

Scientific expeditions in the territory of Karakalpakstan and training of scientific personnel in the 20-40s of the XX century

Bazarbaev, R. Zh.

Associate Professor Doctor of History
(NGPI)

Annotation: Scientific expeditions organized in the 1920s dealt with the problems of the productive forces of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, irrigation, transport, fishing, and animal husbandry. In 1925, L.S. Berg organized a scientific expedition to the Aral Sea basin, the purpose of which was to study fisheries, fishing gear, species and stocks of fish and conditions of navigation in the Aral Sea.

Key words: Science, productive forces, Academy of Sciences, scientific expeditions,

Scientific expeditions organized in the 1920s dealt with the problems of the productive forces of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, irrigation, transport, fishing, and animal husbandry. In 1925, L.S. Berg organized a scientific expedition to the Aral Sea basin, the purpose of which was to study fisheries, fishing gear, species and stocks of fish and conditions of navigation in the Aral Sea.

In the organization of research work in the region, the Executive Committee of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region was also interested. It petitions the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh ASSR on a secondment to Karakalpakstan for a special study of the region of a scientific expedition [1. 43]. In 1926, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR sent an expedition to Karakalpakstan consisting of two people - students of the Ethnological Faculty of Moscow State University and the Ethnographic and Archaeological Museum of the USSR N. A. Baskakov and A. Davlet [2.104].

The expedition worked for three years - from 1926 to 1929 and collected a lot of ethnographic material: "The first expeditions in 1926, 1928, 1929 pursued to a large extent ethnographic, dialectological goals, although during this time significant material on the language was also collected" [3.6]. Academician M.K. Nurmukhamedov wrote: "1926. Nikolai Alexandrovich Baskakov walked off-road, where on foot, and where on his donkey, he went from aul to aul and collected samples of language and folklore. In 1928-1929, the composition of this ethnographic expedition increased. It was joined by a major specialist A. Melkov, who also collected very interesting materials on ethnography and language.

In 1927, an employee of the Leningrad Institute of Ethnography of the USSR, Schultz conducted research on the language and life of the Karakalpaks, the results of which in the form of a report on a scientific trip containing general data on the Karakalpak people were published as a small article in 1928. Almost simultaneously in 1928, A.O. Morozova, a diploma student at the Ostoch Faculty of SAGU, conducted a survey of the ethnography of the Karakalpaks in the northern regions of the KKAO.

The Central Museum of Ethnology of Central Asia conducted preparations for a special expedition in a number of districts of Karakalpakstan - Turtkul, Chimbay, Takhtakupir and Kuibyshev districts. A researcher at the museum A. Davlet collected a collection of folk costumes, spinning and weaving tools, even shot an ethnographic film about Karakalpakstan.

In 1929, an ethnographic detachment of the Society for the Study of Kazakhstan also worked on the territory of Karakalpakstan, which continued its research until 1930 [4.47].

In the same years, the first archaeological research of Mizdakhan began. Y. Yakubovsky was the first to describe the Urgench complex. Since the beginning of 1930, a systematic study of the cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people has been unfolding. A special role in these studies belongs to the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the main task of which was the comprehensive study of the problems of the history of the peoples of the East. These problems were put on the agenda at a meeting devoted to the problems of history and archeology of Central Asia in 1936. After Of this meeting, for the study of the problems of pre-Islamic history of Central Asia, the Academy of History and Material Culture in 1937 organized the Khorezm

archaeological and ethnographic expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR under the leadership of S.P. Tolstov[5.43].

