Participation of Ataulla Khodjaev in the Activities of Independent Organizations and Associations

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Abstract: This article provides a brief opinion of the leaders of the government of the BSSR on the activities of Ataulla Khodjayev in the underground associations and organizations of Bukhara.

Keywords: counter-revolutionary, young Bukharian, the independence of Bukhara, oath, interrogation protocol, court, supervisor, official, police chief, rebel, spy, secret association.

Introduction

Ataulla Khodjaev lived in 1880-1937. He was descended from the merchant dynasty of the descendants of the Bukhara Sharif, the second son of a major merchant and entrepreneur Pulatkhodji Kasimkhodjaev, the illegitimate son of the subtle fighter for independence Usmankhodji (1878-1968). From September 1920 to autumn 1923, he held a number of responsible positions in the government of the BPSR, an unjust victim of the repressions of 1937-1938.

The main content of the article.

Researches of the period of independence have shown that the processes for independence and freedom in the history of Uzbekistan proceeded continuously, sometimes openly, and sometimes secretly, despite any conditions. In 1920-1924, i.e. during the existence of the Government of the Bukhara People’s Soviet Republic (BPSR), a number of underground associations and organizations were created, the purpose of which was to fight the policy of the Great Statehood of the Soviet government, the struggle for the independence of the BNSR, the suppression of its interference in the internal affairs of Bukhara, the preservation of national customs and traditions, the protection of the holy religion of Islam, the protection of human rights, etc. such as restoration. Ataulla Khodjaev took the side of applying, helping those who joined the struggle on the path of these noble goals. In general, in the government of the BPSR in 1920-1923, Ataulla Khodjaev was one of the leaders who stood at the center of socio-political events. In an archival source: in October 1922, A. N. Mukhitdinov confirms F. On behalf of Khodjayev, 200 beds for hospitals in the BPSR, a large number of medicines from abroad were sent to the deputy chairman of the Board of Supervisors Ataulla Khodjayev. Their distribution to the hospitals of the BPSR was entrusted personally to the ATO household.” [1] October 22, 1922 “Ota Khodjaev (as indicated in the archive) sent a special telegram to the manager of the BPSR trade mission in Moscow, Gaibullo Khodjaev, to the number 00604498/206 with a request to send trade representative Abdukarim Suleymanov to purchase goods worth 5 million rubles for the needs of Bukhara.” [2]

Another argument is that it was planned to allocate a loan from Moscow in the amount of 1 million rubles at the expense of the Ministry of Health of the BPSR. However, due to the fact that only 250 thousand rubles of loan money were allocated, responsibility for the full implementation of this task was assigned to Ataulla Khodjayev. [3]
Ataulla Khodjaev, who was a member of the government of the BPSR, along with conducting economic and organizational activities, was subsequently recognized as a “counter-revolutionary”, “traitor”, “anti-Soviet”, “wishing to flee to Afghanistan” - he was actually used by members of underground establishment organizations.

Mirza Navruz Pulatov, who held the position of head of the land and water department of the Karshi region in 1922, was repressed in 1937, one of the many charges brought against his associates Said Nabi Avliokhodjayev, akbarkhoja Buzrakhodjayev, was that they came into contact with active members of the government of the “young Bukharans” By Usman Khoja and Ataulla Khojaev.

One of the documents says that Iqbolkhoja Bahadurkhoja lived in the village of laklaka, belonging to the Komandinsky Village Council of the Karshi district of the Karshi region. I.Bahadur Khodjaev served in the emir's army, first with the rank of “shcherbachcha”, then “navar". In 1920-1921, as part of the Emir's army, he participated in battles against the Red Army, following Emir Alim Khan to the Afghan border. However, not having passed Afghanistan, he returned to old Bukhara and joined the government of the BPSR. Fayzulla Khodjaev was sent on a business trip to the Karshi region on the recommendation and order.

Initially, he held the position of head of the Military Department of the Karshi district, and then head of the militia of the Karamashinsky district. According to his memoirs: "since September 1920, the struggle against the establishment of Soviet power in the Kashkadarya oasis was led by members and leaders of the government of the BPSR Abdukadyr Mukhiddinov Usman Khodjaev, ATO Khodjaev. Later, after the Shakhrisabz uprising, Ato Khojayev was recalled to Bukhara, and his Ahmadjan Mahsum Abdusaidov was sent. [4] From the above fragment of memory it is clear that the Karshi region was the most important center of national patriots and fighters for independence in the BPSR. It is no coincidence that during the period of activity of Ataulla Khodjayev as chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Karshi region (1920-1921), his relationship with members of such underground organizations was obvious to the Soviet authorities, and some members of the government from the center expressed a sharp objection to rapprochement with the enemies of the Soviet government. However , about the connection of Ataulla Khodjayev with independent organizations and associations of F.Khodjaev, although he was aware, did not do without him. F.Although Khodjaev could not openly oppose the policy of the Soviet government, in his lectures and speeches he objected to certain issues.

Historical documents show that from the members of the local government in the Kashkadarya region, Bahromkhoja Badalkhodjaev, Said Mukhammadkhodjaev, Nuriddin Rasulov, Jura Jalalov, Akhmadjon Abduragimov, Akhmadjon Abdusaidov Mirza Navruz Pulatov in the winter of 1920, having gathered in the house of Badalkhodjaev, they created the organization ”Bukhara Independence“ (“sword of defense of Bukhara independence”). In order to remain faithful to this association, each member of the organization took an oath, putting his hands on the Muslim holy book “The Koran” and a revolver (pistol). I.Bahadur Khodjaev was subsequently arrested and interrogated, and the protocol of his investigation (interrogation) stated that Usmankhoya, Abdukadyr Mukhiddinov, Mukhtar Saixonov, Abdurashid Mohammed, and Ataulla Khodjaev were at the head of this organization together with Fayzulla Khodjaev. [5]

The periodical press of that time reports that in 1921-1922 there was a secret national liberation association in Bukhara, which included members of the government of the BPSR. This press body may have spoken about the organization “National Independence” of 1920-1922, headed by Fayzulla Khodzhaev. [6]

Conclusion. Thus, Ataulla Khodjaev, holding various positions in the government of the BPSR in 1920-1923, simultaneously with the performance of government duties, participated in the activities of underground (illegal) associations fighting for independence, acting as one of their spiritual leaders.

Of course, the leaders of the Soviet government did not like participating in this patriotic,
liberation movement. He was fired, saying that” Ataulla Khodjaev, being the representative of the autonomy in Eastern Bukhara at the beginning of the revolution, made 500 sheep his property, repaired his yard with government money, forged government papers (documents).” Without conceding anything, he undermined the authority and attention of the Shura government to the working people. “these were delivered. Ataulla Khodjayev's participation in the struggle of national associations and organizations for freedom and rights is one of the brightest pages in the history of the struggle for independence.

References:
2. National Archive of Uzbekistan. R53-fund, list 1, 25 folding volumes, sheets 8,9
3. National Archive of Uzbekistan. R-53-fund, list 1, 25 folding volumes, sheets 13,14,15
5. Secret Association in Bukhara// Red Banner; issue 206; August 16, 1922 (in Arabic spelling)