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FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL BUKHARA (1917-1924)

Abstract: This article is devoted activity the congress of people's representatives of All Bukhara which defined bases social-economic and cultural development of Bukhara People's Soviet Republic since 1917 till 1924 years.

Key words: emirate, congress, kurultay, people's representatives, delegation, inspector, vaqf, resolution, Bukhara, Central Executive Committee, Soviet People's Inspectors.

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Introduction

The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, step into a new historical period. During the transition time received great attention in the field of science, and the restoration of historical truth and had the opportunity to do all these rose to the level of state policy. In particular, the study of the history of Uzbekistan launched a wide range of scientific studies on many practical measures have been implemented and have been this process is now also growing rapidly. Available in committing to eradicate the ideology of the past, rich spiritual and national independence of our country on the basis of a new interpretation of the history of the idea start with network coverage.

Materials and Methods

Bukhara - one of ancient cities of Uzbekistan, and its rich past is integral a part of history of Uzbekistan. Will important note that the congresses of people's representatives of All Bukhara played the important role in political, social-economical and cultural life of Bukhara during 1920-1924 years. After destroying the system of Bukhara emirate in 1920 September under it was founded Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR). The system monarchy was destroyed in the emirate and in its place finds the decision of the republican form of government. The congresses of people's representatives of All Bukhara has a special legal status in creation and formation in democratic republic of BPSR.

The congresses of people's representatives of All Bukhara differed with their activity, at that time when rivalry between forces for authority in managements of a political system to republic has increased. These congresses were differed from the congresses of Bukhara communist party it took all state managing in the republic as a supreme government organ of a republic.

The first congress (kurultay) of people's representatives of All Bukhara began work in the summer palace Sitorai Mohi Hosa of Bukhara emirate on October 6 in 1920. 1894 delegations took part in it [1]. The congress adopted resolution about calling Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. It was people democratic republic according to state system. Last working day of the congress on 8th of October the congress has approved structure of the supreme organ of the legislative government - Revolutionary Committee of Bukhara and Soviet People's Inspectors. The term of their powers had been extended by the time of calling the second congress of people's representatives of All Bukhara and adopting Constitution of Republic [2].

The second congress of people's representatives of All Bukhara was held in 1921 on September 18-23. In the first assembly the congress has elected presidium from 21 deputies. The order of the day put the following questions to discuss: the report on a present situation, the report of the government, military question, the report on economic policy, acceptance of Constitution BPSR, questions of



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education, reports from places, elections the Central Executive Committee of BPSR [3].

In this congress (in 1921 on September 23) was adopted the first Constitution of Bukhara People's Soviet Republic [4]. This Constitution was adopted in the democratic spirit of citizens in rights and freedoms, and the rule of law by way of consolidation, in the form of private property was preserved. According to the Constitution supreme government organ of BPSR was the congress people's representatives of All Bukhara (Soviet congress of people's deputies of All Bukhara), which consisted of the delegates selected by regional congresses at the rate of one deputy on 2000 person with total of deputies on republic 350 person.

This congress was called one times in a year by Central Executive Committee of All Bukhara. The congress discussed and solved the major state questions:

- 1) The statement and change of the Constitution;
- 2) Declaration of war, the conclusion of the world, ratification of peace treaties;
- 3) An establishment and change of frontiers, administrative-territorial division and system of a measure of weights;
- 4) The conclusion of internal and international loans, customs and trading contracts, and also financial agreements;
- 5) An establishment of the general state-economic plan, the statement of the budget, definition of taxes and release of bank notes;
- 6) An establishment of the basic beginnings of the organization of armed forces;
- 7) The edition of the laws determining purchase and loss of rights of citizenship and a legal status of foreigners, staying in territory BPSR;
- 8) The announcement of amnesty both general and private (individual);
- 9) Acceptance of the law on judicial system, criminal, civil, labor, ground, family and remedial codes etc.

