

# Khorezm National Soviet Republic's Government Policy on Social Issues

<sup>1</sup>Bakhtigul Mamadaminova, <sup>2</sup>Otabek Normatov

**Abstract--***This article highlights the policies and policies of the Khorezm National Soviet Government on health and women and the status of cultural institutions. In addition to education, the government of the KhNSR paid particular attention to the creation of healthcare, women's and cultural institutions in the newly established republic. Significant work has been done to improve health and public health, and to organize health care delivery. The leadership of the KhNSR paid special attention to the issue of women. In Khorezm, it is difficult to engage women in public life, to educate and educate them, to advance them to various positions. He has done much in the field of culture and education. For the first time in the history of Khorezm the National Museum and National Theater started its work.*

**Keywords--***Khorezm National Soviet Republic, Ministry of Health, Women's Collegiate, Theater, Khorezm National Council, Solar Revolution, Khiva Youngsters, Ministry of Education*

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

Khorezm National Soviet Republic's (KhNSR) government pays special attention to the creation of medical, women's and cultural institutions in the newly created republic. In April 1920, at the First National Congress Representatives of Khorezm, Shomurod Bakhshi was appointed National Commissar of Health of China. Turkmen by nationality, large landowner. The Ministry of Health was one of the first 10 ministries created in the KhNSR. However, shortly after Shomurod Bakhshi was removed from office, Mullabay Gavdonov was replaced.

Since 1920, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and the Turkestan ASSR have been sending medicines, equipment, and medical personnel to the KhNSR. In July 1920, three doctors, 8 paramedics and 1 obstetrician were sent from Tashkent to Khorezm, and they brought with them various equipment for the hospital and dental office.

Khiva city hospital (built by Islamhodzha) was renovated and began to receive patients. Also in 1920, a small hospital with 25 beds was commissioned in Urgench. In 1921, medical centers were opened in the Khazarasp, Ilallinsky, Gazazovotsky and Shumanai regions. Well-known doctors from Brovy, Perlovsky, L. Oshanin, I. Orlov from Khorezm were sent to Khorezm. In 1923, the Khiva hospital received 73,150 rubles, where doctors began to receive up to 250 patients a day.

Despite these measures, the health sector in the KhNSR was in critical condition and the health sector was not well organized. Even the frequent changes of health inspectors, and then the cessation of this specific care and

---

<sup>1</sup>Tashkent institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Republif of Uzbekistan b.mamadaminova@tiiame.uz

<sup>2</sup>Tashkent institute of irrigation and agricultural mechanization engineers, Republif of Uzbekistan o.normatov@tiiame.uz

the transfer of medical services to other ministries made the situation extremely difficult. It is also, as far as possible, in historical studies published in the early days.

In a military hospital created for the Red Army, the situation was much better. According to archival documents, the hospital employs experienced and qualified medical personnel. In addition to Khiva, in New Urgench there is a hospital with 25 beds, where a pharmacist treats patients. Many midwifery medical personnel were removed from their posts and sent to a military hospital.

In the Khorezm region, large lakes and ditches flowing from the Amu Darya River (locals usually call them closed) formed small lakes and swamps. There were many forests and reeds around the river. There are many insects (mosquitoes, mosquitoes, scabies, etc.) that spread diseases and germs, especially malaria. The task of maintaining a healthy lifestyle and sanitation is a priority for the newly created leadership of the republic.

The government of the Khorezm National Soviet Republic, with the help of Soviet experts sent here to improve health care, provided outpatient and outpatient departments in the regions and sanitary weeks to eliminate malaria.

By the end of 1922, in addition to the Khiva hospital, four outpatient clinics and a central pharmacy were opened in Khorezm. In a country where only doctors used to work, there were 74 people. In the Soviet literature it is noted that among the medical workers there were specialists in malaria, ophthalmologists, pediatricians, specialists in infectious diseases, gynecologists and other specialists. Specialists from medical and obstetric centers approached areas where medical facilities were still open. Medical institutions of the republic serve 500 people daily, which leads to a significant reduction in mortality.

