



## WRITERS' UNION IN BUKHARA

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**Abstract:** The article provides the latest information based on archival materials about the reorganization of the Bukhara branch of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan and its activities in the early years, its significance in the history of the literary environment of Bukhara, as well as about literary associations and circles established in the region.

**Keywords:** History of the literary environment of Bukhara, Writers' Union, literary associations, literary circles, literary evenings, "Bukhoro Haqiqati," Toshpulat Hamidov, Pedagogical Institute.

**Introduction.** By the 1950s, literary processes intensified in the regions of the Uzbek SSR. The work of representatives of these literary circles, being part of the common culture of the Uzbek people, had its own traditions due to cultural folklore and social characteristics. In the history of the literary environment of Bukhara in the second half of the 20th century, many modern poets and writers lived and worked. The literary group, organized at the initiative of Muhammadjon Vasfi in 1951-1955, nurtured well-known creators in literature such as Ochil Togaev, A'zam Shermatov, To'ra Juman, and Maksim Karimov. In the period after 1956, writers such as Po'lat Fattohov, Latif Azimov, Maqsud Qurbonov, and Shodi Rajabov created works. Although some of the writers joined the literary environment of the capital and their later activities were connected to it, they were brought up in the literary environment of Bukhara and gained fame there. In accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR No. 100 of January 21, 1955, the composition and staff of the administrative management apparatus of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan were reorganized. According to the resolution, the creation of branches of the Writers' Union in several regions began [4,2]. The reorganization of the Bukhara branch of the Writers' Union and the wide involvement of young amateur creators opened a new page in the history of the literary environment of Bukhara.

**Literature review.** The Central State Archive (CSA) forms the basis of sources on the topic. In the process of studying numerous materials in the CSA, a lot of previously unpublished information related to the literary environment of Bukhara was obtained and is being announced to the general public for the first time. In addition, valuable information on the history of the literary environment was obtained through the study of documents from the State Archive of the Bukhara Region (Bukhara State Archive) and is being presented to the scientific community for the first time after analysis. Furthermore, when writing the article, materials from the press were also used effectively, including materials from the "Bukhoro Haqiqati" newspaper, which is the central publication of the Bukhara region.

**Research Methodology.** The first meeting, held on November 10, 1955, was attended by over 50 young creators. The organized preliminary council was attended by Toshpulat Hamidov, Ya. Gordon, A. Abdullaev, M. Baqoev, Navro'zov, A. Mo'minov, V. Turov, Sharofjon Orifiy, Gulshin, as well as the following amateur writers, poets, and publicists: Chori Fayzullaev, Turob Ishboev, Sa'dulla Karimov, Fathi Ravirov, G'ulom Shomurodov, Maksim Karimov,



Amonov, Nurulla Ubaidov, Tilla Ashurov, Habib Qahhorov, Khadicha Sodiqova, Mukbina Shodieva, Mirfayz Kazakov, Chori Bikliev, and A. Niyozmurodov [10,249].

Tashpulat Hamidov is appointed as the secretary of the Bukhara regional branch of the Writers' Union of the Uzbek SSR. At the first meeting of the department, which began its active work from the initial days, the tasks and organizational work of the Bukhara Regional Department of the Writers' Union of the Uzbek SSR are determined. Tashpulat Hamidov speaks about the tasks and organizational issues of the regional branch of the Union of Soviet Writers of Uzbekistan. After detailing the department's tasks, he proposes to approve the composition of the presidium of the Bukhara Regional Department with seven (7) members. Accordingly, the following persons are approved as members of the Presidium of the Bukhara Regional Department:

1. Toshpulat Hamidov - member. Secretary of the Bukhara Regional Branch of the Writers' Union of the Uzbek SSR.
2. Viktor Turov - member. Russian language and literature teacher at the Okhunboboev School of the Kunjikala village council in Bukhara region.
3. Sharofjon Orifi - member. Director of School No. 19 named after Molotov, Kashkadarya region, Shakhrisabz district.
4. G. Gulshin - member. Editor of the regional newspaper "Kashkadarinskaya Pravda," Kashkadarya region.
5. A. Abdullaev - member. Head of the Department of Uzbek Literature at the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute, Candidate of Philological Sciences.
6. Gardon Yakov Ilich - member. Lecturer in the Department of Russian Literature at the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute, Candidate of Philological Sciences.
7. Muhammad Bakaev - member. Literary staff member of the "Bukhoro Hakikati" newspaper of the Bukhara region [2,82].

T. Hamidov, A. Muminov, V. Turov, Ya. Gordon, M. Bakaev, G. Navruzov, and others participate in the discussion to approve the work plan of the Bukhara branch of the Writers' Union of the Uzbek SSR for November-December 1955. V. Turov reads out the conclusion of the discussion. V. Kim and M. Bakaev are approved for the editorial department of the Bukhara branch of the Writers' Union of the Uzbek SSR [2,86].

