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Annotation: The article highlights the history of political relations between the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic and the Republic of Turkey in the 20s of the twentieth century. The government of the Young Bukharians headed by F. Khodjaev considered political relations with Turkey one of the important directions. The Turkish state was the first to recognize the independence of the BNSR and sent ambassadors to Bukhara. On the basis of archival documents, it is revealed that political relations between the two countries were not effective enough under the pressure of the Soviets.

Key words: Globalization, international relations, young Bukharans, USSR, Turkey, F. Khojaev, M. Kamal, Ghalib Pasha, Otaulla Khojaev, M. Aminov, Q. Y. Polatov, Anvar Pasha, Mahmud Nazar and Mahmoud Rajab, Pashar, termination of the ambassadorship.

International peacekeeping, stability of peoples, which has become one of the factors that have a decisive influence on the strengthening of political, socio-economic and cultural relations between countries and the development of mutual cooperation between peoples of different nationalities and cultures. Ensuring its development remains one of the urgent issues facing humanity. The need to develop mutual cooperation between world countries and regions has become an integral feature of modern development. From this point of view, there is a need to further expand and strengthen the foreign relations and cooperation relations between the countries, to refer to their historical roots.

Studying and using the rich history, culture, and traditions of our people is an important task in the construction of a new society and large-scale reforms in Uzbekistan. After all, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "Nothing in the great history goes without a trace. It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. Preserving, studying and passing down the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state's policy" (1: 29). The history of mutual cooperation between the peoples of Central Asia and Turkey spans several hundred years. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Russian Empire took measures to establish its complete rule over all spheres of life of the Bukhara Emirate. The main essence of the conducted policy was aimed at isolating Bukhara from the outside world. The nature of the colonial policy towards Bukhara remained unchanged even during the period of the provisional government and the Bolshevik government that came to power in Russia after the events of February and October 1917. After the emirate regime was overthrown in Bukhara on September 2, 1920, the Bolsheviks began to build a new society based on Soviet models and establish colonial rule over the USSR. The goal of the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation of the head of the government of F. Khojaev with foreign countries was "to give the people a free life, economic freedom, and cultural development of the people who have been under the tyranny of the emirate for centuries"(2). In order to bring the republic to the international arena, the government of the USSR has done a number of things, in spite of the existing complications, to implement extensive cooperation with Eastern countries and economically developed Western European countries, as well as the USA. In this matter, the Caucasus region became important for the western foreign policy of the USSR. This area served as a bridge for the Republic of Bukhara to access the markets of Turkey, Western Europe and the USA.

In the external relations of the government of the USSR, the relations with the Republic of Turkey are of great importance. The government of the Republic of Bukhara correctly assessed the importance of Turkey in terms of entering the world market and training personnel for the national economy. Considering that most of the members of the government of the USSR studied in Turkey at the beginning of the 20th century, it can be seen that mutual understanding was positive in establishing relations between the two countries. In the period after the First World War, changes at the international level did not fail to have an impact on the foreign relations of the USSR. During this period, the policy of the victorious countries towards Germany and its

allies was contrary to the interests of these countries, and the Entente countries pursued a policy of not recognizing the Bolshevik government that came to power in Russia. During this period, the alliance with the RSFSR, the establishment of mutual political and diplomatic relations became very important in Turkey's foreign policy. On March 16, 1921, the Turkish government signed a diplomatic and cooperation agreement with the RSFSR. This, in turn, had a positive effect on the establishment of relations between the USSR and Turkey. The national struggle of the Turkish people against the Western countries was carefully monitored in Bukhara and all possible moral support was provided (3:8). It should be noted that the Republic of Turkey was the first country to recognize the USSR politically and diplomatically. The founder of the Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal, initiated the establishment of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the USSR. In the winter of 1920, the government under his leadership sent its ambassadors led by Ghalib Pasha to Bukhara in order to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries (3:10). In turn, the government of the USSR sent ambassadors headed by Mahmoud Nazar and Mahmoud Rajab to Turkey in order to establish relations between the two countries (4). The ambassadors of Bukhara were personally received by Mustafa Kamal and played an important role in the establishment of long-standing friendship and cooperation between the two sides. Bukhara Akhbori, the official publication of the BSR government, published a series of reports about the struggle of the Turks against the invasion of Western countries and the personality of the Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal. It should be noted that comprehensive scientific and objective study of historical data related to the personality of Mustafa Kamal Pasha was carried out in Uzbekistan only during the years of independence. During the years of Uzbekistan's independence, this issue was studied by a number of researchers (5).