A group of medical workers from Tashkent, headed in 1923 under the guidance of the famous epidemiologist I. Minkevich, played a large role in the creation of the Khorezm National Soviet Medical Service.

They studied the causes of the spread of various infectious and social diseases among the population, the accumulation of malaria mosquitoes in the swamps and irrigation structures of the Amu Darya River, as well as their nutritional status.

In Khorezm, the government of the republic took steps to protect public health and sought to expand the network. At the beginning of 1924 there were 3 hospitals in Khorezm, a dental clinic, a malaria vaccination station, 4 pharmacies and 11 outpatient clinics. The number of medical personnel reached 74

Thus, significant progress has been made in improving the health and public health of the KSSR, as well as in organizing medical care. On November 13, 1923, the special decree of the Presidium of the USSR military-industrial complex on the fight against alcoholism and drug addiction prohibited the production and sale of any type of alcohol in the country. The sale and consumption of opium and poppy is also prohibited.

The leadership of the KhNSR paid a special attention to the issue of women. This issue was first considered at a government meeting on July 10, 1920

On July 5, 1921, a women's department was established at the Central Bureau of the Khorezm Communist Party.

In Khorezm and Bukhara, as in the Muslim world for centuries, girls were married very early, even at the age of 9-10. They had children at the age of 11-12. This had a negative effect on the psychology and body of young girls and future mothers. In addition, the Shari'ah permits polygamy. The KhNSR government struggled to prevent such disorders in family life and Muslim marriage.

According to the "ИзвестияТуркЦИК" newspaper published on June 11, 1921, the Khorezm National Council adopted a special law enshrining the rights of women. This law eliminated the old customs, such as the compulsory marriage of 8-10 years old girls. The law states that girls may be married at 16 and boys at 17.

On July 3, 1921, the Council of Ministers of the KhNSR issued a special order on the rules of marriage and their regulation and put into practice the above law. The order was signed by the chairman of the Board of Ministers, Ibniyaminov, and Justice Inspector Mahmud Rahimov, and the Executive Secretary, Sadykov, who said that the order was approved by the Supervisory Board on June 2. This order consisted of 4 articles in which married couples (17 - married; 16 years - a woman must be 16 years old) should not violate this provision. If the rules were violated, the culprits were sentenced to five years' imprisonment through a tribunal. If the husband was unable to provide his wife with food and clothing or beat her, his wife could end the marriage by Sharia. If the wife gives false information about her husband, slanders or lies, she is returned to her husband's family under the law. If the wife does not disobey the court, she is punished accordingly.

In Khorezm, it is difficult to engage women in public life, to educate and teach them, to advance them to various positions. In addition, many Bolshevik women (mainly Russians and Tatars), sent from the Center (Moscow and Tashkent), often used inappropriate methods and means to "help local Uzbek, Turkmen, Karakalpak, and Kazakh women be freed and adapt to new life."

On April 6, 1924, Kopilova, the instructor of the women's department of the Central Committee of the Khorezm Communist Party, was represented by the head of the women's department at the Central Bureau of the Central Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan S.T. In a written report addressed to Lyubimova, the Women's College was established on September 12, 1923 in Khorezm. It includes three local Uzbek women, as well as one European woman and Tatar woman representing the Central Committee and the Komsomol. The Women's College will compile a list of women and girls working in all organizations in Khiva during their career in Khorezm. They hold many meetings and engage women in various Saturday and other activities. In her report, Kopilova asks Central Asian bureau and its chairman Karklin to send more women to Khorezm

Many cultural institutions were established for the first time in the history of Khorezm during the Soviet period. Such institutions include museums, theaters, libraries, cultural centers, red clubs and teahouses. In Khorezm the press was established and the cinematography was laid. In addition, various cultural and educational institutions were established.

