



HISTORY OF GHAFUR GHULAM HOUSE MUSEUM

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ABSTRACT

Ghafur Ghulam (1903-1966) is a unique talent who left an indelible mark on the Uzbek literature of the XX century. People's poet of Uzbekistan, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this great artist with his multifaceted creativity and activity has made a great contribution to the development of national literature, culture and science of the Uzbek people.

KEYWORDS: *Exhibit, Book, Monument, Museum, Customs, Traditions, House-Museum, History.*

INTRODUCTION

As each state moves forward, it is only natural that it should always look at history and strive to study and preserve existing customs, traditions and ancient monuments. In this regard, the role of museums is invaluable. Because they are an integrated system of cultural, enlightenment, natural monuments from the past, which are preserved and displayed in accordance with current procedures. The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, including the State Program “Year of Active Entrepreneurship, Support of Innovative Ideas and Technologies” also identifies the main tasks for the development of tourism:

- Systematic development of domestic tourism by encouraging local people to travel around the country, creating a convenient infrastructure for tourists, promoting the tourism potential of the regions;
- Accelerated development of tourism by creating a wide range of conditions for foreign tourists, enriching their travel programs and expanding the range of services provided;
- Development of pilgrimage tourism as a promising direction of the industry through the formation of appropriate infrastructure in the objects of material and cultural heritage of the country and surrounding areas, the creation of appropriate conditions for religious ceremonies.[1]

In this regard, after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the building of the Ghafur Gulam House Museum was renovated and enriched with many exhibits. The house-museum of Ghafur Ghulam is located in Chilanzar district of Tashkent, where you can learn more about the life and work of the famous publicist of Uzbekistan. Ghafur Ghulam House-

Museum is a scientific-propaganda and research organization established in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 16, 1981 and the order of the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan dated November 22, 1982. The House-Museum of Ghafur Ghulam opened its doors in 1983 in honor of the 70th anniversary of the poet, and on October 1, 1983, it began to receive visitors. This building is spacious and has its own courtyard. There are more than 11,000 exhibits in the museum fund. Here the poet has been engaged in creative work for more than 20 years. There is also another house where the poet's son lives in the courtyard area where the museum is located. The house-museum building was built in 1943, where the People's Poet of Uzbekistan, academician Gafur Gulam lived and worked from 1944 to 1966. It has been visited by all the famous scholars, poets and writers, scholars and statesmen of the world. After all, the poet's poem "Come to our house, my friends ..." did not come about for no reason.

You know who Ghafur Ghulam is,
My address is Uzbekistan, of course,
Come on, come to us,
You make me happy to visit,
Stay the night at the House of Happiness,
my friends!

This historic building consists entirely of memorial rooms. The museum is divided into two parts. The first is a monument where the writer lived, and the second is a two-story building where the main exhibition is located. The second building was completed in 2003 for the 100th anniversary of Ghafur Ghulam. The museum has a poet's studio, lounge, library, hotel, dormitory, children's room. All the items in the house-museum are kept in the same condition as they were during the life of Ghafur Ghulam. Probably for this reason, every visitor to the memorial rooms will see the period of Ghafur Ghulam's life, creative environment and lifestyle. This place, where Ghafur Ghulam lived and worked, has been completely turned into a shrine and is protected by the state as a cultural monument.

Museum exposition and fund 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, unique items, music furniture, magnetic tapes with the poet's voice, documentaries and feature films, household items and gifts to the author.[2]

The memorial part of the museum begins with the "Children's Room". Ghafur Ghulam had six children. These are Holida, Mirzo Ulug, Olmos, Mirzoabdukodir, Khandamir, Tashkhan. The poet's children grew up and grew up mainly in this room, and all the things here belong to them. These include the books they read, the textbooks they used, and the teaching aids. In their spare time, they also played music, so in this room you can also see musical instruments such as violin, circle.

