
THE PLACE OF FAYZULLA KHODJAEV IN THE CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BPSR

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Annotation: This article describes the work done by the government of the BPSR under the leadership of Fayzulla Khodjaev in 1920-1924 on the organization and development of culture, art institutions and the media in the republic.

Keywords: BPSR, cultural and educational institutions, library museum, drama troupe, theater, cinema, Bukhara Akhbori and Ozod Bukhara newspapers, Bukhara Scientific Society, Bukhkino.

The government of the BPSR, headed by Fayzulla Khodjaev, from the first days of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic paid great attention to the development of cultural and educational life of the country and spent a lot of money from the state budget for these areas. According to 1923 data, there were 19 cultural and educational institutions in the BPSR, including 11 libraries and reading rooms, a museum, 2 drama troupes, a theater and 4 cinemas. [1] The establishment of the theater in the BPSR is directly connected with the name of F. Khodjaev. The Bukhara Akhbori and Ozod Bukhara newspapers reported that a theater building had been built in Old Bukhara and Karki in 1921, and that theatrical performances had been organized in Karakul, Sherabad, Karmana, Chorjoi, Shakhrisabz and Kogan since 1922.[2] In 1921, under the direction of F. Khodjaev, Mannon established a theater in Uyghur Bukhara. [3] In 1922, the construction of a summer theater with a capacity of 1,500 spectators began on Registan Square in Old Bukhara. The government of the USSR has allocated 128,000 gold soums for the construction work.[4] On February 6, 1923, the renovated city theater was inaugurated in New Charjo. [5] On February 6, 1923, F.Khojaev delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of this art facility. [6] Along with theaters, cinemas were established in the USSR. For example, in 1923 there were 2 cinemas in the BPSR, and in 1924 there were 5 cinemas.[7] The government led by F. Khodjaev also carried out practical work to develop the arts in the country. In this regard, the activity of the Regional Conservatory of the USSR named after Farobi, established in Bukhara, is noteworthy. From 1923 to 1924, 75 students were educated at this art school, of which 55% were Uzbeks, 25% Tajiks, 12% Tatars, 6% Bukhara Jews and 2% Europeans. The conservatory trained musicians and music teachers. [8] In 1922, a music school was opened in Chorjoi. [9] In 1924, there were 3 music schools in the BPSR. It was a great spiritual and cultural achievement for the young republic.

Fayzulla Khodjaev was instrumental in the development of the film industry in the USSR. In 1924, on the initiative of F. Khodjaev, Bukhkino, the first film organization in Central Asia, was established. Bukhkino's long-term goal was to create films and promote them abroad. During his career, Bukhkino has made documentaries on Central Asia, the Bukhara House of Education in Moscow, the 5th All-Bukhara Congress, the grand opening of the East Bukhara Railway, Bukhara on the Way to Cultural Rise, and the Death Tower. created the first feature film called. The film "Death Tower", shot in the USSR, was shown in 14 countries, including Germany, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador.

It should be noted that in order to develop the art of cinema in the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, Fayzulla Khodjaev will vacate his house in Bukhara.

The government of the BPSR has also made great strides in organizing the activities of the media. In 1920, the State Publishing House of the USSR was established under the Council of People's Ministers of the BPSR. All printing houses were transferred to this organization.[11] F. At Khodjaev's request, the Central Seal under the All-Union Central Executive Committee of the RSFSR, Turktsentropechat, founded in Tashkent on April 5, 1919, and the Turkrosta branch of the Russian Telegraph Agency took part in the organization of mass media in Bukhara. F. With Khodjaev's direct participation, the 1st and 2nd state printing houses were established in Old Bukhara and New Bukhara (Kagan).[12] Newspapers such as "Bukhara Akhbori", "Ozod Bukhara", "IzvestiyaVsebukharskogoTSIK Sovetov", and "Uchkun" were also published. These periodicals regularly covered F. Khodjaev's articles on the socio-economic, cultural and educational life of the BPSR.

In 1921, on the initiative of the Chairman of the Government of the BPSR F.Khodjaev, the Bukhara Scientific Society was established. Bukhara Scientific Society has collected manuscripts on oriental studies, history and literature stored in 3 private libraries in Bukhara. Among the manuscripts collected by the society are the works of historian Narshakhi "History of Bukhara" ("History of Bukhara"), Ahmad Donish "Navodirul-vaqoe" ("Rare events"). The "History of the Conference" department of the Society has prepared for publication the book "Manuscript of the history of the Bukhara Arch." [13]

As early as the late 1920s, the government of the BPSR had taken steps to establish a state library with literature in various languages under the auspices of the education inspectorate. In the summer of 1921, the largest library in Bukhara was opened in one of the buildings near the Kalon Minaret under the name of Abu Ali ibn Sina. Libraries have been established in other regions besides the capital Bukhara. For example, in the public library in Charjou, 10,000 volumes of books were used by local people. [14] In 1924, there were 13 libraries in the republic.

The government of the BPSR, headed by F. Khodjaev, paid special attention to the development of physical culture and sports among the population. On November 7, 1924, the opening ceremony of a sports town was held in Bukhara. The Chairman of the Government of the BPSR F.Khodjaev addressed the event. In connection with the opening of the sports town in 1924, gymnastics classes, football and folk games were organized on November 7-12. [15]

F.Khodjaev also paid great attention to the repair of historical monuments in the city of Bukhara, which was destroyed as a result of the Red Army invasion. In order to study and preserve the historical monuments of the BPSR, a special department for the protection of historical monuments was established in the late 1920s under the Ministry of Education. On October 21, 1923, F. Khodjaev signed a resolution of the Council of People's Ministers of the BPSR on the prevention of the destruction of madrasah buildings and the preservation of historic buildings. According to the decision, all madrassas were recognized as historical monuments and transferred to the Ministry of Education. Government institutions located in madrassas were immediately relocated to other buildings. [16] Also, on August 1, 1924 in Moscow, F. Khodjaev and the architect, professor M. Ginzburg signed an agreement on the repair of historical monuments in Bukhara. The agreement was signed on behalf of F. Khodjaev by the Plenipotentiary Representative of the BPSR in Moscow Yusufzoda.[17] The contract provided for the repair of 28 historical monuments in Bukhara. The government of the BPSR, headed by F. Khodjaev, also paid special attention to the activities of museums. For example, on November 8, 1922, a museum was opened in Sitorai Mohi Hosa. In 1923, the Museum of Local History of the Bukhara Oasis was established.

At the initiative of F.Khojaev in 1922 the first radio broadcasts began in Bukhara. In addition, 5 clubs and 10 red teahouses were opened in the USSR in 1923-1924 to attract the population to cultural life. Red teahouses and clubs have also been established in various provinces and districts. [18]

In conclusion, the government of the BPSR under the leadership of FayzullaKhodjaev during the four years of the republic's existence carried out a number of practical works in the cultural sphere, all of

which contributed to its development. Fayzulla Khodjaev and other devotees of Bukhara directly contributed to this work.

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