

# Social And Cultural Life in Kungrad District in The Years of Independence

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**Abstract:** This article is about Kungrad, an industrial town that made a significant contribution to the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan during the years of independence. In this article, we have made a comparative analysis of the development of the city of Kungrad in the pre-independence and post-independence periods and drawn our own conclusions.

**Keywords:** Kungrad, monuments, socio-economical potencial, region, intependence.

## Introduction.

Kungrad region is one of the largest regions in the country with a large territory, a large number of historical and archeological monuments, and great socio-economic development potential. Therefore, it is important to study the history of the region in different chapters. In particular, the present and future of the republic is determined by the level of development of the state system of education, science, culture and social distribution. Thus, the development of our country and the future of our nation are closely linked with the future of our sons and daughters. In fact, the reform of the education system in our country is carried out by thinking about the future of our children, instead of considering it as a key task. The socio-economic situation in the Kungrad region during the years of independence, the work aimed at improving the spiritual and cultural life of the people living in the region are well organized.

During the years of independence, the economy of the Kungrad region developed production, oil and gas chemistry, construction materials, high-tech food and chemical industries. In particular, the only soda plant in Central Asia, 35 km from the city of Kungrad, was put into operation. The plant produces 570.0 thousand tons of soda a year, and the soda plant is almost the same size. The location of the plant is economically convenient and is located on the railway to Russia and the Caucasus. The Uz-Kor Gas Chemical joint venture was put into operation at a cost of \$ 3,891.8 million.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev said in Karakalpakstan that "the greatest and most valuable asset we have achieved during the years of independence is the unity of our multi-ethnic people, in other words, the unity of our people, the mutual understanding of our society."

Our people must be satisfied with today. Finally, the topic we have chosen has its own history, regardless of the region or nation, so we have a role in the socio-economic and cultural development of the republic.

Several books and articles have been published on the history of the Koran. It is our duty to pass on the history of our people to the next generation, as well as to propagate it in a broad way. We must unknowingly attract the results of this work to the peoples of the world by attracting international tourists, creating opportunities for the arrival of tourists and the historical heritage of our country. The reason is that today people's interest in history is growing. We are all interested in how our ancestors left their mark on history. We are proud of the fact that they were the brave, heroic children of their time, the people who introduced the people to the world in science and culture, and we are interested in their legacy. As we study the history of our people, we understand the responsibility of the present. The rich history of our ancestors, the legacy they created, inspires young people and gives them a lasting legacy.

The future of the country depends, first of all, on the welfare of its children. This will allow each of our citizens to feel a high responsibility for their spiritual development, to create their own country in connection with the country and the people. This is reflected in the sense of patriotism. Patriotism is a sign of social and spiritual diversity, a virtue that illuminates the relationship of love for one's place of birth, land, people, where one was born and grew up. Sacrifice is the main sign of patriotism, and its highest form is

heroism. We have tried to illustrate this with the example of those who sacrificed their lives during the years of indifference.

In the years since gaining its independence, our country has been deeply ingrained in our daily lives, where the national ideology of the Republic has been formed in all spheres. One of the most important tasks of today is to educate our future youth in the spirit of the national idea, national consciousness, and to explain them in the spirit of self-realization.

Finally, it is important to study in detail the history of the Kungrad region, one of the most famous ancient cities in the history of our country. The history of Al-Qayyrat, as it was known in the past with its rich heritage, is especially relevant today, as it preserves the history and heritage of the left as it is. As we have seen above, there are many myths about them among the people. There is also information in the literature, in the works of a number of scholars. If we contribute to the enrichment of the history of the village and our people through the study of them in all its aspects, we will to some extent fulfill the task before us for the development of the next generation.

Historically, the noses of a group of peoples in both the Qogyrat fortress and the region were called Aral Karakalpaks, Aral Uzbeks, and Aral Turkmen. The Aral people understood the meaning of the peoples formed in the names between the branches of the Amu Darya. This means that the islanders are a combination of peoples from all walks of life. This section of our dissertation deals only with historical and ethnographic research in the period of impartiality.

A lot of information about the socio-economic and cultural life of the city of Kokand can be seen in the scientific work of our teacher S. Saymanov. According to him, the ambassadors, N.Muravev, G.Danilevsky, N.Ignatev and others from Russia, who came to our country for expedition and military purposes, raised the issue of the state of the city, its market, economy and other political and social aspects. In the 19th century, in particular, Kungrad became known for its market, which was considered to be the center of both internal and external trade behind the khanate. There is no reliable information about the places of trade in the market. Sedentary and nomadic peoples from the black market are exchanging the necessary products for themselves. The people of Kungrad and its environs are also engaged in fishing and hunting.

