

## ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPLEX RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN KARAKALPAKSTAN IN 1931-1936

**Bazarbaev Raximnazar Jumanazarovich<sup>1</sup>**

*Dsc, Nukus state pedagogical institute, Nukus, Uzbekistan*

**Abstract:** The scientific article refers to the opening of a research institute, which was of great importance for solving urgent problems of the economy and culture of Karakalpakstan.

**Keywords:** Science, Institute, Academy, expedition, culture, ethnography, folklore.

**Introduction.** Conducted research expeditions in Karakalpakstan in the late 1920s and early 1930s discovered the richest natural and economic resources that were not used. Their research could be more productive on the basis of scientific institutions permanently operating on the territory of this region. Scientists understood this too. Yes, October 30th 1929 г. The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences at the general meeting, having heard the report of A.V. Fersman on the expert activities of the Academy of Sciences, decided to replace expeditionary research with stationary scientific institutions directly related to the Academy of Sciences. These tasks began to be realized, starting with 1931. In July of the same year, the emergency session of the USSR Academy of Sciences, having heard the report of Academician V.L.Komarov on the topic "The question of the branches of the Academy", recognized the need to organize complex scientific bases in a number of large centers of the USSR .

Attaching special importance to the organization of a research institute, the government of Karakalpakstan organized the Karakalpak Complex Research Institute in 1931 ( protocol No. 37 of August 12, 1931).[1.p.92]

N.A. Gnedenko was appointed the first director of KKNII, and N.A. Baskakov was appointed scientific secretary. The Institute was staffed by visiting scientists. Only in 1933 г. were hired: K. Aimbetov, Zh. Urumbaev, K. Ubaydullaev, T. Bekimbetov.

The opening of a research institute in the city of Turtkul acquired great importance, since it was the first and only research institute in the Khorezm oasis at that time. Here is what the first director of the research institute N.A. Gnedenko wrote about this: "The Institute subordinates the goals and objectives of its practical work entirely and completely to the daily interests of the economic and cultural development of the Karakalpak Republic.[2.p. 81]

Given the remoteness of Karakalpakstan from scientific centers and because of the difficulty of leadership from the USSR Academy of Sciences, and also taking into account the need to bring research work closer to production, the Council of People's Commissars of the KKASSR on August 29, 1932 decided:

Approve the proposal of the director of the KKNII N.A. Gnedenko and petition the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences to transfer the KKNII to the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences, retaining the direction and name of the following sections: geological section; socio-cultural section; economic research section; soil-botanical section; desert-sand section; physical and chemical laboratory; section of mass local history work. [3. p.34 ]

Further, in order to plan the management of research work in the KKASSR, it was envisaged to organize a subsection of the planning of research work in the State Planning Committee of the KKASSR.

However, the Regional Party Committee of Karakalpakstan on July 27 1933 r. rejected this intention, because he believed that "KKNII copies the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences, that the USSR Academy of Sciences does not have the proper authority or authority to resolve this issue in its favor." KKNII remained under the jurisdiction of the Council of People's Commissars of the KKASSR. [ 4 . p.19 ]

However, the Integrated Institute in 1931-1936. carried out useful scientific work in the study of the history, culture, economy of Karakalpakstan. From 1931 to 1933, the section of history and economics did a painstaking job of collecting archival materials for the organization of a single library.

In the field of studying cultural heritage, the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, together with the KKNII, did a great job of systematizing materials on the history of the Karakalpaks. Along with this, KKNII conducted research on the history of material culture, ethnography, folklore and linguistics. Thus, during that period, the institute achieved notable achievements.

The success of the KKNII is confirmed by the fact that at the conference on the study of productive forces in Leningrad, the institute presented such reports as "The problem of developing ancient irrigation lands", "The species composition of the entomofauna of the KKASSR, its role and importance in agriculture". -economic history of the Karakalpak people were carried out jointly with the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In addition, the geological section conducted research on the development of Ustyurt. The desert-sand section explored the possibilities of economic use of takyr and the problems of combating soil salinization. [ 5.p.1 ]

In 1933, in order to organize research work to combat moving sands, a 25 kilometre x desert-sand-deciduous nursery was organized from Turtkul. In order to strengthen the financial base of the nursery, KKNII in August 1933 concluded an agreement with the People's Commissariat of Agriculture on the financing of research work for 1933-36. in the amount of 120,000 rubles. [6. With. 2]

The economic research section of the KKNII carried out work on the problem of agricultural planning and soil studies. The problems of the state and prospects for the development of agriculture, light industry, transport and irrigation were also studied. The section of methodology and planning of mass local history work carried out work on the collection of medicinal plants and the organization of a complete inventory of the vegetation cover of the Republic.

