

Date: 19th September-2025

**THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT SYSTEM AND THE EXCHANGE OF THE
CADRE ELITE IN THE KHOREZM PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC**



<https://orcid.org/0009-0002-5821-7619>

jalilov-1982@bk.ru

+99890 235-01-17

Jalilov Alisher Khudoyberdiyevich

doctoral student at Navoi State University

Abstract. The article studies the main goals of the party purge policy carried out by the Bolsheviks in Uzbekistan in the 1920s and 1930s and the mechanisms for its implementation. The study analyzes on a scientific basis how the purge policy served strategic tasks such as strengthening political governance, strengthening social control, and forming a unified ideology in society. It also extensively covers the socio-psychological environment, political repressions, and their long-term negative consequences that emerged in the party and society as a result of the purge. The article is prepared on the basis of historical sources, archival documents, and modern research and aims to analyze the role and significance of this policy in the history of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Soviet, political elite, Bolshevik, class enemy, kulaks, “hypocrisy, factionalism, national politics, nationalism.

INTRODUCTION

On February 1, 1920, the last Khan of Khiva, Said Abdullakhan, was overthrown by the Soviet authorities. After that, a manifesto was published on the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. The composition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government was as follows:

1. Jumaniyoz Sultanmurodov - Chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. He was previously a member of the “Young Khiva” party and chairman of the Turtkul Committee;
2. Matpanoboy Madrahimov - member on behalf of the townspeople and entrepreneurs;
3. Adamokhun Ortikov - member on behalf of the scholars;
4. Mulla Uroz Khojamammedov, Kochmamadkhon Sapiev (head of the Turkmen clan) - member;



Date: 19th September-2025

5. Mulla Navroz Ruziboev, Gulomalikhon Bahodirov were members[1].

On April 9, 1920, in order to improve the work of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, ministries were established within it. At that time, some government leaders were also ministers. They were:

1. Jumaniyoz Sultanmurodov - Chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

2. Adamokhun Ortikov - Assistant to the Chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government;

3. Mulla Navruz Ruziboyev - Secretary of the Provisional Revolutionary Government;

4. Mulla Uroz Khojamammedov - Assistant to the Secretary of the Provisional Revolutionary Government;

5. Matpanoboy Madrahimov - Minister of Finance;

6. Shaykhuddin Hasanov - Military Minister (Tatar nationality, member of the RCP (b) since 1918, since 1919 he worked as a member of the Khiva Revolutionary Committee in Petro-Aleksandrovsky);

7. Polvonniyoz Hoji Yusupov – Inspector of the State Control (Uzbek nationality, member of the Young Khiva Party);

8. Eshchonqori Jabborkulov – Inspector of the National Economy (member of the Young Khiva Party and one of the Uzbek intellectuals, engaged in commerce);

9. Mulla Bekchon Rahmonov – Inspector of National Culture and Education (member of the Young Khiva Party, Uzbek nationality);

10. Bobokhun Salimov – Inspector of Justice (member of the Young Khiva Party. Uzbek nationality, served as the qazikol of the Khan of Khiva)[2].

The Provisional Revolutionary Government began preparations for the First All-Khorezm Congress of People's Representatives. On April 27, 1920, the First All-Khorezm Congress of People's Representatives opened in Khiva and lasted until May 1. The Congress declared the abolition of the Khiva Khanate and the restoration of the country's old name of Khorezm, calling it the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. The Congress formed the republic's government - the Council of People's Inspectors. This council was the supreme governing and executive state authority.

On April 30, 1920, the First All-Khorezm Congress of People's Representatives discussed and approved the first constitution, which was the fundamental law of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. This Constitution consisted of an introduction, 13 chapters, and 37 articles[3]. The Constitution stated that all citizens of the USSR were granted freedom of speech, the press, holding meetings, forming organizations, and other democratic rights.

The People's Council of Supervisors elected at the Congress consisted of 15 people:

1. Polvonniyoz Hoji Yusupov - Chairman of the Council of Supervisors;

2. Jumaniyoz Sultanmurodov - First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Supervisors;



Date: 19th September-2025

3. Boboikhun Salimov - Minister of Justice;
4. Mulla Bekchon Rahmonov - Minister of Education;
5. Eshchonqori Jabborkulov - Minister of National Economy;
6. Mulla Uroz Khojamammedov - Minister of Foreign Affairs (Foreign Affairs);
7. Mulla Navroz Ruziboyev - Secretary of the Council of Supervisors;
8. Kochmamadxon Sapiev - Second Deputy Chairman of the Council of Supervisors;
9. Gulomalikhon Bahodirov - Minister of Social Security;
10. Shomurod Bakhshi - Minister of Health;
1. Matpanoboy Madrahimov – Minister of Finance;
2. Khudoybergan Devonov – Minister of the Supreme Inspectorate (Goskontrol);
3. Riza Shokirov – Minister of the Military;
4. Hakim Bobojonov – Minister of Agriculture;
5. Nazir Sholikorov – Minister of Internal Affairs[4].

The Bolsheviks did not allow all 15 representatives of the political elite listed above to fully fulfill the tasks assigned to them at the First All-Khorezm Congress of People's Representatives. In a short time, Kochmamadxon Sapiev and Gulomalikhon Bahodirov were dismissed from the government for irresponsibility.

