



## Practical Results of Teaching the Topic of the Bukharan People's Soviet Republic with the Help of Press Sources

**Annotation:** *In this research was spoken about features of the government ruling of Bukhara People's Shuro(Council). Here was discussed information collected from different sources as Akhbori Bukhara, Ozod Bukhara, Bukharskaya Pravda newspapers.*

**Keywords:** *Teaching, government, Bukharian people, newspapers, military units.*

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### Introduction

During the years of the rule of the People's Council of Bukhara, a newspaper under the name "Bukhara Akhbori (Bukharian Information)" (بخارا اخباری) was published in Old Bukhara (today's Bukhara). The Bukhara Akhbori newspaper was the printing organ of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee (since 1921 - the Central Executive Committee of the Bukhara People's Council) and was published under this name from September 9, 1920 to October 1923. And on October 16, 1923, a newspaper called "Ozod Bukhara (Free Bukhara)" (ئازاد بوخارا) and began to be published.

On the 1st page of the first issue of the newspaper were printed weighty articles of heads of government and articles prepared by the editorial board with various information. As proof of the above, it should be said that in the first issue of the newspaper, a major article by the Chairman of the People's Council of Bukhara, Faizullah Khoja, was published under the title "Kuntugdi" (كونتوغدی). This article, which occupies an equal half of page 1 of the Newspaper, describes the tense political processes that took place in Bukhara in early September 1920, based on the requirements of its time[1].

### Materials.

The government of the People's Council of Bukhara was renamed the Board of Supervisors, and power passed into the hands of the former Bukhara Jadids. The congresses, which were considered a simple manifestation of the transition to democratic principles instead of the monarchical regime that operated in the emirate, and the decisions taken at them acquired important political significance for the new state government of 1920-1924. It was known that during the years of the rule of the People's Council of Bukhara, All-Bukhara congresses of People's representatives were held 5 times, at which the newspaper contained information and reports on the preparation, issues considered at each congress, and decisions taken[2]. As the congresses progressed, the topical issues considered at them were analyzed in detail and discussed in articles written by members of the government of the People's Council of Bukhara, editors and correspondents of newspapers. At the All-Bukhara congresses, reports of government members were heard, the foundations for important state and government institutions



were laid, and news was reported to delegates. On October 6, 1920, the first All-Bukhara Congress of People's Representatives was held in the palace of the former emir "Sitorai Mohi Hossa".


## Results and discussion

"The congress was attended by a total of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four poor and working representatives from all cities and villages of Bukhara, the meeting was declared open at half past ten by Comrade Abdulkadir Mukhiddinov, chairman of the Central Revolutionary Committee of the Bukhara government,"[2] - the Bukharskaya Pravda newspaper reports. The opening of the congress was attended by members of the Bukhara Akchurin Political Party, representative of the Russian Socialistic Republic, Khakimov, representative of the Russian Embassy, Soloveitchik. The First Congress approved the composition of the supreme legislative body - the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee (Central Revkom) and the People's Council of Bukhara (PCB) - the original government. Their term of office was extended until the 2nd Congress.

### The original government of the BSSR:

№	First and last name	Position
1	Fayzulla Khodjaev	Chairman and Minister of Foreign Affairs
2	Kari Yuldash Pulatov	enlightenment
3	Mukhtorjon Saidjanov	internal affairs
4	Usman Khoja	finance
5	Najib Husainov	state control
6	Yu.Ibragimov	chairman of the extraordinary commission
7	M. Burkhanov	judge
8	Shikhobuddinov	military affairs


The fact that the Emirati order did not make positive changes in the lives of ordinary people in subsequent years, and the medieval monarchical rule had a negative impact on economic life, strengthened the desire of the People's representatives who participated in the congress to use the new government. In a series of issues of the newspaper "Bukhara Akhbori" in October and November 1920, it was noted that the congress was held in a dynamic spirit, important decisions were made in it., in the perspective of public administration, some members of the government and active publicists wrote articles inspired by that fact, that urgent socio-political tasks have been identified for the system[3]. Especially noteworthy is the review of an article by the editor-in-chief of the "Bukhara Akhbori" newspaper, publisher and publicist Mahmoud Said Akhrori entitled in his article named "October 6". Namely: "we celebrated this story with honor. Why do not earn this fame? The first congress of three and a half million citizens of Bukhara, which for hundreds of years lay only under oppression and complications, was assembled. Every minute of the congress was joyful and happy" [3].