For 1934-35. KKNII carried out the following works:

a) Section of economic research - "Agriculture of the KKASSR and its social reconstruction". The work was carried out under the leadership of A.P. Zhingarev in the city of Turtkul. As a result of these studies, articles were published in the

republican press. Further, under the leadership of A.P. Zhingarev, the topic "MTS and collective farm construction in the KKASSR" was completed, as a result of which a book was published;

b) Section of the soil-desert-sand group - completed the work on drawing up a schematic plan for the landscaping of the city of Nukus;

c) Socio-cultural section - Subsection of language and literature and subsection of ethnography and pedagogy - under the leadership of A. Sokolov and K. Aimbetov, the "Karakalpak Terminological Dictionary" on office work was published. Under the leadership of the director of the KKNII V. Tetyushev, a "Collection of materials on the history of the 1916 uprising" was published. Under the guidance of Professor A. Filonenko, (repressed in 1937 г.), Kosekeev and Urunbaev, based on the results of expeditions in the Chimbay, Khodjeyly, Turtkul regions, published an article "The modern profile and state of school networks in Karakalpakstan and ways to rationally improve it."

d) Section of Geology - under the leadership of engineer Ivashchenko, the study "Processing of geological materials in Ustyurt" was carried out ; Alekseev carried out the work "Deigish and measures to combat it." Experimental work was also carried out to study the processes of soil salinization, salt tolerance of crops and the effectiveness of mineral and local fertilizers for cotton, which were led by agronomists Davidovsky and Zinaliev.

In 1934-35. KKNII scientists completed 21 topics (for agriculture - 3, and for culture - 4). In 1935, the number of employees of the institute increased: 20 qualified workers, 3 professors, 3 senior and 11 junior researchers. [7. p.6]

In 1936, the institute already had 30 researchers who completed 45 scientific topics, conducted 10 expeditions, created a large agrochemical laboratory, a library with more than 7,000 books in its fund. [eight. p.77] Judging by these indicators, we can say that the activities of the Integrated Institute in solving urgent problems of the economy and culture of Karakalpakstan were at the proper level.

In the second half of the 1930s, scientists from the Autonomous Republic, mainly employees of the Karakalpak Complex Research Institute, took part in the

preparations for the publication of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia. They prepared the articles "Karakalpak Autonomous Socialist Republic", "Karakalpak Literature" and "Karakalpak Language". The first of these articles contained a brief outline of the history of the Karakalpak people, covering the period from the 16th century to the 16th century. until the mid 1930s . It characterized the main events of the political history of the Karakalpak tribes, contained brief characteristics of their socio-economic and socio-political system, cited the most striking facts from the history of the national liberation struggle of the Karakalpaks against the Khiva feudal lords in the 17th - the first half of the 19th centuries. and the tsarist colonizers during the uprising 1916 г. Despite some shortcomings, the historical essay published on the pages of the TSB can be considered as, if not a milestone, then a very significant phenomenon in the course of the development of Karakalpak science. It should not be forgotten that it was the first popular scientific work of a public nature, which made the history of the Karakalpak people accessible to the widest readership in all corners of the Soviet Union. [9. p.56]

However, the work of the institute had its drawbacks - many of the main researchers were visitors and their research was still superficial, that is, they were limited to posing the problem, not solving it specifically and on the spot, and representatives of the social scientists in their judgments were limited to the framework of the dominant methodology. Those who tried to objectively investigate the culture and history of this ancient region were accused by class enemies. Thus, the second plenum of the Regional Committee (August 1933) outlined a whole program to cleanse the party of Trotskyists and other alien elements, which also affected the work of the Complex Institute, since many of its scientists were accused of Trotskyism. The rest lived in fear of becoming enemies because of denunciations and slander. The difficult moments of the work of the institute include the forced curtailment of experimental and survey work on deigish, due to the refusal of funding from the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. As a result of the curtailment of work on the fight against deigish, as well as the refusal of the irrigation department of the People's Commissariat of Land to finance work on the

development of the issue of the groundwater cadastre, the Institute's water management group was forced to curtail research. The same fate befell the group of industry and the study of natural resources. At the very beginning of 1935, she found herself without the necessary funds for her work. All these factors forced the leadership of the KKNII to transfer scientific research to self-financing. Here the task was to serve the priority needs of departments and economic organizations and thereby attract financial resources for carrying out work directly on the orders of interested organizations.

