

THE STRUGGLE OF BUKHARA MILITARY COMMISSION AGAINST THE NATIONAL OPPOSITION

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Abstract –*In the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, the Bolsheviks established punitive bodies and military units in order to strengthen the Soviet power and fight against the independentists. 29 military units are stationed in the cities of Old Bukhara, New Bukhara (Kogon), Karmana, New Chorjui, Old Chorjui, Karki, Termiz.*

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

I. Introduction

There are 8 capitals of BPSR in Old Bukhara: the People's Inspectorate for Military Affairs, the Supply Department of the BPSR Troops, the Military Sanitary Department, the Military Engineering Department, the Eastern Muslim Regiment, the 1st Bukhara Cavalry Regiment, a separate cavalry squadron under the Bukhara Cheka, a separate infantry company at the Bukhara Cheka; 4 in the city of New Bukhara: uezd department of the Military Inspectorate, Vseobuch department, sanitary department, Garovul company, 5 in Karki: uezd department of the Military Inspectorate, Castle artillery company, Garovul battalion, Compact lightweight battery, Food storage; 7 units are located in Termiz: the district department of the Military Inspectorate, the Castle Artillery Company, the 1st Termiz Field Battery, the Cavalry Reconnaissance Team (group), the Machine Gun Team, the Garrison Musician Team, and the Veterinary Laseret.¹

II. Main part

By the decision of the Politburo, instructions were sent to local party organizations to organize local departments of the Main Political Department under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia instead of "military commission". The purpose of this was to strengthen the departments of the "military commission" at the expense of the personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and increase its power. On August 13, 1922, the Board of Supervisors of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic made a decision to dissolve the "military commission" organizations and merge its employees with the personnel of police bodies, thereby establishing the Republic Protection Department under the government.

At first glance, this was a reasonable way, as if the apparatus of combating external and internal threats was given to local leaders. In practice, this was an event intended to include the former "military commission" employees into the republic's administration and undermine the pro-independence sentiments in it from within.²

¹ Мўминов Д. Шаркий Бухоро ва Ўрта Бухорода Қизил армияга қарши ҳарбий ҳаракатларнинг бошланиши / "Тарихий хотира – маънавият асоси" мавзусидаги Республика илмий-назарий анжуман материаллари. – Бухоро, 2010. –Б.76.

² Наймов Н. МАърифатга бахшида умр (Тарихий қисса) – Бухоро: "Дудона", 2018.-Б.137-138.

The employees of the Central Committee of the People's Republic of Kazakhstan were engaged in the control of the population at the border points of the republic, when passing from one province to another, especially checking their identity documents. In this regard, it is remembered that Ahmed Zaki Validy Togon was checked by the Central Committee officers on the Amudarya bridge in December 1920 when he arrived from Chorjoi to Bukhara. Because of this, I had a conflict. I did not take a good look at the passport given to me by the military control tool in Khiva. There was no need for it. I remembered that my name was written as "Abdulhamid" and my last name was "Sulaymanov". After showing my passport to military commission and asking for a pass (permit), the commissar asked me my name and my father's name in Russian. My last name is Sulaymanov and my father's name is Sulayman. A member of the Central Committee became suspicious of me. He said this passport is not yours. An interpreter was called. After a while, a tall Azerbaijani translator came in, and I saw from afar that my father's name was written on my passport "Kholmurod", and I said my father's name correctly..."³ Zaki Waliy thus passed the control of the Central Committee and arrived in Bukhara, and later became the leader of the BPSR in his memoirs, he tells about his conversations with his cadres.

III. Conclusion

In short, Bukhara military commission fought hard against the national opposition fighting against the Soviet regime. Bukhara military commission revealed itself in exposing the secret associations that were active against the Soviet regime, that is, the Bolshevik rule in Bukhara. Nevertheless, national patriots fought for the liberation of the republic from the Soviet regime.

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³ Аҳмад Заки Валидий Тўғон. Хотиралар. Таржимон, илмий таҳрир муаллифи ва нашрга тайёрловчи М.Абдурахмонов. – Тошкент: Истиқлол нури, 2014.-Б.329-330.