DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE UNDER THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

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https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23372707

Abstract: The article presents information on measures implemented in the sphere of science, on research activities and expeditions, as well as on the establishment and work of the Academy of Sciences during the period of Soviet history of the Karakalpak people.

Keywords: Academy of Sciences, research, expedition, research institutes, scientific staff.

SOVET HUKUMATI DAVRIDA ILM-FANNING RIVOJLANISHI.

Annotatsiya: Bu maqolada Sovet hukumati davrida qoraqalpoq xalqi tarixida ilim-fan sohasidagi amalga oshirilgan chora-tadbirlar, ilimiy tadqiqot ishlari, ilimiy tadqiqot ekspediciyalari, Ilmlar akademiyasi tashkil etilishi va uning faoliyati haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ilmlar akademiyasi, tadqiqot, ekspeditsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari, ilmiy xodimlar.

РАЗВИТИЕ НАУКИ ПРИ СОВЕТСКОЙ ВЛАСТИ.

Аннотация: В статье представлены сведения о мерах, реализованных в сфере науки, о научно-исследовательской деятельности и экспедициях, а также об учреждении и работе Академии наук в период советской истории каракалпакского народа.

Ключевые слова: Академия наук, исследования, экспедиция, научно-исследовательские институты, научные сотрудники.

A systematic and in-depth study of the economy and culture of Karakalpakstan began in the post-Great October Revolution period. The Leninist plan of scientific and technical work directed scientists to the study of natural resources and the rational deployment of the living forces. In the 1920s, various scientific expeditions were carried out in the territory of the autonomous region, which led to the systematic development of natural resources and the study of the culture of the Karakalpak population.[3;252]

From the late 1920s to the early 1930s, the cultural heritage of the Karakalpak people was constantly researched by individual scientists and organized small expeditions. The Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences was important in this direction. His main task was to comprehensively study the scientific problems of the peoples of the East. From June 15 to September 15, 1930 in Karakalpakstan he was sent to the lower reaches of the Amu Darya by the Turkology Cabinet of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Central Committee of the New Kazakh Alphabet. ethnographic-linguistic expedition led by member S.E.Malov. His goal was to compile the grammar and spelling of the Karakalpak literary language, to determine the origin of the Karakalpak language and its degree of closeness to other Turkic languages. Onin maqseti qaraqalpaq àdebiy tiliniń grmmatikasiniń hàm orgografiyasìn dùziw, qaraqalpaq tiliniń kelip shiǵiwin hàm oniń basqa túrkiy tiller menen jaqinliq dàrejesin aniqlaw boldi. [2; 370-371]

Beginning in 1924, I. Gerasimov and other scientists conducted geomorphological research on the territory of Karakalpakstan. He studied the soils of Ustyurt and Red Sands. In the second half of the 1920s, an expedition led by E. N. Ivanova explored the soil on the right side of the Amu Darya delta. In 1926, an ethnographic expedition led by the now well-known Turkologist, then a young scientist N. A. Baskakov and Ardashir Davlet began his work. His work was attended by several young local researchers who had dedicated their lives to work in the field of linguistics. During these years, the first small scientific institutions in Karakalpakstan: the scientific-terminological section of the regional department of public education, the Museum of Local Lore. The historical department of the regional archive, the scientific department of the regional library, the economic cabinet of the regional land administration appeared. The SoyuzNIXI experimental station with the areas of meteorological stations has started its work. [3; 252-253]

In 1923, by the decision of the Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU in Khiva, G.N. The commission also published a number of works on agriculture, in particular cotton. Due to the fact that agriculture in Karakalpakstan is mainly based on artificial irrigation, the issue of launching irrigation systems has become more acute during the recovery period. contributed. Since 1924, Kazakh waterworks workers have been researching the future Kyz-Ketken canal, which is supposed to supply large amounts of water to the northern regions of the right bank of Karakalpakstan. In 1935, the canal was commissioned. During this period, scientific research in the field of fisheries is developing. In 1925, L. S. Berg organized a scientific expedition to the Aral Sea. He described in detail the fisheries of the Aral Sea, fishing gear, fish species and reserves, conditions for access to the Aral Sea, and more. His work was of great scientific and practical importance and helped to establish fishing in Karakalpakstan. [5; 198]

