



HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE KHOREZM PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC AND ITS POLITICAL SYSTEM

Elmurodova Laylo Azimdzonovna

Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov
4th year bachelor student of the Faculty of History

E-mail: elmurodovalaylo@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: 1917-yilda Rossiyada yuz bergan siyosiy o'zgarish Turkiston o'lkasi va Buxoro amirligida bo'lgani kabi Xiva xonligining ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotiga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatdi. Xonlikda bu davrga kelib, siyosiy muxolifat kuchlar – “Yosh xivaliklar” firqasi (partiya) faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan edi. Ushbu maqolada Xorazm Xalq Sovet Respublikasining tashkil topishi va uning siyosiy tuzumi tarixiga oid ma'lumotlar tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: XXSR, Sovet ittifoqi, Bolsheviklar, qurultoy, siyosiy boshqaruv.

Аннотация: Политические изменения, произошедшие в России в 1917 году, как и те, что произошли в Туркестанском крае и Бухарском эмирате, отразились и на общественно-политической жизни Хивинского ханства. К этому времени в ханстве уже действовали оппозиционные политические силы — фракция (партия) «Молодая Хива». В статье анализируются сведения по истории образования Хорезмской Народной Советской Республики и ее политической системы.

Ключевые слова: ХНСР, Советский союз, большевики, съезд, политическое руководство.

Abstract: The political changes that took place in Russia in 1917, as well as those that took place in the Turkestan region and the Bukhara Emirate, were reflected in the socio-political life of the Khiva Khanate. By this time, opposition political forces were already active in the khanate - the faction (party) "Young Khiva". The article analyzes information on the history of the formation of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic and its political system.

Key words: KhPSR, Soviet Union, Bolsheviks, congress, political leadership.

INTRODUCTION. This party, formed in 1914 by representatives of the Jadid movement, included national intellectuals, artisans, farmers, merchants, Islamic scholars, and some state officials. Its program included such tasks as carrying out reforms that limited the power of the khan, establishing a constitutional monarchy in the country, and educating and developing the people. However, their



initial struggle to change the political system in the country, that is, against the monarchy, was unsuccessful.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS and METHODOLOGY. It is known that in 1919-1920, the Turkestan Bolsheviks and the government of the Turkestan ASSR, led by the Soviet government, with the help of the Red Army, began to occupy and liquidate the territories of the Khiva Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate, and to organize revolutionary governments in their place. Soviet troops invaded the territory of the independent state of the Khiva Khanate on December 25, 1919. On February 1, 1920, the capital of the khanate, Khiva, was occupied without a fight. On that day, Khiva Khan Said Abdullakhan signed a manifesto abdicating at the request of the Red Army and young Khiva residents. [1]

On February 2, the manifesto was read to the people and it was announced that until the Majlis was convened, power had passed to the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Committee). The national composition is mainly Uzbeks (65%), partly Turkmens (26.8%), Karakalpaks (3.8%), Kazakhs (3.4%), etc. Administratively, the USSR was divided into 4 regions (Khazarasp, Yangi Urgench, Toshkhovuz, Khojaly) and 26 districts (1923). The territory of the USSR bordered the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, the Turkestan ASSR, and the Kazakh ASSR. The capital is Khiva. The day the khanate was overthrown in Khiva was 1920. On February 2, a Provisional Revolutionary Committee (revolutionary committee) consisting of 5 members of the Young Khiva Party was formed (chairman Mulla Jumanioz Sultanmuradov).

This committee performed both legislative and executive functions for 2 months. On April 9, in order to improve the work of this committee, the first people's government, the Council of Ministers, consisting of 10 people, was formed. The government consisted of Jumaniyaz Sultanmuradov (Chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government; Minister of Foreign Affairs), Adamokhun Ortikov (Assistant to the Chairman of the Government), Mulla Navroz Rozibayev (Secretary of the Government), Mulla Oroz Khojamuhamedov (Assistant to the Secretary of the Government), Matlapoboy Madrakhimov (Minister of Finance), Shaikhutdin Hasanov (Minister of Military Affairs), Polvonniyoz Hoji (Polyozhoji) Yusupov (Supreme Inspector - Minister of State Control), Eshchonkori Jabborkulov (Minister of National Economy), Mulla Bekjon Rakhmonov (Minister of Education), and Bobo-Hun Salimov (Minister of Justice) entered the government. The members of the government, consisting mainly of young Khiva residents, sought to establish a democratic republic in place of the overthrown khanate government in Khorezm.

