Kyrgyz issues, information on East Bukhara, report on military affairs, information on public administration, election of Bukhara Central Executive Committee, as well as budget, foundation, public education, taxes, agricultural banking, and cooperative matters [15].

At the IV Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara, the Supreme National Economic Council was dissolved and the issue of re-establishing the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Land was considered. The decision to amend the Constitution of the USSR was also approved. According to him, all traders, property owners and former officials were deprived of the right to vote. The suffrage of workers, peasants, and others was expanded. The congress also adopted a special resolution "On State (Soviet) Construction" [16]. As a result, the political process intensified. Democratic reforms in Bukhara began to be limited. That is, the USSR has moved further and further away from the path of democracy and has begun to carry out the socialist reforms that the center is artificially introducing.

On September 18-20, 1924, the V Congress of All Bukhara People's Representatives was held in the Old Bukhara city - Sitorai Mohi Xosa. Its agenda includes the following issues: the report of the All-Bukhara Central Election Commission and the Bukhara Central Election Commission, the issue of national (territorial) delimitation of the Central Asian republics, the state budget, the division of lands of the USSR, the election of representatives to the All-Uzbek Congress.

On September 19, 1924, the V Congress of All Bukhara People's Deputies adopted a resolution on the transformation of the USSR into the Bukhara Soviet Socialist Republic (Bukhara SSR). The formation of the Bukhara SSR meant that in the development of Bukhara the principles of democracy were abolished and replaced by the official path of



socialism. Fayzulla Khodjaev also made a report "On the national boundaries of the Central Asian republics". His report was heard at the congress, and on September 20, 1924, a resolution was adopted on the report. According to the document, the establishment of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other tasks were identified. On November 18 of this year, the Bukhara SSR transferred its powers (Chairman F. Khodjaev) to the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of the Uzbek SSR on the basis of a joint decision with the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR and the Khorezm SSR.

## CONCLUSION

In summary, the Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara was convened five times between 1920 and 1924. At the congresses, a lot of work has been done on important issues of socio-political, economic and cultural life of the republic, as well as on the democratization of society. Unlike the congresses of the Bukhara Communist Party, these congresses, as the supreme authority of the republic, governed the entire country. The decisions and legal normative documents adopted as a result of the congresses changed the system of public administration of the republic and had an impact on the social life of the people. However, some mistakes and shortcomings, especially the constant intervention of the Soviet government, led to the termination of the Congress of People's Deputies.

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