The following are assigned responsibility for literary genres in the Bukhara branch of the Writers' Union of the Uzbek SSR: 1. A. Abdullaev as head of the Uzbek Literature Department; 2. Yakov Gordon as head of the Russian Literature Department; 3. A. Muminov as head of the Literary Studies and Criticism Department [2,88].

V. Turov is entrusted with implementing the department's work plan for November and December. The department's first organized event after its establishment is an anniversary celebration dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the regional musical drama theater in December 1955, with A. Muminov responsible for organizing this event. Also, under A. Niyozmurodov's responsibility, work begins on creating an almanac written in Russian and Uzbek languages. Y.I. Gordon is tasked with collecting and studying writers and poets who write on topics of collective farming and the development of new lands. A. Muminov is entrusted with organizing literary evenings in collective farms, factories, and plants [2,88].

**Analysis and results.** Representatives of the Bukhara literary community regularly organize meetings with students of the Mechanization School. During literary evenings, authors read excerpts from their best poems, as well as works by amateur writers and well-known Russian and Uzbek Soviet authors.



The department maintains constant contact with the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute and regularly organizes meetings and seminars. On the department's initiative, with the participation of party organizations and the Pedagogical Institute administration, literary evenings are organized featuring young poets of the region, including students of the Pedagogical Institute: G. Shomurodov, D. Turaev, Maxim Karimov, Kh. Sodikova, F. Nasirov, T. Novichkov, and others. A distinct literary environment has also formed at the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute. Reader competitions and conferences for young creators are organized. Some amateur young creators from the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute, under the department's guidance, make appearances on the republican radio network through voice recordings. In particular, on February 22, 1956, two radio broadcasts are made at the department's initiative with the participation of A. Abdullaev, Candidate of Philological Sciences [1,4]. When the Bukhara Regional Cotton Planting Campaign begins, students are sent on behalf of the department to collective farms, state farms, and livestock farms to participate in promotional and entertainment events.

The organization of literary circles and literary evenings brings a new spirit to these processes. Representatives of the literary community actively participate in literary and artistic events organized by creative associations, public education institutions, and the Pedagogical Institute. For instance, in 1957, a major event is organized at the reporting evening of the Bukhara People's Creative House, chaired by Toshpulat Hamid. At the event, the writer recites his poems "My Youth," "Mirzachul," and "On the Village Road." Additionally, Ahmadjon Niyazmurodov participates with his poems "Festival Song" and "To My Indian Friend." The literary event also gives special attention to young creators' participation. Along with Maxim Karim, a student of the Bukhara Pedagogical Institute who has begun appearing in the press with his poems, schoolchildren who are just entering the creative field also take part with their own poems.

A total of 250 people participated in the literary evening [5,2]. Representatives of the literary environment were widely involved in the regional and republican stages of the "Ashūla Bayram," organized from March 20 to May 25. Several scripts by Bukhara authors include Toshpulat Hamidov's poems "Black Hair" and "The Young Musician" [6,9].

As of June 21, 1957, there were 146 clubs and 117 reading rooms in the region, which were directly connected to the rural population. Branches of the Union of Writers of the Uzbek SSR also operated in the districts under the leadership of the Bukhara Regional Branch. In particular, at the initiative of writers, a literary evening dedicated to Abdullah Kahhar's creative work will be organized at the Gijduvan City Club. In the second part of the evening, the school amateurs will stage the comedy "Acute Teeth."

The speech of the director of the regional people's creative association A. Mirfayozov will be heard at the creative evening organized in the Kirov House of Culture. Maksim Karim, one of the Bukharan artists. Polat Fattokh, Ravshan Sharipov and other amateur artists will participate with their poems [7,98].

The circle of artistic enthusiasts occupies a special place in the activities of writers, and their participation is observed at every event. The units of the association, established in the districts, reported to the regional branch on their regular activities. The center sent methodological instructions on the tasks of organizing cultural services among the masses during the cotton harvest period to artistic amateur clubs under club institutions [7.5]. It should be noted that the Republican Writers' Union has organized events based on methodological instructions such as "Methodological Instructions and Repertoire of Rural Artistic Amateurism," a list of



repertoires and repertoires for artistic amateur circles, "Working with Children in the Club," "Organization of an Evening in the Club to the 40th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution" [7.5].

The "Decade of Uzbek Art and Literature," which will be held in Moscow in 1958, is an important event in the cultural and social life of the republic and a creative exam for the maturity and mastery of writers, artists, composers, and cinematographers. Many amateur artists from Bukhara also prepared for this decade. Maxim Karim, Gulam Shomurodov, Ahmadjon Niyazmurodov, and Tura Juraev worked on many works under the leadership of Toshpulat Hamidov, the secretary of the Writers' Department of the Bukhara region [7.7].

