

**STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY OF THE CENTRAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF  
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**Abstract:** *In this article, the Soviet authorities and the Bolsheviks, since 1917, have focused on the creation of various revolutionary committees on the territory of Russia, that is, revolutionary committees. Historical studies published during the Soviet period provide more detailed information about this. It is said that such revolutionary committees (revcoms) existed even during the Soviet Union.*

**Key words:** *Kutulish, People's Commissars, socio-political, local revkoms, faction, Izvestia, revkom, struggle*

The Bolshevik Party formed Military Revolutionary Committees to seize power in October 1917. These committees, which operated until March 1918, carried out the main work for the conquest and seizure of power in the central provinces and outlying regions of Russia, and then for the strengthening of Soviet power. During the civil war in Soviet Russia in 1918-1922, revkoms were established by the Bolsheviks as temporary emergency bodies of the new regime [1.B.224]. Their main task was to establish and protect the Soviet power in the places by force, to carry out the policy of the Bolshevik Party and to maintain the new regime that was established by force. Republic, country, gubernia, oblast, uezd, volost and village revkoms were established throughout the country.

After the Soviet power was violently established in Turkestan, similar revkoms were organized. In particular, in Fergana and Samarkand, regional revcoms earned the strong hatred of the local people with their brutal policies. At the beginning of 1921, in the Turkestan ASSR, in connection with the holding of local Soviet elections, revkoms began to be gradually abolished. The revolutionary committees formed in Khorezm and Bukhara Republics, which overthrew the monarchical regimes in 1920, protected the interests of the local people as much as possible, unlike the revolutionary committees established by the Bolsheviks in Russia. In particular, this situation is evident in the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. The first revolutionary committee in Bukhara was formed shortly before the overthrow of the Emirate regime - in mid-August 1920. At this time, the activists of the Young Bukhara party gathered in the city of New Bukhara (now Kogon) and prepared to overthrow the power of the emir with the help of the Bolsheviks. The Bukhara Revolutionary Committee was established here with the participation of the Soviet authorities and the Bolsheviks. Fayzulla Khojaev (son of Fayzulla Khoja Ubaydulla Khoja), a well-known representative of the Jadidist movement in Bukhara, the leader of the Young Bukhara party, shows this situation as follows in his work "Materials for the History of the

Bukhara Revolution". "In September, a major role was played by the committees of both groups of Young Bukharas in Kogon, who actively worked together under the last hour of the emir's office, to prepare arms to oppose the emir. Especially the comrades who showed themselves actively in this work of the Communist Committee: Mukhtar Saidjonov, Haji Hasan Ibrohimov, Rajab Muhammadiyev and Kasim Qariyev; In the committee of young Bukharans: Polatov, Ota Khojaev, Muzaffarov, Saidov and Mullo Toylar.

On the appointed day of September 1, 1920, the revolting peasants and armed detachments occupied Chorjoi without a fight. An official proclamation was issued immediately addressing the entire people of the Bukhara Khanate and the goals of the agitation. In this appeal, the government of the RSFSR, the poor and the Red Army were called to help the hardworking people of Bukhara fight against the armed forces of the emir" [2.B.172-173]. In the manifesto issued by the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee on August 29, 1920 [3], as Fayzulla Khojaev later wrote in his book, a volunteer detachment of Bukhara revolutionaries occupied the Old Chorjoi city with the support of the population. Here the power of the emir was overthrown, the bek and officials of Chorjoi were imprisoned, and a revkom (revolutionary committee) consisting of Abdurakhim Yusupov (chairman) and Hasan Aliev (member) was established [4.B.27-28]. On those days, news about this was published in "Izvestia" [5] newspapers published in Samarkand and Moscow. It was in August 1920 in New Bukhara that after the overthrow of the emirate power, the issue of the structure of new government institutions to be established in Bukhara was discussed and they were established. Fayzulla Khojaev, the leader of the Young Bukharas, who is at the center of these events, writes about this situation in his book as follows:

"The construction of two supreme states: the Revolution and the Council of People's Commissars, the new government managed to imprison only a few of the emir's top officials: the rest fled. The Revolutionary Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Comrade Abusaidov and consisted of the following members: Aminov, Okchurin, Arifov, Yusupov, M.Burhonov, Haji Hasan Ibrohimov, Fayzulla Khojaev and Qulmuhammadov" [6.B.201-202]. The life and work of Abusaidov [Ahmadjon Makhsum Abusaidov] (1878-1937), the first chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Committee in Bukhara, has so far been little studied in the history of Uzbekistan. In historical sources and literature, only his name is mentioned among the Young Bukharans. However, no other information is provided.

