

History of Music Culture in the Soviet Republic of Bukhara

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Abstract: In this article, the need to develop the field of music and art in order to increase the culture of the people and educate the population in the spirit of creativity is analyzed based on the information about Gavriel Mullokandov's school of creativity. Comments were made about the harmony of music and national thought.

Keywords: music, initiative, art, Gavriel, "Ushshaq", "Ushshaqi Samarkand", "Tashkent Iroghi", "Kashkarcha", "Debocha", "Gulzorim", "Talqini Sabo", "Sarvinoz", "Navrozi Sabo", "Kashqarchai sarvinoz", "Mongolian segoh", "Mongolian buzrug".

Relevance

During the years of independence in our country, large-scale work was carried out in order to educate young people to be spiritually mature and physically healthy, patriotic and devoted, to form them as mature, intellectually capable, perfect individuals. This educational tradition is still going on. In particular, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on March 19, 2019, to increase attention to youth, to widely involve the young generation in culture, art, physical education and sports, to form their skills in the correct use of information technologies, to promote reading among young people, to ensure employment of women and girls. A meeting dedicated to the issues was held. At this meeting, the head of our state put forward 5 important initiatives to start work in the social, spiritual and educational spheres on the basis of a new system. The first initiative serves to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other types of art, to reveal their talent; The second initiative is aimed at physical training of young people, creation of necessary conditions for them to show their abilities in the field of sports; The third initiative is aimed at organizing the effective use of computer technologies and the Internet among the population and young people; The fourth initiative is aimed at organizing systematic work on raising the morale of young people, widely promoting reading among them; The fifth initiative is devoted to the issues of women's employment. The first of these 5 important initiatives put forward by our President is dedicated to increasing the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other types of art, to bring out their talent, and in this regard consistent reforms are being implemented in our country [1]. In this sense, studying the history of national art also gives fruitful results. In determining achievements and shortcomings in the field of art, the research conducted in the field is also of special importance. Even art studies should be studied regionally, so that many national values will be restored and have a positive effect on the education of young people.

Decree No. PF-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", October 8, 2020 "On additional measures to further study the legacy of the victims of repression and perpetuate their memory" It serves to a certain extent for the research of this field in the implementation of the tasks defined in Decree No. F-5598 and other regulatory legal documents related to the field.



The important reforms, changes, developments in society and people's life, the rise of attention to the science of history to the level of state policy, which are being carried out today in new Uzbekistan, put new tasks before the historians of our country. Although great progress was made in studying the history of the USSR during the years of independence, cultural life in the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic and its changes have not been studied separately as a special scientific research[2].

The first decades of the 20th century were an important stage in the development of national culture and art in the Eastern world. In particular, practical steps were taken in the direction of formation of modern national Uzbek art in Turkestan ASSR, FSSR and USSR, turning it into a means of example and moral education, ensuring the moral perfection of the people. Under the leadership of Fayzulla Khojaev, the government of the USSR paid special attention to the development of theater and music arts, which are one of the public spheres of culture [3]. It is somewhat difficult to assess the success of Bukhara in the field of music, literature, theater and art in general. Because it was created in the Uzbek and Tajik languages. Even at the beginning of the century, it is necessary to take these linguistic features into account.

In the development of new-based music, the Sharqona music school, which was established in Bukhara in 1921-1922, made a great contribution. Students of the music school not only studied, but also gave concerts in their free time. In those years, concert tours of artists were conducted in very difficult situations and were often associated with great risks [4].

It was difficult to imagine the development of theater art without the art of music. Measures were also taken to train specialists to provide music for theater performances. In 1921, on the initiative of A. Fitrat, a one-year music school was opened in Bukhara. 50 students (pupils) were taken to the school and they were given a scholarship in the amount of 15 gold soums, free food and clothes. The most famous instrumentalists and musicians of Bukhara taught children the secrets of musical instruments such as dutor, tanbur, flute, gijjak. Students are taught Eastern notation as well as European tunes. A music school was opened in the yard of A. Fitrat, and European (Russian) musicologists also taught it. In the summer of 1922, students of this school (after 1 year of study) presented their recital concerts and theater performances in the "Etimkhan" theater building. The play "Oghizkhan" by A. Fitrat will be shown at the show. The main role is skillfully played by the writer himself (the role of Oghizkhan-Baboy). According to Cholpon, A. Fitrat had strong acting ability and talent[5]. In order to ensure a high-level performance of foreign pesas, the Ministry of Education of the USSR "opened a medical music course taught by the Duhovoy orchestra[6]". Many singers and musicians worked in the Republic of Bukhara during the period under study. Among them, the most talented musicians are Marufjon Tashpolatov, Ottaghiyos Abdugani, Ota Jaloliddin Nazirov and Vali Isoev, while the most famous musicians are Bobogul Faizullaev, Domla Halim Ibodov, Levi Bobokhanov and others. These musicians taught and worked together in music schools and participated in various concerts. Folk music is considered to be the brightest art example of the musicians of the Republic of Bukhara, and at the same time various folk traditions have been developed.