Although the department actively participated in literary and cultural events in the Bukhara region and strived to work productively in organizational work, a number of shortcomings remained unresolved. He will be forced to work in a small room at 21 Collective Farmers Street, where the building of the "Bukhara Reality" editorial office is located. The worktable and bookshelves temporarily allocated by the editorial office will be used. The lack of a typewriter complicates the technical side of material design and delays the constant response to letters from surrounding young artists.[2,84].

In his letter of November 28, 1955, the deputy secretary of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan Alyatdinov promised to purchase equipment for the department in the first half of December. Alyatdinov tells Toshpulat Hamidov that the salary will be regularly paid, a list of literature and newspapers and magazines will be written and sent, and funds will be allocated.[2,79]. However, from another document dated December 22, 1955, it became known that the promises were still not fulfilled and remained on paper. The funds provided for office expenses according to the estimate were not transferred to the account number of the department. Also, one and a half thousand rubles, which were supposed to be given for the purchase of literature, will not be allocated.

The secretary of the Bukhara branch of the Writers' Union of the Uzbek SSR, Toshpulat Khamidov, in his report to the Writers' Union dated December 22, 1955, requested the prompt dispatch of office materials (tables, chairs, bookshelves, and typewriters) necessary for primary activities, at least for the necessary needs of the department, and the allocation of a separate building and room for the department.[2,84].

However, from the documents of July 1956 (July 8, 1956), it became known that although the department operated for eight months, unfortunately, a work table was not allocated until then. Noting that it is impossible to work in such conditions, Toshpulat Hamidov again asked the re-union to allocate the necessary things for the department in the first place: 1. 2. 10 chairs; 3. Divan; 4. Bookshelf; 5. Typewriter; 6. Skate and carpet.

In 1956, a separate room was allocated to the department from the territory of the Pedagogical Institute, but due to the lack of necessary equipment, they were still forced to work in the dormitory of the "Bukhara Reality" editorial office [1,15].

In the presence of the reality of Bukhara, the "Nilufar" literary circle of young artists was organized and the majority of pencils from various regions of the Bukhara oasis, which meet once a month, organized artistic creativity. Samples of the creativity of the members of this circle, organized on the initiative of Toshpulat Hamid, were presented in the press. the literary classes organized in the city's libraries became a school of mastery for amateur creators. Literary meetings were organized with such artists as Gafur Gulom, Uygun Turob Tola Z. Obidov, and Zulfiya. Maxim Karim, Nemat Amin, Jamol Kamol, Omon Mukhtar, Gulam Shomurod, and a number of young people were among the first to gain experience during this



period. They were joined by Murod Khalil, Ahd Hasan, Taji Korayev, Yahya Vahobov, and Toshpulat Ahmad. As a result of the activities of this circle, the literary movement, which was disrupted and interrupted under the influence of political pressure, was revived

**Conclusions and suggestions (Conclusion/Recommend.)** that regardless of the conditions, writers continued to create works worthy of their time, based on the needs of the Communist Party and the era. By the 1960s, the work of writers was active, and many large works appeared on the stage. It should be noted that the process of filling the literary environment with new forces is widespread. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Writers' Union's Bukhara branch gathered over 70 young amateur artists around it. However, the admission of creators to the Union of Writers of the Republic was difficult. Before Tashpulat Hamid became a member of the Union of Writers of the Uzbek SSR in 1957, there was no representative from Bukhara [8,350]. After that, creative figures from Bukhara, such as Sharif Nurkhan, Nemat Aminov, Jamol Kamol, Safar Barno, Omon Mukhtar, and Hadik Hasan, began to be accepted as members of the association. The tradition of literary mentorship, initiated by Sadr Zia, Sadridin Aini, and Gafur Gulam, had a special influence on the development of the literary environment in Bukhara. Toshpulat Hamidov's mentorship of young artists from Bukhara, especially since the 1960s, has acquired a new meaning, and the literary environment has risen to a new level. Through these efforts, young creative individuals were encouraged. This series includes "Bukhara Sings," published in the 1950s. The collections "Oktyabrga guldasta," as well as "Bukhoro kuylaydi," reprinted in 1968, not only organized young artists, but also strengthened their faith in their creative potential. As a result, by the 1960s, they began to publish their works with boldness. The works of representatives of the literary environment of Bukhara began to be published in republican publications. Tashpulat Hamid's leadership of the Writers' Union served to increase the effectiveness of its activities. The unique literary environment that arose in the second half of the 20th century, despite the monopoly of the party, ideological dominance, and various currents, did not stop rising.

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## Western European Journal of Linguistics and Education

Volume 2, Issue 10, October, 2024

<https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/2>

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ISSN (E): 2942-190X

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10. XX asr 50-70 yillarida Buxoro adabiy muhiti tarixi. Oriental renaissance: innovative, educational, natural and social sciences scientific journal. Volume 2, ISSUE 4 ISSN 2181-1784 Impact Factor:5.947 ASI Factor = 1.7. April 2022. –B.399-403.