In the "dormitory" you can see items belonging mainly to Gafur Gulam and his wife Muharram Gulomova. All the items, furniture, mirrors, telephones, skullcaps and other clothes in this room are preserved as they were in the writer's time. Even the chandeliers on the ceiling and the window curtains give the spirit of that period. Next to the "dormitory" there is a "Small Creativity", where the works of the poet were created. The writing utensils on the small desk, such as pens, white paper, manuscripts, ashtrays, pencils, notebooks, cigarettes, skullcaps, telephones, and various other items, are in the same condition as they were during the poet's life. seems to create his work, to man. Among the books on the shelf are the masterpieces of world literature. Homer's Iliad and Odessia, Dante's Hell, Cervantes'

Don Quixote, Goethe's Faust, Alisher Navoi's Hamsa, Firdavsi's Shohnoma, Bobur's Boburnoma and Byron, Diderot, Balzac, Emile Zolia, Schiller works. On the second floor of the building is the famous hotel of Ghafur Ghulam. In the middle of the room are chairs around the table. On one side is a grand piano. This piano was played by Ghafur Ghulam himself. Composers Mukhtor Ashrafi, Yunus Rajabi and Sulaymon Yudakov composed melodies to the poet's poems on this piano. The hotel also has a magnificent piece of ivory carved in the shape of elephants. It was a gift from father and son poets Gurbakhsh and Navtej Singh from India. They came to Tashkent in 1962 and stayed at Ghafur Gulam's house for a month. Next to the hotel there is a "Rest Room" with blankets around the table. In the corner of the room there are national musical instruments such as dutar and tanbur. Ghafur Ghulam, who has a great talent, played these musical instruments when he was tired of creativity. Especially when his friend Yunus Rajabi came, their conversation lasted until dawn.

The poet's main works and library are also located on the second floor. Ghafur Ghulam created his famous works in the garden in summer and in the room on cold days. In this room are created the last chapters of his works "To the guys", "Winners", "Holiday of winners", "Time", "Read first", "Tashkent", "Ink", "Morning with night", "Shum bola" and others. . On the wall is a portrait of Ghafur Gulam embroidered on silk by artist Fazilat Saydalieva. In his spare time, the poet himself drew pictures of his loved ones as a joke. Among them are photos of his son Mirzo Ulugbek, friends Sobit Mukanov and Mukhtor Auezov. On the desk are the poet's manuscripts, writing instruments, typewriter, radio "Spidola", Voltaire, A.S. There are statues of Pushkin, Don Quixote. On the bookshelf you can find books on different topics and different fields. In addition to works of art, books on medicine, history, culture, astronomy. Especially dictionaries abound. Ghafur Ghulam translated works of world literature into Uzbek and used the same dictionaries in the process. One of the unique exhibits in this room is the artist V. It is the work of the basket. The portrait of Ghafur Ghulam, painted in the 1930s, showed its uniqueness, using an incredibly brilliant method in creating the image of the poet. In 2003, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Ghafur Ghulam, a new building was built and commissioned for the exposition of the house-museum and the fund storage room. On the second floor of the new building of the museum there is a literary exposition about the life and work of Ghafur Ghulam, which consists of the following sections:

Ghafur Ghulam's childhood and adolescence. This section features views of Tashkent in the early twentieth century and photos of Ghafur Gulam's birthplace and childhood. Manuscripts and lithographs from the poet's personal library were displayed in the shop windows.

In this section there are models "View of Tashkent in the early twentieth century" and "Old school". There are also maps "Tashkent city gates" and "Old city mahallas" in this section. It is known that Ghafur Ghulam was born on May 10, 1903 in Kurgantegi mahalla of Tashkent. His childhood and adolescence were spent in Khadra Square, Old City.[4]

The prose work of Ghafur Ghulam. This section includes manuscripts of the author's stories and narratives, illustrations of their first editions and works, as well as photographs taken in 20-30 years and household items belonging to the family of Ghafur Ghulam: jam, juvaz, thief, obdasta, hum and personal belongings of the poet as coats, doppi, mahsi-kavush and dutori.

