



THE SOCIO-CULTURAL WORK CARRIED OUT IN THE BUKHARA REGION IN THE 50S AND 60S OF THE 20TH CENTURY AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

This article is aimed at highlighting the work carried out in the socio-cultural sphere and their activities in the Bukhara region in the 1950s - 1960s of the 20th century. It analyzes the work carried out in the post-war years on the organization of educational, healthcare, cultural and educational institutions, namely the construction of houses of culture, clubs, theaters, museums, libraries and household service facilities and their activities. In the process of research, the work carried out in the field of education and healthcare in the Bukhara region, as well as the fact that it has become a center for organizing houses of culture, clubs, amateur circles and mass cultural events, and the state of ideological and educational work in the activities of theaters and museums are studied. At the same time, the network of libraries is expanding, cinemas and summer cinemas, the sphere of household services - hairdressers, canteens and teahouses - is studied, their important role in improving the living conditions of the population and ensuring their participation in cultural life. Also, problems in some areas are analyzed from a critical and historical point of view.

The 50s and 60s of the 20th century were a period of significant changes in the history of the Bukhara region. At that time, Uzbekistan was part of the Soviet Union, and a number of developments were observed in economic and socio-cultural life.

Resolution No. 874 of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of November 10, 1966 "On measures to further improve the activities of general education schools" was developed.

Based on the historical resolution, the following tasks for school construction were indicated:

- construction of new general education school buildings;
- expansion and renovation of existing ones;
- elimination of the shortage of schools in rural areas and cities with a rapidly growing population;

- ensuring 8-year compulsory education for all children, followed by a transition to 10-year (complete secondary) education;
- creation of access to education for children in difficult circumstances and in remote areas;
- providing new textbooks, laboratory equipment and teaching aids;
- introducing innovations in science and technology into the educational process;
- increasing the number of pedagogical institutes and technical schools;
- establishing advanced training courses and internships, etc.

There were radical changes in the field of public education, healthcare and culture in Bukhara. Out of 14 general education schools, 9 were secondary schools, and more than 8 thousand children of workers studied in them. The Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute named after S. Ordzhonikidze was considered one of the largest higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan; it trained more than 3,000 teachers. The institute had such faculties as history and philology, Russian language and literature, physics and mathematics and natural sciences. In 1957, the workers of the city celebrated the 25th anniversary of the institute. By this time, S. The position of the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute named after Ordzhonikidze has been highly consolidated. It has become a leading center for training pedagogical personnel not only for the city of Bukhara, but also for the whole of Uzbekistan. Thousands of students have graduated from the Institute's faculties of history and philology, Russian language and literature, physics and mathematics, and natural sciences.

Since the establishment of the Ushinsky Pedagogical College in Bukhara in 1960, 3,563 people have graduated from it (3,440 of them are from local ethnic groups), 2,803 of whom are primary school teachers and 720 are preschool education workers. The city's agricultural college has trained agricultural specialists for the region. Over the past five years, the college has trained 732 agronomists, field managers, planters, zootechnicians, and hydromelioration technicians. The Ushinsky Pedagogical College has trained thousands of local ethnic groups as qualified primary school teachers and kindergarten teachers, as a result of which the number of national personnel in urban and rural schools has significantly increased. The agricultural technical school provided the regional agricultural sector with specialists such as agronomists, zootechnicians, sappers, field managers, and hydromelioration technicians, which served to increase the efficiency of agriculture. By 1960, 1,486 kindergartens were operating in the Uzbek SSR, and 112,500 children were educated in them. In the Bukhara region, 218 kindergartens were operating, and 19,700 children were educated in them. By 1969, the number of kindergartens increased to 230, and the number of children educated in them to 21,100. In 1960–1969, the number of kindergartens and the number of children educated in them in the Bukhara region steadily grew. The number of kindergartens increased by 5.5%, and the number of children by 7.1%. The average number of children in each kindergarten (90) has remained almost unchanged, indicating that the newly built institutions have been organized in proportion to population growth. Coverage, which is higher than the average for the republic, indicates that preschool education in Bukhara is relatively well established. In order to provide education to young people employed in industry, construction and agriculture, evening and correspondence schools were established, which provided the opportunity to study without separating from production. In 1958-1965, about 1,000 such schools were opened, and the number of young people studying in them in 1965 amounted to 134.5 thousand people. This system, together with the cultural and educational sphere, sharply increased the level of literacy of the population and by the end of the 1960s significantly increased the rate of secondary education among young people in the regions.