In 1937-40, the expedition explored more than 11 archaeological sites, discovered a kind of Neolithic Kelteminar culture, dated to the beginning of the III millennium BC. "Now it can be considered established," stated S. P. Tolstov, "that the ancient history of the peoples of Central Asia, as well as other countries of the West and the East, represents a long path of progressive development from the primitive communal system to the slave system and further to the feudal, beginning to take shape in the U-1U centuries BC. e. [6.34]

From June 15 to September 15, 1930 the first ethnological and linguistic expedition worked in Karakalpakstan under the leadership of S.E. Malov, Master of Turkish Literature. The purpose of the expedition was to create a solid orthography and the basics of the grammar of the Karakalpak language together with other Turkic languages[7,5-6]. The expedition was attended by journalist T.S. Safiyev, researchers of the regional department of public education of the KKAO N.A. Baskakov and A. Morozova, head of the expedition N.V. Torchinskaya, ethnographer A.Kh. Davlet, teacher K.Ubaidullayev, writers M.Daribayev, P.Seitmuratov, students A.Aiteshev, T.Bekimbetov. The ethnological and linguistic expedition collected rich material, on the basis of which the manuscripts "Notes on the Karakalpak Language", "Samples of Verbal Folk Art of the Karakalpaks of the Kegeyli Chimbaysky Districts" by S.E. Malov and N.A. Baskakov, "Samples of Verbal Folk Art of the Karakalpaks of the Karakalpak and Kungrad Districts" by T.S. Safiev, "Project of the Karakalpak Orthography" by N.A. Baskakov and T.Bekimbetov[8.116] were prepared.

The study of the productive forces of Karakalpakstan, its material spiritual culture, was also carried out in the period after the direct entry into the Russian Federation in 1930.

On December 27, 1931, a meeting of the Plenum of the Council for the Study of the Productive Forces of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was held. It was attended by A.B. Ferdman, S.F. Oldenburg, A.Yu. As for the Karakalpakstan Peninsula, the need for comprehensive studies of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya was recognized.

In 1932, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, under an agreement with the government of Karakalpakstan, sent a complex expedition to the territory of the KKASSR, which included geochemical, agro-economic, geobotanical, sandy-desert, geological exploration for phosphorites, ethnographic and historical-bibliographic detachments of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The complex expedition worked in all areas of the national economy, as well as in the field of cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people[9.92].

The Kyzylkum expedition conducted a geochemical study of the natural resources of the Central Kyzylkums and the Sultan-Uvais mountain. In its work under the guidance of the engineer-geologist of the geochemical institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences A.F. Sosedko worked 12 scientists, including K.M. Urazov, a student of the Leningrad Geological Institute.

To provide specific assistance to scientific institutions of the Autonomous Republic in the collection, systematization, processing and study of materials on the history of Karakalpakstan, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in the USSR. organized a special brigade at the Institute of Oriental Studies under the leadership of Academician A.N. Samoilovich. The members of the brigade were Professor N.N. Palmov, Professor P.P. Ivanov, A.I. Ponomarev, S.N. Chernov and others. Its tasks included the collection and systematization of materials for the development of the history of the Karakalpak people. 1932 r

A.I. Ponomarev began to identify various kinds of historical acts about the Karakalpaks according to the official publications of the XVIII-XIX centuries published in Russian language. The object of his research was various charters, clerical correspondence and reports that arose in the process of contacts between representatives of the Russian authorities and the Karakalpak tribal elite. A.N. Samoilovich began to study the Khiva historical chronicles compiled by court historians of Khiva. He managed to extract from manuscripts data relating to the history of the Karakalpaks up to and including the extensive material characterizing the political life of the Karakalpak people in the period from the 1842 rXVIII to the middle of the XIX centuries. c. and studied the reports of travelers and various officials containing information about the life and way of life of the Karakalpaks in the XIX century. as a result of the work carried out, the brigade managed to identify and prepare for printing a significant material (20 printed sheets) on the history of the Karakalpaks.

Of particular note is the great work of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, whose staff solved a very important task: under the leadership of Academician A.N. Samoilovich, they systematized and subjected to scientific processing almost all written sources known by that time on the history of the Karakalpak[10.16]. This work is of great scientific importance today.

