



THE END OF THE KHIVA KHANATE

Baxtigul Abdupattaevna Mamadaminova

Senior Lecturer,
Department of Humanities,
Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural
Mechanization Engineers in Tashkent

DISCUSSION

It is known that in the early twentieth century, unprecedented events took place in many parts of the world. For example, the democratic movements in Russia began to have a positive effect on the awakening of the peoples of the nation-state.

The February Revolution of 1917 in Russia began to have a positive effect on the growth of the movement for democratic reforms in 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 military administration, the Council of Soldiers and Workers' Deputies and the Executive Committee of Public Security were established in Turtkul. This committee became the board of the Amudarya branch.

From April 1917, a movement for democratic reform began in the Khiva khanate as well. Armed with the idea of independence, the young Khiva people took an active part in this movement with the idea of changing the political situation in the khanate and implementing some democratic reforms. For example, on April 4, Young Khiva residents took an oath of allegiance to the interim government of the Russian military garrison in Khiva.

Attending a meeting dedicated to doing so, he asked the garrison chief to assist them in carrying out some reforms in the khanate[1,22-25].

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 program (manifesto) presented by the Young Khiva people in Khiva. The document called for the establishment of an elected Assembly and Council of Supervisors, the control of the state treasury, the construction of railways, the

post office, the telegraph, the opening of new methodical schools, and so on[2,44-45].

A 30-member Provisional Committee (Majlis) was to be set up under the khan to oversee the implementation of the reforms. In some historical literature, the name of the committee is incorrectly indicated as the office mashruta. In fact, the administration was a constitutional monarchy, which was the mode of government in the Khiva khanate at that time. On April 8, a Khiva (chaired by Boboohun Salimov) and a Council of Supervisors (chaired by Husseinbek Devonbegi Matmurodov) was formed under the khan of Khiva to govern the country[3,46]. The meeting consisted of 30 people. One of the leaders of the Young Khiva Party, Polvonniyaz Hoji Yusupov (1861-1936), was tasked with stabilizing relations with the Russian government and Russian troops. Later, 19 more people, including 7 Turkmen, were included in the parliament. The young Khivaites became the ruling force in the Khiva khanate[4,105-106].

Forming the Majlis and the Council of Ministers, organizing its activities, ensuring that its documents are based on Islamic law Boboohun Salimov played a key role as a printer. Polvonniyaz Hoji Yusupov writes about this in his memoirs: "Let's not keep it a secret, we wrote in the khan's manpe that it consists of thirty representatives. After that, in consultation with Bobo Akhun Eshan, letters were sent to all the Khorezm fortresses to elect representatives to Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan[5,83].

The Majlis and the Council of Ministers in Khiva signaled that the country was embarking on a new path - reform and democracy. The Majlis and the Council of Supervisors included clerics, businessmen, intellectuals, and heads of Turkmen clans and tribes. The attitude to this news in Khiva society was different.

The young Khivaites were pleased: they saw the establishment of a constitutional monarchy as an expression of the realization of their reformist



aspirations. Their representatives began to lead new institutions of the state. Boboohun Salimov, a well-known figure in the youth of Khiva, became chairman of the Majlis, and their leader, Husseinbek Matmurodov, was elected chairman of the government - the Council of Ministers.

In May 1917, a delegation led by Member of Parliament Polvonniyoz Yusupov was sent to Tashkent for talks with representatives of the Provisional Government. Asfandiyorkhan dissolved the parliament in June, citing military forces led by General Haydar Khoja Mirbadalov, a representative of the interim government in Khiva. Seventeen prominent young people from Khiva, led by Husseinbek Matmurodov, were arrested, and their seats in the Majlis included officials and representatives of high priests. So, the khan appointed a new Majlis (chairman - Ortiq Axun) and the Council of Supervisors (chairman of the government - Ishakhoja Khodjaev). Young Khiva residents all members of his party were declared infidels and began to retaliate ruthlessly against them[6,58].

Thus, Seventeen members of the former Majlis, led by Matmurodov, have been arrested. Boboohun Salimov was also placed under strict control. In order to consolidate the Khan's victory over the Young Khiva, and to put an end to new protests against the existing system 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 in his struggle against the Young Khiva. On November 21, a "Sharia court of judges" was held against the young Khiva residents. In November 1917, Asfandiyorkhan, with the help of Russian Cossacks, completely abolished the Majlis. The Young Khivaites, defeated in the struggle against the khan's oppressive regime, were forced to leave the country[7,107].

In November-December 1917 Polvonniyoz Yusupov, Nazir Sholikorov (1881 - 1938) arrived in Tashkent, Mulla Jumaniyaz Sultanmurodov in Petro-Alexandrovsk (now Turtkul)[8,176]. Other leaders of the Young Khiva Party, Husaynbek Matmurodov, Ishakhoja Khojaev, Abdusalom Hoji Islamkhodjaev, Hoji Avazberdi Eshonov, were executed on May 18, 1918 by order of the khan[9,12].

These events played a decisive role in the later political life of the Khiva khanate. On the one hand, the forces supporting the order of absolute domination in the khanate were united and intensified, and the khanate ruthlessly shaped its policy. On the other hand, there have been changes in the opposition movement as well. When the crude idea of peaceful reform of society was dashed, some of the Jadids, especially the liberal wing renounced active political struggle, the other part - the Young

Khiva people changed the style of struggle drastically, took the path of armed struggle against the ruling regimes.

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