On September 18-23, 1921, the II All-Bukhara Congress of People's Representatives was held, at which the Constitution of the Democratic Bukhara People's Republic was adopted. Guided by the democratic principles in the Constitution, the Government switched to constitutional rule. Instead of the central revkom, the supreme legislative and controlling body was created – the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee (Chairman Osman Khoja)



At the III Congress in August 1922, this post was taken by Porso Khodjaev.



On October 11-17, 1923, various amendments were made to the Constitution at the IV All-Bukhara Congress of People's Representatives.



At the V Congress of All-Bukhara People's Representatives, held on September 18-20, 1924, it was decided to rename the Bukhara People's Republic into the Bukhara Soviet Socialistic Republic [4]

“In our time, the Bukharian people have gained freedom in the true sense of the word. But the work does not end there. It is not necessary to look only at the decisions of the congress in the direction of independence”, - one of the articles says, - firstly, it is necessary to create a military structure of landowners (indigenous population). The people of Bukhara will no use this freedom if they do not try to begin the soldiers' issues immediately. Secondly, it is known that Bukharans do not look into the eyes of the government department. If from now on land (local) workers (political workers) are hired, and those who mourn the grief of a citizen of Bukhara (the leadership) will be put on a good basis for independence. Thirdly, it is assumed that the new Government and its members will reflect on the situation and marriages of indigenous peoples on each issue, and every issue will be explained to people entering new positions for the first time” [5]. The authors of the article note that many tasks in the field of public administration still need to be solved.

Upon reviewing the speeches and reports made at the first congress, it was testified that the name of the new government was written in the form of the Bukhara People's Republic [Bukhara Soviet Republic]. The official resolution published in issues 1-8 of the newspaper, while in the texts of orders and decrees there were also names such as “Bukhara Republic” or “Bukhara Sharif Republic” . In a newspaper column, official orders, and major author's articles published over the next 4 years, the name “Bukhara Salt Republic” is mentioned in almost all places. Even under this name, a major article about



the structure of the government and its activities was published in several issues of the Bukhara Newspaper. The full name of the Bukhara People's Republic is found only in the lines printed in ultra-official documents[6]. The change in the name of the government established in Bukhara, with names such as BNR, BSSR, BSSR, is largely due to the political situation of that time and the influence of Soviet ideology. In particular, the Bolsheviks did not dare to add the word "socialist" to the government formed in Russia before the formation of the USSR in 1922 under the influence of the left SRS. The concept of "socialist" was introduced into the Bukhara Republic in the 4th year of its existence. On the other hand, the use of the word "Shuro" ("The Council") was due to the fact that the government of the People's Commissar of Education (KhNSh (CPC)) of the Bukhara People's Republic was formed on the model of the Government of the Council of People's Commissars (KhNSh(GCPC)) of the RSFSR.

You can also see that the articles of heads of state and government, editors-in-chief, individual authors are called "People's government", "civil government". The article "People's Government" by one of the members of the government of the Bukhara People's Republic, Kara Yuldash Pulatov, stated: "By proclaiming the People's Republic, we have entered the third year, when 2 years have passed since the establishment of the People's Government. But in our country, 99% of people don't know anything. For 2 years it has been called hurriyat, Republic, socialism, communism. Hurriyat Nadur, jumhurat Nadur, what are the ways and goals of the Communists-few people understand this,"[7] he writes, emphasizing that the republican order, an alien communist idea, was not accepted by the people.

Reflecting on the shortcomings of public administration, Kori Tosh Pulatov said: "The reason for the chaos in our offices is that they spend all their sacred time signing papers. We do not suspect such workmates of national patriotism. It is impossible to immediately abandon our old habits that have existed for 100 years and take on another one. Although we had 2 years of revolution, the people were different, the government was different, and we saw priests and revolutionaries among them separately. We see that the People's government is in a very broken state between the government and the people because of its inability to recognize absolute religion in accordance with the old concept. Since the government is the sole patron of the people, everyone demands the help of the government in everything he does. The Government should understand this and take care of every need and needs of the people. However, the opinion in the ring has not changed, no serious measures have been taken to change it. Thinking about it, our political authorities should lose these old, moldy ideas that we valued among the people. If the people can reason about every case based on this suppressed ignorance, then there is no doubt that the government will remain only a shadow that goes beyond absolutism in front of the people."[7] - he wrote. The issues of paperwork in the government of the Bukhara People's Republic, distancing from the people, disagreement with the religious and national feelings of the local population were criticized. The analysis of newspaper articles shows that the State and Public Administration has been demonstrated that the education of literate, spiritual and enlightened officials, the introduction of a fair tax system and the formation of the People's Militia(Police) and the national Army are a solid state foundation.