During between congresses by the supreme legislative, administrative and supervising organ of Republic was All Bukhara Central Executive Committee (All Bukhara CEC) and it has been selected at the second congress of people's deputies on September 23rd, 1921 in structure of 85 persons [5].

In congress, Usmonxo'ja Po'latxo'jaev was elected to the chairman of the All Bukhara CEC (this post was Hodjaev Porso in the congress of III in August 1922). According to the Constitution, the executive authority of the soviet government and the higher people's inspector retained its function as the managing network. The government was shown to be consisted of 10 inspectors [6].

The third All Bukhara congress of people's representatives was passed with 15 on 18 August

1922. The following agenda offered by Soviet People's Inspectors was accepted: about a present situation, report All Bukhara Central Executive Committee, the report of Soviet People's Inspectors, about new economic policy, about the budget, about bank, an agrarian a question, about red army, about change of Constitution BPSR, about parcel the commissions to East Bukhara, About rewarding of some the persons who have differed in struggle for creation and consolidation BPSR, elections to the All Bukhara CEC. Besides under the offer of deputies congress, in the agenda questions were included: about militia and about repair of the buildings damaged per days of revolutionary events [7].

It was made changes in the Constitution which was very important for the development of the government in the congress. It was made 7 changes in the Constitution of BPSP. According to that the members of people's inspectors were shortened from 9 to 6. The decision of All Bukhara congress from August 18, 1922 was abolished people's inspectors the state control and public health services, work and social maintenance. By merge of three people's inspectors - the finance, economy (trade and the industries) and agriculture - were organized the High Soviet of the People's Economy [8].

The fourth congress of people's representatives of All Bukhara was passed in old Bukhara city in 1923 on October 11-17 [9]. According to the order of congress following problems were discussed: report All Bukhara CEC, the report of the Extreme commission, the report of Soviet People's Inspectors (Nozirs), about budget, about vaqf, about national education, about taxes, about agricultural bank, about cooperation, a Turkmen question, the Kirghiz - kazakh question, the information on East Bukhara, the report on military affairs, on the state organization, elections to the All Bukhara CEC [10].

High Soviet of the People's Economy was finished in the fourth congress of BPSP and also was discussed the problem of reorganizing of the people's inspectors of finances, agriculture and economy. The decision about the making changes in the Constitution of Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was confirmed. According to that all tradesmen, the owners of property and former rankers were lost of right of vote. The rights of elections of workers, peasants and others were increased. Also special decision about «building of soviet» was adopted in the congress. And it increased social unstable in society. Political process were increased. Reforms were blocked which was taken place in Bukhara. New Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was getting far from the democratic way and socialistic rebuilding which was artificial entered of centre was carried on.

The fifth congress of people's representatives of All Bukhara was passed in old Bukhara in 1924 on September 18-20. Congress has considered the

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following questions: report All Bukhara CEC and Soviet People's Inspector, about national delimitation, about transformation BPSR in socialist republic [11]. In congress Fayzulla Hojayevev made report according to activity of government and it was made report about bordering according to the signs. On September 19 congress adopted resolution about changing Bukhara People Soviet Republic into Bukhara Soviet Socialistic Republic (BSSP) [12].

Conclusion

The transformation Bukhara SSP was signify ending the rules of democracy of progress of Bukhara and it was official socialism way took possession instead of it. In November 18th 1924 with

the incorporated decision of the Central Executive committees of Bukhara SSR, Turkestan SSR and Khorezm SSR gave their powers to interim committee of revolution of Uzbekistan SSR. By this way Bukhara SSR has been finished by it as a result of national territorial delimitation in Central Asia and its territory has been entered into the new generated republic.

All in all, the congress of people's representatives of All Bukhara were called five times from the October 1920 to the September 1924 and many important issues have been considered with socio-political, economic and cultural life of republic, although the issues discussed in them were to protect the interests of the soviet government.

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