Craftsmanship was also considered to be one of the most important professions of the people of the city. The art was passed down from father to son. Caravan trade was considered to be one of the important factors in the growth of the economy of the city of Kungrad, in the development of the productive forces. In particular, it has influenced the development of art, the existence of cultural ties, and the emergence of new and obsolete old social relations, albeit gradually. This is because the caravan routes connecting Russia, the Transcaucasus and Western Europe with the cities of Khiva and the Bukhara Khanate have been passing through the city of Kungrad since ancient times. The role of the fortress of Kungrad as a major trading center began to gain momentum in the first half of the XIX century. According to our teacher S. Saymanov, the development of trade has had a positive impact on the expansion of urban and rural crafts. Well-known craftsmen do not have their own tools in the work of the castle, but craftsmen in poor conditions made outside the castle. The city of Kungrad and its environs are home to all kinds of handicrafts. For example, around the castle there was a village of gulals, neighbors, shoemakers, and in the outskirts of the castle they had quarters, for example, shoemakers, juazs, soap makers, carpenters and others lived in other quarters. There is also a scientific article about artisans, information about artisan worship, payments and other duties. It should be noted that S. Saymanov, studying the scientific works written by the visitors to Kungrad, showed in all respects the appearance of the city of Kungrad in the XVIII-XIX centuries. In particular, A.Kunn learned the tricks well. According to him, every year from Khojeli and Kungrad to the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Shakhrisabz are sent boats filled with 50 to 200 tons of dried fish. In the 70s of the XIX century in the city of Kungrad there were about 300 farms, 120 shops and workshops, several mosques and schools. Fish, rice and barley were sold in large quantities at the Kungrad market. Sundays are considered to be Wednesdays and Sundays in Kochirat. The vast majority of the population of the city of Kungrad is made up of Karakalpaks. The city of Kungrad also paid tribute to Khiva khan for a year. The city of Kungrad and its environs paid 700 gold coins for the tax.

the 1920s, a number of measures were taken to develop the country in all its aspects and to improve the lives of the people. For example, there is only one paramedic's office in the town of Kogirat in the Kogirat district, which was narrow, dark, and inconvenient for plumbers. On December 1, 1924, the Presidium of the

Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast decided to build a 20-bed, 20-room polyclinic in the town of Goghirat. Now, with the implementation of this decision, vigorous work is being done to achieve the protection of public health. Kokiratbay Yakupov also told about the situation in the district in terms of land, water, finance, education, as well as the ways to improve them. For example, the money sent to the Konyrat district was not to the Khojeli district bank, but to the Konyrat district bank.

In 1920, the Amu Darya Regional Consumer Cooperative of the Republic of Turkestan was reorganized. They were called the "only consumer society".

Consumer co-operative movements in the Khorezm People's Republic first appeared in 1920 in the city of Kungrad. As a result of trade relations between the two cities of Astrakhan and Orenburg, all kinds of cooperatives and "Commodities" were formed in Kungrad. In 1922, in Khorezm, the "Central" of the cooperative movement was formed, and a branch of the left Orayi operated in Kungrad. In 1922-1923, Kungrad cooperatives were engaged in the collection and export of all kinds of raw materials from the "Kungrad Bazaar". A consumer society was formed in Kungrad. it has been. From 1922 to 1923, there were 1,756 shareholders in the Red Crescent, who were entitled to purchase consumer goods at a price 15 percent lower than the market price.

Sh. Much information can also be found in Torebaeva's articles. In particular, while many Koreans were deported from the Far East at the time, the Kungrad region has become a hotbed of Koreans coming to Karakalpakstan. The formation of the first group of settlers in the Karakalpakstan region took place in early October 1937.

The decision of the Government of Karakalpakstan of November 13, 1937 "On the opening of Korean schools in the regions" is one of the most important documents. According to the decision, the government of Karakalpakstan instructed the heads of the district executive committee and the heads of the district education departments to open schools as soon as possible to educate their children. Vlasov, the Deputy Minister of Education of Khojaly and Kungrad districts, was sent on a business trip to monitor the implementation of this decision. It was noted that all schools are functioning when Vlasov arrives in Kungrad district. However, due to the fact that rural schools are located at a distance of 5-10 km, the attendance of students was low.

If we talk about the cultural life of the city of Kokand, it is appropriate to talk about education, mosques, madrassas, famous people. The names of Suleiman Baqirgani and Mullah Isaq are well-known in the history of the development of culture and education. According to our teacher S. Saymanov, Mullah Isaac, who left Vamberi in June 1863, came to Hungary in May 1864 and spent most of his time in the library, reading books in Greek, Latin and other languages. Over the years, Mullah Isaq has published more than 50 riddles and proverbs, 13 fairy tales, stories and anecdotes.

At the same time, the book "Iskak ibn Ibrahim Kungradiy" by J. Shamuratov about the services of Mullah Isaq in the development of culture, in the 2006 issues of the magazine "Amu Darya", in the Republican newspaper Karakalpakstan Youth and Gazette. Khairulla Ismatullayev's newspaper, Uzbekistan Adabiyati va Sanati, also published an extensive article about Mullah Isaq. In 1997, the well-known writer K.Bayniyazov published a book about Hakim Ata Suleiman Baqirganiy, "Hakim Ata - Sulaiman Baqirganiy - our great land". J.Shamuratov also published the book "Hakim ota - khoja Sulaymon Boqirgoniy" in 2002, and the articles "Hakim ata - khoja Sulayman Baqirgani" in the 2008 issues of the magazine "Amudarya". Historian M.Qarlibaev's book "Madrasa Karakalpaki XIX - nachala XX vekov" published in 2002 provides information about mosques and madrassas in Kungrad district. All this testifies to the development of the cultural life of the city of Kungrad and its environs.

### **Conclusions.**

Based on the results of this research, we present the following recommendations and guidelines; Cotton fiber, shigit, grains, fruits, vegetables, etc., are considered to be the most important raw materials for food and light industry in the region. Write down the history of the enterprises that process these products from the raw material base, flour mills, bakeries that produce bakery products and other enterprises.

Subsoil resources and their extractive industries, which play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the population of the Kungrad region during the years of independence, such as a large plant and enterprises in the region.

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