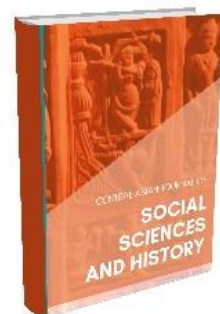




## CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



### Foreign Policy of The Bukhara People's Soviet Republic

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#### Abstract:

The Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR) has gone down in history with the uniqueness of its foreign policy. The article highlights the economic relations of the BPSR with foreign trade production firms in 1922-1923.

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article history:

Received 25- Nov-23

Received in revised form 28-Nov-23

Accepted 28-Dec-23

Available online 28-Dec-23

**Key word:** BPSR, trade, policy, method, history.

#### INTRODUCTION

In the domestic and foreign policy of the world countries, issues of strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation, international harmony, and broad cultural cooperation are gaining special importance. This process makes it necessary to comprehensively research the history of economic and cultural relations of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR), which existed in 1920-1924, on the basis of generally recognized scientific principles.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

During the years of Soviet power, the topic of foreign relations was not studied enough and it was interpreted one-sidedly. Unbiased assessment of the history of Uzbekistan and the states that existed in its territory during the Soviet period began in the years of independence. During the years of independence, K. Rajabov, F. Kasimov, S. Inoyatov, U. Rashidov, Sh. Hayitov, S. Badriddinov, K. Rahmonov studied various issues of the history of the BPSR. In the researches of foreign and Uzbek historians, the socio-political processes that took place in Bukhara at the beginning of the 20th century, the issues of struggle against the Soviet power were studied, and the issue of foreign relations was left out of the scope of research. The relevance of the topic is determined by the study of issues such as the history of the economic and cultural relations of the BPSR with the Soviet republics, Eastern and Western countries, the cooperation of the republican government to form and develop the modern national economy in Bukhara, the negative influence of the Soviet government on foreign relations, based on primary historical sources.

This article used scientific research methods such as systematization, comparative analysis, analysis and synthesis, and problem-chronological.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is important to study on a scientific basis the external relations of the history of the BPSR that existed in 1920-1924, which were not studied in the Soviet period. The purpose of BPSR political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries was to "give the people a free life, economic freedom, cultural development of the people who have been under the tyranny of the emirate for centuries". Despite the fact that the foreign policy of the BPSR is carried out within the framework of the agreements concluded with the Soviet government, the history of cooperation established by Bukhara with the developed countries of Western Europe is being studied for the first time.

In order to restore and develop the national economy of Bukhara in 1921, the issue of attracting German capital was first raised at the government level [1]. One of the most important conditions for creating the foundations of a modern national economy in Bukhara was the introduction of advanced foreign technology to the republic's agriculture, and the establishment of a raw material processing industry in the republic. Before the First World War, the Emirate of Bukhara exported its valuable raw materials, black leather, licorice root, and other products to the European market, mainly to Germany. When the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia in 1917, the situation changed radically, and this process affected the socio-political and economic situation in Bukhara. As a result of the civil war in Russia, Bukhara lost its market for raw materials, industrial products and fuel for a certain period of time. In 1920, after the abolition of the emirate system in Bukhara, the new government that came to power faced the task of establishing the economy on a new basis. In the economic cooperation of the government of the BPSR with Western European countries and the USA, Caucasian region served as a bridge for the BPSR to enter the markets of these countries. On December 15, 1921, the government of the BPSR decided to open trade offices of the Bukhara Foreign Trade Department in the cities of Baku, Botum, and Tbilisi of the Caucasus region [3].

In the spring of 1921, with the transition to a new economic policy in the economy of the RSFSR, economic restrictions were abolished, and foreign companies and foreign capital began to enter the country's economy. The government of the BPSR established economic and technical cooperation with Western Europe and the USA through trade departments established in the territory of the Caucasian Federation. The branch of the BPSR trade office in Tbilisi operated from November 4, 1922 to September 15, 1923, and the Botumi branch from December 9, 1922 to September 7, 1923 [4].

The sales departments operating in the cities of Baku, Tiflis, Botumi in the Caucasus established mutual cooperation not only with the state and private companies here, but also with Western European and American companies that have representative offices in the Caucasus region. The trade office emphasizes the introduction of steam and electric machines to Bukhara agriculture, and the export of livestock products to the foreign market as finished products, not as raw materials. In the use of Bukhara's rich natural resources for the development of the country, the issue of granting concessions to countries with advanced technology has an important place [5].

At the beginning of 1923, the trade departments of the BPSR in the Caucasus established mutual economic relations with the commercial and industrial circles of Germany, Italy, Sweden, France, and the USA.

BPSR, which existed in 1920-1924, had to carry out foreign economic relations under the permission

and control of the Soviet state authorities. In the spring and summer of 1923, the circle of European partners of the trade office expanded even more. These relations were implemented on the basis of the agreements concluded by the Soviet state with these countries. Bukhara products were exported to the foreign market in accordance with the procedure approved by the Soviet government. In March-June 1923, the trade department of the BPSR, which operated behind the Caucasus, established trade relations with Italian trade and production firms. Through the representative of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade of the RSFSR located in Trieste, cooperation was established between the Italian trade firms and the trade department of the BPSR in the Caucasus region. Among the products sent to Trieste, sheep's intestines occupied an important place. In March 1923, 164,512 pieces or 740 pounds of sheep intestines were delivered to Italian trading partners [6]. The trade department of the BPSR in the Caucasus region carried out the export of sheep intestines to Italy through the Eastern Trade Syndicate of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade of the RSFSR [7].

In 1920-1924, by attracting foreign capital to Bukhara agriculture, the use of advanced technology in this field, development of new lands were considered important issues for the government of the BPSR. The Italian company "Benedict LTD" applied to the BPSR post-Caucasus trade office in this matter and recommended the necessary equipment for Bukhara agriculture. The Italian firm presented the BPSR government with a project to create a mixed society between the two parties. According to him, the Italian firm received a guarantee for the supply of tractors and other related equipment capable of processing 75,000 decitas of land in the Bukhara region. At this time, the Italian company had 259 tractors, which could be delivered to the port of Botumi, behind the Caucasus, within 2 months. The Italian company was responsible for all the processes related to the establishment and operation of the joint venture. Also, according to a mutual agreement, he was obliged to train no less than 100 people from the representatives of the local population to use the new equipment. The most important aspect was that the Italian company gave a guarantee to pay half of the cost of the equipment delivered to Bukhara at its own expense.

## CONCLUSION

In a word, despite the complex historical conditions, the government of the BPSR tried to establish broad economic cooperation relations with the advanced countries of the world. Trade departments operating in Caucasian played an important role in the implementation of foreign economic relations. A number of events have been planned to introduce advanced foreign technology to Bukhara's national economy, to attract foreign partners in the development of new lands for agriculture, and to introduce foreign technology. However, the control of foreign relations by Soviet trade institutions led to the suspension of economic relations with foreign countries.

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