In order to summarize the collected materials and take a number of practical measures on them, on the initiative of the government of Karakalpakstan and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, on March 18-25, 1933, the first conference on the study of the productive forces of Karakalpakstan was held in Leningrad. The conference in its work was aimed at attracting the attention of scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to further study the region, which would contribute to the development of the economy and culture of the region. Leaders of Karakalpakstan: Chairman of the CEC of the Karakalpak ASSR K.Nurmukhamedov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the CKASSR D.M. Loginov, Director of the Karakalpak Integrated Research Institute A.A. Gnedenko, researchers S.E. Malov, I.A. Baskakov and young Karakalpak scientists: K. Ubaidullaev, T. Bekimbetov and others. academicians A.P. Karpinsky, A.B. Fersman, I.G. Alexandrov, K. K. Gedrats, B.A. Keller, S.F. Oldenburg, A.F. Arkhangel'sky, professors V.A. Zelenko, F.I. Abolin, I.V. Mutkov, L.S. Berg. At the conference, 37 reports of the KSNII employees on the state of the productive forces of Karakalpakstan and the cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people were heard. 13 of them were made by scientists permanently residing in the Karakalpak ASSR, which testified to the achievements in the training of local personnel and the development of science in the autonomous republic[11.92].

The conference heard the report of P. P. Ivanov "Materials for the study of the history of Karakalpak". During the discussion, the state of historical science in the Karakalpak ASSR was analyzed and topical issues of its further development were identified. At the conference it was noted that the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR carried out a lot of work to identify and study sources on the history of the Karakalpak people. However, it was pointed out at the conference that the history of the Karakalpak people had not yet been developed. As the immediate task of the historical section of the KKNII, the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the importance of creating the concept of history and the Karakalpak people was pointed out.

At the conference, serious scientific recommendations were given, tasks and main directions of further research in the field of history of Karakalpakstan were identified. Among other things, they demanded the study of the history of the national liberation movement, the October Revolution and the Civil War, and the history of the material culture of the Karakalpak people, which at that time had not only scientific but also national economic interest. The conference also contributed to a fruitful exchange of views on the most important problems of the history of Karakalpakstan, testified to the growing authority of the Karakalpak Integrated Research Institute as a leading center of science, including historical science in Karakalpakstan.

The first conference on the study of the productive forces of Karakalpakstan became the most important event in the formation and development of national historical science. The conference was a good school for young Karakalpak scientists who took part in its work.

Based on the recommendations of the first conference on the study of the productive forces of the Karakalpak ASSR, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on April 19, 1933 decided to establish the "Karakalpak Commission" under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in order to provide specific assistance to the Karakalpak ASSR. The commission included prominent scientists of the country—academicians S.F. Oldenburg, A.N. Samoilovich and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences S.G. Tomsinsky and others[12.16].

Professors A.A. Sokolov, P.P. Ivanov and others were sent to provide direct assistance in conducting research in the field of history in the Karakalpak ASSR. With the assistance of this commission, the scientific library of the Karakalpak Integrated Research Institute was established. The tasks of the "Karakalpak Commission" included the organization of the study of the history of the material culture of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya.

The conference was an important milestone in the further study of the natural resources and culture of the republic. In order to implement the decisions indicated at the conference, on April 12, 1933, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR specifically considered the need to hold a number of activities arising

from the decisions of the conference on the study of the productive forces of Karakalpakstan. On this issue, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR decided:

1. To publish the materials of the First Conference on the Study of the Productive Forces of Karakalpakstan in 2 volumes under the title "Proceedings and Materials of the I Conference of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on the Study of the Productive Forces of the Karakalpak ASSR".

2. In order to organize leadership and specific assistance to the KKASSR in the development of culture, to establish a temporary commission on Karakalpakstan under the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR consisting of Academician S.F. Oldenburg, Academician A.Y. Samoilovich, Corresponding Member S.G. Tomsinsky, Director of the Institute of Material Culture of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR N.M. Torin [13.41].

On June 23, 1933, the established commission of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Karakalpak Research Institute concluded an agreement between themselves, according to which the Institute of Oriental Studies and the Historical and Archaeological Institute undertook to collect and prepare for printing documents relating to the history of the Karakalpak [14.78].