In the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, the foundation was laid for the creation of a wide range of folk arts. As a result, many theaters, circuses, cinemas were established. Like all cultural and educational organizations, they became the founders of a new ideology. This situation is indicated in one of the official documents: "As cinematography, theater, concerts and exhibitions enter the villages, they should be used for propaganda, their content should be conveyed to the public through lectures and rallies"[7]. With the aim of establishing music education and research in this field, Fitrat established a



specialized music school in a courtyard donated to him by the government of the USSR in Ravganganon, Bukhara. This school is called "Oriental music school" and differs from the European style music school, where the educational process was built on the basis of oriental teacher-student lessons. Abdurauf Fitrat was appointed as the director and Domla Halim Ibodov as the scientific director by the decree of the USSR government on August 10, 1921. In the implementation of the school's music education, the famous maqamkhans and maqamadans of that time, Father Jalal Nasir son, Father Ghiyos Abdurahman son, Levicha (Levi Bobokhanov), Abdurahmon Umarov and Ma'murjon Tashpolatov were involved. Later, among the students of Sharq School of Music, who took lessons from these teachers, skilled makochans Shohnazar Sohobov, Fazliddin Shahobov, Borukh Zirkiev and great composers Mukhtar Ashrafiy, Mutal Burkhanov came out[8]. So, education and training types and educational institutions are systematically tracked in the BXSr. No matter how strong the efforts of the moderns, who sought to get rid of tyranny through art, culture, literature, and enlightenment in general, immorality spread slowly in society. However, the consumption of tobacco and alcoholic beverages has increased among the local population under the influence of Russians.

Gavriel Mullokandov was born on April 8, 1900 in the city of Samarkand during the Bukhara Emirate. He was a great connoisseur of hafiz shashmaqom with a unique voice, Levi Bobokhanov (Levicha), who was the personal singer of the emir of Bukhara, and the pupil of Levicha hafiz was the highly praised Gavriel Mullakandov. The well-known singer and musician thoroughly learned the secrets of performing shashmaqam melodies from Hafiz Levi Bobokhanov. The talented hafiz Gavriel Mullakandov sings the songs of the Tajik, Uzbek, Azerbaijani, Turkmen peoples with special love - said People's Artist of the USSR Bulbul Mamedov - in this respect, he is worthy of envy.

Of course, it is very difficult to sing in other languages and charm the representatives of those languages. But Gavriel has done this difficult task with honor. He was a talented singer who could sing for hours [8]. So, just as work strengthens the body, so difficulties strengthen our consciousness. Experience is the best science. Success in real life comes from hard work and research. Gavriel, a good performer of Shashmaqam, was popular among the people as a talented musician. Those who listened to his song said that "Gavriel's voice broke tree branches when he sang." Gavriel Mullokandov was widely known among the people for performing songs for the Bukhara and Samarkand officials. "Ushshaq", "Ushshaqi Samarkand", "Tashkent Irog", "Kashkarcha", "Debocha", "Gulzorim", "Talgini Sabo", "Sarvinoz", "Navrozi Sabo", "Kashqarchai Sarvinoz", "Mogulchai Segoh", She sang songs like "Mongolian Buzrug" with her sweet voice. In addition, real artists played the tanbur, dutor and circle. Because he knew well the musical heritage of our people, he used to protect it like the apple of his eye [9]. In 1930-1932, Gavriel Aronovich Mullokandov, together with other activists of Bukhara Jews, established the "Bukhara Jews' Theater" in Samarkand. Later, well-known singer-musicians from Bukhara Jews such as Aron Saidov, Mordokhai Bachayev, Bahar Kandharov joined the theater. Due to the gathering of all the famous singer-musicians of Bukhara Jews, the theater of Bukhara Jews will be very well known outside of Central Asia. Later, he went on business trips with the theater troupe to Tashkent, Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Dushanbe, Yerevan and other cities[10].

Gavriel Aronovich Mullokandov is a mature artist who has trained many wonderful students. In particular, Nere Aminov, People's Court of Tajikistan, Barno Ishakova, People's Artist of Tajikistan SSR, Siroj Aminov, Isoq Kataev, Nabi Yusupov, artists who have served in Uzbekistan, and others took lessons from Govriel school and rose to the level of mastery.



In 1921-1923, Gavriel Mullakandov served in the club of Bukhara Oriyas in Samarkand. In 1932-1935, he worked as a singer and musician. In 1936, Gavriel Mullokandov was awarded the title of People's Artist of the Uzbekistan SSR. In 1935-1941, he acted as an actor in the theater of the Ayyars in Samarkand. In the 1930s, he participated in the first Olympiad of theaters of the peoples of the USSR held in the capital of our country, and in 1937 in the 1st decade of Uzbek literature and art held in Moscow.

The contribution of this skilled artist to the development of national culture is appreciated by our people and our government. Also, the owner of a unique talent will be awarded with the Order of Honor. After that, he worked as a soloist of the Uzbek State Philharmonic until 1950. Gavriel Aronovich Mullokandov died in 1972 in Samarkand.

The bright skill of the famous people's artist Gavriel Mullokandov's international art always lives in the hearts of the people [11]. So, despite various difficulties, the art of music in the Republic of Bukhara developed, improved and served the hardworking people. The Russian composers N. Mironov and G. Uspensky greatly helped in learning the art of music. This period has a positive influence on not only music, but also literature, theater and other types of art, which are becoming more and more popular in some areas. Immortal, classical works of the people will be revived. The history of national culture is reflected in bright pictures. Its importance in determining the maturity and level of knowledge of young people deserves special recognition.

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