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MEMOIRS OF STATE ACTORS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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The article analyzes a large complex of memoirs of the statesmen of Karakalpakstan - Allayar Dosnazarov, Pirzhan Seitov, Nauryz Zhapakov and others. A tribute is paid to the memoirs of Uzbek statesmen. The importance of memoirs as a source in the study of the history of Karakalpakstan in 1917-1991 is noted. The key points of the modern history of Karakalpakstan are underlined, where the memoirs of the statesmen of Karakalpakstan could be used.

Memoir literature is a fairly new phenomenon from the cultural and historical point of view in the historiography of Karakalpakstan. It has become a tradition to write memoirs by the leaders of the country, writers, military commanders about their life path, about participation in historical events.

The later appearance of memoir literature in Karakalpakstan is also explained by the fact that this type of literature is a source whose creation is distant in time from the events being reflected, therefore, they are most susceptible to adjustment depending on the requirements of the socio-political situation.

For reasons well known to all, we did not have a tradition, and it was simply not accepted that politicians (even those who retired) publish their memoirs.

Thus, the emergence of memoir literature in Karakalpakstan testified that in recent years our society has experienced an explosion of interest in its recent history. The search for new landmarks prompted attempts to rethink everything that happened in the country in the 20th century. The memoirists touched upon acute, previously not discussed problems.

Much in the well-established and seemingly folding official history of Karakalpakstan in the "Soviet" period turned out to be upside down, destroyed, differently interpreted and reflected in the public consciousness in this way.

Professional historians have noted the positive aspects of this process. New, previously forbidden topics were identified, dogmas that were previously

considered immutable truths were rejected or swayed, a noticeable liberation of thought took place. At the same time, contradictions in assessments of historical knowledge about our relatively recent past began to grow.

Paradoxes of the current situation in the coverage of the country's history in the twentieth century. became apparent. More questions have been asked than answers have been received.

In this seething cauldron of political passions, professional historians also worked, bewildered and shocked by their unceremonious handling of well-known facts. In such situations, the memoirists' awakened interest in the past turned into an independent search for truth.

Historical science is facing a difficult task - to integrate its science with memoir literature. Historiographic memories - such a literary genre has never existed, but it is in this genre that future works must be written. It is necessary to make notes about the signs of the time that aroused public and scientific interest in these events, the author's view of these problems as they seemed to us at one time, and finally, today's attitude to the same issues. This will probably be a peculiar form of historiographic self-criticism, combined with an analysis of the position of opponents and like-minded people.

Thus, the study of memoir literature on the history of Karakalpakstan in the "Soviet period" is caused by a number of reasons - historiographic, source study, ideological search for the roots of many problems, mistakes and difficulties in our recent past.

The relevance of the topic is primarily due to the fact that in Russian historiography, many memoirs are often used without professional analysis to illustrate the most important pages of our history. Meanwhile, it would be necessary to ask the question, for what purpose the memories of this or that period of our history arose, how does the author want to fill the gap in the official history?

Because of this, we had a version about the establishment of the "October Revolution" in our region, based on information materials of eyewitnesses and witnesses of this era, not processed and analyzed in the creative laboratory of the historian.

Or another example from our recent past. How will we assess the level of the socio-economic situation of Karakalpakstan in the 70s and 80s: by the term "stagnation" or by the words "development"?

To appreciate the radical current democratic transformations in society, we must look into yesterday, into our past and define our attitude towards it. Indiscriminate criticism of the past, dissatisfaction with everything experienced, disregard for it are deeply alien to the nature of our nation.

The study of memoirs is important not only for filling the gaps in historiography in other sources: much more important is the specificity of their content, which can be defined by the formula: "personality in history, history in personality" and, as a result, the historical self-knowledge of a person to himself.

The social role of history, its educational functions are closely related to the formation of a patriotic person, a citizen of his patronymic. And since the story should be simple, intelligible, it should use various methods of

influencing a wide audience, not excluding purely literary, fictional ones. The ideal way out of the situation would, of course, be the combination in historical works of both science and memoirs.

In the Amu Darya department, the Bolshevik leadership, from the first steps of the formation of Soviet power, deliberately ignored in their practical activities the national and everyday features of the region, resisted the involvement of the indigenous population in state administration.

“The mass of the Karakalpaks was completely removed from participation in the work of the Party and the Soviets,” A. Dosnazarov stated. Then he continued: “for all 6 years of the existence of Soviet power ... none of the Karakalpaks was even allowed to study in the party and Soviet schools, where all those in power received assignments. As a result, the Karakalpaks could not at all single out workers from the environment of their nationality”.

Memories of the activities of the organizers of the restoration of the national statehood of our people - A. Dosnazarov, I. Bekimbetov, O. Bekimbetov, A. Kudabaev and others - are of great importance.