During the war between Turkey and Greece, the government and people of the USSR supported the brotherly Turkish people, organized various rallies and demonstrations, collected a large amount of money and sent it to Turkey as aid. Turkey's struggle for independence was closely followed in Bukhara. At the rally held in honor of the victory of the Turks in Bukhara on October 12, 1922, Otaulla Khojaev, M. Aminov, Q.Y. Polatov, the representative of the RSFSR in Bukhara, Fonstein, from the leaders of the USSR, gave a speech, and a congratulatory telegram was sent to the Turkish government on behalf of the participants of the rally (7:42).

A number of socio-political processes that took place during this period had an impact on the relations between the USSR and Turkey. The study of historical data shows that the relations of both sides were carried out within the framework allowed by the Soviet government. It was not easy for the government of the USSR to establish and maintain relations with Turkey. Because in the period from October 1921 to August 1922, the Turkish general Anvar Pasha came to Bukhara and actively participated in the political and military processes there (8: 42). Before that, Anvar Pasha cooperated with Soviet Russia from summer 1920 to September 1921 (8: 45).

The relations between the two countries were decisively influenced by the treaties signed by the USSR and Turkey with the RSFSR. On March 16, 1921, agreements on friendship and brotherhood between Soviet Russia and Turkey were signed in Moscow, and on October 13, between Turkey and other Soviet republics (8: 46). Based on these agreements, Mustafa Kemal's government strongly demanded that Russia return Anvar Pasha to Turkey or expel him from the bordering Caucasus region. On the other hand, the Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR, L. Karakhan, wrote to S. Aralov, the autonomous representative of the RSFSR in Turkey, on May 11, 1922, that the Soviet government, fulfilling the request of the Turkish government, did not allow Anvar into Anatolia, and now Anvar's presence in Bukhara is considered by the Muslim masses. Considering that the government of Ankara and Mustafa Kemal are considered to be using this issue, it was demanded to make a statement in the parliament and the press clarifying the attitude of the government of Ankara to Anvar (9: 79). The people of Bukhara gave spiritual support to the Turkish people fighting for national independence. On October 12, 1922, a rally was held in the Kalon Mosque with the participation of Islamic priests and schoolchildren under the leadership of the Bukhara education supervisor Qori Yoldosh Polatov by the decision of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the USSR. It was attended by the temporary chairman of the Supervisory Council of the USSR Otaulla Khojaev, the first deputy chairman of the MIQ M. Aminov, the autonomous representative of the RSFSR M. Fonstein. On behalf of the rally participants, a congratulatory telegram was sent to the chairman of the National Assembly of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal (9).