In the joint plan of the Institute of Oriental Studies and the Historical and Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR for the development of the history of Karakalpakstan, the following works were provided: collection and preparation for printing of manuscript and archival materials relating to the history of Karakalpakstan. These are Khiva and Oriental chronicles, historical act materials in Russian language, descriptions of Russian and Western-European travelers, extracted from Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Tatar manuscripts and printed historical works; materials of archival repositories of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the USSR, as well as, if possible, foreign ones.

On the part of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, it was decided to hold a visiting session of the Academy of Sciences in Tashkent in 1933. This issue was specifically considered at a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Asian Economic Council on December 1, 1933, which decided:

1. To welcome the decision of the Academy of Sciences to organize in the spring of 1934 in Tashkent a visiting session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

2. Consider it expedient to organize a session of the Academy in the first half of May 1934 with the mandatory departure of individual brigades to Samarkand, Ashgabat, Stalinabad, Frunze and Turtkul.

3. To facilitate the organization and holding of the session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to create a committee under the leadership of Paskutsky [15.78].

Since the mid-19-30s, the research work on the study of the history of the Karakalpak has expanded significantly. In 1933-1934, in the northern regions of the Autonomous Republic, the historical and folklore expedition of the Karakalpak Research Institute worked under the leadership of Professor A.A. Sokolov. It collected historical legends, ethnographic materials characterizing family and household relations, ancient customs, beliefs and rites of the Karakalpak, which had a large scientific significance. The results of the survey were summarized in the work of A.A. Sokolov "The main stages of the history of the Karakalpak".

In 1930-1934, S.P. Tolstov, as the head of the Central Asian historical and ethnographic expedition of the Museum of the Peoples of the USSR, began field research on the territory of the Turtkul and Chimbay districts of the Autonomous Republic.

Thus, for the intensive development of all sectors of the national economy, the Russian Federation in 1920-30 sent a number of research expeditions to the territory of Karakalpakstan. Basically, these expeditions dealt with problems in the field of irrigation, transport, fishing and along the way cultural problems.

A characteristic feature of these studies was that they studied mainly the darkest and most backward sides of the people, while its positive historical past was not always taken into account. Basically, science was carried out by visiting scientists who did not know and could not know the psychology and traditions of the Karakalpak people and as a result pursued a policy pleasing to the dominant system at that time.

During this period, in the higher educational institutions of the country for Karakalpakstan, as well as for other republics of Central Asia, a certain number of places were allocated for students sent to study. Thus,

23 places were "booked" for the Karakalpak Autonomous Region at the Central Asian State University, and in 1926 another 39.1925 r

In the Karakalpak Autonomous Region, a special commission was created for selection to universities and technical schools, which was called first the "qualifying", and later the "attestation" commission for the staffing of universities. The representative of the commission was appointed K. Avezov, chairman of the regional executive committee of the KAO. In. 40 people were sent from the autonomous region to various universities of the country, including 4 people to Moscow to the Communist University of the Toilers of the East (KUTV), 6 to the Central Asian Communist University (SACU) in Tashkent, 2 to the Kazan Pedagogical Institute, 2 to Moscow to the Rabfak, 4 to the Rabfak in Leningrad, 15 to Orenburg to the Rabfak.1925 r

If in 1925 40 people were sent from Karakalpakstan to educational institutions of the country, then in 1937 this figure rose to 700 people[16.89].

At the same time, measures were taken in the autonomous region to train and educate specialists on the spot. Open in . 1925 rWiththeov etsko-part school, the pedagogicalagogic technical school in Turtkul, prepared the Karakalpak youth for admission to higher educational institutions. It should be noted that all these higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, together with an extensive network of sovparty schools, with all their differences, solved the main task - to promote the development of sciencesandbecome a forge of intellectualpersonnel. The volume of the scale of these works was unheard of.

In the 19thand 20s- 30s, the first works of a bibliographic nature appeared, the compilers of which tried to systematize the scientific literature on the Karakalpak ASSR. The bibliographic index prepared by A.S. Morozova contained a detailed list of books and articles on the history and ethnography of the Karakalpak. It took into account publications of a very diverse nature, in particular, publications of documentary materials on the history of Karakalpakstan, preserving the scientific value to date.