In 1955, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union allocated about 70 percent of the budget of the Soviet government of the Uzbek SSR for the development of culture and cultural construction purposes, and by 1958, 3 billion 740 million soums had been allocated for socio-

cultural activities. As a result of this financial support, new houses of culture, libraries, cinemas, schools, hospitals and social service institutions were built, the personnel training system was strengthened, and cultural and educational life expanded. Cinema, radio, and television were aimed at educating the population in the communist spirit. In 1953, 1,259 cinemas were operating in Uzbekistan (984 of which were in remote areas), and in 1958, 2,910 cinemas. In 1954, they served 33.7 million viewers, and in 1955, 42.4 million viewers. Cinema penetrated even the most remote villages and villages, many films were dubbed (translated) into the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

In the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, cultural and educational institutions in the republic - libraries, clubs, houses of culture, palaces of culture and parks - served not only as a means of providing recreation and spiritual relaxation to the population, but also as a means of educating them in the spirit of communist ideas and socialist values. Literary evenings, political lectures, readings on the history of the party were held in libraries. Along with performances, concerts, film screenings, communist propaganda events were organized in clubs and houses of culture.

In 1957, there were 8 cinemas in Bukhara, which served more than 1 million viewers that year. The S.M. Kirov Park of Culture and Rest became a favorite vacation spot for city workers. The park area is more than 50 hectares. The park had a cinema, exhibition, library, lecture hall, fitness center, swimming pool, playground, chess and billiard halls. Two regional newspapers (in Russian and Uzbek) were published in Bukhara - "Krasnaya Bukhara" and "Bukhara Haqiqatii", the circulation of which reached 15 thousand. In 1940, there were a total of 1792 public libraries in the Uzbek SSR, the number of books in them was 2553, of which 220 were in the Bukhara region and the number of books was 221, by 1960 the total number of public libraries was 3418 and the number of books in them was 18444, of which 269 were in the Bukhara region and the number of books in them was 1539.

Йил	Худуд	Кутубхоналар сони	Китоблар сони
1940	Ўзбекистон ССР	1792	2553
1940	Бухоро вил.	220	221
1960	Ўзбекистон ССР	3418	18444
1960	Бухоро вил.	269	1539

The regional public library named after Abu Ali ibn Sino was considered one of the largest cultural centers of Bukhara. This library became one of the largest libraries of the republic during the Soviet era. Its fund contains more than 150 thousand common books, and there is a room for storing oriental manuscripts. This room contains the manuscript of Abu Ali ibn Sino's valuable work - the "Canon of Medicine", as well as manuscripts of A. Navoi, Firdavsi and other thinkers, philosophers, poets of Central Asia. The library organized conferences, literary evenings and exhibitions for readers. The library at the State Pedagogical Institute was also considered one of the largest cultural centers. Its fund contained more than 100 thousand books. In addition, there were five libraries in the city, each of which had more

than 85 thousand. There were also 12 libraries at the clubs of trade unions. The House of People's Creativity carried out large-scale cultural and educational work. It was considered a center for methodological assistance to employees of cultural and educational institutions in the region.

Regional and city cultural centers and clubs, rural clubs and cultural centers, red teahouses and other clubs, collective farm clubs, trade union clubs, and other voluntary clubs simultaneously served as a center of cultural life and a point of propaganda of Soviet ideology for the population of the Uzbek SSR. Although they provided the local population with an opportunity to spend their free time meaningfully, engage in art and sports, all activities were under strict ideological control.

