

### The Organization of the Khorazm Soviet Republic

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#### ABSTRACT

*The article describes the formation of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic (KPSR), formed in January 1920 as a result of the invasion of the Khiva Khanate by the Red Army and the overthrow of the monarchical regime under the leadership of the Young Khiva group. The article describes the invasion of the Khorezm oasis by Soviet Russian forces and its bloody consequences.*

#### INTRODUCTION

The leadership of Soviet Turkestan and their military forces tried to occupy the territory of Khiva Khanate and Bukhara Emirate, which were considered independent states, and to establish revolutionary governments instead of these states. This was the reflection of the new way of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the leadership of the RSFSR towards the East in the region of Turkestan. In the years 1918-1920, in the Khanate of Khiva and the Emirate of Bukhara, as well as in Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, India, China, and other countries that are close to the Khanate and bordering on it, there were rebellion for national liberation movements and various revolts. Among the top political leadership of the Bolsheviks, there was a growing desire to use the liberation movements that broke out in the Eastern countries in the summer of 1919 to subjugate them for the benefit of Soviet Russia, not to stop even using military force and violence to achieve this imperial plan.

The Bolshevik leaders of Russia and Turkestan tried to unite and strengthen all opposition forces in the Khiva Khanate. In November 1919, an alliance was formed between these forces. Representatives of large ruling tribes competing with Junaidkhan - Kushmamedkhan and Gulamalikhhan joined the revolutionary center formed together with communists and Young Khiva people. This center had set itself the intention of overthrowing the Khan and starting a war to seize power. The Bolshevik military was called in to help [1].

#### METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

On December 22, 1919, according to the directive of the Turkestan Commission, the representative of the Turkestan Commission and the Turkestan Front (Turkfront) G. Skalov and

the commander of the Amudarya group troops N.M. Shcherbakov ordered an invasion of the territory of the Khiva khanate "to help his revolted people." Parts of the Amudarya (Khiva) group of troops were divided into two detachments: N.A. Northern detachment under the command of Shaydakov and N.M. It was divided into the Southern detachment under the command of Shcherbakov. On December 23, Soviet forces invaded the territory of the Khanate. A volunteer detachment consisting of Khiva refugees (Young Khiva people, communists, etc.) also fought as part of the Southern detachment. As the Soviet armies advanced, they were joined by insurgent detachments composed of Turkmen and Uzbeks. Soon the total number of Khiva rebels reached 3000 people. The Soviet troops overcame the resistance of Junaidkhan's men and captured Kokhna Urganch, Eminkala, Porsu, Ilyali, Tashkhovuz together with the rebel detachments. In the second half of January 1920, they dealt a serious blow to Junaid Khan's troops in the Ghazovot district, approached the capital Khiva, and captured the city without a fight on February 1 [2.2]

In February, Khan of Khiva, Said Abdulla Khan, abdicated. The young Jadids of Khiva sought to build a democratic republic instead of the khanate system overthrown in Khorezm. The First Congress of All-Khorazm People's Representatives, held on April 26-30, 1920, played a major role in creating the foundations of the new state. The formation of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic (XSR) was solemnly announced at the congress. A young republican government consisting of 15 people - Khorezm People's Council of Supervisors was formed at the congress [3]. J. Sultanmuradov (first deputy chairman), Bobohun Salimov (justice), Abdulvahid Qariev (deputy inspector of justice), Bekjon Rahmonov (education), Eshchonqori Jabborkulov (national economy), Oroz Khojamuhamedov (foreign - foreign affairs), Navruz Ruziboev (secretary of the government), Koshmamedkhan Sapiev (second deputy chairman), Gulamalikhon Bahadir (social security), Shomurod Bakhshi (health), Muhammadpanoboy Abdullaev (finance), Khudoibergeran Devonov (senior inspector - control), Reza Shokirov (military affairs), Hakim Bobojonov (agriculture-rural) economy), Nazir Sholikovor (internal affairs) was elected as an inspector [4].

The inclusion of Turkmen tribal chiefs together with Jadids in the government served as an important factor in solving the national issue in Khorezm. Head of government P. Yusupov is an experienced statesman who, from the very beginning, fought for democratic reforms in the Republic of Khorezm and for the country to become practically independent.

Most of the supervisors of the first government of the 20th century were Jadids, and therefore the government was called the Young Khiva government. Young Khiva people fought to end the complications left by the khanate in the country, establish a democratic system in the republic, and establish an independent state of Khorezm. Russian official circles, representatives of the Turkestan Commission and the Turkestan Front worked hard to discredit the Young Khiva government, which is striving for independent politics. Despite the armed provocations of the Soviet state, the government of Young Khiva lived for almost a year [5].

The Provisional Constitution of the People's Soviet Republic of Khorezm, adopted at the First Congress of People's Representatives of Khorezm, is the first constitution in the thousand-year history of Khorezm, in which for the first time the masses of the people gained political rights. Democratic freedoms were introduced in the country [6]. It was stated in the constitution that the construction of the state in Khorezm will be based on a republic, that the highest body in the country is the All-Khorazm People's Congress, in which the Khorezm People's Council of Supervisors - the republican government - will be elected.