At a meeting of the Khorezm interim government on April 11, 1920, the issue of establishing a museum in Khiva was first raised. The Ministry of Education was tasked to open and open a public museum in one of the Khan's palace and residence in Khiva. On April 27, 1920, the National Museum was opened in Khiva with the participation of delegates of the First National Congress of All-Khorezm. The museum is located in the former Khan's palace. Later the museum was given a special residence (large building) in Tashhovli Since the opening of the National Museum, a large number of people have come to visit it. The Soviet authorities sparked outreach and propaganda through museum exhibits to educate the working community in a communist spirit. He was then sent to the Khiva Museum from Tashkent and Moscow to showcase many such exhibits. However, salaries of the museum staff and very little funding were made. For example, in the budget year 1923-1924, the museum was given only 1,144 rubles 75 tiyn, of which 545 rubles were used to purchase exhibits.

Such a small amount was not sufficient to support the museum and its staff. Before 1920 there was no theater in Khorezm. In 1921, two troupe of local amateurs (Muslim and Russian troupes) began their activities in Khiva. In August 1921, Russian and Muslim theater troupes performed six different plays and three concerts. The demonstrations were warmly welcomed by the people of Khorezm.

A special event in the cultural life of the republic became a special sending of the famous Uzbek poet and playwright Khamza Hakimzoda Niyoz to Khorezm in November 1921. Together with Khamza, local artists Sherozy (Madrahim Yakubov), Safo Mughani, Masharip Polvonov, Samandar Saraymanov and many others contributed greatly to establishing a theater in Khorezm and fostering local talent. The first folk theater opened in Khiva on February 25, 1922. It contained Uzbek (Muslim) and Russian sections. The theater is housed in a special large building that can hold up to 350 people. According to another source, the theater was built in four months and could accommodate up to 1,000 spectators. The opening of the theater was attended by 2000 people, with a special poem "The Rising of the East" Hamza, who has done great work in the field of theater in Khorezm, has staged his own plays such as the Khiva Revolution, the Fergana Tragedy, Who Is Right, and the Punishment of Slanderers. In some cases, he himself played key roles in the plays.

In addition, Hamza Khodzheli and the Turkestan ASSR organized a theater troupe in the Amudarya region. In particular, he has worked effectively in the Master. This is where Hamza's famous play "The Boy With the Boy" was first shown

In 1923, a theater was opened in the town of Tashovuz. According to archival documents, as of May 1, 1923, there were 3 theaters in the country. However, as with a museum, the theater has received very little funding. In the 1923-1924 business year, the theater budget was only 5,205 rubles

The first library in Khorezm was opened in 1920 in Nurullaboy, the former khan's palace. The library was meant to serve mainly Red Army fighters and party-Soviet activists in Khorezm. The library has since become widely used by locals, especially young people. Since 1921, the library has become a garrison club and is being provided by the military.

In 1922 - 1923, the garrison club was transferred to the Chief Political Education Organization under the Ministry of Education (Glavpolitprosvet), where a public club and a public central library were established. Small libraries of all organizations in Khiva are merged into this central library.

In 1923, three public libraries functioned in Khiva, New Urgench and Kungrad. In the 1923-1924 business year, the libraries received 6,102 rubles (3200 rubles for the purchase of books and magazines).

Later, libraries were opened in Tashpul and Khojayli, the centers of the newly established provinces. However, there were few books in the library. For example, the central library in Khiva, the largest in the KhNSR, has only 3,272 books.

Particular attention was paid to the establishment of various clubs by the new government established after the overthrow of the khanate in Khiva. Such red clubs and teahouses, known as "red club", "red tea", "red carriage", "red caravan", "red caravan" should instill in the minds of the people of Khorezm the Soviet way of life, to introduce communist ideas and new habits. It was. Such public political and educational institutions were mainly engaged in propaganda and agitation.