In the Uzbek SSR in the 1940s, there were 2,859 clubs, including 452 in the Bukhara region, 378 in Samarkand, 148 in Kashkadarya, 86 in Surkhandarya, 225 in Khorezm, 263 in Fergana, and 209 in Namangan. By 1960, their number had increased to 2,977: 233 in the Bukhara region, 420 in Samarkand, 230 in Kashkadarya, 134 in Surkhandarya, 229 in Khorezm, 338 in Fergana, and 199 in Namangan. In some regions, we can observe a significant decrease in the number of clubs. The decrease in the number of clubs in some regions (especially in Bukhara) indicates that insufficient attention was paid to construction and repair work, one of the reasons for this can be explained by the fact that repairs were not carried out on time and the allocated funds were not fully delivered.

Starting from the 1960s, a slight softening of the harsh attitude towards the national liberation and reform movements was also reflected in the literature of this period. This is clearly reflected in the works of such researchers as I.M. Muminov, M.G. Vakhobov, A.M. Bogoutdinov, V.B. Lunin, A.I. Ishanov. In particular, the inclusion of information about the cultural and spiritual policy of the Soviet government in the studies of K.E. Bendrikov and Y. Abdullaev indicates a relative softening of pressure on this problem.

In the 1950s and 1960s, there were significant developments in the arts of the Republic, especially in the art of theater and dance. In particular, it plays an important role in the activities of cultural and educational institutions in the Bukhara region. This institution carries out large-scale cultural and educational work and provides methodological assistance to specialists working in the field of culture. The House of Folk Creativity is a center engaged in the development of folk traditions and creativity, and in supporting the activities of amateur artists. The Regional Musical and Drama Theater occupies a special place in the cultural life of the city. It was founded in 1931 on the basis of amateur circles. During this period, the theater achieved great success. More than 170 plays by Russian classics, Soviet and Western European playwrights were staged on its stage. Over the years, the theater has presented about 8,000 performances and 3,500 concerts. These cultural events were watched by about 3 million spectators. In 1958, the theater was named after Sadriddin Aini. In the 1960s and 1970s, the theater's creative efforts to create an independent repertoire bore fruit, and the theater reached its creative peak. Directors such as M. Musaev, B. Jamolov, A. Akobirov, and R. Botyrov played a significant role in establishing the foundations of realistic performance on stage and raising the art of performance to a high professional level.

The theater has served not only as a place for performances, but also as a school for training creative personnel. The theater has educated and trained many famous stage masters. Among them are people's artists and award-winners - Otakhon Khodzhaev, Lutfulla Naurullaev, Sobir Yarashev, Nilufar Nematova, Abdukhakim Faiziev and others. The theater's repertoire is very rich. It has staged national works such as Sadriddin Aini's "Dukhunda", Nabi Yusupov's "Flag over the Registan", Sh. Kiyomov and Moroz's "Do not part with your beloved", Otakul Yakubov's "True love", I. Akhmedov and O. Tolipov's "Who is to blame?", as well as examples of Russian and foreign dramaturgy, such as N. Gogol's "Marriage" and "The Inspector General", A. Ostrovsky's "Momokaldirak", F. Schiller's "Makr and Love".

Conclusion

During the 1950s and 1960s, certain positive changes were observed in the socio-cultural sphere in the Bukhara region. In particular, the system of public education, higher and secondary specialized education developed significantly. The literacy level of the population increased, many qualified specialists and creative intellectuals were trained. Positive achievements were also achieved in the fields of science, literature and art - new scientific, artistic and musical works were created, talented young people began to actively participate in the creative field. However, at the same time, serious problems arose in the spiritual sphere. The class and party orientation of the CPSU (Communist Party) in the cultural policy led to a contradictory approach to national and human values in general. This policy led to a crisis in spiritual life. In the 1950s and 1960s, cultural processes were under centralized political control, and creative freedom and cultural diversity faded away. This process has led not only to the weakening of the national heritage and language, but also to the alienation of Uzbek society from universal cultural values.

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