In 1928-1929, the expedition was attended by a well-known specialist A. Melkov, who also collected very valuable materials. The expedition created manuscripts on ethnography and language, a collection of exhibitions, sketches of Karakalpak patterns, photo albums on ethnographic and art history, and two ethnographic films. [5; 199]

In the early 1930s, the USSR Academy of Sciences began a large-scale study of the productive forces and culture of Karakalpakstan. Many research institutes of the Academy, including the Institute of Energy, Geology, the Institute of Petroleum Geology, the Dokuchaev Institute of Soil Science, the Institute of Geochemistry, the MV Lomonosov

Institute of Mineralogy and Crystallography, the Institute of Oriental Studies, the Institute of Language and Literature y Institute, and central scientific research agencies such as the Soviet for the Study of Reproductive Forces. [3; 253]

In the 1920s, QAO also merged organizational small scientific institutions. The establishment of the Integrated Research Institute has played an important role in the development of scientific research in Karakalpakstan. The resolution of the regional party committee on July 20, 1931 on the report on scientific research in the Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast reads: The problems of studying the historical-revolutionary path, ethnological-ethnographic and other features of the Karakalpak population, the development and production of scientific research in the autonomous region of Karakalpakstan are of great interest. In this regard, the regional party committee approved a project to establish a comprehensive research institute in the Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast. The board of the institute was approved. opened in August 1931 in the sections of geology and soil research, pedagogy, ethnology and linguistics, biology, economics in.[3; 353]

In 1931, for the first time, the Karakalpak Complex Research Institute was established, to which small scientific departments in the region were attached, and this research center became an institute. The staff of this scientific center was engaged in a comprehensive study of the nature, economy and culture of Karakalpakstan, mainly looking for ways to further develop the cotton industry. In all, it employed 50 researchers, five of whom were professors and six associate professors. Among them were famous Russian scientists SE Malov, PP Ivanov, NA Baskakov and others. They conducted research in Karakalpakstan and contributed to the development of science in the country, as well as to the training of local scientists. [4; 87]

Institute includes history and economics; pedagogy; ethnolinguistics; biology sections, ethnology department; the Museum of Local Lore, the Bureau of Meteorology, and the Organizing Bureau. The section of history and economics has done a great job in gathering all the archival materials, creating a unified scientific library, liaising with research institutions and archives of Central and Central Asia. was a necessary work, as a result of a lack of understanding of the scientific significance of archival documents, dozens of archival materials had previously been lost.

On December 27, 1931, a meeting of the Research Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences was convened. Ethnographic research was conducted in Chimbay, Kegeyli, Karaozak districts and previously collected anthropological materials were reviewed..

In 1932, at the initiative of the Government of Karakalpakstan, a group of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences headed by Academician AH Samoilovich was formed. The group has amassed a wealth of material, including 20 printed plates. [2; 371]

The First Conference on the Study of the Karakalpak Forces, convened by the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad in 1933, summed up the results of the research work carried out by central and local scientific institutions in the autonomous republic. The conference was attended by prominent Soviet scientists and academics — A. P. Karpinskey, V. L. Komarov, V P. Volgin, A. A Zarnov, A F. Ioffe, N. I. Vavilov, M. I. Gubkin, A A. Borisyak, B. A. Kellar, N. S. Kurnakov, S. F. U'denburg, A. E. Fersman and t. . b. participated.

K. Nurmukhamedov, D. M. Loginov, N. Boshkakov, K. Ubaydullaev, T. Nizamatdcnov from Karakalpakstan took part in the conference participated.

In 1937, the Khorezm Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition led by SP Tolstov of the USSR Academy of Sciences collected a lot of valuable materials related to the recent history, ethnography and irrigation of the Karakalpak people before the revolution.[3;254]

Summary: The thesis focuses on the development of science in Karakalpakstan during the Soviet era, the conduct of scientific research and expeditions, the Academy of Sciences.

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