In February 1924 clubs were established at the Pedagogical College and the Soviet-Party School, which served not only students and students, but also the people of Khiva. In the meantime, 8 new clubs and reading rooms have been opened in the cities of Yangi Urganch, Tashovuz, Khojeyli, Khiva and others. Four "red tea houses" were also established

Film and photographic work was well established in the KhNSR. Hudoybergan Devonov (1878 - 1938), the founder and the first cinematographer of Uzbek photography, has a great reputation in this field.

Godoy Devganov was born in 1878 in Khiva. From an early age he was interested in photography. Wilhelm Penner, a German from the Volga region, some of whom moved to the Khiva Khanate in the early 19th century, became his mentor in this field. He soon began to photograph his friends and his cameras as well as monuments and squares in the historic city of Khiva.

In 1907, Davonov returned to the khan's office in Moscow and St. Petersburg with new gramophone, camera, camera and other equipment. He set up the first film studio in the Turkestan region in Khiva. The film industry, which is completely new to itself, gained popularity and spread throughout Khorezm. He joined the Young Khiva Party.

He served in the KhNSR from 1920 to 1922, as the overseer of education and cultural affairs, the chief inspector of state affairs, and the finance inspector. He devoted his entire life and his life to the interests of the people of Khorezm. Short films like "Khiva Bazaar", "Karakum Desert", "Potter", "Wheel", "Shorkul" and "The First Tractor" were stamped on the pages of history as the first examples of Uzbek documentary films. In the last years of his life, he organized a photography club at a school in Khiva, teaching young people the art of photography. However, by the Soviet regime, Khudoybergan Devonov was arrested on November 30, 1937 in Khorezm as an "enemy of the people" and shot on October 4, 1938 in Tashkent. Pictures and films made by

Khudaibergen Devonov are now kept in various cinematic phonographs and museums in Moscow, Paris, Berlin and London, except for Tashkent, Samarkand, Khiva.

Printing in Khiva was founded during the Khanate. The first lithography in the region was established in 1874 in Khiva. In Khorezm, Ibrahim Sultan and his student Otajon Abdalov founded the printing industry. Father Abdalov is the first Uzbek lithographer and publisher. The Khiva Khan favored the establishment of books on the territory of Muhammad Rahim Khan II (Feruz) Khanate and the publication of books.

On March 6, 1920, after the "National Revolution" won in Khorezm, the first issue of the "Sun of Revolution" appeared. With the publication of this newspaper, the history of the press began in Khorezm. The newspaper was written by O. Abdalov. The newspaper was originally published in Khiva in 300-400 copies. It was released by members of the Young Khiva Party.

In addition, in the KhNSR published the magazine "Red Khorezm" and the "Central Executive Committee News" and the comic magazine "Kapan". From June 6, 1921, the Izvestiya newspaper, which was the RSFSR's extraordinary and plenipotentiary representative office in the KhNSR, was published in 800 - 1300 copies in three languages: Russian, Uzbek, and Turkmen.

## II. CONCLUSION

Thus, during the period from 1920 to 1924, the government of the KhNSR had done much in the field of health, women and culture. Hospitals were opened in Khiva, New Urgench, Tashovuz and other cities. For the first time in the history of Khorezm the National Museum and National Theater started its work. The first newspapers and magazines were founded in Khorezm. Although the "Red Clubs and Teahouses" are mainly for propaganda and propaganda, they have been responsible for eradicating illiteracy and promoting cultural and enlightenment activities among the country's population.

