

**ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN THE 1921 CONSTITUTION OF THE  
BUKHARA PEOPLE SOVIET REPUBLIC****Sodiqov Furqat Fatulloyevich**

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the structure of local government bodies in the BSR, the formation and activities of local revolutionary committees, and the structure, legal status and activities of local authorities in the 1921 Constitution of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic.

**Keywords:** BSR, local revolutionary committee, Constitution, regulations, region, town, district, village council, executive committee, congress, deputy.

In the BSSR, local government was initially organized in the form of revolutionary committees. On September 22, 1920, the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of the BSSR adopted the "Regulations on Local Revolutionary Committees".[1] According to the regulations, local revolutionary committees were formed with a staff of five people appointed by the Central Revolutionary Committee, and were tasked with implementing laws, resolutions, and orders adopted by the central government, and with directing and organizing the work of state departments of the people's power in the fields of food, finance, the organization of schools, and education. They also independently resolved all issues and affairs within their administrative boundaries and in areas subordinate to them. In this case, their actions and decisions should not contradict the laws, resolutions, and orders of the central government and the political path. Local revolutionary committees informed the Central Revolutionary Committee about their activities through the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Relevant departments were established under the local revolutionary committees, which were subordinate to the inspectorates and their own revolutionary committees.

A control and instructional commission was established to establish and strengthen the revolutionary committees, which were local government bodies, and to carry out propaganda and explanatory work among the population in districts, towns and villages. From September 22 to September 30, the commission carried out organizational and propaganda work in the villages of Bahouddin, Khoja Boston, Gijduvan, Vobkent, Shopurkom (Shofirkan) of Bukhara, the village of Gajdumak of Pirmast district, and Zandana and Khargosh districts[2.52]. The commission's tasks included establishing local revolutionary committees, providing instructions on their rights and duties, and explaining the essence of the new people's power to each member of the revolutionary committee and the population.

Thus, in the fall of 1920, revolutionary committees were formed in 8 districts of the Bukhara SSR. It is characteristic that the young Bukhara Republic elected mainly scholars as heads of local authorities[3.183].

The II Congress of All-Bukhara People's Deputies took place on September 18-23, 1921. The Constitution of the Bukhara SSR in a democratic spirit was adopted at it. The first Constitution in the history of Bukhara legally strengthened the democratic rights and freedoms of citizens. The Constitution provided for the participation of representatives of all classes of the people in governing the state. The Constitution reflected the fact that all citizens of the

republic could own private property and engage in trade, crafts, and agriculture within the framework of the law. The system established in Bukhara was a people's democratic republic. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press were granted within the framework of the law. This Constitution of the Bukhara SSR gave equal political rights to all citizens and eliminated national inequality. Special emphasis was placed on the education system. It was emphasized that each nationality can open private schools operating in their native language.

According to the Constitution of the USSR, the system, legal status and status of the local authorities of the republic were regulated. According to it, the local government was formed from the council of people's deputies of the region, district and city and their executive committees. In this period, the BXSr administratively consisted of 15 regions, 58 districts, 108 towns and villages (ovuls)[4.119-121].

In the regions, the local government belongs to the regional assembly of the soviets of the region, elected at the rate of 1 deputy for every 1,000 inhabitants of the region and consisted of a total of 150 deputies. Representatives of trade unions, the "Koshchi" union, the military and the police are given more rights to participate in elections than representatives of other classes. They were elected separately from the rest of the population, at the rate of one deputy for every 200 people[5.80].

The regional congress (congress) elected an executive committee of 10 deputies and was convened by the same executive committee once a year. However, the congress could be convened earlier at the request of at least one third of the voters of the region. They were supposed to discuss and resolve issues of an administrative-financial, land-water and cultural-educational nature in the territory within their jurisdiction. Between congresses, local government in the region was managed by executive committees, under which a municipal economic and economic council was established. In addition, the regional state control, justice, public education and land-water ministries were also subordinate to the executive committees [6.151]. In districts and cities, government was subordinate to the district-city congress of soviets. This congress was elected at the rate of 1 deputy for every 500 voters of the village soviets in the region, and the total number of deputies in the congress was not to exceed 100 people. Sezds formed a district executive committee consisting of 5 people from their members, and these executive committees convened twice a year [7.112].

The district-city executive committee exercised local authority in this area between sessions. The presidium of the district executive committee, consisting of the chairman, deputy chairman and secretary, was elected from the executive committee in order to continuously manage the affairs of state life in the district. According to the statute on district-city councils and their executive committee, the following were within the powers of the district executive committee and presidium:

- a) establishment and strengthening of Soviet power in the district;
- b) implementing the decisions of the regional executive committee and higher authorities;
- v) management and control of the work of the executive committee of the city;
- g) ensuring public safety in the district;
- d) to promote the development of agriculture, to take measures to register the harvest and to collect state taxes in a timely manner[7.112].

In the BSSR, below the district council were the village councils, which consisted of one or more villages. In the Turkestan ASSR and the Khural, volosts had the same administrative status as villages. Local government within the territory of a village belonged to

the village council, which was elected by the population of the village or aul included in the village at the rate of one deputy for every 50 voters, but at least one and no more than 10 deputies from each village. Elections to the village council were held once a year. During the same period, the village council elected an executive committee of 3-5 people from among its deputies. General meetings of this council were convened once every three months. The general meeting of the village council could be convened at the request of at least one third of the deputies of this council or at the discretion of the executive committee[8.152].

The village council of people's deputies of the BSSR elected an executive committee consisting of 3-5 people from among its members. The village executive committee was responsible to the village council that elected it, and submitted reports and documents on its activities to the governing body. The village executive committee was authorized to timely pay taxes to the state treasury, maintain order in its territory, improve agriculture and water use, and execute decisions and orders of higher authorities[9].

In the villages and auls of the BSSR, the local government was the general meeting of voters of the given village or aul. At the general meeting of voters of the village, the headman of the executive administration of the given territory was elected for a term of one year. The elected headman was approved by the village council. The village council could call an early re-election of an alderman at the request of at least a third of the village's voters. A general meeting of the village electors was called by the elder once a month. The general meeting of the villagers had the authority to deal with all issues of local social and economic life, to implement the laws and orders of the higher authorities of the state, to resolve issues arising from land-water relations, to collect state taxes and control the timely fulfillment of all state obligations, to promote the village culturally and economically[10].

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