



## Statesmen, Cultural Figures Studied at the "Bukhara House of Education" and their Role in Conducting Spiritual and Educational Activities

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the statesmen and cultural workers who studied at the "Bukhara Educational House" and their role in the formation of spirituality and culture in the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. It is scientifically and theoretically based on the fact that children from ordinary people made a great contribution to the development of education, economy and culture-spirituality in Uzbekistan as a result of their acquired knowledge.

**Key words:** Theater studios, House of Education, statesmen, spirituality, culture, Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, Uzbek Theater, development.

### INTRODUCTION

Training of personnel for the national economy was of great importance in the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. The young republic, despite the enormous difficulties and economic devastation during the war, effectively cooperated in the field of education with the Soviet republics: RSFSR, Turkestan ASSR and Azerbaijan. In addition, the government of the BPSR launched the slogans "every effort is for knowledge" and "everything is for knowledge" in order to develop the field of education. The leaders of the Republic of Bukhara looked at this issue in the following way: "Education is needed, because no country, no nation, and no revolution can survive without education, schools are needed to study, education is needed, books are needed - these are the truths." The structure of the government of the BPSR consisted of modernists, who understood that it is possible to get rid of the mire of ignorance and backwardness by making the people literate. In this direction, in the "general rules about schools" developed in the first year of the government of the BPSR, the issue of fundamental reform of the old education system existing in the time of the Emirate, making the population literate as a whole was put on the agenda. During its four-year history, the government of the Republic of Bukhara, consisting of Jadids, took all measures to raise our nation to the level of modern development. He considered the development of education and science as the principle of taking our rightful place in the world. He sent many talented young people to study in foreign countries.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS

In this research material, an attempt was made to clarify the educational system of cultural life in Uzbekistan in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, reforms in this field, their results, and the issue of training local personnel in other countries, their results and consequences. The scope of historical research on the issues of culture and education of the BPSR expanded, especially in the years of independence, and this problem was covered as objectively as possible.

It is also worth noting the works of state and political figures of the BPSR, Faizulla Khojaev, Sadridin Ainiy, Abdurauf Fitrat. Although they managed to accurately describe the details of the events based on primary sources, they were forced to rewrite their works and change some parts under the influence of the Soviet system and communist ideology. In these memoirs and studies created in the 20s of the 20th century, the activities of the progressives in Bukhara, the Jadidist movement, the overthrow of the emirate system, the establishment of the Soviet Union, and the processes of cooperation between the new government and Russia in the fields of education and culture are highlighted [3,71].

Relatively little has been written on this topic. Interesting facts can be found in the works and speeches of the famous state and public figure F. Khodjaev, famous scientist A.I. Ishanov, Bukhara scientists-doctors of historical sciences F.Kh. Qasimov and S.I. Inoyatov and others.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Moscow Uzbek Drama Studio, which was opened in 1924 by the decision of the Uzbek government under the educational house of the Uzbek Commissariat of Education in Moscow, is the first theater school that trained Uzbek professional actors and directors. Cholpon was a literary colleague of the studio, first A. Otaullaev, Abdulhai Tojiev, and then Sh. Rahimi was the director. At the beginning of the studio, Mannon Uyghur head model of the Uzbek State Drama Theater (formerly "Turon") Abror Hidoyatov, Yatim Bobojonov, Muzaffar Mukhamedov, Tursunoi Saidazimova, Sora Eshonto'raeva, Obid Jalilov, Fatkhulla Umarov, Zamira Khidoyatova, Tashkhan Sultonova, Like Hajisiddiq Islamov, a team of 24 people who created the foundations of the Uzbek National Theater was sent.

The goal was to carry out new educational and creative research, to get acquainted with the stage actions of leading Moscow theater groups, to creatively assimilate their experiences, and to apply them to their own practice. R. Simonov, I. Tolchanov, O. Basov, V. Kansel, L. Sverdlin, prominent teachers, directors and actors of the Uyghur, Cholpony and Moscow theater studios and educational institutions, conducted the studio sessions. 1924-1927 among the Uzbek studios "Khasis", "Revizor", "Echo" (all directed by V. Kansel), "The Sleep of the Guard" (directed by L. Sverdlin), "I will marry again" (directed by V. Kansel, L. Sverdlin), "Malikai Turondot" (directed by V. Kansel, L. Sverdlin, O. Basov), "Yorkinoy" (directed by M. Uygur) and perform experiences of creating stage works at the level of world theater standards. .

If we talk about the role of "Bukhara House of Education" in the development of the education, spiritual and culture of Uzbekistan, the education, spiritual and culture of Uzbekistan who studied there We can point out some of the famous academicians, engineers, architects, science and culture figures who contributed to the development of the Uzbek theater.

**BOTU (1904.15.5, Tashkent-1938.9.5)**

BOTU (pseudonym; real name Mahmud Khodiev - poet, journalist. Studied at Rustuzem School (1914-1917), teacher-training course (1918-1920), Moscow State University Faculty of Economics (1921-27). "Fergana" gaz., "Alanga" editor. He worked as the chief editor, at the same time as the deputy commissar of public education of Uzbekistan (1928-1930). In 1921-1924, he worked at the "Bukhara House of Education". and led the religious circle.

Botu was one of the initiators of replacing the Uzbek-Arabic alphabet with an alphabet based on Latin graphics (1920). He is the author of a number of articles on the issues of linguistics and literary studies. Botu in 1930 was unjustly accused and imprisoned and became a victim of repression. One of the streets of Tashkent and a school is named after Botu.