On April 26-30, 1920, at the 1st Congress of All-Khorezm People's Deputies, the establishment of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic - USSR was solemnly



announced. At the congress, a 15-member government of the USSR - the Council of People's Deputies (chairman P. Yusupov) was formed. At the II Congress of All-Khorezm People's Deputies, the Constitution of the USSR was revised, amendments and additions were made to it (the new edition consisted of the Introduction, Chapter XIII, Article 42). In particular, the name of the congress was also changed. Initially, it was called the "Congress of People's Deputies", but now, in accordance with Article 6, it is called the "Congress of Working People's Soviets (Congress)". The electoral rights of Khorezm residents were also somewhat limited. The first Khorezm Central Executive Committee was elected at this congress. The highest body of the state power was the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee (chairman - Mukhammadrayim Alloberganov). At the same time, the executive body in the republic – the Khorezm People's Council of Ministers (chairman – Karakalpak Menglikhoja Ibniyaminov) was also organized. However, there were reductions in the composition of the Khorezm People's Council. The III Congress of All-Khorezm People's Representatives was held in Khiva on July 15-23, 1922. [2]

The following issues will be discussed at this congress: a report on the general political situation, a report by the Khorezm Central Committee, a report by the Khorezm People's Congress, a report by the State Control Department, information from the Ministers (internal affairs, education, foreign affairs, justice, economic council), the land issue, the activities of the Ministry of Finance, the issue of a new financial policy and budget for the coming year, the activities of the Ministry of Food and (in kind) On the issue of taxation, the national issue, the 4th Congress of All Khorezm People's Representatives was held in the city of Khiva from October 17 to 20, 1923. Its agenda: report of the Khorezm Central Executive Committee, joint information from the Council of Supervisors and the Economic Council, the international situation and Soviet construction in Khorezm, the role and task of the Communist Party in Khorezm, land-water relations and the tasks of the Soviet government on this issue, information on the inspection of the Department of Trade and Industry and the Military Administration, the Constitution, elections to the Khorezm Central Executive Committee, current events in the regions Reports on, Report of the Ministry of Education, Report on foundations The V Congress of Representatives of the People of All Khorezm was held in Khiva from October 29 to November 2, 1924. [3]

The agenda of the congress: report of the government of the Khorezm SSR, national territorial delimitation, financial and tax policy, cooperation, trade, irrigation, education and electoral issues. At this 5th congress, the dissolution of the Khorezm SSR was announced in connection with the Central Asian national territorial delimitation. 23 districts of the Khorezm SSR inhabited by Uzbeks were included in the newly formed Uzbek SSR as the Khorezm region. The remaining



territories of the republic were incorporated into the Turkmen SSR and the Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast. On November 23, 1924, the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and on November 30, the Soviet of People's Ministers ceased their activities. On November 18, 1924, by a joint decision of the Bukhara SSR, Turkestan ASSR and Khorezm SSR, the Central Executive Committee transferred its powers (chairman - G. Khojayev) to the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of the Uzbek SSR. Between 1920 and 1924, the All-Khorezm People's Congresses were convened five times. The congresses discussed important issues of the republic's socio-political, economic and cultural life, as well as a lot of work was done on the democratization of society. The decisions made on the basis of the congresses' discussions changed the republic's system of state administration and had an impact on the social life of the people. However, certain mistakes made by the authorities, in particular, the constant interference of the Soviet government, led to the end of the activities of these congresses of people's representatives. [4]

