

A Look at the Life of the Great Politician, Scientist Faizulla Khojayev and the Activities of the Memorial House Museum

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Abstract: This article contains rich information about the life, path, services of the great thinker, reformer, politician Faizulla Khojayev, as well as the activities of the memorial house-museum located in the city of Bukhara, its expositions, and ongoing research. It is said about dedicated to the decisions and resolutions developed for the development of the museum.

Keywords: Faizulla Khojayev, museum, exhibition, room, Bukhara.

INTRODUCTION

Fayzulla Khojayev was a statesman and politician, historian, economist, publicist-journalist. The house that passed into his possession was later turned into a museum. A bright example of 19th century architecture not only with its rich, millionaire merchant owner, but also a magnificent view reminiscent of a luxury hotel. is famous for its appearance. Today, it is a place where you can experience the history and culture of the end of the XIX-XX centuries, trade life of that time, see unique examples of furniture, interior and art. Faizulla Ho Jaev's house-museum is located in the center of Bukhara. This museum is organized inside a residential building.

MAIN PART

Faizulla Khojayev, the pride of the Uzbek nation, was born in Bukhara in 1896 in a merchant family. His father, Ubaydullahhoja Kasimkhojayev, owned a private commercial court in Moscow and was engaged in trade. He matures, he does not stop studying diligently. He puts forward the ideas of modernism, enters the political arena, and even manages the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic with justice.

The young Bukhara youth under the leadership of Fayzulla Khojayev will make every effort to raise Bukhara to the level of a European-style developed country, to build a democratic system and a legal society. works in responsible positions such as chairman of the labor and defense council.¹ In 1922, on the initiative of F. Khojayev, 60 young people were sent to study in Germany from the Republic of Bukhara. Among those sent to study were Jabbor Sattar, Saidali Khojayev, Ahmad Shukri, Vali Qayumkhan.² In 1989, the house-museum of F. Khojayev was established in the house where F. Khojayev lived in the city of Bukhara. The house-museum is a branch of the Museum of Local History of Bukhara.³

¹ <https://zarnews.uz/uz/post/fayzulla-xojaev-nega-otilgan>

² B.Qosimov. 0 ‘zbek adabiyoti va adabiy aloqalari tarixi. — T.: «Fan va taxnologiya», 2008, 600 bet

³ Klichev, O.Boltayev A.Buxoro muzeysunosligi va arxivshunosligi: o‘quv qo‘llanma /“Sadriddin Salim Buxoriy” Durdona Nashriyoti, 2021. -280 b.

The house was purchased at the end of the 80s of the 19th century and covers an area of three hectares.



The house has two parts: men's and women's. The rooms are skillfully decorated with wood carvings, antiques, original furniture and unique decorations. In many rooms, there are precious dishes, household items, clothes, decorative vases and many other ornaments from this museum.

A wide stone staircase leads to the inner courtyard. There are large cellars above the rooms. Each room is entered through a hallway, and each room has a small room called a "madon". Madon was used for bathing and changing clothes.

Each house is decorated with skill, the rooms are unique, and the altars are decorated with flowers in vases. Masters used various images, from miniature to large ornaments. The fineness of the paintings, the clarity of the colors, and the natural use of them are characteristic only of Bukhara masters.

In 1996, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Fayzulla Khojaev" was adopted, and on this basis, the name of the writer was given to this museum.⁴ The room also has items imported from foreign countries. Also in the museum there are antiques: chandeliers, lamps and bottles, a large bed (bed), Russian samovars, silver spoons and knives. There were also watches, wall clocks, gramophone records, which were brought from Poland, France, Switzerland. Porcelain products from China, Japan, Russia, and Germany are placed on the shelves. Their total number is 120. Among them, there are also vases, teapots, bowls, and bowls with images of flowers, animals, people, fruits and vegetables.

This museum has more than 500 exhibits. The following exhibits can be seen in this museum:

- Ethnographic exposition "Life of a rich merchant of the XIX-XX centuries";
- Exposition dedicated to the life and activities of Faizulla Khojayev, a famous political figure of Uzbekistan;
- "Kitchen of a rich merchant's house" exhibition; "Foreign and domestic trade of Bukhara in the 19th and 20th centuries".
- Household items from Gardner and Kuznetsov factories of Russia in the 19th century; Household items made of copper and silver in Bukhara (XIX-XX centuries);
- Eastern musical instruments of the 19th century;

⁴ 1996 yilda Respublika Vazirlar Mahkamasining «Fayzulla Xo'jaev tavalludining 100 yilligini nishonlash to'g'risida»gi qarori.

- The silk and velvet clothes of the Bukharians of the late 19th and early 20th centuries can be seen in this museum.

Based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On state museums to be reorganized in 2017-2027", this museum began to operate under the name "Museum of the rich merchant's house". This caused many discussions.⁵

In 1936, the "Leica" camera presented to Khudoibergan Devonov by the editors of the "Pravda vostoka" newspaper for the purpose of financial incentives became a disaster for him. At that time, Faizulla Khojayev was slandered as an "enemy of the people". Khudoibergan Devonov was called Faizulla Khojayev's "tail" and was sentenced to death.⁶

Finally, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 543 dated September 28, 2022, the memorial complex "House Museum of the Rich Merchant of Bukhara" in Bukhara was renamed "Faizullo Khojaev House Museum". It was also noted that according to the decision, measures will be taken to update the scientific concept and exposition of the museum.

CONCLUSION

Fayzulla Khojayev is the national pride of our people. Fayzulla Khojayev's path was difficult, he did not give up his work half way. He worked to make his people literate and enlightened. He even established cooperation with foreign countries. Today, the Faizulla Khojayev House Museum is open to visitors. This museum is very popular among tourists. and allows you to get acquainted with rare art samples. Those who are interested in the life and activities of Fayzulla Khojayev can visit this museum.

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⁵ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining „2017-2027 yillarda qayta tashkil etiladigan davlat muzeylari to'g'risida”gi qarori

⁶ Usmonov Q., Sodiqov M.O'zbekiston tarixi (1917—1991-yillar): Akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari 1-bosqich o'quvchilari uchun darslik / Mas'ul muharrir: Q. Rajabov.— T.:«Sharq», 2010.— 256 b

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