Calla Aimbetov, a student of the Chimbay boarding school, recalled the events of the autumn of 1924 in his hometown. During the lessons, the teacher lined up all the students in front of the boarding school. He said that yesterday Alliyar Dosnazarov left Turtkul in a phaeton and will be in Chimbay today. We must meet him. The students took to the Orys Zhol highway (Russian road). They were served by the bakers of the city. In the evening A. Dosnazarov arrived in a phaeton. With him was his assistant Pakhratdin Chunchaliev (Fakhretdin Sunchaliev). The rally began, led by the secretary of the Chimbay district committee Nurgabyl Keunimzhaev and the chairman of the district executive committee Dosymbet Kurbanov. The meeting began at night in the building of the city aksakal. The children listened to his speech through the window. 1

The Karakalpak people as a result of national-territorial delimitation received a certain state status, although this status had the Soviet model. The formation of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region gave a great impetus to the development of the Karakalpak people, its economy, culture, and also influenced its cadres, since the Karakalpak people received their state status, representatives of the Karakalpak people began to be involved in managing the state apparatus, thus, the training and placement of personnel in all spheres of the socio-economic sphere received a new content.

The memories of Nauryz Zhapakov about his predecessors as chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Karakalpakstan Kasym Avezov and Zhumabay Kurbanov are of great importance. However, his memoirs only list the service activities of both chairmen of the Council of People's Commissars.

The memoirs of Pirzhan Seitov are of great importance. On November 15, 1984 he published his memoirs “Ulken Zholda”. 1 The family archive of P. Seitov contains unpublished sketches of the memoirs “Kyskash Omir Bayan”. These 26-page manuscript sketches represent reflections rather than official autobiography. Reflecting on the history of the pre-war years, the author shows his personal involvement in the past. However, P. Seitov does not remain within the limits of personal impressions and experience.

Elements of a social worldview are always interwoven into an individual vision.

Perzhan Seitov, the permanent representative of the government of Karakalpakstan under the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan, was lucky to work with prominent statesmen of the Uzbek people Akmal Ikramov (First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan), Fayzulla Khodjaev (Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan), Yuldash Akhunbabaev (Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR). "Entering the receptions of these individuals, - P. Seitov later recalled, - agreed on a lot of issues related to Karakalpakstan, my requests regarding the provision of certain benefits to the Karakalpak people were accepted. I made the most important proposals to the government of Uzbekistan, which were approved with approval. "

As Pirzhan Seitov and Nauryz Zhapakov testify, the role of the upper echelons of government increased during the Second World War. The mechanism of concrete, detailed leadership, fine-tuned even before the war, began to operate with even greater tension. The system of delegates has become widespread. In auls and kishlaks, emergency bodies were again created - the political departments of the MTS and state farms. Militarization provided for the unconditional implementation of the order-plan, disciplinary responsibility for its violation, and the introduction, if necessary, of a barracks regime.

The following thought runs through the memoir literature: "If we are kind, we will endanger hundreds of thousands of people. Today our hearts must become cold. "

As P. Seitov correctly notes, it was important to rely not only on the mobilization approach necessary in extreme conditions, but also on the psychology of the working person himself, on the political, social, moral motives of his behavior, on his striving in deed, not in words, not in oaths. express your patriotism, not by an instant impulse of the soul.

The veteran of the Second World War, academician SK Kamalov, told interesting stories: "at the front, once he received a parcel from the rear and was delighted when he opened canned food produced by the Muynak fish and meat canning plant".

The outstanding statesman of Karakalpakstan Kallibek Kamalov rightly pays tribute to the activities of historical personalities of the Second World War: "The end of the thirties, the Second World War, the restoration of the national economy. It was during these years that our aksakals had to lead the republic (meaning: Pirzhan Seitov, Nauryz Zhapakov, Mateke Dzhumanazarov - TP). As you know, these were years full of hardships and hardships, when the living conditions of people deteriorated sharply, state support was significantly reduced. The land was plowed with bulls or donkeys, or even with ketmen, watered with cigir. In these difficult years of testing, the aksakals honestly served for the good of the fatherland, the prosperity and further development of the republic, they fed and watered people, carefully preserving the unity of the people. "

Memories of the history of Karakalpakstan figuratively convey the atmosphere of difficult restructuring associated with the transition from wartime heroism to the everyday life of the economy. The Second World

War postponed a lot “for later” - both in solving state problems and in the personal life of the population of Karakalpakstan.

The memoirs reflect the difficulties of the first post-war years: life in dugouts, lack of clothing and shoes. And at the same time - optimism. Optimism born of a great Victory. “All my generation experienced such difficulties,” the well-known statesman of Karakalpakstan K. Kamalov wrote about this time. “But they did not lose heart. The main thing is that the war was behind! ”¹ The victory won over a strong and dangerous enemy - this is what nurtured the confidence of the people in the future, their desire for creative work, their readiness to overcome all obstacles and hardships.

