



# FROM THE HISTORY OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE CONGRESS OF PEOPLE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL KHOREZM AND ALL BUKHARA (1920-1924)

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## ABSTRACT

*The article provides information on the activities of congress of people's representatives of All Khorezm and All Bukhara, who determined the main milestones of the political, socio-economic and cultural development of Khorezm People Soviet Republic and Bukhara People Soviet Republic from 1920 to 1924.*

**KEY WORDS:** *All Khorezm, All Bukhara, Khorezm People Soviet Republic, Bukhara People Soviet Republic, cultural development, congress.*

## INTRODUCTION

The socio-political changes that took place in the Turkestan region in 1917 also affected the lives of the peoples of Khiva and Bukhara. The ideological basis of the growing people's struggle in both countries was formed by the "Young Bukhara" and "Young Khiva" movements, which are the most advanced representatives of society. Their ultimate goal was to ensure the development of the khanates on the path of capitalism and social development through democratic reforms within the existing political system, to limit the absolute power of the khan and amir through the establishment of a constitutional monarchy. However, their initial struggle to change the political system in the country, that is, against the monarchy, failed.

In 1919-1920, under the leadership of the Soviet government, the Turkestan Bolsheviks and the TASSR government, with the help of military forces (the Red Army), began to occupy and end the territories of the Khiva Khanate and the Bukhara Emirate, forming revolutionary governments instead. This was a reflection in the Turkestan region of the new path of the RKP (b) Central Committee and the leadership of the RSFSR towards the East [1].

## METHODS

On December 25, 1919, Soviet troops invaded the territory of the independent state - Khiva Khanate. On February 1, 1920, the khanate's capital, Khiva, was occupied without a fight. On the same day, Khiva Khan Said Abdullah Khan signed a manifesto stating that he had abdicated at the request of the Red Army and young Khiva residents. On February 2, the manifesto was read to the people and it was announced that power had passed into the hands of the

Provisional Revolutionary Government (committee) before the assembly was convened.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the summer of 1920, the political situation in the Emirate of Bukhara became very tense. According to a plan developed in Moscow and Tashkent, the Red Army launched Operation Bukhara, the Bukhara invasion, to end the Bukhara Khanate and establish Soviet power on its territory. On August 25, the commander of the Turkestan Front, M.V. Frunze ordered the Red Army to occupy Bukhara. The attack on the capital Bukhara began on the night of August 29, 1920. After fierce fighting, on September 2, the last pillar of the emirate, the Ark, was defeated. After that, the city of Bukhara was captured and Amir Sayyid Alimkhan was overthrown.

On September 14, 1920, at the general meeting of the Council of Ministers, Revkom and the Central Committee of the Bukhara Communist Party, the All-Bukhara Revolutionary Committee (Chairman - Abdulkadir Muhitdinov) and the Government of the Republic - the Council of People's Ministers (Chairman - Fayzulla Khodjaev) were formed [2].

Instead of the monarchical system of the former khanate and emirate, the republican form of government, the Congress of People's Representatives of Khorezm and Bukhara, played a special role in the formation of the Khorezm and Bukhara People's Soviet Republics[3]. At a time when competition between the existing forces for political power in the system of public administration of the USSR and the USSR was intensifying, these congresses were distinguished by their activities. Unlike the congresses of the Communist Party of Khorezm and Bukhara, these congresses



carried out the entire state administration as the supreme body of power of the republics.

**Representatives of the people of All Khorezm and All Bukhara  
first founding congresses**

<b>Khorezm People Soviet Republic</b>	<b>Bukhara People Soviet Republic</b>
It was held in Khiva on April 26-30, 1920. It was attended by about 200 delegates. The agenda of the congress: the current situation, the report of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, the adoption of the Basic Law of the Khorezm state, financial policy, military affairs, public education, government elections [4].	On October 6-8, 1920, the Emir's summer palace, was held in Sitorai Mohi Xosa. It was attended by 2,000 delegates[5]. Agenda of the Congress: Bukhara revolution, general political situation, organizational issues, tasks of the new government [6].

At these first constituent congresses, the formation of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic (KhPSV) and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR) was solemnly announced. It was a people's democratic republic in terms of state system. On April 30, 1920, the first constituent assembly of the entire Khorezm people's deputies adopted the first interim constitution of the USSR (introductory speech, Chapter XIII, consisting of Article 37). The Constitution is the first constitution in the history of Khorezm, in which for the first time the political rights of the broad masses of the people were equalized [7]. At this congress, the 15-member

government of the USSR - the Khorezm Council of People's Ministers (chairman Polvonniyoz Hoji Yusupov) was formed.

