

Mirzo Abdulvahid Munzim - A Well-Known Educator, Writer, Editor and Public Figure**Beshimov Maqsud Komilovich**

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Abstract

This article provides information about the life and work, political and social activities of the famous public figure Abdulvahid Burhanov, as well as his work in the ranks of the young people of Bukhara, his work in the BXSr. There is also valuable information about Munzim's active work in Tajikistan.

Keywords: Mirzo Abdulvahid Munzim, Chairman of the Young Bukharans Party, Education, Printing and Publishing, Tarbiyayi Atfol (Children's Education), Germany, Surkhi Tojikistoni Surkh, Inspector of Public Education, Inspector of Health, Emirate of Bukhara, BXSr, Tajik ASSR.

Introduction. At a very difficult time in the history of our country - in the early twentieth century, with his enlightenment activities and selfless services, he made an invaluable contribution to the creation of a national education system and the independence of our country, freedom and liberty of our people. Mirza Abdulvahid Munzim was born in 1875.

Munzim is a political, social and cultural figure of Tajikistan, a reformer, one of the founders of the socio-political and enlightenment movement, with a method Jadid Bukhara Emirate. He is the founder of the first new methodical school in Bukhara (1908-1909). He was one of the founders of education, printing and publishing not only in the last years of the existence of the Emirate of Bukhara, but also in the future Tajik ASSR and the Tajik SSR.

Discussion. In the 90s of the XIX century, Abdulvahid Burhanov began to write enlightenment poems under the pseudonym Munzim, and later engaged in enlightenment in his practical work. In the first decade of the twentieth century, Munzim began to try to open a new school. The opening of the first Jadid school in Bukhara is also connected with his name. He went to Samarkand in 1908 to learn the methods of teaching in Jadid schools from Mahmudhoja Behbudi and Abduqodir Shukuri, and in the same year organized a Jadid school in his yard, and in 1909 an evening school for adults.

The Jadid organization formed in Bukhara in 1909, first carried out enlightenment work. Munzim took an active part in the work of this organization, and this year Mukammil Burhanov, together with Sadridin Aini, took part in the formation of the secret society "Tarbiyayi atfol" ("Children's upbringing").

This society played an important role in awakening the political consciousness of the people by promoting progressive democratic ideas among the enlighteners and free-thinking intellectuals of Bukhara.

After the February Revolution of 1917, the Bukhara Jadids were divided into old Jadids led by A. Burhanov, and new Jadids led by F. Khodjaev and A. Fitrat. The first group's main activity was enlightenment, while the second group advocated broad reforms. Later, as a result of the merger of the two groups, the Young Bukhara Party was formed, and Munzim was elected its chairman.

From 1918 to September 1920 Munzim lived in Tashkent. After the formation of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, he first served as Deputy Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, then as the Minister of Public Education and the Minister of Health.

Munzim, who served as the Minister of Public Education, was instrumental in the June 1922 decision of the BXR government to send a group of young people from Bukhara to Germany to train national cadres, in particular engineers. According to the decision, he was appointed chairman of the commission to organize the case. In the summer of 1922, Munzim personally took 44 people from Bukhara to Germany and placed them in educational institutions in Berlin. Beginning in the mid-1920s, Munzim devoted himself entirely to creative and journalistic activities. In the early 1930s, he worked for the newspaper Tajikistani Surkh.

Results. A. Munzim is one of the nobles and has the title of acting prince. He was also married to a woman from a noble family of intellectuals. He had 3 sons. The youngest son was unhappy at a young age (about 5 years old). He drowned while playing near the fountain in the backyard. The two eldest sons attended schools and universities in Germany and Russia (St. Petersburg and Moscow). One of his relatives, Burkhanov Alim Rakhimovich, is now known - at the beginning of his career he worked at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan and was engaged in research, as well as taught philosophy at the university. He then moved into the diplomatic service.

Conclusion. As for many other documents about him, they are stored in the archives and book depositories of Moscow, Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Dushanbe, as well as in Baku, Tbilisi, Orenburg, Kazan, as well as in many newspapers, magazines, memoirs and others.

His journalistic activity, artistic creativity, scientific-publicist views, socio-philosophical views in the past have had a great impact not only on the understanding of the identity of the Tajik people, but also on the life, literature and history of society. Abdulvahid Munzim died in Dushanbe in 1934 after a short illness.

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