The views of the people of those years are well conveyed in the memoirs of Nuriddin Mukhitdinov, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine on propaganda: “All Soviet people rejoiced, despite the fact that this victory came at a very high price, millions of dead, terrible destruction of thousands of cities and districts. Astronomical figures measured material losses, exhaustion of people from malnutrition, difficult living, housing, communal conditions, long and exorbitant physical and mental stress affected. It was difficult to measure the enormous damage in moral and moral condition. ”¹

“I asked the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan to resolve the issue of building a railway for Karakalpakstan,” Pirzhan Seitov recalled in those years. - First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine Usman Yusupov took responsibility for the construction of the Chardzhou-Kungrad railway line. The participation of 35 thousand people from Karakalpakstan in this construction was envisaged. These 35 thousand people were gathered in the districts. Due to a lack of transport, many builders went on foot to Dargan-Ata. Mateke Jumanazarov (Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the KKASSR), members of Nauryz Dzhapakov (chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the KKASSR) and G.I. Skorobogatov (second secretary of the Karakalpak regional committee of the AUCP (b)) were appointed as the chief of staff of the site allocated to Karakalpakstan. I myself had to supervise all agricultural and other works ”.

A companion and later successor of Pirzhan Seitov as chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and first secretary of the Regional Committee of the CP (b) U Kallibek Kamalov notes in his memoirs that Usman Yusupov wanted to strengthen the friendship of the peoples inhabiting Uzbekistan, to bring closer and distant regions of the republic closer. One of his main dreams was to connect Khorezm and Karakalpakstan by rail with Tashkent and other regions. He understood the importance of connecting Central Asia through the Ustyurt plateau with the help of a railway with Europe. On this basis, the construction of the Chardzhou-Kungrad railway began in 1947. In the summer of the same year, more than 100 thousand people were mobilized for the construction, in 45 days with the help of workers more than 5 million cubic meters of land was raised under the rails in the Chardzhou- Khazarasp. This construction was one of the largest in Uzbekistan, which played a fundamental turning point in the socio-economic development of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm.

Further K. Kamalov referring to the memoirs of the secretary for industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) At those years B.G. Myrzabekov significantly complements the atmosphere of the post-war period. As a result of the war, all investments of the former USSR were directed to the restoration of destroyed cities, villages, factories and factories. Then it was not possible to ask for anything from the Center. Under these conditions, selfless Usman Yusupov, not receiving the approval of the Center, ordered the construction of the Chardzhou-Kungrad railway line ... Unfortunately, in 1947 the plan for the delivery of raw cotton across Uzbekistan was not fulfilled. At the end of 1947, Usman Yusupov received a reprimand from the Politburo signed by the secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) G.M. Malenkov. The enemies of the independent Usman Yusupov in the Politburo accused him of sending all the forces of collective farmers and workers to build the Chardzhou-Kun-grad line during the cotton harvest. On December 31, 1948, Usman Yusupov received a package from the courier of the Politburo at the Moskva Hotel in Moscow. The decree to remove the reprimand was signed by Stalin himself. At Stalin's reception, the leader noted, half in jest, that "our horsemen (from the Politburo) have offended you in vain." The reprimand was canceled. The railroad was built. The merit of Usman Yusupov, who brought the railroad to Karakalpakstan, Khorezm and Tashauz regions, is invaluable. This is a fatherly concern, a thought about the future of the people and their material security.

"The regional party committee and the Council of Ministers of the KKASSR paid great attention during the years of the restoration of the national economy to the training of personnel from among the local peoples," P. Seitov recalled these years. - The applicants who graduated from the ten-year period were sent at their request to higher educational institutions in Tashkent. Usman Yusupov paid great attention to training personnel for Karakalpakstan. Every time he arrived in Nukus, he went to the theater. He told me: let's go sonny Pirzhan to the theater, listen to the artists, how they will please us. "

The head of Karakalpakstan in the late 40s and early 50s, Pirzhan Seitov, was a very intelligent, modest person. "His ability to dress, to behave in public, aroused the love and admiration of those around him," Kamalov recalls. "He was a very neat, very strict and charming person. He never indulged in idleness, could not stand alcohol, never hearsay, was a highly cultured and highly moral person. I have never smoked, I could not even stand the smoke of tobacco. Of course, all these good qualities of Pirzhan Seitov had a positive impact on all of us, his many students. "1

Memories of N. Mukhitdinov, K. Kamalov, A. Kunnazarov are of great importance for rethinking the post-war period and the period of "great construction projects" - the Chardzhou-Kungrad railway line, the Main Turkmen Canal.

From the point of view of source study and historiographic value, portraits of prominent statesmen of Uzbekistan - Usman Yusupov, Sharaf Rashidov and Islam Karimov created by K. Kamalov are of great importance.

Continuing to create portraits of statesmen, K. Kamalov highlighted Pirzhan Seitov, Mateke Zhumanazarov, Nauryz Zhapakov, their role in the development of the national statehood of the Karakalpak people in the pre-

war years, during the Second World War, during the restoration of the national economy. These figures did everything to exalt the good name of the Karakalpak people, to show the whole world its remarkable features. The way of thinking and deeds of these outstanding figures, their harmony were for K. Kamalov and his associates a reference point in work and life. At the same time, K. Kamalov's memoirs also reflected the times of the leadership of such figures of Karakalpakstan as Orzi Makhmudov, Nosir Makhmudov, who left a kind of trace in the people's memory. The debate between memoirists and historians about the “stagnation” in society in the 60s and 80s continues.

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