The Constitution of the USSR was not adopted at the First Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara. On October 8, 1920, the Congress approved the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee, the supreme legislative body of state power, and the first government, the Bukhara Council of People's Ministers (Bukhara PNS). Their term of office was extended until the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic and the convening of the II All-Bukhara Congress.

**Representatives of the people of All Khorezm and All Bukhara  
second congress**

<b>Khorezm People Soviet Republic</b>	<b>Bukhara People Soviet Republic</b>
The II Congress was held on May 15-23, 1921 in Khiva. It is attended by 239 deputies, as well as 56 Turkmen [8]. Agenda: Report of the Central Election Bureau and the Revolutionary Committee (Revkom), report on the national economy, military issues, reports from the field, land and water issues, education and culture, finance, national issues, the Constitution of the USSR, the Treaty of Alliance with the RSFSR, Khorezm Central Executive Issues such as electing a committee [9].	The Second Congress was opened on September 18, 1921 in Bukhara (Sitorai Mohi Xosa)[10]. The congress, which lasted until September 23, was attended by 644 delegates. Agenda: report on the current situation, government report, military issues, education, economic policy report, national issue (Turkmen issue), adoption of the USSR Constitution, field reports, election of the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee (CEC) [ 11].

At the II Congress of All Khorezm People's Deputies, the Constitution of the USSR was revised and amended (new edition - Introduction, Chapter XIII, Article 42). In particular, the name of the congress was changed. Originally called the "Congress of People's Representatives", it is now referred to under Article 6 as the "Congress of Workers' People's Soviets". The voting rights of Khorezm residents were also severely restricted. The first Khorezm Central Executive Committee will be elected at the congress. From the 7 elected members, the Presidium of the CEC (Chairman - Muhammadrayim Olloberganov) forms the highest body of state power - the permanent body. At the same time, the executive body of the republic - the Council of People's Ministers of Khorezm (chairman - Karakalpak Menglikhoja Ibniyaminov) will be established. However, there were reductions in the composition of the Khorezm PNS.

On September 23, 1921, the Second Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara adopted the first Constitution of

the USSR (Introduction, five sections, Chapter XVI, Article 79). This Constitution in the history of Bukhara strengthened the democratic rights and freedoms of citizens by law. The Constitution provides for the participation of all sections of the people in governing the state. Freedom of private property and trade were also reflected in it. The system established in Bukhara was a people's democratic republic. According to the Constitution, the supreme body of the USSR was the All-Bukhara Congress of People's Deputies, which consisted of 350 members, one representative for every 2,000 voters (Article 16) [12]. Between the congresses, the All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee (All-Bukhara Central Executive Committee) acted as the supreme legislative and governing body of the republic. September 23, 1921 at the II Congress of All-Bukhara People's Deputies elected the All-Bukhara Central Electoral Commission (chairman - Usmonkhodja Pulatkhodjaev), consisting of 85 people.

**Representatives of the people of All Khorezm and All Bukhara  
third congresses**

<b>Khorezm People Soviet Republic</b>	<b>Bukhara People Soviet Republic</b>
<p>III Congress - was held on July 15-23, 1922 in the city of Khiva.</p> <p>Agenda: general political information, report of Khorezm Central Election Commission, report of Khorezm Central Election Commission, report of state control, information of inspectors (internal affairs, education, foreign affairs, justice, economic council), land issues, activities of the Ministry of Finance, new for next year financial policy and budget issues, the activities of the Ministry of Food and (in kind) taxes, the national issue, the publication of the new Constitution of the USSR, elections to the Khorezm CEC [13].</p>	<p>III Congress - was held on August 15-18, 1922 in Bukhara (Sitorai Mohi Xosa). Agenda: information on the current situation, the report of the All-Bukhara Central Election Commission, information from the Bukhara Central Election Commission, new economic policy, budget, banking, "Red Army", land issues, amendments to the Constitution of the USSR, sending a commission to East Bukhara, awarding elections, reports from neighborhoods (places), health issues [14]. At the same time, according to the proposals of the deputies of the Congress, issues related to the police and the provision of the building were also included in the agenda [15].</p>

At the III Congress of People's Representatives of Khorezm and Bukhara, one of the most important issues for the development of the state was the amendment to the Constitution. For example, at the III Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara, one of the most important issues for the development of the state was the amendment to the Constitution. 7 amendments were made to the Constitution of

the USSR. According to him, the number of people's ministers was reduced from 9 to 6, and the people's ministries of state control and health, labor and social welfare were abolished. The Supreme National Economic Council was formed by merging the three ministries of finance, economy (trade and industry) and land.