RESULTS and DISCUSSION. At the same time as the Provisional Government was active in Khiva in a national-democratic direction, on April 4, 1920, at the initiative of G.I. Broydo, a general meeting of activists of the "Young Khivas", local patriots and Russian Bolsheviks was held. The Organizing Committee of the Khorezm Communist Party was elected under the leadership of the representative of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee, Bolshevik Olimjon Akchurin. The "Young Khiva" party, that is, the national party that fought for democratic changes in Khorezm, was dissolved. The government was transferred to the Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union until the All-Khorezm Congress was convened in the Khiva region. The Provisional Government, elected at a people's rally on February 2, 1920, ended its activities. The power was effectively transferred to the hands of the communists. Thus began the Sovietization of Khorezm. The leadership in the new government passed to communists from the RSFSR and Turkestan. In the new situation, many "Young Khivas", including some representatives of the Provisional Government headed by Jumanioz Sultanmuradov, went over to the side of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.³ The leader of the "Young Khivas" party, Polvonnioz Khoji Yusupov, the leading eight Khivas, Bobo-akhon Salimov, and other nationalists did not join the new party.

They did not find it necessary to act contrary to their beliefs. However, the Russian representatives, the Bolsheviks, were forced to reckon with the great authority of the patriots among the people. In 1920, the Russian Bolsheviks began activities related to the establishment of Soviet power in the Khiva region. The Soviet government first organized central government bodies in Khiva, responsible for its goals and interests. Ministries were established to manage various sectors of



the Khorezm economy. To elect ministers, a joint meeting was held on April 9, 1920, with the participation of the Provisional Government and the extraordinary representative of the RSFSR. At the meeting, the Provisional Government was formed, consisting of 10 people: 1. Chairman of the Government, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jumanioz Sultanmuradov; 2. Deputy Chairman of the Government Adamokhun Ortikov; 3. Secretary of the Interim Government – Dauruz Rajabov; 4. Assistant Secretary of the Interim Government – Mulla Oroz Khoja Mammadov; 5. Minister of Finance – Matfanaboy Madrakhimov; 6. Minister of Military Affairs – Shaikhutdin Hasanov; 7. State Comptroller – Polvonniyoz Hoji Yusupov; 8. Minister of National Economy – Ipzan Kori Jabborkulov; 9. Minister of National Culture and Education – Bekchan Rahmon Korganov; 10. Minister of Justice – Bobo-akhon Salimov. [5]

It was determined that this government would continue its activities until the All-Khorezm Congress of Workers was convened. Also, responsible persons were appointed to organize branches and departments of the Provisional Government in the regions. They were tasked with the formation of local government bodies and the organization of the election of representatives to the upcoming All-Khorezm Congress. The following information is provided in archival sources about this: 1. On the territory of Dargon Ata: a) Ganimuradov - chairman; b) Khudoybergan - member. They should be entrusted with the task of holding elections. 2. On Pitnak: chairman - Joraboy Mominov, one representative from Uzbeks and Turkmens. Joraboy Mominov should be entrusted with organizing representatives. 3. To organize a 5-person government body in Khazorasp, headed by Khanib Ganiev. 4. In Besh Ariq - headed by Tohir Ganiev. 5. In Hankada - headed by Zarif Ayubov. 6. In Yangi Urganch - headed by Allanazar Abdurakhimov. 7. In Gurland, Safa Kuvakov should be sent to take charge of propaganda work. 8. In Shovat - headed by Tillabuyurganov. Also, in Qoshkoprik, Manak, Tashkhovuz, Ilyali, Kilichboy, Kipchak, and Khojaly, they were tasked with organizing soviets and electing representatives to the All-Khorezm Workers' Congress. The "Young Khivas" formed the majority in the new government, and they took measures to ensure that they would primarily work for the interests of the people of Khorezm. [6]

CONCLUSION. Although the overthrow of the Khiva Khanate and the establishment of the USSR were widely studied by historians of the Soviet era, they were covered in a manner that suited the ruling communist ideology and central interests at that time. This led to a falsification of historical reality. In the years of independence, an opportunity arose to study our history objectively, with the eyes of truth. The overthrow of the Khiva Khanate and the formation of the USSR began to be widely studied by historians of the independence era. An extensive analysis of archival documents and sources, a deep study of press materials of the research



period show that three main socio-political forces participated in the abolition of the khanate system in Khiva.

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