On September 13, 1920, documents such as the 24-article Union Treaty, military-political and 15-article economic agreement between the RSFSR and XX century were signed in Moscow [7]. Although Russia recognized the "full freedom and independence of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic" in the treaty, in practice it turned out to be an empty declaration.

According to the Union Treaty, Soviet Russia officially recognized the independence and

inviolability of the young XX century. During the Russian Empire, banks, factories, trade enterprises and other institutions established by Russian capitalists in the territory of the Khiva Khanate were recognized as the property of the Republic of Khorezm. The border existing between Russia and the Republic of Khorezm until the signing of the agreement was designated as the state border [8].

## **ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH RESULTS**

In the military-political and economic agreements concluded at that time, Bolshevik Russia provided military, economic and cultural support to the Republic of Khorezm. At the same time, the freedom of economic development of the new state was limited. "According to the rules of mutual support of the contracting parties, - it was said in one of the articles of the agreement, - the Republic of Khorezm will hand over to the Russian Republic all raw materials in excess of what is needed for its internal consumption" [9].

First of all, raw cotton and its products, as well as fur, carpets, leather, wool, various seeds were included in the list of raw materials to be sent to Russia. Thus, the USSR was deprived of the right to trade freely with countries other than Russia, and its economy became dependent on the economic needs of Russia.

The city of Khiva became the capital of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. After Khiva retained the status of the capital, it became the administrative and political center of the new state. Various central institutions of the new government, political and public organizations: Khorezm People's Council of Inspectors, All-Khorazm Central Executive Committee (from May 1921), Turkmen and Karakalpak departments, various inspectorates worked under it. These offices solved the tasks of political, economic and cultural construction of the republic. Five congresses of All-Khorazm people's representatives, four congresses of the Khorezm Communist Party, various meetings, conferences and congresses of trade unions, Komsomol, farmers and clerics were held in Khiva.

A few days after the armed coup in Khiva, already on February 10, 1920, the Turkestan Commission at its meeting officially discussed the issue of the events in Khorezm and the prospects of the "Khiva Revolution". It was decided to send an emergency commission with emergency powers to the city of Khiva. In March 1920, the extraordinary representative of the Turkestan Commission on Khorezm affairs sent here (the extraordinary representative was later often replaced by other similar extraordinary representatives of Bolshevik Russia) and the special commission were practically engaged in deciding the fate of the newly formed state of Khorezm and its peoples [10].

These autonomous bodies intervened in every event or meeting that took place in Khiva, and made their corrections to every decision of the USSR. For example, on April 4, 1920, the meeting of Party-Soviet activists in the city of Khiva was attended by the Khiva Revolutionary Committee, members of the Young Khiva people in the city, the full composition of the RSFSR Emergency Commission on Khorezm Affairs, the commanders of the Russian armed forces and communists in Khiva. At the meeting, it was decided to create a single party-soviet center in Khorezm. The Young Khiva members, who were part of the Khiva Communist Committee, announced the dissolution of their party, the Young Khiva faction, according to the previous agreement [11]. Thus, by means of pressure from outside, in a country with absolutely no industrial proletariat as the basis of the communist movement, an artificially formed communist monopoly was declared, and the National Democratic Party of Young Khiva was dissolved. Most of the Young Khiva people under the leadership of Jumanyoz Sultanmurodov joined the ranks of the Communist Party. On April 7, 1920, at the meeting of the Revolutionary Committee and the organizational group of the Khorezm Communist Party, it was announced that a people's democratic system had been established in Khiva [12].

However, most of the Young Khiva people who joined the ranks of local communist organizations, being liberal democrats under the leadership of Polvonniyoz Yusupov, advocated the national democratic path of their country as an independent state. The Bolshevik leadership of Russia did not like this situation, so they tried to discredit the government of Young Khiva. As early as June 1920, the Turkestan Commission assessed the performance of the first government as "the government's efficiency is low and it does not command respect among the working people." However, it was impossible to achieve any success in a very short period of time in a country with an extremely low level of economy and a completely destroyed economy, where the difficulties that began during the First World War intensified in the following years.

The government of the young Khiva people wants to strengthen its position, extraordinary representative M. He tries to recall Safonov from Khorezm, organizes a national army, and strives to lead an independent path in the leadership of the country.

## **CONCLUSION**

In response to these actions, another campaign was launched against the Central Committee of the Khorezm Communist Party (CCP) and the Young Khiva leaders in the government to isolate them politically. Turkestan Commission and its autonomous representative M. Safonov places his main hope in the political administration of the Khiva army. The political administration arbitrarily seized the entire party-political work apparatus in Khorezm, relying on the red soldiers, doing things contrary to the policy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Young Khiva people. On March 6, 1921, the government of Polvonniyoz Yusupov was overthrown in Khorezm after a military coup organized by the political administration of the Red Army and Red soldiers. The former head of government barely had time to hide [13]. However, soon after, he was imprisoned. Some inspectors, who were not captured by the Red soldiers, went and joined the ranks of Junaid Khan's troops. It was announced that a 5-member Revolutionary Committee was formed based on the list of the Political Department.

Thus, in the People's Soviet Republic of Khorezm, a coup d'état was again carried out by external forces and the legally elected government of Young Khiva was overthrown.

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