By the decision of the Councils of People's Commissars of Karakalpakstan on March 15, 1936, the Complex Institute was divided into a number of sectors, which meant the dissolution of the institute. In our opinion, the whims of individual party leaders were the main reasons for disbanding the Complex Institute. So, in the resolution of the Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the SNKKKASSR it was said that, in order to organize two republican zonal stations (cotton-growing and livestock) and also because of the lack of scientific personnel for them to conduct scientific research, disband the research institute. Thus, the Regional Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the KKASSR found unreasonable reasons for disbanding the institute, since, in their opinion, the institute did not satisfy the tasks of "socialist construction". [ 10 . p.3 ]

The grossest mistake on the part of the Government of the KKASSR led to the disbandment of the Complex Institute and its division into 3 sectors: the sector of cultural construction; the sector of socialist agriculture; geological sector.

The sector of cultural construction was transferred to the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Education, on the basis of which a scientific and pedagogical laboratory was organized.

The agriculture sector was transferred to the People's Commissariat of Agriculture to strengthen the existing zonal stations and create groups for the study of water management, agromelioration and agrochemistry.

The geological sector was transferred to the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture. In addition, a group of science was created under the State Planning Committee of the KKASSR. The tasks of this group included the coordination and planning of scientific research, but already in 1937 the fallacy of this decision became clear and the question of organizing a single scientific center was put forward. [ 11 . p.3 ]

In 1938, a research sector of language and literature was organized under the People's Commissariat of Education. However, the department did not justify itself, turning into a departmental department, and therefore in 1939 the Government was forced to organize a research institute of language and literature under the Council of People's Commissars of the KKASSR on the basis of this sector.

The activities of the Complex Institute coincided with the strengthening of the totalitarian system, rampant repression, but, despite these difficulties and the difficulties of that time, the research work carried out by the Complex Institute played a huge role in shaping the further study of the rich cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people.

Thus, in 1936 the Complex Institute was disbanded. From the standpoint of today, it can be said with full confidence that this only scientific center in Karakalpakstan would not have been disbanded if it had come under the jurisdiction of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, leaving the name of the Karakalpak Complex Research Institute of the KKASSR. The Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks canceled this decision, although there was another option - the transfer of this institute to the Republican Council for Science of the UZSSR, which was later reorganized into the UzFAN of the USSR. However, the politically short-sighted party leadership of the republic, brought up in a class-proletarian spirit, having no appropriate education and not understanding the importance of practical scientific activity and the role of science in general, disbanded this scientific center. The closure of the Complex Institute suspended the development of Karakalpak science.

The scientific works of P.P. Ivanov, A.N. Samoilovich and others contributed to the preservation of interest in the cultural heritage of the peoples of Karakalpakstan. In 1935, under the editorship of A.N. Samoilovich, a collection of materials on the history of Karakalpakstan was published. The compilers A.N. Samoilovich, P.P. Ivanov, N.N. Palmov, A.I. Ponomarev did a great job of archeographic processing, translation and commenting of a number of handwritten monuments in oriental languages. Thus, they introduced into scientific circulation a large number of new, previously inaccessible sources. [12]

A prominent orientalist Pavel Petrovich Ivanov (1893-1942) made a significant contribution to the preparation of this collection, publishing an Outline of the History of the Karakalpaks in it. P.P. Ivanov, on the basis of factual data gleaned from Central Asian and Russian written monuments, tried to systematically highlight the history of the Karakalpak tribes in the 16th - 19th centuries, until they came under the rule of tsarist Russia in 1873. The author covered a wide range of issues (the ethnogenesis of the Karakalpak people, Karakalpak-Khivan relations, and the struggle of the Karakalpaks against the oppression of the Khiva feudal lords). Moreover, most of them were staged by P.P. Ivanov for the first time. Of particular importance for historical science was the interpretation given by the researcher of the reports of the primary sources about the Pechenegs. His observations confirmed scientific ideas that the Pechenegs were tribes related to the ancestors of the Karakalpak people.

