



E-ISSN: 2706-8927
P-ISSN: 2706-8919
www.allstudyjournal.com
IJAAS 2020; 2(2): 152-154
Received: 23-01-2020
Accepted: 24-02-2020

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The importance of ghafur ghulam house-museum in studying the history of culture of Uzbekistan

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Abstract

It is the duty of every person to preserve, study and use the country and the historical and cultural monuments that exist in it. To historians, this law serves as a sacred program. Therefore, house museums have been established to preserve our cultural heritage. This article is only for informational and analytical purposes.

Keywords: Cultural and educational, house-museum, art, memorial, mortar, engraving

Introduction

House-museums are cultural and educational institutions and their task is to collect historical documents, cultural and spiritual monuments, collect and preserve samples of natural resources, study them scientifically, put them on display and make them available to the general public. House-museums carry out cultural and educational work among the general population. Museums activities provide a great deal of knowledge about people development in historical development process, their achievements and the rich cultural and spiritual heritage they have left. As a cultural and educational institution, museums are one of the leading means of meeting public social needs, bringing them to spiritual maturity. The establishment of new house-museums in our country, the opening of house-museums in the capital testify to the great work being done by our government in the field of museums and museology. Along with the establishment of new museums, special attention is being paid to the radical improvement activities of all existing large and small house-museums, the reorganization in the spirit of national independence. It is noticeable that other museums located in all regions of the provinces are moving towards renewal and improvement. Because museums have a special place in comprehensively developed education, spiritually mature, perfect person, which is one of the most pressing issues of today.

Main part

The historical documents and items of folk culture kept and displayed in the museums tell the new generation about the past, life and high spirituality of their ancestors, and through them love for the Motherland, respect for the cultural heritage left by their ancestors, it makes them feel like worthy heirs. It also calls young people to morality, honesty and purity, courage, bravery, protection of the motherland, to be as skillful, patient, intelligent, fair, truthful and kind as their ancestors. A comprehensive study of our cultural heritage will carry out the process of national pride formation, a national pride sense in young men and women who are the future of our society¹. It is obvious that it is expedient to show Ghafur Ghulam house-museum as one of the cultural institutions operating in this sense today.

People's poet of Uzbekistan, academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, writer and poet Gafur Gulam is one of the great figures of Uzbek literature of the XX century. Gafur Gulam house-museum was established in Tashkent in accordance with the Resolution of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 16, 1981 and the order of the ministry of culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan of November 1982 for the immortal works of G. Gulam from 1919 to the end of his life. Ghafur Gulom house-museum was included in the system of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the decision of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 15, 2017 PO № -2778 and still operates successfully².

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¹ Bekmurodov M.B., Rashidova M.X. "Museum Studies" Textbook T; - 2007

² Regulations of the G.Gulam House-Museum of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan.T.-2017

The house museum consists of two buildings. The first building was a two-story memorial house built directly by Ghafur Ghulam, which was built in 1943 at the same time as the Muqumi Theater. The open porch adjacent to the building is decorated with five carved columns, the ceiling of which is made of patterned tiles ³.

Inheritance of a sacred object from generation to generation is a custom of many peoples and nations, including the Uzbek nation. These inheritances meant the origin, class, seed status, and labor services rendered by the item to that generation or generation. The person, the family who receives it is faithful to this inheritance, continues the tradition and passes it on to the next generation. It is a duty for him. This trend still persists today.

For this reason, the visit to the memorial house-museum has a unique role in the deep understanding of the cultural and historical heritage of our country. Undoubtedly, Ghafur Ghulam house-museum serves as a center of example and knowledge for young people, who are brought up on the basis of historical experience. Visitors to the house-museum share a world of impressions. Due to the enthusiasm of the museum staff to bring this house-museum closer to the public, citizens have the opportunity to learn about the greatness of our history and culture. That is why "his house was the house of real poetry, real poets," wrote the Russian writer Nikolai Tikhonov ⁴.

The house-museum began accepting visitors in October 1983. The house-museum was established in the house of the People's Poet of Uzbekistan, academician Gafur Gulam, who lived and worked in 1944-1966. After the poet's death, his family members lived here until a museum was established. This historic building consists entirely of memorial rooms. That is, the poet's work, rest room, library, hotel, dormitory, children's room and the items here were kept in the same condition as during the life of Ghafur Ghulam. Great poets and writers, composers such as Alexei Tolstoy, Pablo Neruda, Nozim Hikmat, Samad Vurgun, K. Simonov, M. Shayhzoda, Mirzo Tursunzoda, S. Ulugzoda, A. Lohutiy, Fayz Ahmad Fayz, Gurbakhsh and Navtej Singhs, M. Avezov, S. Mukanov, G. Musrepov, A. Tukimboev, S. Danilov, G. Sevunts, G. Leonidze, P. Brovka, Ya. Kolas, Ivan Le, N. Tikhonov, K. Fedin, B. Kerboboev, S. Ayniy, Oybek, A. Qahhor, Uygun, Zulfiya, K. Yashin, Yunus Rajabiy, M. Ashrafy, S. Abdulla, Mirtemir, S. Yudakov, Habibi, Sh. Rashidov, Charkhiy, M. Uygur, A. Hidoyatov were guests in this house. Poems were held, and composers composed melodies to the poet's poems. In 1983, a plaster statue of Ghafur Ghulam was erected in the courtyard of the house-museum. This statue was restored from bronze in 1989 and was created by sculptor Yakov Shapiro. In 2003, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Ghafur Ghulam, a new two-storey building was built and commissioned to preserve and enrich the exposition and fund of the house-museum, to acquaint the younger generation with the heritage of the writer. On the first floor of the new building of the museum there are rooms for the director, researchers, accountants, as well as a fund storage room and a lecture hall. On the second floor, there are literary and artistic expositions about the exemplary life, work and legacy of Ghafur Ghulam ⁵.

