

At the Beginning of the XX Century, The Social and Political Events in Khorezm

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the socio-political events in the Khiva Khanate at the beginning of the XX century. The February Revolution of 1917, which was in Russia, also positively affected the growth of movements towards democratic reforms in Turkestan.*

Since April 1917 year, even in the Khiva Khanate, the movement for democratic reform began. Young khivans, armed with the idea of independence, pursuing the interests of the people in this movement, took an active part in the idea of changing the political situation in the Khanate and carrying out some Democratic Reforms. It is also important for the article to be written on the basis of archive documents of the 20th century and press materials.

Keywords: *Khiva Khanate, Young Khiva, February Revolution, Turkestan, Provisional Committee, Assembly and Council of Ministers, manifesto, democratic reforms, constitutional monarchy*

It is known that at the beginning of the XX century in many parts of the world there were unprecedented events. In particular, democratic movements in Russia began to positively influence the awakening of the peoples of the national territory. The February Revolution, which was in Russia in 1917 year, also began to have a positive impact on the growth of movements towards democratic reforms in the country of Turkestan.

This process led to the struggle of the people living in the territory of the Khiva Khanate for democratic freedoms and rights. As a result, meetings, rallies and demonstrations took place in the cities of the Khiva Khanate. At a rally in Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turtkul) on March 7, 1917, Colonel Zeytsev, the head of the Amudarya branch of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office, was asked to resign. Instead of the military administration, the Council of Soldiers and Workers' Deputies and the Executive Committee of Public Security were established in Turtkul. This committee began to fulfill the function of the Department of Amudarya.

Since April 1917 year, even in the Khiva Khanate, the movement for democratic reform began. Young khivans, armed with the idea of independence, pursuing the interests of the people in this movement, took an active part in the idea of changing the political situation in the Khanate and carrying out some Democratic Reforms. For example, on April 4, the young khivans took part in a meeting of the garrison of the Russian army in Khiva dedicated to the oath of allegiance to the interim government, asking the head of Garrison to help them in carrying out some reforms in the Khanate[1].

At a time when the mood of democracy was rising, the young people of Khiva were able to persuade Asfandiyarkhan to give in. On April 5, 1917, the khan signed a manifesto presented by the Young Khiva people in Khiva. The document called for the establishment of an elected

Assembly and Council of Ministers, the control of the state treasury, the construction of railways, the post office, the telegraph, the opening of new methodological schools, and so on.

To control the implementation of reforms in the presence of the Hon, it was necessary to organize an interim committee (meeting) consisting of 30 representatives. In some historical literature, the name of the committee is incorrectly indicated as idorai marshruta. In fact, idorai marshruta was a constitutional monarchy, which during this period was considered a method of Management in the Khiva Khanate. On 8 April, a meeting consisting of young khivans and large officials (chairman – Bobookhun Salimov) and a Council of Ministers (government chairman Husseinbek Devonbegi Matmurodov) was held in the presence of Khivada to manage the country. The composition of the meeting consisted of 30 people. One of the leaders of the young khivans party Polvonniyoz Haji Yusupov (1861 – 1936) was entrusted with the task of establishing relations with the Russian government and Russian troops. Later, 19 people, as well as 7 Turkmen were included in the assembly. Young khivans became the dominant power in Khiva Khanate, which ruled Power [3].

As a cleric, Bobookhun Salimov played a key role in the formation of the Council of Assembly and Council of Ministers, the organization of its activities, ensuring that its documents were on the basis of the Islamic Sharia. About this, Polvonniyoz Haji Yusupov writes in his memoirs: "Not to be outdone, we wrote in the manifest given by the khan that it consisted of thirty representatives. Afterwards, in consultation with Bobo Axun Eshan, letters were sent to all the Khorezm fortresses to elect representatives to Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan." [4]

The meeting and the Council of Ministers, organized in Khiva, signaled that the country entered a new path – the path of reform and democracy. The composition of the assembly and the Council of Ministers included scribes, commercial people, representatives of intellectuals, heads of Turkmen tribes of clans. The attitude to these innovations in the Khiva society was different.

Young khivans were pleased: they saw the establishment of a constitutional monarchy as an expression of the fulfillment of their reform provisions. Their protesters began to lead new institutions of the state. A well – known figure of the young khivans Bobookhun Salimov was the chairman of the Assembly, and their leaders Husaynbek Matmurodov was elected the head of the government-the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In May 1917, a delegation headed by a member of the Parliament Polvonniyoz Yusupov was sent to Tashkent to negotiate with representatives of the Provisional Government. Asfandiyorkhon relied on military forces led by general Haydar Khoja Mirbadalov (Tatar of the nation), the representative of the interim government in Khiva, and dissolved the meeting in June. 17 well-known figures of young khivans headed by Huseynbek Matmurodov were imprisoned, officials and representatives of the Supreme psychics were included in their places at the meeting. In short, the khan appointed a new Majlis (chairman - Ortiq Axun) and a council of ministers (chairman of the government - Iskhakhodja Khodjaev). All members of the Young Khiva Party were declared infidels and began to take revenge on them [5].

So, H. Seventeen members of the former Majlis, led by Matmuradov, were arrested. Bobooxun Salimov was also placed under strict control. To consolidate the khan's victory over the Young Khiva, and to put an end to new protests against the existing regime in the khanate, the Provisional Government established the post of commissioner in Khiva on 25 July. In September 1917, Colonel Zeytsev arrived in Khiva with a large Cossack detachment. He supported the khan who was fighting against the Young Khivaites. On November 21, a "Sharia court of judges" was held against the young Khiva residents. In November 1917, Asfandiyorkhan, with the help of

Russian Kazakhs, completely abolished the Majlis. The Young Khivaites, defeated in the struggle against the khan's oppressive regime, were forced to leave the country [6].

In November-December 1917, Polvonniyoz Yusupov and Nazir Sholikorov (1881-1938) reached Tashkent, and Mulla Jumaniyaz Sultanmurodov reached Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turtkul). Other leaders of the Young Khiva Party, Husaynbek Matmurodov, Ishakhodja Khodjaev, Abdusalom Hoji Islamkhodjaev, and Hoji Avazberdi Eshonov, were executed on May 18, 1918 by order of the khan [8].

These events became decisive in the later political life of the Khiva Khanate. On the one hand, the forces supporting the absolute rule of the khanate were united and intensified, and the khanate ruthlessly shaped its policy. On the other hand, there had also been changes in the opposition movement. When the raw fantasy about the peaceful reform of society was disappointed, part of the jadids, especially the Liberal wing, abandoned the active political struggle, the other part – the young khivans, sharply changed the style of struggle, went on the path of armed struggle against the dominant regimes.

In the manifesto, which was announced by the young khivans' party on February 8, 1920[9], the functions of the Khiva Revolutionary Party were put forward. Later this official document was misinterpreted as the previously adopted Program of the party of young breeders in the sources and literature [10]. This manifesto, published in the Russian-language newspaper "Известия ТуркЦИК", which was issued in Tashkent during its time, consisted of 12 articles.

The demands of a political, social and economic nature implied in the manifesto or party program announced by the young Khivaites were born as a result of their many years of struggle against the monarchy in the Khiva khanate. The Young Khivaites, who came to power with the help of the Red Army and the Bolsheviks, began to implement their ideas.

Although the consequences of their efforts could not be resolved in their favour and they have acted in various political crises, the courage of this movement in the comprehensive development of the country, their history is the golden pages of our past.

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