

ALL BUKHARA CENTRAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE AND THE STRUCTURE

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Annotation: The article discusses the structure of the Central Revolutionary Committee of the USSR and local revkom. On September 14, 1920, at the general meeting of the Council of People's Ministers, the Revkom and the Central Committee of the CPSU, the All-Bukhara Revolutionary Committee (chairman Abdulkadir Muhitdinov) was formed, consisting of 9 members. Muinjon Aminov, Olimjon Akchurin, Abdulhamid Aripov, Sabir Yusupov, Hoji Hasan Ibrahimov, Fayzulla Khodjaev, Kulmuhamedov were appointed members of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee. This article also discusses the activities of the above national leaders and personnel.

Keywords: All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee, Emirate of Bukhara, Young Bukhara, Provisional Government, Constitutional Monarchy, Emirate, Reform, RSFSR, Turkestan Front, USSR, Revolutionary Committee.

Introduction: The glorious and tragic events that took place in the history of our people, in our history, will not leave indifferent anyone who loves their homeland. In this regard, the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR), which lived in 1920-1924, is a unique historical stage in the history of our national statehood. Today it is important to study the history of the USSR, in particular, the activities of national leaders and cadres of the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee on the basis of scientific and objective criteria. myths, i.e., the formation of revolutionary committees[10]. Historical research published during the Soviet era provides more detailed information. Such revolutionary committees (revkoms) also existed during the USSR[3].

The revolutionary committees set up in the Republic of Bukhara, which overthrew the monarchy in 1920, defended the interests of the local people as much as possible, in contrast to the revkoms established by the Bolsheviks in Russia[6].

The first revolutionary committee in Bukhara was formed in mid-August 1920, shortly before the overthrow of the emirate. At that time, activists of the Young Bukhara Party gathered in the city of New Bukhara (now Kogan) and, with the help of the Bolsheviks, prepared to overthrow the Emir's government by force. The Bukhara Revolutionary Committee was established here with the participation of the Soviet authorities and the Bolsheviks[13]. Fayzulla Khodjaev (son of Fayzullahoja Ubaydullahoja), a well-known representative of the Jadid movement in Bukhara and leader of the Young Bukhara Party, describes this situation in his book, Materials for the History of the Bukhara Revolution. "In September, the committees of the two Young Bukhara Groups in Kogan, which had been actively working together under the Emir's last-hour office, played a major role in preparing the weapons for the uprising against the Emir[25].

Particularly active in this work of the Committee of Communists were comrades: Mukhtor Saidjanov, Hoji Hasan Ibrahimov, Rajab Muhammadiev and Kasim Qoriev; In the committee of young Bukhara residents: Pulatov, Ota Khodjaev, Muzaffarov, Saidov and Mullo Toylar. On the appointed day of September 1, 1920, the rebellious peasants and armed detachments occupied Charjo without a war. Immediately, an appeal was issued to the entire population of the Bukhara Khanate, and an official statement was issued on the purpose of the uprising. The declaration itself called on the government of the RSFSR, the

poor and the Red Army to help the working people of Bukhara fight against the armed forces of the Emir[24,52]. In a statement issued by the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee on August 29, 1920, Fayzulla Khodjaev later wrote in his book that a volunteer detachment of Bukhara revolutionaries, with the support of the population, would occupy the town of Eski Chorjoi. Here the Emir's government was overthrown, the princes and officials of Chorjoi were arrested, and Abdurakhim Yusupov (chairman) and Hasan Aliyev (member) revkom (revolutionary committee) is formed[4].

Izvestia newspapers in Samarkand and Moscow reported about it in those days. It was in August 1920, after the overthrow of the emirate in New Bukhara, that the establishment of new institutions of power in Bukhara was discussed and established[22]. Fayzulla Khodjaev, the leader of the Young Bukhara people at the center of the events, writes in his book: divided: the rest fled. The Revolutionary Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Comrade Abusaidov and consisted of the following members: Aminov, Akchurin, Orifov, Yusupov, M. Burhanov, Hoji Hasan Ibrahimov, Fayzulla Khodjaev and Kulmuhammadov.