P.P. Ivanov paid much attention to the stage of the history of the Karakalpaks, which was not studied at that time, dating back to the time of their stay in the 17th - 18th centuries, in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya and their subsequent resettlement in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya. P.P. Ivanov proved the scientific inconsistency of the attempts of individual researchers to resolve the issue of the origin of the Karakalpak tribes only on the basis of the formal similarity of ethnonyms. He emphasized that considering the Karakalpaks as direct descendants of the "black hoods" of the southern Russian steppes is tantamount to recognizing them as direct descendants of the eastern (Turkic) Pechenegs. The chain of various

tribes that preceded the modern Karakalpaks, who succeeded each other for many centuries, is too complex and little studied to consider them all as direct ancestors of the Karakalpak people. No less carefully P.P. Ivanov studied the question of the attitude of the Karakalpaks to the Nogays in the period of the 15th - 18th centuries, he proved that the sources of this period refer to different peoples who cannot be confused, since the connection between them is not so much ethnic as territorial. [13. p.313 ]

Based on a scrupulous study of these sources, P.P. Ivanov made a fundamental conclusion about the futility of disputes on the topic with whom exactly - the Pechenegs, Kipchaks or Nogays - the initial stage of the ethnogenesis of the Karakalpaks was associated. The researcher considered such a formulation of the question an oversimplification of a complex problem, drawing attention to the mixed composition of the tribes of both the Kipchak Union and the Nogai Horde. "The Mongol conquest, " he wrote, "and later the gradual disintegration of the Golden Horde caused a number of complex migratory movements of the Turkic-Mongolian tribes, which undoubtedly affected the composition of the population of the Trans-Volga and Trans-Ural steppes."

P.P. Ivanov noted that even the earliest information about the Karakalpaks shows the diversity of their composition, the inclusion in their environment of ethnic components of Kipchak, Nogai origin and many others. Thus, the researcher approached the problem of the ethnogenesis of the Karakalpaks from new positions and showed that they are a historically established ethnic community, which, over a long, centuries-old process of ethnic development, included various groups - of local origin and newcomers.

Based on the study of a large number of written sources of Central Asian origin, P.P. Ivanov characterized the social system and occupations of the Karakalpaks, some features of their socio-political structure in the 18th - 19th centuries, their socio-economic development, the completion of the process of class differentiation and the development of feudalism, the preservation of the remnants of tribal division, etc. [14.p.314 ]

Of considerable interest is the coverage of the history of the Karakalpak-Kazakh and Karakalpak-Khivan relations, the events associated with the resettlement of the bulk of the Karakalpaks in the areas adjacent to Khiva, the conquest of the Karakalpaks by the Khiva khans and the struggle of the Karakalpak people against the oppressors.

views, formed on the basis of the analysis of a large amount of factual material, ” noted A.Yu. Yakubovsky , “enabled P.P. Ivanov to correctly describe many facts of the socio-political history of the Karakalpaks.” [15.p.315]

However, in the "Essay on the history of the Karakalpaks" a number of important issues still remained unresolved and the work of P.P. Ivanov was only the beginning of large-scale research and was the first work on the history of the Karakalpak people.

Consequently, the ongoing research expeditions in Karakalpakstan in the late 1920s and early 1930s discovered the richest natural , economic and intellectual resources of Karakalpakstan, which the Karakalpak Complex Research Institute was supposed to explore.

The opening of a research institute has become important for solving urgent problems of the economy and culture of Karakalpakstan, but the activities of the Complex Institute coincided with the strengthening of the totalitarian system, rampant repression, but, despite these difficulties and difficulties of that time, the research work carried out by the Complex Institute played a huge role in shaping the further study of the rich cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people.

### References

1. Central State Archive of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.322, op.1, d.74, l.92
2. Kamalov S.K., Germanova V.V. At the origins of the study of the cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people // Social Sciences in Uzbekistan, 1994, No. 1-2. - P.81.
3. Central State Archive of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.322, op.1, d.74, l.34.
4. Central State Archive of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.322, op.1, d.53, l.19.
5. Tetyushev V. Tasks of research work // Soviet Karakalpakstan, 1936, April 2
6. Soviet Karakalpakstan, 1937, July 14
7. Central State Archive of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.50, op.1, d.53, l.6.
8. Ibid., d.132, l.77.