Ghafur Ghulam - the section entitled "Academician" describes his contribution to the development of literary science. In particular, articles about the life and work of Alisher Navoi, Mashrab, Muqimi, Furkat, Nodira, Atoi, representatives of Uzbek classical literature will be presented. In turn, the government's decision to establish the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and Ghafur Gulam as one of its first members, various documents, as well as

collections of prose works such as “Memorial”, “My thief is a child”, “Clean, dirty slaves” are included in this section received.

Ghafur Ghulom is a skilled translator. This section presents examples of Ghafur Ghulam's translated works. Throughout his life and creative career, he served in the U.S. Pushkin, I.A. Krilov, V. Mayakovskiy, D. Bedniy, Sheikh Sa'di, Bedil, Rudaki, Abdurahman Jami, Mushfiq Kozimi, Langston Hughes, William Shakespeare, Lope de Vega, Friedrich Schiller, Shota Rustavelli, A. Lohuti, Antal Gidash, Hodi Taktash, Nozim Hikmat translated his works into Uzbek and created works in the genre of translation.

Ghafur Ghulam is a fiery publicist. For 20-30 years, Ghafur Gulam worked as a journalist in the editorial offices of the magazines “Red Uzbekistan”, “Poor Farmer”, “Eastern Truth”, “Mushtum” and wrote many journalistic articles, essays and feuilletons. His journalistic activities and photographs from that period are covered in this section. It is known that Ghafur Ghulam with his wonderful poems made a great contribution not only to the development of Uzbek, but also world literature. Manuscripts of his early poems, collections of poems, and photographs of his life and work are in the Ghafur Ghulam Poetry section.

The work of Ghafur Ghulam during the Second World War. The poet appeared in the years of World War II with his poems written in the spirit of confidence in victory. In particular, his poems “I am a Jew”, “You are not an orphan”, “Observation”, “Missing”, “Wife”, “There will be a holiday on our streets” put forward the ideas of patriotism, courage, humanity and tolerance.

Manuscripts and collections of poems of these poems, as well as photographs of the poet taken during the Second World War, letters and telegrams written on his way back from the front, are included in this section. The museum's exposition also includes a special section on Ghafur Ghulam's story “Shum bola”, which has become a favorite of many readers. The history of his writing is of course of interest to fans of literature, of course. The section begins with a manuscript copy of the work in Arabic script and illustrations to it. The story "Shum bola" has been translated into many languages. Translations of the work into Arabic, Persian, Tajik, Urdu, Russian, Latvian, Hungarian and Greek are on display.

Ghafur Ghulam has written many works dedicated to children throughout his life and work. For this reason, the museum's exposition includes a section entitled “Ghafur Ghulam and children.” There are wonderful illustrations of the poet's poems written for children, and these are placed in this section. His collections of poems “My ravens, my lights”, “Learning to read”, “Ahmad is not a bad boy, but”, “Stable and duck”, photos taken at various conferences with children are presented in this section. “The poet who introduced Uzbek to the world”. This section contains photos of Ghafur Ghulam taken at various events abroad, especially in Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tatarstan, Afghanistan and many cities in Russia. His poems have been translated into various Russian, Japanese, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Arabic, Urdu, Armenian, Georgian, Turkmen, Azerbaijani and other languages of the world. And, in turn, introduced the Uzbek literature to the peoples of the world. Ghafur Ghulam pen pals Pablo Neruda, A. Tolstoy, K. Simonov, Nozim Hikmat, Mirzo Tursunzoda, A. Lohutiy, S. Ayniy, Samad Vurgun, K. Simonov, N. Tixonov, S. Photos by Danilov, Ivan Le, Mukhtor Avezov are included in this section. The writer's 60th birthday was widely celebrated in 1963, and on this occasion he was awarded the title of “People's Poet of Uzbekistan.” At the jubilee celebrations, artists will appear in the person of Ghafur Gulam's mentors Alisher Navoi, Muqimi and Furkat and congratulate him. Photographs and other documents depicting these can also be found in the museum's exposition. Ghafur Ghulam's work is in literature. After the death of Ghafur Ghulam, his work began to be studied by literary scholars. Literary scholars A. Qayumov, A. Akbarov, H. Yoqubov, S. Mamajonov, N. Shukurov, N. Karimov,