The life and work of Abusaidov [Ahmadjon Makhsum Abusaidov] (1878-1937), chairman of the first Provisional Revolutionary Committee in Bukhara, are still poorly studied in the history of Uzbekistan. In historical sources and literature only his name is mentioned among the Young Bukhara people[27]. However, A. Abusaidov opposed the revolutionary changes and not only led the overthrow of the emirate during the August-September 1920 events as chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, but also noted with regret that Fayzulla Khodjaev zini aside. However, he served as chairman of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee in August-September 1920.

He later served as executive secretary of the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee and other positions. Thus, the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR), founded in the autumn of 1920, has left an indelible mark on the history of our national statehood, albeit for a short time[29]. The All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (Central Revkom), the highest legislative body, played an important role in the socio-political processes in the new republic. From the end of August to the end of September 1920 this body was called the Provisional Revolutionary Committee or the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee[1].

From the end of September 1920 to the beginning of 1921 this state body was renamed the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee. In early September 1920, the Bukhara Provisional Revolutionary Committee announced the overthrow of the Emirate and the establishment of the independent Republic of Bukhara. At the general meeting of the Bukhara Council of People's Ministers, the Central Revolutionary Committee and the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party on September 14, 1920, the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (Chairman Abdulkadir Muhitdinov) was formed[32]. Abdulkadir Muhitdinov (chairman), Muinjon Aminov, Olim Akchurin, Abdulhamid Aripov (deputy chairman), Sobirjon Yusupov, Hoji Hasan Ibrahimov, Mukammil Burhanov, Fayzulla Khodjaev and Muhammad Kulmuhammadov (chairman) were members of the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee. zolar). Ahmadjon Abusaidov was relieved of his post as chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and replaced by Abdulkadir Muhitdinov. On September 22-30, 1920, the new authorities in 8 districts around the capital Bukhara, such as Bahovuddin, Khoja Boston, Gijduvan, Vobkent, Shopurkom, Pirmast, Zandani, Khargosh, established their first revolutionary bodies. formed myths (revkoms)[24].

Before the convening of the First Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara (October 6-8, 1920), there were revkoms almost everywhere. At this I Congress, the composition of the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (Chairman: Abdulkadir Muhitdinov) and the government - the Council of Ministers of the USSR (Chairman: Fayzulla Khodjaev) was finally approved. The activity of the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee, that is, the chairman of the Central Revkom Abdulkadir Muhitdinov (1882-1934), is particularly noteworthy[26].

Well-known statesman and politician A.Muhitdinov held this position in 1920-1921 and consistently fought for the establishment of independent state structures in the USSR, the correct conduct of personnel policy, ensuring the independence of the young state. Abdulkadir Muhitdinov was born in Bukhara in the

house of a large trader and investor. His father Mirzo Muhiddin Mansurov was one of the largest investors in Bukhara. The great merchant Mansurov and his 4 sons: Mirzo Isom, Mirzo Abdulkadir, Mirzo Amin, Mirzo Khairullo Muhitdinov actively influenced the political processes in Bukhara in the first quarter of the XX century. In September 1920, when Mirzo Abdulkadir Muhitdinov became chairman of the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (instead of Ahmadjon Abusaidov), he made a great contribution to the establishment of a democratic society in Bukhara and the strengthening of the republican system. At the same time, in September 1920, he was appointed People's Inspector of Agriculture of the USSR (according to Fayzulla Khodjaev, People's Commissar for Land Affairs). When Abdulkadir Muhitdinov was chairman of the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee, he participated in the drafting of the first constitution of the USSR[16].

The Constitution of the USSR was adopted on September 23, 1921 at the II Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara. A. Muhitdinov strongly demanded the establishment of independent relations of the USSR with foreign countries without the mediation of Russia, the withdrawal of the invading Red Army from the territory of Bukhara, the creation of a national army such as the People's Militia. The Bukhara People's Republic elected mainly clerics (representatives of Islam) as heads of local authorities. This was the only right way for Bukhara, which at that time was considered the regional center of Islam[18].