## REFERENCES

1. Matkarimov M. The Republic of Khorazm: State structure, policy and economy “– p.19.
2. Muminova G.” Historical inventory of the insurgents in Uzbekistan (1917 – 1991 years)”. – Tashkent “Yanginashr”, 2015. – p68.
3. “News of TurkTsIK” (Tashkent), 23 July 1920.
4. Cerin eldo, riya k , mohamed anees s,rajiniganth e. "treatment of textile plant effluent by using a heat exchanger." international journal of communication and computer technologies 7 (2019), 27-29. Doi:10.31838/ijccts/07.sp01.06
5. “Uzbekistan Central state archive”, P-73-fond, 1-list, 8-work, p51. MasharipovO.” Khorazmnoma. Fouth book. Khorazm people Republic. – Urgench: “Khorazm”, 2010. – p82.
6. “News of TurkTsIK” (Tashkent). № 126. 11 July 1921 y.
7. “Uzbekistan Central state archive”, P-40-fond, 1-list, 137-work, p368.
8. “History of the Uzbek SSR. Four volumes. Volume III.” – p314.
9. MinkevichI. “National Health in Khorezm // National Economy of Central Asia” (Tashkent). 1924. №4. – C. p172.
10. Mandar karve, jay j. Patel, nirmal k. Patel (2014) bioconversion of glycerol. Journal of Critical Reviews, 1 (1), 29-35.
11. Muminova G. Historical inventory of the insurgents in Uzbekistan (1917 – 1991 years. – p70.
12. MuminovI.M. “History of Khorezm. From ancient times to the present day. - Tashkent: “Fan”, 1976. – p180.

13. “Uzbekistan Central state archive”, P-71-fond, 1-list, 37-work, p65
14. “History of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. Collection of documents.” - p71; “News of TurkTsIK” (Tashkent). № 152. 10 July 1920.
15. “Uzbekistan Central state archive”, P-71-fond, 1-list, 2-work, p26.
16. “History of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. Collection of documents.” – p314-315.
17. “Uzbekistan Central state archive”, P-71-fond, 1-list, 1-work, p4
18. Durai Muthumani, Agaath Hedina, Juveriyah Kausar, Vijaya Anand, Pushpa. "Phytopharmacological activities of Euphorbia thymifolia Linn.." Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy 7.1 (2016), 30-34. Print. doi:10.5530/srp.2016.7.4
19. Bilyalov G. M. “Culture and enlightenment in the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic.” –p91.
20. “Uzbekistan Central state archive”, P-17-fond, 1-list, 579-work, p70-73.
21. Rahmanov M. Хамзаиузбекскийтеатр. – Tashkent: ГосиздатУзССР, 1960. – p205-206
22. “Жизнь национальностей”, 1923. № 1. – p193.
23. “Известия ТуркЦИКа” (Tashkent). № 48. 3 March 1922.
24. BilyalovG.M. Культура и просвещение в Хорезмской Народной Советской Республике. –p94.
25. “Uzbekistan Central state archive”, P-17-fond, 1-list, 579-work, p73.
26. Note 23
27. “Uzbekistan Central state archive”, P-34-fond, 1-list, 2734-work, p59.
28. BilyalovG. M. Culture and enlightenment in the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. –p96-97.
29. “History Uzbekistan (1917 – 1991 йиллар). 1stedition1917 – 1939 –p175, 464.
30. “Izvestia” Plenipotentiary Representation of the RSFSR in the KHSR, №1, 6 July 1921
31. Venkatesh Guru, K. (2015). Active Low Energy Outlay Routing Algorithm for Wireless Ad Hoc Network. *International Journal of Communication and Computer Technologies*, 3(1), 6-8.
32. Surendheran, A.R., & Prashanth, K. (2015). A Survey of Energy-Efficient Communication Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks. *International Journal of Communication and Computer Technologies*, 3(2), 50-57.
33. Keen, J.S. Two-body interaction, bifurcation, chaos, entanglement, and the mind's perception (2014) *NeuroQuantology*, 12 (2), pp. 262-275.
34. Marlow, A.J. The quantum account of anorexia nervosa continued: Probability amplitudes, microtubules and the amygdale (2014) *NeuroQuantology*, 12 (1), pp. 132-138.