Thus,in 1920-30the Soviet state sent a number of research expeditions to the territory of Karakalpakstan. Which dealt with the problems of the productive forces of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, the purpose of which was the intensive development of all branches of the national economy of the USSR.

The study of the productive forces of Karakalpakstan, its material spiritual culture, was one of the priority areas, also in the organization of research work in the region, the Executive Committee of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic was interested, as a result of the joint activities of the then Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the government of Karakalpakstan on March 18-25, 1933 in Leningrad was the first conference on the study of the productive forces of Karakalpakstan was held.

The conference was an important milestone in the further study of the natural resources and culture of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic.

Literature:

1. Central State Archives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.12, op.3, d.367, f.43.
2. Shalekenov U.Kh. Ocherki po istorii kul'tury Sovetskoi Karakalpakstaniya. 1917-1940. Nukus, 1960. p. 104.
3. Baskakov N.A. Karakalpakskii yazyk. B.1. Moscow, 1951. — P.6.
4. National Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan, f.5, op.1, d.89, fol.47.
5. Itina M.A. Khorezmskaya ekspeditsiya. Basic results and perspectives of research // Kul'tura i iskusstvo drevnego Khorezma. Moskva, 1981. — P.43.
6. Tolstov S.P. Itogi twenty years of work Khorezmskoy arkheologicheskogo-etnograficheskogo ekspeditsii // Sovetskaya etnografika, 1957, No4. — P. 34.
7. Malov S.E. Notes about the Karakalpak language. Nukus, 1966. — P.5-6.
8. Baskakov N.A. Kompleksii nauchno-issledovatel'noi institut Karakalpakskoi ASSR // Prosveshchenie nanovatel'e, 1932, No3. — P.116.
9. Central State Archives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.322, op.1, d.53, f.92.
10. Uteпов K. Historiography of the History of the KKASSR. 1917-1977 gg. Avtoref. diss. ... cand. East. Sciences. Tashkent, 1983. p. 16.
11. Central State Archives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.322, op.1, d.53, f.92.

12. Utepov K. Historiography of history of the KKASSR. 1917-1977 gg. Avtoref. diss. ... cand. East. Sciences. Tashkent, 1983. p. 16.
13. 13. Central State Archives of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, f.322, op.1, d.53, f.41.
14. 14. 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, No1-2. — P.78.
15. 15. Gnedenko N.A. The nearest tasks of the Karakalpakskogo scientific-research institute // Trudy 1 konferentsii produktivnykh sil Karakalpakii. Moskva-Leningrad, 1934. T.1. — P.78.
16. 16. Urazbaeva R.J. From the history of higher and secondary special education in Karakalpakstan. Nukus: Bilim, 1994. — P.89.
17. Pirnazarov Nurnazar Rashid uli. (2021). Spirituality of the Human Being as A Philosophical Problem. Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 1(1), 15–20. Retrieved from <https://zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/12>
18. Gerdruang, Atiporn; Panwatanasakul, Chaipat; Nurnazar, Pirnazarov; ,THE DESIRABLE MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION IN URBANIZATION AREA UNDER THE OFFICE OF NON-FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION IN BANGKOK THAILAND,?????? (??),48,10,,2021,
19. Tzu-Chia Chen, Shu-Yan Yu, Haiying Zhang, Pirnazarov Nurnazar; ,"Application of Sustainable Education Innovation in the Integrated Teaching of Theory and Practice Adopted in the Auto Chassis Course--A Case Study on the Auto Repair Specialty of a Secondary Vocational School in Suzhou, China", "Tobacco Regulatory Science (TRS) (Tob Regul Sci, Electronic ISSN 2333-9748)",7,6-1,7166-7189,2021,Tobacco Regulatory Science Group
20. Ul?, Pirnazarov Nurnazar Rahsid; ,INFLUENCE OF VIRTUAL REALITY ON THE SPIRITUALITY OF INFORMATION SOCIETY,Евразийский Союз Ученых,,2-2 (71),,2020,ООО «Евразийское Научное Содружество»