**Representatives of the people of All Khorezm and All Bukhara  
fourth congress**

<b>Khorezm People Soviet Republic</b>	<b>Bukhara People Soviet Republic</b>
<p>The Fourth Congress was held on October 17-20, 1923 in Khiva.</p> <p>Agenda: Khorezm MIC report, joint report of the Council of Supervisors and the Economic Council, the international situation and the construction of the Soviet in Khorezm, the role and tasks of the Communist Party in Khorezm, land and water relations and the tasks of the Soviet government, trade and industry and military administration information, Constitution, elections to Khorezm MIC, reports on local events, report of the Ministry of Education, report on foundations [18].</p>	<p>IV Congress - October 11-17, 1923 in Bukhara (in Sitorai Mohi Xosa).</p> <p>Agenda: Report of Bukhara MIC, Report of the Emergency Commission, Report of Bukhara CNS, Turkmen and Kyrgyz issues, Information on East Bukhara, Report on military affairs, Information on public administration, Election of Bukhara Central Executive Committee, as well as budget, foundation, public education, taxes, agricultural banks, and corporate issues [19].</p>

The IV Congress of People's Deputies of Khorezm decided to transform the USSR into the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). These changes were also reflected in the new version of the Constitution. In particular, on October 20, 1923, the new Constitution of the USSR was adopted, consisting of 5 sections and 12 chapters, Article 46. Unfortunately, this Constitution enshrined in law the transition of the country only to the path of socialist construction. According to him, the ownership of the land was abolished and the foundation property was transferred to the Ministry of Education. The operation of the mines was banned and Soviet courts were established. Thus, from October 1923, under the pressure of the Soviet government, democratic changes in the country were put to an end. At the IV Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara, the Supreme National Economic

Council was dissolved and the issue of re-establishing the Ministry of Finance, Economy and Land was considered. The decision to amend the Constitution of the USSR was also approved. According to him, all traders, property owners and former officials were deprived of the right to vote. The suffrage of workers, peasants, and others was expanded. The congress also adopted a special resolution "On State (Soviet) Construction" [21]. As a result, the political process intensified. Democratic reforms in Bukhara began to be limited. In other words, the USSR was moving further and further away from the path of democracy and began to carry out the socialist reconstruction that the center was artificially introducing.

**Representatives of the people of All Khorezm and All Bukhara  
fifth congress**

<b>Khorezm People Soviet Republic</b>	<b>Bukhara People Soviet Republic</b>
The V Congress was held from October 29 to November 2, 1924 in Khiva. Agenda: Report of the Government of the Khorezm SSR, National Territorial Boundaries, Fiscal and Tax Policy, Cooperation, Trade, Irrigation, Education and Elections [22].	The V Congress was held on September 18-20, 1924 in the city of Old Bukhara (in Sitorai Mohi Xosa). Agenda: Report of the All-Bukhara Central Election Commission and the Bukhara Central Election Commission, the issue of national (territorial) delimitation of the Central Asian republics, the state budget, the division of the USSR, the election of representatives to the All-Uzbek Congress [23].

At this V Congress, the dissolution of the Khorezm SSR was announced in connection with the transfer of the Central Asian national territorial delimitation. 23 districts of the Khorezm SSR inhabited by Uzbeks were included in the newly formed Uzbek SSR as Khorezm region. The rest of the republic joined the Turkmen SSR and the Karakalpak Autonomous Region. On November 23, 1924, the MIK of the USSR and on November 30, the Council of People's Ministers ceased to exist.

On September 19, 1924, the V Congress of People's Deputies of Bukhara passed a resolution on the transformation of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic into the Bukhara Soviet Socialist Republic (Bukhara SSR). The structure of the Bukhara SSR meant that in the development of Bukhara the principles of democracy were abolished and officially replaced by the path of socialism. Fayzulla Khodjaev also made a report "On the national boundaries of the Central Asian republics." At the congress, his report was heard, and on September 20, 1924, a resolution was adopted on the report. According to the document, the establishment of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other tasks were defined [25].

November 18, 1924 Bukhara SSR transferred its powers (Chairman F. Khodjaev) to the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of the Uzbek SSR on the basis of a joint decision with the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR and Khorezm SSR.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it should be noted that between 1920 and 1924, the Congress of People's Deputies of All Khorezm and All Bukhara was convened five times. At the congresses, a lot of work has been done on important issues of socio-political, economic and cultural life of the republic, as well as on the democratization of society. The decisions taken on the basis of discussions of the congresses changed the system of public administration of the republic and had an impact on the social life of the people. However, some mistakes and shortcomings, especially the constant intervention of the Soviet government, led to the end of the Congress of People's Deputies.

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