The All-Bukhara Central Revkom and the regional, city, and district revkoms established at the local level have done a great deal to establish a new government in the USSR. During the republican regime in Bukhara, the revkoms tried to justify the confidence of the people with their one-year activities. In particular, the Karshi regional revkom headed by Otaulla Khodjaev worked effectively. Ravshan Kulmuhammedov was appointed chairman of the Karki district, Mirzo Amin Muhitdinov was appointed chairman of the Shahrissabz city, Yodgor Abdurahimov was appointed chairman of the Termez district (Ibodulla Hamidov and Nasrullo Ormonov were members). Muhammadkhon Rajabov was also appointed chairman of the Nurata Revolutionary Committee on September 12, 1920, with the mandate No. 678 of the Revolutionary Committee of the USSR. Ibodullakhon Ubaydullohojaev was a member of the board of the Shahrissabz regional revkom by the decision of the revkom of the USSR No. 163 of May 16, 1921[8].

Defined as On June 6, 1921, Ravshanqul Bobomurodov was appointed chairman of the Sherabad regional revkom by the decision of the revkom of the USSR. The new government consisted mainly of mullahs and mirzas, representatives of merchants and former officials. On September 5, 1920, the Revolutionary Committee and the Council of Ministers decided to hire former emir officials in Soviet government institutions. But in fact it was a superficial decision and nothing but deception and distraction of the people. That is why in Bukhara in 1921-1922 almost all former officials were arrested as enemies of the revolution and were replaced by representatives from the Center[48].

So, the Central Revkom commission on September 22 in Bahouddin (now Kogon) district of Bukhara region, on September 23 in Khoja Boston (now Kyzyltepa) of Navoi region, on September 24 in Gijduvan district, on September 26 in Vobkent district, on September 27 in Shopurkom district, 28 on September 29 in Pirmast district (center in Gajdumak village), on September 29 in Zandani district (in Talissarov village), on September 30 in Khargosh district. Revkoms include village elders and amins, priests, who have a great reputation among the local population. The Central Revolutionary Committee of the USSR organized revkoms not only in the suburbs of the capital, but also throughout the country and provided them with economic support. For example, on November 9, 1920, 10 million soums, 10 thousand pounds of wheat, 1,000 pounds of raisins, 30,000 pounds of chit, 50 pounds of tea, and 50 pounds of sugar[14].

A commission will be formed with the participation of Muminsofi Kubaboev, Abdurashid Mirmukamilov, Hoji Mirzoboy Abduhafizov, Azizjon Suleymanov, Uvarov and one representative of the local population in Karki to ensure the proper distribution of food and funds. There were fierce battles in Karkida to overthrow the Emir. In addition, according to archival documents and other official information, here the Red Army killed a large number of civilians under the pretext of military operations, looting their

property. When the locals saw such violence, they began to leave their homes and go out to Afghanistan and Iran. According to another official document of the Central Revkom of the USSR, 3 million soums were spent by Abdulfattoh Yusufov, 25 million soums through Matchonboy, 10 million soums through Hoji Mirzaboy Abduhafizov and Azizjon Suleymanov. lib 38 million soums). The All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee was considered to have fulfilled its function at the Second All-Bukhara Congress of People's Deputies in September 1921, and this extraordinary revolutionary body was abolished. According to the adopted Constitution of the USSR, it was replaced by Butunbukhoro The Central Executive Committee was established. In short, the establishment of local personnel in the USSR began from the first days of the establishment of the republican system[2].

During its activity, which lasted just over a year (September 1920 - September 1921), the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee did a great job as an extraordinary supreme body of state power. The Central Revkom set up revolutionary committees (revkoms) in the provinces and districts of the USSR, through which revkoms tried to attract the local population to new power structures and establish the foundations of Soviet power. However, both the Central Revkom and the local revkom were more communist in composition. When the revkoms performed their duties, they vacated their seats in the central and local executive committees to be formed through elections.

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