9. TSB. 1st ed., 1937. vol. 31. p. 444-446 . for details see: Utepov K.T. Great October, formation and development of historical science in Karakalpakstan, 1917-1987 - Nukus, 1988. - P.56.
10. Archive of Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.1, op.4, d.76, l.3.
11. Soviet Karakalpakstan, 1937, June 29
12. Materials on the history of the Karakalpaks. Proceedings of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, vol. 7. -M.-L., 1935.
13. Yakubovsky A.Yu. P.P. Ivanov as a historian of Central Asia // Soviet Oriental Studies. 1948, vol. V . S. 313.
14. Yakubovsky A.Yu. P.P. Ivanov as a historian of Central Asia // Soviet Oriental Studies. 1948, vol. V . S. 314.
15. Yakubovsky A.Yu. P.P. Ivanov as a historian of Central Asia // Soviet Oriental Studies. 1948, vol. V . S. 315
16. Бердимуратова, А; Алимбетов, Ю; ,О НЕКОТОРЫХ ПРОБЛЕМАХ В ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ДУХОВНО-ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬСКОЙ РАБОТЫ СРЕДИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ, ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 27,2,67-73,2015,
17. Бердимуратова, А; Камалова, Х; Алимбетов, Ю; ,РЕСПУБЛИКАНЫҢ УЛЫҰМА БИЛИМ БЕРИҰ МЕКЕМЕЛЕРИНИҢ ИСКЕРЛИГИ ҲАҚҚЫНДА: РЕАЛИЙЛЕР ҲӘМ ПРОБЛЕМАЛАР, ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 28,3,88-92,2015,
18. Бердимуратова, А; Алимбетов, Ю; ,ГЕЙПАРА ҮРП-ӘДЕТЛЕР ҲӘМ ДӘСТҮРЛЕРДИҢ МИЙРАСЛАНЫҰЫ МӘСЕЛЕСИ: РЕАЛИЙЛЕР ҲӘМ ПРОБЛЕМАЛАР, ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 15,1-2,73-83,2012,
19. Бердимуратова, А; ,ҲӘЗИРГИ ЗАМАН ГЛОБАЛЛАСЫҰ МАШҚАЛАЛАРЫ: ҚӘДИРИ ҲӘМ ҚӘТЕРИ, ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 25,4,68-75,2014,
20. Бердимуратова, А; Алимбетов, Ю; ,ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ СОЦИАЛЛЫҚ СТРУКТУРАСЫНЫҢ ҲӘЗИРГИ ҲАЛАТЫ ҲАҚҚЫНДА (конкрет-социологиялық изертлеу материаллары бойынша), ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 7,1-2,64-70,2010,
21. Алима, Бердимуратова; ,Ҳәзирги заман глобалласыу машқалалары: қәдири хәм қәтери, Вестник Каракалпакского университета, 25,4,68-75,2014, Каракалпакский государственный университет
22. Бердимуратова, АК; Бердимуратова, СП; ,ИСТОРИЯ. СОЦИОЛОГИЯ. ФИЛОСОФИЯ. ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ., Вестник КГУ им. Бердаха. №,1,,50,2021,
23. Бердимуратова, А; ,Экологический кризис Приаралья и проблемы его решения, Экономика и статистика,,11-12,70,1997,

24. Бердимуратова, А; ,РУЎХЫЙЛЫҚ СОЦИАЛЛЫҚ ФИЛОСОФИЯНЫҢ ПРОБЛЕМАСЫ СЫПАТЫНДА, ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 33,4,57-59,2016,
25. Бердимуратова, А; ,Массалық мәдениет социаллық кубылыс сыпатында, ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 34,1,52-55,2017,
26. Бердимуратова, А; Камалова, Х; Алимбетов, Ю; ,РЕСПУБЛИКА ХАЛҚЫН АҰЫЗ СУҰ МЕНЕН ТӘМИЙИНЛЕҰДИҢ ХӘЗИРГИ ХАЛАТЫ ХӘМ ОНЫҢ СОЦИАЛЛЫҚ ТУРАҚЛЫЛЫҚҚА ТӘСИРИ ХАҚЫНДА, ВЕСТНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА, 35,2,76-79,2017,
27. Nurnazar, Pirnazarov; Islambek, Sultanbergenov; ,HUMANITY AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE SPIRITUAL BEING OF HUMAN, Uzbek Scholar Journal, 2,,15-19,2022,
28. Пирназаров, НР; Баймурзаев, Азамат; ,ФИЛОСОФСКОЕ МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЕ–ЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОСНОВА ДУХОВНОСТИ, Ученый XXI века,,36,2017,
29. Nurnazar, P; , "Ecology of the Soul: Culture, Morality, Spirituality", Indiana Journal of Agriculture and Life Sciences, 2,2,5-8,2022,
30. Ploypailin Sriwiset, Pirnazarov Nurnazar; ,The Protection of Patents on Animal-related Inventions: Thailand's Problems and Solutions, Res Militaris, 12,1,73-85,2022,
31. Yogesh Hole et al 2019 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 1362 012121