

## Issues of source studies in Khorezm People's Soviet Republic history

**Bakhtigul Abdupattaevna Mamadaminova,**

Tashkent institute of irrigation and agricultural  
mechanization engineers, Doctor of Philosophy in History, senior teacher

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes Polvonniyoz Khoji Yusupov memoirs (1861 - 1936), the founder of the Young Khivans Party in Khorezm People's Soviet Republic and the first chairman of the Council of Ministers of Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. On the basis of his diaries, the historical events that took place in Khorezm and Turkestan between 1910 and 1924 are described in a unique style in Khorezm dialect of Uzbek language. P. Yusupov's memoirs are mainly devoted to the democratic Young Khivans Party activity, its work to overthrow the khanate in Khiva, to establish and strengthen an independent people's republic in Khorezm.

**Keywords:** Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, Young Khivans party, RSFSR, memories, Turkestan, Khiva Khanate culture, education,

Sources and memories play an important role in describing historical events. In the first quarter of the XX century, the Young Khivans Party was the only force that played an important role in the socio-political life of Khorezm and fought for independence and development. In particular, the book "History of Young Khivans (Memories)" by Polvonniyaz Khoji Yusupov (1861 - 1936), a well-known representative of the Jadid movement in Khorezm, the Young Khivans Party founder, the first chairman of the Council of Ministers of Khorezm People's Soviet Republic.

P. Yusupov's memoirs were written in 1926 on the basis of his diaries. The author mainly

describes the historical events that took place in Khorezm and Turkestan during 1910-1924 in a unique style in Khorezm dialect of Uzbek language. Memories have been known for many years only among a narrow professionals circle.

Professor M. Matniyozov, who supervised the P. Yusupov's memoirs preparation and publication for publication, in his introductory remarks to the book, published in 2000 by Khorezm publishing house in Urgench, provided the following information about the memoirs manuscript:

“The manuscript of Polvonniyoz Khoji Yusupov "Memories" consists of 644 pages and has not been published yet. But the the book was translated into Russian by Boris Cheprunov, a participant in the Khorezm revolution in the mid-1930s when the author was alive. The Russian translation volume of "Memories" was 256 pages in typewriter. Typewritten copies number were sent to various archives, including the manuscript fund of the party archive of Uzbekistan branch of the former IML, Khiva museum of history, and the library of Karakalpak branch of the Academy of sciences of the former UzSSR” [1:3].

P. Yusupov's memoirs are mainly devoted to the democratic activity of the Young Khiva party, its work to overthrow the khanate in Khiva, to establish and strengthen an independent people's republic in Khorezm. In particular, Chapters 6-10 of the memoirs (which consist of 10 chapters) deal with issues such as the overthrow of the Khiva khanate, the KPSR formation, the role of young

Khiva people in these social and political changes, agreements between the RSFSR and the KPSR, the RSFSR delegation and the military policy in relations between the KPSR and the Turkmen tribal chiefs, illegal coups in Khiva by extraordinary representatives of the RSFSR and their tails, the national-territorial delimitation in Turkestan and the end of the KPSR [2:488].

P. Yusupov's memoirs are an important source in the study of the KPSR history. The author as a direct witness of that period events, and as a statesman at the political process center in Khorezm, he seeks to accurately cover 1920-1924 events in the KPSR.

In Chapter 6, entitled "The khanate overthrow in Khiva, the KPSR formation, the role and place of the young Khiva in these socio-political changes", the author P. Yusupov describes the events he witnessed as follows: "It is no secret that comrade Broydo sent Sheydakov to Chorjav when he was in Turtkul. He also sent Skalov from Khiva. Two or three days later, Gurlandin sent a man to fetch Ibrakhim Eshan in order to try those who demanded the seized goods. He also sent a man to Ibadullakh Torakh. They have arrived. A court session was held in Nurullaboy's inner garden. They also brought looted goods. The culprits were also brought by the guards... After many prohibitions, inspections, and inquiries, they finally came to the following decision: To shoot and kill a commander, to imprison ten soldiers for ten years, to use them in the service of the people, to return all that they have taken to their owners. So the trial was over" [2:211 – 212].

The author describes the events in Chapter 7, entitled "Treaties between the RSFSR and KPSR," in his own words, mainly on the basis of a report

(travelogue) by Bobookhun Salimov, the KPSR delegation head sent to Moscow to sign the treaty.

The KPSR delegation, headed by Bobookhun Salimov, arrived in Moscow with great difficulty and began to conclude an alliance agreement with the RSFSR government. As a result of many negotiations and debates, on September 13, 1920, a general union (union treaty) draft, trade and military agreements (economic agreement) was signed after item-by-item discussion. This agreement was approved by the MIC the RSFSR session on September 29, 1920 and by the Council of Ministers of the KPSR on October 26, 1920 [3:56 – 64].

The RSFSR government skillfully uses Bobookhun Salimov to propagate the agreements signed with the KPSR among the embassies staff of the Eastern countries in Moscow and to present itself as the care of small and oppressed peoples. To this end, the RSFSR government will hold meetings and receptions with the KPSR delegation with the ambassadors and consuls of Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Dagestan in Moscow. They even demanded that Bobookhun Salimov spoke at the Second Congress of the Communist International. In his speech, B. Salimov spoke about the agreements, the "independence" given to Khorezm and the fact that the Soviet government was a fair government [1:33].

The memoirs also focus on military operations in the KPSR, depicting the clashes between the Red Army and the national patriotic forces led by Junaidkhan. Despite being the head of the KPSR government, P. Yusupov sought to cover the Junaidkhan activities, who was in opposition to the government.

When the Bolshevik regime in Turkestan failed to make significant gains in the fight against

Junaidkhan, it "pulled out its stalk" and used other Turkmen clans leaders. According to one of the leaders of the Turkestan ASSR, "In the struggle against Junaidkhan, his Turkmen enemies, Gulomali and Kushmamedkhan, who were his enemies, suddenly joined us. As a result, we have achieved a mutual struggle of the two clans. Junaidkhan, on the other hand, was crushed by our Red Army with the help of Gulomali and Kushmamedkhan" [4:39].

In P. Yusupov's "Memories" the relations between Junaidkhan and the Red Army, the instability and cunning of the Red Army commanders are clearly shown. One such case is described in the book as follows: "Comrade Plyuzov [The military commissar of the Red Army tatar brigade, Siberian tatar Khafiz Plyuzov, is mentioned here - C.P.] went to the place of the Eshak mirab with a twelve horses convoy. Leaving the cavalry in front of the courtyard, he dismounted and went inside to Khan Junaid and said: you promised to deliver the guns early in the morning. He said you didn't go until then. Khan Junaid said: Our comrades did not agree to give up their guns. Comrade Plyuzov immediately pulled out his nagan pistol and fired at Junaid. Plyuzov's bullet did not hit Junaid. Eshshi himself touched Plyuzov and he died. Another bullet accidentally hit Charik, killing Chariq as well. Khan Junayd had 70 men guarding the courtyard. The cavalry convoy that came with Comrade Plyuzov was immediately shot and killed" [2:316 – 317].

Thus, the book of Polvon Khoji Yusupov "History of Young Khivans (Memories)" describes the economic, political and military processes in Khorezm oasis in the early twentieth century, in particular, it is an important source in the study of the political and cultural situation in the KPSR, it can be used today to write the history

of the KPSR. Indeed, history encourages us to draw conclusions from the lessons of the past for the present.

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