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The representatives of Turkey appointed as ambassadors to Bukhara arrived in Bukhara in January 1921 and were received by the leaders of the USSR, Faizulla Khojaev, A. Muhiddinov, the representative of the RSFSR in Bukhara, K. Hakimov, and a reception ceremony was organized in their honor (10). The USSR considered the establishment of diplomatic relations with Turkey as one of the important issues in order to reach the world level. From this point of view, it is not for nothing that the diplomatic relations between the two countries are given importance. In turn, in the spring of 1922, the government of the USSR sent its ambassadors, consisting of Mahmoud Nazar and Mahmoud Rajab, to Ankara in order to establish political relations with Turkey. Members of the first political delegation of Bukhara sent to Turkey were received by Mustafa Kamal. In their speeches, the representatives of both sides emphasized the need to establish mutual friendship and cooperation and help each other (3: 52). Despite the complexities of the time, the parties were interested in mutual cooperation in all areas. Based on the current international situation, the government of the Republic of Turkey was forced to establish relations with the Soviet government. This situation directly affected his relations with Bukhara. In 1920-1924, economic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey were not widely established. This process was caused by the political and military processes that took place in the life of both countries, the lack of a direct trade route, and the fact that the foreign economic relations of the USSR were carried out under the control of the Soviet authorities. Nevertheless, Bukhara's trade offices operating in the Caucasus region used the port of Istanbul and Turkish banks to a certain extent in their economic relations with Western European countries. After the establishment of the USSR at the end of 1922, as in all fields, the sphere of cooperation of the USSR with Turkey was reduced. Since 1923, with the strengthening of the policy of Sovietization of Bukhara, the process of liquidation of state organizations of the USSR in foreign countries intensified, and the process of liquidation of the republic's cultural ties with foreign countries intensified. The Soviet government considered the policy of returning students sent to study abroad as one of the components of the sovietization of Bukhara. After the establishment of the USSR, serious changes took place in the internal and foreign policy of the USSR, which was not officially part of it. From the spring of 1923, the policy of sovietization of all spheres of life in Bukhara began to be rapidly implemented. First of all, representatives of progressive-minded young Bukharans were removed from the government, and instead of them, representatives of ordinary people with insufficient education were appointed to the responsible positions of the government. Serious changes were made to the constitution and laws of the USSR, as well as to the unequal treaties concluded by the republic with the Soviet state, and in practice, Bukhara was turned into one of the administrative-territorial units within the RSFSR. After the idea of "world revolution" failed to materialize, representatives of communist ideology began to implement it in a separate geographical area. With the strengthening of the totalitarian system, the process of terminating paper-independent republics such as the USSR and incorporating them into the USSR began. With the establishment of control of the Soviet state institutions over all spheres of life in Bukhara, the true form of the policy of the geniuses of the Communist Party, which was to completely tear the USSR from the stage of history, was revealed. As a result of the long-term military operations in Bukhara, the government of the republic did not have the opportunity to control the current situation. Of course, the death of consulates and diplomatic representatives of Turkey, Afghanistan, and the RSFSR in March 1923 near the village of Pashar in Chorjoi had a negative impact on the cooperation of the USSR with foreign countries (11: 38). Regardless of who carried out this incident, it had a serious negative impact on the international reputation of the government of the USSR. During this period, the relations between the two countries existed in the form of correspondence between the governments. In connection with the declaration of Turkey as a republic, the government of the USSR sends a congratulatory telegram to the fraternal people's government and its leader Mustafa Kemal. In November 1923, the Turkish leader sent a reply telegram expressing his sincere gratitude to the people and government of Bukhara on behalf of his people and government (3: 51-52). However, during this period, as a result of the rapid Sovietization of the life of Bukhara, the scope of external relations of the USSR was reduced. Cooperation relations with the Republic of Turkey ended without sufficient development.

Summing up from the above, it should be noted that, despite the fact that the USSR existed for a short period of time, it tried to establish broad cooperative relations with Soviet republics and foreign countries and achieved certain results in this matter. The cooperation of the USSR with the Turkish state has been somewhat effective, especially in the educational and cultural spheres. Despite the difficult period of foreign invasion for Turkey, Mustafa Kemal's government tried to effectively maintain cooperative relations with the brotherly

people of Bukhara. In turn, the government of the USSR, which is going through a difficult period from the beginning, sent its students to study in foreign countries. On the one hand, the existence of the Soviet army of many thousands of people in the territory of Bukhara, the continuation of the strong armed resistance movement against the Red Army in the country for a long time, had a negative impact on the foreign relations of the USSR. Secondly, Bukhara maintained contacts with foreign Eastern countries with the participation of representatives of the Soviet government. In particular, the USSR government's move towards the termination of the representative offices of the USSR, which had been operating in Soviet republics and foreign countries since 1923, led to the end of international cooperation of the USSR. The strengthening of the Soviet power in the USSR led to the emergence of negative situations in the relations between Bukhara and Turkey. Also, the pressure of the Soviet state authorities on the Turkish diplomatic representatives and the government led to the deterioration of the relations between the parties. This situation had a negative impact on the relations between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey and corresponded to the policy of the Soviets to end the independence of Bukhara. Some of the Bukhara students who studied abroad, including in Turkey, could not come to terms with the Soviet totalitarian policy and stayed in other countries, but those who returned to their country became victims of the Stalinist repression policy in the 30s of the 20th century.

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