**MANNON UIGUR (1897-1955)**

The famous Uzbek theater artist, the famous director Mannon Uyghur (Abdumannon Majidov) was born in 1897 in Tashkent. In 1909-1914, M. Uyghur studied at the new style school in Tashkent, at the Ahmad Khoja madrasa. He began his stage career in 1916 as an actor in the Turon troupe. In

1918, with the initiative and movement of M. Uygur, the State Theater was established. Young people like Obid Jalilov, Sayfi Qori Olimov, Abror Hidoyatov were involved in it.

In 1924-1927, M. Uygur studied at the Uzbek drama studio under the "Bukhara Educational House" in Moscow, and got acquainted theoretically and practically with the advanced stage style of K. Stanislavsky and the direction of Ye. Vakhtangov.

In 2001, he was awarded with the Order of Merit for his unique talent and immortal creative heritage, for making an incomparable contribution to the development of Uzbek national culture. .

#### ABROR HIDOYATAV (1900-1958)

The great Uzbek actor Abror Hidoyatov was born in 1900 in Tashkent. He is educated in the old school. In 1918, Mannon founded the Uyghur Uzbek Drama Theater and attracted young people such as Obid Jalilov, Sayfi Qori Olimov, and Abror Hidoyatov to it. Realizing that in order to become a real actor, Abror Hidoyatov entered the Uzbek theater studio at the "Bukhara Educational House" in Moscow, and studied with V. Kansel, R. Simonov, I. Tolchanov, O. Basov. He received training from artists such as Sverdlin, and acquired deep theoretical and practical knowledge of the secrets of realistic stage art.

Abror Hidoyatov's services to the development of Uzbek theater art was deservedly awarded with the title of "People's Artist of Uzbekistan" and the State Prize in 1948. On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Abror Hidoyatov was awarded the Order of Merit for his great contribution to the development of Uzbek national culture.

#### YETIM BOBOJONOV (1904-1956)

The famous Uzbek actor and director Yetim Bobojonov was born in 1904 in Tashkent. He started his career in a theater troupe in Tashkent. In 1924-1927, Ye. Bobojonov studied at the Uzbek drama studio under the "Bukhara Educational House" in Moscow with a group of actors of the theater named after Hamza, led by Mannon Uygur.

After graduation, he worked as an actor and director at the Hamza Theater. He began his directing career at the Bukhara Theater and staged several works of Uzbek playwrights.

In 1943, he was awarded the title of "People's Artist of Uzbekistan". Yetim Bobojonov has a well-deserved place in the history of Uzbek Theater as a stage director, artistic director and organizer who helped to improve the creative activity of several theaters in our republic.

#### SADIKHAN TABIBULLAEV (1906-1992)

The talented theater and film actor Sa'dikhan Tabibullaev was born in 1906 in Bukhara. In 1922, he studied at the Bukhara Pedagogical Academy, and in 1924-1927 at the Uzbek Drama Studio under the "Bukhara Educational House" in Moscow. From 1927 to the end of his life, he worked as an actor of the Uzbek State Academic Drama Theater named after Hamza (now the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater).

In 1967, he was awarded the State Prize of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The talented actor Sadikhan Tabibullaev left a worthy statue in the history of Uzbek Theater and cinema.

#### SORA ESHONTARAEVA (1911-1998)

Uzbek actress and public figure Sora Eshontoraeva was born in 1911 in the village of Beshbulok, Yangikurgan district, Namangan region. In 1925-1927, she studied at the drama studio at the "Bukhara House of Education" in Moscow, diligently learning the secrets of stage art from masters of art such as R. Simonov, V. Kansel, N. Basov, I. Tolchanov, L. Sverdlin. After her studies, in 1927 she began her career as an actress of the Uzbek State Drama Troupe (Uzbek State Drama Theater named after Hamza).

S. Eshontoraeva's many years of fruitful work was deservedly awarded with the honorary title of "People's Artist of Uzbekistan", State awards in 1949, 1967, and 1977.

**MARYAM YAQUBOVA (1909-1987)**

Maryam Yakubova was born in 1909 in Bukhara. In 1924, she studied at the Eastern Workers' University in Moscow, then at the "Bukhara House of Education" and at the acting studio of film director Boris Tchaikovsky. Living and studying in Moscow for five years was important for the future creative development of the young actress.

Maryam Yaqubova's services to the development of theater and cinema were duly rewarded. In 1955, she was awarded the honorary title of "People's Artist of Uzbekistan".

**ZAMIRA HIDOYATOVA (1909-1998)**

Famous Uzbek actress Zamira Hidoyatova was born in 1909 in Tashkent. In 1924-1927, he studied at the Uzbek drama studio under the "Bukhara House of Education" in Moscow. Zamira Hidoyatova worked as an actress of the Ishchi-sayyor troupe from 1927, from 1932 to the 80s of the Uzbek State Academic Drama Theater named after Hamza (now the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater).

Talented artist Zamira Hidoyatova's meaningful and exemplary creative activity of more than half a century was duly awarded. In 1944, she was awarded the honorary title of "People's Artist of Uzbekistan". Later, she was awarded the State Prize of Uzbekistan. We can continue our list above. Our ancestors, who made a worthy contribution to all aspects of Uzbekistan, not only the theater industry, studied in this educational institution.

**DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS**

Academics, engineers, architects, figures of science and culture grew up among the students of "Bukhara Educational House" and they made a great contribution to the process of education of the next generation. Bukhara House of Education is considered the center and center of educational development in Bukhara, children from ordinary people made a great contribution to the development of education, economy, culture and spirituality in Bukhara as a result of their acquired knowledge.

Russia also played a huge positive role in the establishment and development of such an educational and cultural center. In a short period, the rich scientific and practical experience of Russian specialists had a positive effect on the formation of qualified specialists for the people of Bukhara and Uzbekistan.

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