

## Cultural Changes in the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic and Their Features

**Baxtigul Mamadaminova**

Associate Professor of the National Research University "Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers"

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the changes that have taken place in the field of education and culture in the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic and their features.

The People's Inspectorate for Education and Culture was created in the USSR. However, the new government still lacked funds, school buildings and teachers, and most importantly, experience and skills in this area. Schools of a new type began to be created in the republic. In these schools, classes were conducted in the Uzbek and Turkmen languages. Due to a shortage of teachers, staff from the old school were used. The opening of traditional medicine in the city of Khiva became a great event in the cultural life of the republic. Cultural changes in the republic were contradictory. On the one hand, the new government constantly paid great attention to cultural issues, in particular public education and healthcare, and began to solve problems in this area at the level of existing opportunities.

**Keywords:** Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, Turkestan ASSR, culture, education, intelligentsia, constitution, illiteracy, madrasah, school.

Despite the short existence of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic in 1920-1924, the new government of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic showed enthusiasm for cultural and educational activities. This is manifested primarily in the reorganization of the education system in the USSR on a new basis.

In the spring of 1920, the Ministry of Education and Culture was established as part of the USSR under the leadership of Mullah Bekjon Rakhmonov[1]. However, the new government still lacked funds, school buildings and teachers, and most importantly, experience and skills in this area. In the spring of 1920, schools of a new type were created in the republic. The first primary general education schools appeared in the cities of Khiva, Novy Urgench, Katya, Darganot. In these schools, classes were conducted in the Uzbek and Turkmen languages. Due to a shortage of teachers, staff from the old school were used. In 1921, 16 of these teachers went to work in Soviet schools[2]. The opening of the folk theater in Khiva in September 1921 was a great event in the cultural life of the republic.

At the same time, on a special assignment from the Ministry of Education and Culture of the PRC, partial changes were made to the curricula of about 1,500 old schools and 130 madrasahs of Khorezm along with religious knowledge, history, geography, arithmetic, and instructions were given to teach the Uzbek language and other worldly subjects. [3]

In the USSR, special attention was paid to the elimination of illiteracy among the elderly population. Persons from 17 to 35 years old were involved in schools for the eradication of illiteracy. Schools and literacy courses were opened in towns and villages. In 1921 alone, 410 people learned to read and write in these schools. By 1923, 20 adult literacy schools had been

opened with 767 students. Similar schools in the Kazakh and Turkmen languages were established in the Porsu, Khojaly, Kungirov and Alieli regions. Throughout the republic in 1920-1924, illiteracy of more than 1800 people was eliminated. [four]

From year to year, the government of the USSR maximized funds to support public education. If the funds allocated for these purposes in 1922 amounted to 42.2 million hryvnia, amounted to 253,000 sums by 1924. In addition, the republic has begun collecting charitable funds for education.

Independent Ambassador of the RSFSR to the USSR I.M. The leaders of the Communist Party did not like Bik and Khorezm. [5] They took advantage of the difficult political situation in Khorezm at that time and pursued a policy of constant coups and changes in government leadership. Autonomous Representative of the RSFSR in Khorezm I.M. Bik wrote to the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR on November 10, 1921: "The current state leaders of the Khorezm Republic are not needed by Khorezm. The government completely passed into the hands of Menglikhodzhi Ibniyaminov and Otamakhzum akhun Muhammadrakhimov. Only a few intellectuals are concerned with the national question. The loyalty of the people to the Russians is great and positive, and they believe that only the RSFSR will decide their fate," he falsely reported. [6]

In the USSR, a number of works were carried out aimed at social issues, especially at improving the health of the population. In this regard, the Turkestan ASSR and the RSFSR helped with qualified doctors, paramedics, medicines and the necessary equipment for hospitals and outpatient clinics. In 1923, a 100-bed hospital was built in Khiva. In the hospital, medical services were provided to the population by 3 highly qualified doctors and several paramedics. About 150 patients were treated daily in the polyclinic opened at the hospital. A number of feldsher-midwife stations were opened in other cities of the republic. In 1923, a group of medical workers headed by the well-known epidemiologist Minkevich was sent from Tashkent to help in the fight against smallpox in connection with the increase in the incidence of children in Khorezm.

In terms of the development of the national economy for the 1923-1924 economic year, the government of the USSR set the task of further expanding the provision of medical care to the population. As a result, by 1924 in Khorezm, 3 stationary hospitals, dental offices, malaria vaccination stations, 4 pharmacies, 16 outpatient clinics with 74 medical workers were opened. They began to provide medical care to more than 500 patients in one day[7]. These events were the first step towards improving the health of the population and organizing medical care in Khorezm.

On October 17-20, 1923, the IV Congress of the All-Khorezm People's Representatives decided to transform the USSR into the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic (KhSR)[8]. On October 20, a new Constitution of the USSR was adopted, consisting of 5 sections and 12 chapters. Unfortunately, this Constitution only strengthened the country through socialist construction. According to him, private ownership of land was abolished, and waqf property was transferred to the jurisdiction of education. The activities of the courts were banned and Soviet courts were created.

So, since October 1923, the democratic reforms in the Khorezm Republic were put to an end. The process of Sovietization of Khorezm reached its highest stage. Everyone who was dissatisfied with the new harsh policy of the government, in such a situation, joined the ranks of the rebels. The armed movement against Soviet power in the Turkestan region spread to the Khorezm oasis. In the central and southern regions of the USSR, the actions of many commanders and commanders intensified. In late 1923 - early 1924, a major popular uprising broke out in Khorezm against the Soviet regime. The rebels defeated the local Soviet organizations and began a campaign against the

country's capital Khiva. At that time, the troops of Junaid Khan, stationed in the Karakum, also began to move towards the city from the west and supported the popular uprising[9].

Even if this uprising was crushed by the Red Army in the spring of 1924, the political and military situation in the country remained contradictory. As in the Bukhara and Turkestan republics, in Khorezm the unceasing resistance of the people to the Bolsheviks resulted in a large-scale national liberation movement in defense of the invariable statehood, way of life, religion, and historical traditions. Foreign forms and methods of state and social construction, imposed from abroad, are introduced into public life by administrative means, i.e., instead of the administration of khokims and elats (elders), shuras (Soviet administration) are introduced into the political system; the end of private property, which for centuries was considered sacred and inviolable in economic life; in the spiritual life, the religion - Islam, in which people sincerely believed and cherished all its meaning and essence, is attacked; from the infringement of certain rights of citizens in the social sphere to the destruction of entire social strata of Khorezm society[10].

The 5th Congress of the All-Khorezm People's Representatives (October 29 - November 2, 1924) announced the dissolution of the Khorezm SSR in connection with the national-territorial demarcation in Central Asia. The congress was attended by a responsible official, Uvarov, specially sent from Moscow[11]. The 23 regions of the USSR populated by Uzbeks were re-formed. The Khorezm region was included in the Uzbek SSR. The remaining territories of the USSR were annexed to the Turkmen SSR and the Karakalpak Autonomous Region (as part of the Kazakh ASSR). On November 23, the MIK of the USSR and on November 30 the Council of People's Inspectors ceased their activities. [12]

Thus, cultural changes in the USSR were contradictory. On the one hand, the new government constantly paid great attention to cultural issues, in particular public education and healthcare, and began to solve problems in this area at the level of existing opportunities. On the other hand, the Center and its various political and military forces in the Khorezm oasis were indifferent to these areas and pursued a colonial policy in the process of Sovietization of the republic.

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