B. Nazarov, I. Articles and monographs written by Gafurov are included in this section. "Ghafur Ghulam and independent Uzbekistan". Attention to the works of Ghafur Ghulam increased during the years of independence. Because the ideas of patriotism, diligence, humanity, attention to the nation and history, tolerance, friendship, struggle for peace, human dignity, enlightenment, put forward in his works, play an important role in educating the younger generation. Therefore, in 1993 the 90th anniversary of the writer, and in 2003 the 100th anniversary was widely celebrated in our country. The statue of Ghafur Ghulam was erected in one of the beautiful gardens of our city and this garden was named after the writer. Photographs of the unveiling ceremony of this statue, works published on the occasion of the 90-100th anniversary, are included in this section. In 1999, Ghafur Ghulam was awarded the Order of Merit. This high award is included in the museum's exposition, which depicts the minutes given by the First President Islam Karimov to the poet's daughter Olmos Ahmedova. The 100th anniversary of the writer is widely celebrated in the United States, and a memorial plaque to Ghafur Ghulam was erected in Kiryat Gat, Israel. Family members of the poet also took part in the anniversary events. The Jews of Bukhara organized a creative evening in New York on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the writer, which included photos and articles about the event. Such attention to the poet was caused by the poem "I am a Jew," which condemned the 1941 genocide. A copy of the article, published in a New York newspaper, is now housed in the House Museum. It is known that films based on the author's short stories "Shum bola", "Netay", "Yodgor" were made. Photographs of the filming process are shown in the "Screening of Ghafur Ghulam's works" section. At the end of the exhibition there is a portrait "Gafur Gulom" by artist Sabir Rakhmetov and a statue of sculptor Rayhon Shoabdurahmanova "Shum bola", "Efendi olmayn boldi", as well as a statue of the poet by sculptor Yakov Shapiro. Even today, despite the fact that many years have passed, the Ghafur Ghulam House-Museum is still full of visitors. "In the time of Ghafur Ghulam, this house was a place of intellectuals," said Omonulla Madaev, a well-known literary scholar. - Konstantin Simonov, Nikolai Tikhonov, Berdy Kerboboev, Mukhtor Auezov, Sobit Mukanov, Semyon Danilov, Samad Vurgun, Georgiy Leonidze, Georgiy Sevunts, Petrus Brovka, Mirzo Tursunzoda, Nozim Hikmat, Pablo Neruda, Alexei Tolstoy, Konstantin . Seytliev, Nikolay Gribachev, Irakli Abashidze, Mahsud Shaykhzoda, Fayz Ahmad Fayz, Sadridin Ayni, Abulqasim Lohuti, Gurbakhash and Navtej Singh, Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mirtemir, Sabir Abdulla, Habibi, Yunus Rajabi, Mukhtar Ashrafi, step by step have been. Even today, the Ghafur Ghulam House-Museum retains the status of a place of intellectuals.

In conclusion, it should be noted that as a result of the high attention paid to museology, the following unprecedented work has been done in this area:

- A number of laws on the development and improvement of museology have been adopted and the organizational and legal framework for the activities of museums has been created.
- In order to effectively organize the work of the museum and coordinate the activities of museums, a fund was established.
- During the years of independence, a number of exhibitions have been organized in world museums to demonstrate to the world the material and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan.

The above-mentioned achievements in the development of the field are the factors that have laid a solid foundation for the development of museology in Uzbekistan. Many new museums have been established and are serving to educate the younger generation with a sense of love and devotion to the Motherland, instilling in them the deep roots of our history, material and cultural heritage.

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