According to the information provided in the archival documents, in May 1920, the Constituent Council of the First All-Khorezm Communist Party was held, at which the Khorezm Communist Party was formed. Ahmadjon Akchurin was appointed chairman of the Khorezm Communist Party. In May 1920, following the instructions of the center, when multi-partyism was banned in Khorezm, the party of "Young Khiva" was forced to cease its activities. Many members of the "Young Khiva" party were forced to join the Partizan faction, that is, the Communist Party. The Center and the Communist Party of Khorezm constantly prevented the independent management of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic by local cadres. In a short time, representatives of the political elite of the USSR were replaced by other cadres. In particular, due to the transfer of the Minister of Education Mulla Bekchon Rahmonov to another job, he was replaced by Karimqori Niyazov (a Turkestan scholar). The Military Minister Riza Shokirov was replaced by Shaykhuddin Hasanov, a Tatar by nationality. Nazir Sholikorov was first transferred from the post of Minister of Internal Affairs to the position of Responsible Secretary of the Council of Ministers. However, in a short time, due to the appointment of Nazir Sholikorov as the head of the Khiva City Defense Committee, Muhammad Yakub Ahangarov was appointed to the position of Responsible Secretary of the Council of Ministers[5]. It seems that it would be easy to transfer local cadres from one place to another or to dismiss them from their posts on the grounds of irresponsibility in a short period of time.

On September 13, 1920, three important treaties were signed in Moscow between the RSFSR and the USSR: the Treaty of Alliance[6], the military-political[7] and the economic agreements[8]. The Treaty of Alliance consisted of 24 articles, signed by Georgy



Date: 19th September-2025

Vasilyevich Checherin and Lev Mikhailovich Karakhan from the RSFSR, and by Bobokhun Salimov, Mulla Uroz Khojamammedov and Mulla Nurmuhhammad Babayev from the USSR[9]. According to this treaty, the RSFSR government unconditionally recognized the independence and sovereignty of the USSR.

According to the economic agreement concluded between the two states, all banks, factories, mills, trading enterprises, etc. built by Russian capitalists on the territory of the Khiva Khanate during the Russian Empire were declared the property of the USSR[10].

According to the military-political agreement, the border of September 13, 1920 was recognized. The rights and duties of citizens of the USSR living in the RSFSR, and citizens of the RSFSR living in the RSFSR were determined[11]. At the same time, agreements were signed between the two states on mutual assistance in the military and economic spheres.

By the end of 1920 and the beginning of 1921, the struggle between the government of the USSR and the leaders of the Khorezm participating faction, on the one hand, and the autonomous representative of the RSFSR in the USSR, M. Safanov, head of the Political Department (Purkhiv) Hamza Musaev, military inspector Shaykhuddin Hasanov, and political officer of the Khorezm Red Army, F. Voisov, on the other, intensified. Even at the beginning of 1921, H. Musayev, Sh. Hasanov, F. Vaisov quickly proposed a coup d'état and the arrest and execution of all the leaders of the government led by Polvonniyoz Haji Yusupov[12].

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Otamakhzumokhun Muhammadrahimov, said that it was impossible for government affairs to be conducted by two leading government bodies, the Central Committee of the "Ishtirokiyun" faction and the Central Executive Committee of the republic[13]. The fact that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was pursuing such an independent policy prompted the Bolsheviks to organize another coup d'état. Therefore, at the end of October 1921, the Central Committee of the RSFSR and the Central Executive Committee sent an extraordinary commission headed by A. A. Ioffe to monitor the implementation of the "Leninist national policy" in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This commission tried to cancel the work being carried out in Khorezm. In response, the chairman of the Khorezm People's Commissariat, Otamakhsumokhun Muhammadrahimov, defending national interests, issued an ultimatum to the representatives of the RSFSR. In this, if the commission interfered in the internal affairs of the republic, it was "obliged to leave Khorezm within 24 hours"[14].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, on October 18–20, 1923, the IV Congress of All-Khorezm People's Representatives approved the new Constitution of the republic. This Constitution consisted of 5 sections, 12 chapters and 46 articles[15]. The new Constitution, taking into account the changes in the economic, political and social spheres that had taken place in the country, assessed that the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic had entered a new, socialist



Date: 19th September-2025

period of development and determined the name of the state from that day on as the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic.

REFERENCES:

1. National Archives of Uzbekistan. 71st fund, 1st list, 1st volume, 11th sheet.
2. National Archives of Uzbekistan. 71st fund, 1st list, 1st volume, 4-11th sheets.
3. История Хорезмской Народной Советской Республики (1920-1924 гг.). Сборник документов. – Тошкент: “Фан”, 1976. – С. 41-46.
4. Маткаримов М. Хоразм Республикаси: давлат тузилиши, нозирлари ва иқтисоди. – Урганч, 1993.– Б.18-19.
5. Маткаримов М. Хоразм Республикаси: давлат тузилиши, нозирлари ва иқтисоди. – Урганч, 1993.– Б.20-21.
6. National Archives of Uzbekistan. 72nd fund, 1st list, 5th volume, back of sheets 1-3.
7. National Archives of Uzbekistan. 72nd fund, 1st list, 6th volume, back of sheets 1-3.
8. National Archives of Uzbekistan. 72nd fund, 1st list, 6th volume, back of sheets 4-5.
9. National Archives of Uzbekistan. 72nd fund, 1st list, 5th volume, back of sheets 1-3.
10. National Archives of Uzbekistan. 72nd fund, 1st list, 6th volume, back of sheets 4-5.
11. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund 72, list 1, volume 6, page 1.
12. Полвонов Н. Хоразм коммунистик партиясининг ташкил топиши ва унинг фаолияти / Ўзбекистонда миллатлараро муносабатлар ва тарихий жараёнлар (Илмий тўплам). – Тошкент, 2006. – Б.88-89.
13. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund 71, list 1, volume 3, pages 204-205.
14. Каландаров Н. Образование и деятельность Хорезмской Коммунистической партии (1920 – 1924). – Тошкент: “Узбекистан”, 1975.– С.154.
15. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund 71, list 1, volume 64, back of pages 25-29.