In particular, the chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of the Bukhara Republic, Abdulkadir Mukhiddinov, wrote in his article: "... know that among those who stand above our government, there are no people of science who read dorulfununga. People with low-level experience and knowledge. These are the ones who came out of you. After, the government and the citizen were not two things, but were closely linked to each other, and the government became the body that fulfills the citizen's dream. Our country was ruined, our people were poor and in need. This was the enemy of



a citizen, a government man who was looking for solace and worked in the midst of ruin and need [7],” summed up the harsh critical review.

In addition to the All-Bukhara congresses of representatives, the “Political party congress”, “Bukhara Kurultai”, “Congress of Turkmens”, “Kyrgyz Kurultai”, “General Peasant Congress”, “Congress of Trade Unions”, “The first All-Bukhara congress of teachers”, “General Congress of Judges” were of great importance in the management of the state. “All-Bukhara Vaqf” publication in newspapers of various industry congresses, such as “Kurultai of Youth of Bukhara”, “Kurultai of Teachers of Bukhara”, “The Second Congress of teachers of Bukhara”, as well as Republican socio-political, economic and cultural life [8].

The famous writer Abdulhamid Suleiman Chulpan, who edited the newspaper in 1921-1922, wrote a number of articles on public administration, domestic political life and the international situation of the Bukhara People’s Republic. His article government congress was entitled in article: “What is a congress?”, “What is the significance of the congress in the life of the people?” The questions were answered simply and eloquently, in a way that is understandable to simple working people. “Congresses a long time ago, great people of the country, elders elected by the people, scientists who understand the benefits of the people gathered for this meeting. It talked about politics, governance, government reform, created (adopted) laws”, [9] - the article says. If the holding of the congress is an issue, then the second important issue is the implementation of the adopted laws and tasks requiring reform. The fulfillment of the tasks set by the congress largely depends on the elected leaders. “If the elected are right, honest, conscious in favor of the Motherland and the people, then after the congress the people will be calm, the Motherland will be bliss, the government will be regular. Our affairs become lame again when the people chosen as messengers become dishonest, loyal, oppressed, with a tail, a throat and white slaves”[9] - the article says. This does not require proof of how important opinions are even in our time.

The publication in the newspapers : “Bukhara Akhbori” and “Ozod Bukhara” of articles informing about individual political and social organizations established in the Bukhara People’s Republic: the Union of Trade Unions, the Youth Union, the women's committee, their responsibilities at that time, adopted official documents, charters, enriches historical facts in this direction.

When analyzing the information on the pages of the newspaper, it was found that senior officials who held positions in the government of the Bukhara People’s Republic often changed from one position to another. Secondly, the witness was divided that only one official acted simultaneously for 2-3 positions. Information about the positions and positions in which a number of political figures worked, such as Fayzulla Khoja, Abdulkadir Mukhiddinov, Kari Yuldash Pulatov, Olimzhan Akchurin, Abdulhamid Aripov, Said Akhrori, was disclosed in dozens of newspaper issues.

In particular, Fayzulla Khoja was The Head of the People’s Council of Observers, harbiy noziri (the head of military), khorijiya noziri (Head of Trade and Industry), dahiliya noziri (The head of the ministry of internal fields), Abdulkadir Mukhiddinov- Chairman of the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (Revkom), Chairman of the Economic Council, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, The Deputy head of the People’s Council of Observers, Interim Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, Temporary Head of the People’s Council of Observers, Kori Yuldosh Polatov- head of Education, head of Dokhilia worked in various positions, such as head of the Department of Nature Protection, Chairman of the Labor Council, executive editor of the newspaper “Bukhara Akhbori”. Thus, other members of the government moved from one position to another.





Initially, Osman Khoja held such positions as Controller of Finance (1920-1921), Controller of State Control (1921), the first chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Bukhara (1921-1922). During the tenure of Usman Khoja as financial controller, the government did not collect taxes from the population at all [10].

The young leader of the Government F.Khodjaev had to work in difficult and difficult conditions. A political split has intensified within the Bukhara government. On the one hand, it was necessary to wage an ideological struggle with the “left” and “right” communists within the Bukhara Communist Party, and on the other - with the RSFSR and its extraordinary bodies -the Turkcomission, the Turkburo vigilantly watched every step of the young “independent state”. Despite the fact that F.Khodjaev, U.Bulatkhodjaev, O.Khodjaev, A.Fitrat, M.Aminov, M.Saidzhonov, S.Khodjaev, M.Mansurov, A.Mukhiddinov and others took a moderate position, adhering to the democratic course in the government. They advocated the de facto independence of the BSSR, freedom of religion, and the need for reforms.