The national archive of Uzbekistan has A. Abusaidov's personal case (special file) [7.B.24-30]. If this case is carefully examined, it becomes clear that Ahmadjon Abusaidov was born in Bukhara in 1878 in the family of a mullah. From a young age, he was sympathetic to the ideas of Jadidism and fought against the Emirate regime in their ranks. As a member of the Young Bukhara sect, he supported them financially. Later, Yosh joined

the Communist Party of Bukhara, which broke away from the Bukhara people, and is considered one of the ten Jadids united around Ainiy and Abdulvahid Burkhanov. At that time, they published the newspaper "Qutulish" in Uzbek [8.B.184-185]. However, A. Abusaidov was against the revolutionary changes, and during the events of August-September 1920, he not only led as the chairman of the Revkom in the overthrow of the emirate's power, but as Fayzulla Khojaev regretfully stated, he was sidelined in those days. However, he served as the chairman of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee in August-September 1920 [9.B.36]. He later worked as the responsible secretary of the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee [10.B.73] and in other positions. So, even though the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR), which was established in the fall of 1920, operated for a short period of time, it left an indelible mark in the history of our national statehood. In the socio-political processes of the new republic, the highest legislative body, the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (Central Revkom) played a major role. From the end of August to the end of September 1920, this body was called the Provisional Revolutionary Committee or the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee [11.B.10]. From the end of September 1920 to the beginning of 1921, this state body was named the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee [12.B.115]. In early September 1920, the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of Bukhara announced the overthrow of the emirate system and the creation of an independent Bukhara Republic. At the general meeting of the Bukhara Council of People's Supervisors, the Central Revolutionary Committee and the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party held on September 14, 1920, the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (chaired by Abdulkadir Muhitdinov) consisting of 9 people was formed. The Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (Central Revkom) includes national leaders such as Abdulkadir Muhitdinov (chairman), Muinjon Aminov, Olim Akchurin, Abdulhamid Oripov (deputy chairman), Sobirjon Yusupov, Haji Hasan Ibrohimov, Mukammil Burkhanov, Fayzulla Khojaev and Muhammad Qulmuhammedov (members). entered. Ahmadjon Abusaidov was released from the position of the chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and Abdulkadir Muhitdinov was appointed to this responsible position instead [13.B.204].

On September 22-30, 1920, the new government in 8 districts around the capital Bukhara, such as Bahavuddin, Khoja Boston, Gijduvon, Vobkent, Shopurkom, Pirmast, Zandani, Khargosh, organized revolutionary committees (revkoms), which were its first organs. Before the 1st Congress of All-Bukhara People's Representatives (October 6-8, 1920) was convened, revkoms existed almost everywhere [14.B.232]. At this first congress, the composition of the All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee (chairman: Abdulkadir Muhitdinov) and the government - the Soviet of Supervisors of the USSR (chairman: Fayzulla Khojaev) was finally confirmed. The activities of the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee, that is, the chairman of the Central Revkom, Abdulkadir Muhitdinov (1882-1934), are particularly noteworthy. In 1920-1921, the well-known

statesman and politician A. Muhitdinov worked in this position and consistently fought for the establishment of independent state structures in the USSR, proper management of personnel policy, and ensuring the independence of the young state.

In short, the establishment of local personnel activities in the USSR started from the first days of the establishment of the republican system. The All-Bukhara Central Revolutionary Committee did a lot of work as an extraordinary supreme body of the state power during its activity that lasted for a little over a year (September 1920 - September 1921). Revolutionary committees (revkoms) were organized by the Central Revolutionary Committee in the regions and districts of the USSR, and through these revkoms, efforts were made to attract the local population to new power structures and establish the foundations of Soviet power. However, both the Central Revkom and the composition of local Revkoms consisted of more communists. When the Revkoms completed their tasks, they gave way to the central and local executive committees, which were established through elections.

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