Every visitor who gets acquainted with the house-museum exposition will have a perfect knowledge of the life and work of Ghafur Ghulam. Of particular interest are the models of "Old Tashkent", "Old School", "Room where Ghafur Gulom grew up", sculptures based on the story "Shum bola", household items used in the poet's house. Visitors of all ages will also enjoy portraits of the author's creative work during the war years, family members, photos with the writers in the entrance area of the house-museum. This can be the basis for understanding the rich cultural history of our country. It is especially clear that our people will have very important information in the process of acquainting their children with the history of our culture.

It is gratifying that such dedicated employees as O. Ahmedova, L. Ilhomjonov, D. Jo'raev, S. Mansurovs are working hard in sections exposition of Ghafur Ghulam house-museum Ghafur Ghulam's childhood and youth, The first period of Ghafur Ghulam's work, Ghafur Ghulam is enlightened poet, Ghafur Ghulam is a great scholar, Ghafur Ghulam's prose work, epics of Ghafur Ghulam, Ghafur Ghulam is a skilled translator, Ghafur Ghulam during the Second World War, Ghafur Ghulam's story "Shum bola", The poet who introduced Uzbek to the world, the subject of Ghafur Ghulam in literary criticism, Ghafur Ghulam's works in the service of independent Uzbekistan, "Stay in our house, my friends", respect for the memory of Ghafur Ghulam, "Our lives are eternal, our lives are eternal".

In the sections of the adapted historical building of the exposition of the Ghafur Ghulam house-museum:

1. A small workshop of Ghafur Ghulam
2. Poet's dormitory
3. The room where the poet's children grew up
4. The great library of the poet
5. Hotel
6. There are rest rooms.

In each of the above sections there are exhibits, documents, pictures, books, personal belongings of the poet, historical objects that reveal the essence of those sections.

This place, where Ghafur Ghulam lived and worked, has been completely turned into a shrine and is protected by the state as a cultural and historical monument. Museum exposition and fund are Gafur Ghulam's personal belongings, books, manuscripts and lithographs, photos and negatives, graphics and watercolors, illustrations, letters and telegrams, orders and medals, works of art, sculptures, manuscripts, antiques, antiques, furniture, magnetic tapes with the poet's voice, documentaries and feature films, household items and various gifts. The house-museum has more than 10,000 exhibits ⁶. All this plays a unique role in illuminating the history of our culture, including our literature.

After the death of Ghafur Ghulam, the Uzbek government will decide to perpetuate his name. Today, the street in Tashkent, a publishing house, a metro station, a school, a mahalla in Samarkand, and a museum of literature in Kokand are named after the poet. Gafur Ghulam's short stories "Shum bola" and "Netay" have been made into wonderful films. In particular, the film "Shum bola" has become one of the favorite movies of children. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Ghafur Ghulam, a play by the poet Usmon Azim based on the author's stories was

³ L. Ilhomjonov. "Mazydan sado" magazine T-2014.

⁴ N. Ochilova. "Milliytiklanish" newspaper T.-May 31, 2006.

⁵ Annual report of the House-Museum of Gafur Gulam of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan T. - 2019.

⁶ Same place

staged at the National Theater. Many of the poet's poems were sung by composers, and notes of several of them were on display.

The image of Ghafur Ghulam has always been in the spotlight of artists. His portrait were drawn by Kurzin, F. Drawn by Saidalieva, Kaydalov, Yar Kravchenko and other artists. Several of them are kept as exhibits in the house-museum.

The life and work of Ghafur Ghulam were studied in detail during the years of independence. Especially on the eve of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the poet, many books were published. The work of such literary scholars as Bakhtiyor Nazarov, Naim Karimov, Aziz Kayumov, Hussein Yunusov, Z Hamidov deserves special praise. These works perfectly cover the life and work of the poet.

A school of poets has been established at the school named after Ghafur Ghulam, and you can see pictures of the museum opening in the pictures of the house-museum. The staff of the Ghafur Ghulam house-museum closely assisted in the establishment of this school museum. This is reflected in Azim Suyun's poem dedicated to Ghafur Ghulam and the image of the poet.

The jubilee of Ghafur Ghulam is celebrated not only in our republic, but also abroad. An example of this is the fact that the poet's jubilee is widely celebrated in America. In 2003, the 100th anniversary of the poet's birth was celebrated in New York, USA. The poet's son Khandamir Gulyamov, daughter Olmos Ahmedova and grandchildren took part in it. Photos and articles published in newspapers tell the story of the same ceremony. The showcases contain articles, books and poems of the poet related to the anniversary celebrations. The importance of the Ghafur Ghulam house-museum in studying the history of culture of Uzbekistan is incomparable.

The house-museum provides research work, replenishment of the museum fund, scientific exposition and exhibition work, scientific and public works as a historical source of our country. In particular, the Museum annually plans to conduct research on "Compilation and publication of a catalog of manuscripts, lithographs and rare publications in the house-museum of Ghafur Ghulam." In order to enrich the house-museum fund, the collection of new documents, photographs, manuscripts on the work and life of Ghafur Ghulam continues.

The museum exposition is enriched with graphic paintings based on the works of Ghafur Ghulam.

Conclusion

On the occasion of May 9, "Day of Remembrance and Honor", a mobile exhibition entitled "Creation of Ghafur Ghulam during the Second World War" is being organized. In addition to serving our people, they inspire young people to become worthy heirs to their ancestors. In fact, it is a bright fact that all the house-museums operating in our country have a special place and great importance in covering the history of our country, in particular, the history of our culture.

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