At the 2nd All-Bukhara Congress of People’s Representatives, held on September 18-23, 1921, the Constitution of the BSSR was adopted in a democratic spirit. The original Constitution in the history of Bukhara enshrined the democratic rights and freedoms of citizens through the law. The Constitution provided for the participation of representatives of all classes of the people in the governance of the State. The freedom of private property and trade found its expression in the Constitution. The regime established in Bukhara was a People’s Democratic Republic. The Constitution of the BSSR gave all citizens equal political rights, eliminated national inequality. At the 2nd Congress of People’s Representatives, the supreme authority was created - the Bukhara Central Executive Committee (CEC). Usman Khoja Pulatkhodjaev (Usman Khoja, 1878-1968) was elected its first chairman. Later, Muinjon Aminov and Porso Khodjaev became the chairman of the CEC.

During the years of the BSSR, instead of the order of 27 counties in the administrative division of the country that existed in the Emirate period, such an administrative management order as provinces, districts, kents, villages was introduced. In one of the November issues of the newspaper “Free Bukhara” in 1923, it was noted that the BSSR was divided into 10 provinces, 41 districts, 132 counties[8].

№	The name of the regions	the population
1	Bukhara province	420 000 people
2	Karmana province	180 000 people
3	Behbudi province	220 000 people
4	Karki province	160 000 people
5	Chorju province	250 000 people
6	Shahrisabz province	250 000 people
7	Sherodod province	220 000 people
8	Hisor province	140 000 people
9	Kulob province	140 000 people
10	Garm province	80 000 people

During the years of the rule of the Bukhara People’s Democratic Republic, such measures were taken as ensuring the genuine independence of the republic, the formation of a national army, the withdrawal of European military units from the territory of the republic, the return of vaqf (tax type) property,



access to foreign relations without any intermediaries, the abolition of an emergency military tribunal, the introduction of legislation based on national customs, traditions and state. These were the most important tasks facing the Government of Khoja. He also personally undertook the historical task of turning the Emirate of Bukhara into a democratic state, from which medieval traditions were inherited for a short time [11].

The attitude to the Uzbek language in state administration and the maintenance of official documents, as well as reports and articles concerning national issues also received sufficient coverage in the press of the BSSR. It should be noted that important articles were published promoting, but criticizing the importance of the state language (Uzbek) as positions and places in strengthening national unity and identity. It was noted that the maintenance of official documents in the Uzbek language, communication of heads of government in state institutions in the Uzbek language are strictly regulated and fixed by a special law. Dozens of articles on the topic "language issue" have been published under the heading "open letters" of the Bukhara Newspaper. In particular, it is possible to list such articles as "Control of our language and education" by Abdulkadir Mukhiddinov, "Language problem" by Abu Bakr, "The language problem again" by Mahmoud Subah. Analyzing the text of these articles, it becomes obvious that there are a number of problems with the transformation of the Uzbek language into the "language of government". The task is to turn the Uzbek language into a literary language based on the Chigatai dialect. In the above-mentioned article, A. Mukhiddinov drew special attention to the fact that writers and poets, intellectuals face urgent tasks. The need to create a "society of writers for the reform and improvement of the Turkic (Uzbek) language", the creation of lectures, books, brochures, manuals in the Uzbek language is set out in his article.

Due to the shortage of senior personnel in the economy, finance, military sphere of the republic's administration and their predominantly European nationality, the method of mandatory communication and official documentation in Uzbek was not used in these departments. This is reported in the newspapers "Bukhara Akhbori" and "Ozod Bukhara".

### Conclusion

The information in the newspapers Bukharskaya Informatsiya and Svobodnaya Bukhara is an important resource base for studying issues related to the formation of state and public administration during the years of the Bukhara People's Republic. One of the practical steps towards the formation of the public administration system was the introduction into public administration of transitional forms of government through congresses, the Constitution, the structure of departments and their departments. The policy of the Government of the Bukhara People's Republic, related to the establishment of management on a scientific basis, the appointment and election to positions of educated, fair and conscientiously serving the interests of the people, is consistent with the requirements of the present time. It also becomes obvious that the Government considered a reliable and solid foundation for independence and prospects - fair and popular governance, national government, national army, national currency, national language.

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