

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUKHARA MILITARY COMMISSION IN THE BUKHARA PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC

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**Abstract** – After the amir's power was overthrown due to the attack of the Red Army on Bukhara, on October 6, 1920, the First Congress of All-Bukhara People's Representatives began its work. The first Convention decides to declare Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR). The main tasks of the Bolsheviks were to send the treasury of the Emirate to the Center, to increase the number of the Red Army, to confiscate the property of large lairds who worked during the time of the Emir, and to punish them, and to conclude a military-political agreement between the RSFSR.<sup>1</sup>

**Key words:** Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR), Red Army, Convention, Revolutionary Committee, military commission.

### I. Introduction

Due to the riots committed by the Red Army and the abuse of power by the representative of the Revolutionary Committee in the city of Chorjoi, discontent arises among the people. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bukhara and the Revolutionary Committee of Bukhara instruct Fayzulla Khojaev to go to that place in order to establish a revolutionary committee and check that the leaders of the Soviet and party offices have not abused their duties. Fayzulla Khojaev will be given unlimited rights in the field of replacement of employees. The military commission is tasked with checking the work of the bodies of the police, military units and assisting them in their work, as well as carrying out public and political activities among the population.<sup>2</sup>

### II. Main part

The policy of the Military Commission of Young Bukharans was aimed at establishing a centralized modern statehood with a single administrative structure instead of the personal rule of the governor and governor. In addition, they emphasized the establishment of coercive institutions that would strengthen the power of the new regime. At a time when the struggle had not yet ended, the Revolutionary Committee established the Bukhara Emergency Commission on August 31, 1920, to deal with counter-revolutionary forces.

The All-Russian Emergency Commission (Bukhara Emergency Commission), established on December 20, 1917, became of special importance. Lenin called the Bukhara Emergency Commission a "sharp weapon" of our country in the fight against the enemies of the Soviet state<sup>3</sup>. The Turkestan Emergency Commission also served to strengthen the power of the Bolsheviks.

<sup>1</sup>Туркестан в начале XX века: к истории истоков национальной независимости. Научный редактор Р.Я. Раджапова – Тошкент: Шарк, 2000.–С.328.

<sup>2</sup> Эшон О. Файзулла Хўжаев (Ҳаёти ва фаолияти ҳақида очерк). – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1973.–Б.36-37.

<sup>3</sup> Ўзбекистон ССР тарихи. III жилд. Улуғ Октябрь социалистик революциясининг ғалабаси ва Ўзбекистонда социализм куриш (1917 – 1937 йиллар). – Тошкент: “Фан”, 1971. –Б.126.

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According to the instruction of ARCEC (All-Russian Central Executive Committee), the struggle against "state enemies" was determined together with the Turkestan Revolutionary Tribunal, People's Courts and military commission.<sup>4</sup> The main task of the Turkish military commission was to fight brutally against any forces opposed to the Soviet regime. In the opinion of the Turkish military commission, the pro-independence people who rebelled against the atrocities of the Bolsheviks and the Red Soldiers and their sympathizers were declared counter-revolutionary forces organized in Turkestan. There were even incidents when they entered the villages in the guise of "printers" and robbed civilians, raped women and shot those who resisted. Then they tried to discredit the "printers" by turning their evil deeds on to the people. Due to such terrible events, the terms "Cheka" and "Chekist" have been destabilizing the people for many years and poisoning their lives.<sup>5</sup>

It was difficult to strengthen the Soviet power in Old Bukhara, despite the fact that a large part of the Red Army remained. This was caused by the indolence of the Reds placed in mosques and madrassas, robberies and their other criminal activities. There were frequent shootings, fires and explosions in the city.

Taking this into account, the Bolsheviks introduced a state of emergency in Old Bukhara from September 4, 1920, and in order to maintain order, the Bukhara Emergency Commission was given great powers.<sup>6</sup>

### III. Conclusion

In short, the Bukhara Emergency Commission, which was considered a supervisory body of the Bolsheviks established in the BPSR, punished many officials of the Emirate era. In addition, he supervised the activities of inspectorates and local personnel in the republic.

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3. Turkestan and the beginning of the 20th century: the history of national independence. Scientific editor R.Y. Radjapova - Tashkent: Shark, 2000.-p.328.
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<sup>4</sup> Ўз МА, 17-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1041-йиғма жилд, 60-варак.

<sup>5</sup> Каримов Н. "Катта қирғин" нинг келиб чиқиш сабаблари ва омилилари. – Тошкент: "Фан", 2013. –Б.5.

<sup>6</sup> Рашидов У., Рашидов Ў. Бухоронинг Россия билан иқтисодий ва сиёсий муносабатлари тарихи (1900 – 1925 йй.). –Бухоро: Бухоро, 2013. –Б.98.