

## **Qasim Avezov is the Head of the Culture Department**

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**Abstract.** *This article describes the approval of Kasim Avezov as the head of the Department of Arts of the KKASSR and the work he has done in the course of this activity. It was noted that he contributed to the development of the theater in the newly formed territories, attracted young people to it, in 1935-1936. in Karakalpak literature, the Poem made a great contribution to the formation of the genre.*

**Key words:** arts, theater, essay, KKASSR, film, poem, literature.

On April 14, 1936, the issue of the representative of the artistic committee was discussed at the meeting of the Bureau of the Regional Committee of BKP (b) Karakalpakstan. Secretary of the Obkom I.S. Aliev spoke on this issue. At the meeting, a decision was made to appoint Q.Avezov as a representative of the Karakalpakstan artistic committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the Organization, on April 19, 1936, to transfer Q.Avezov, the permanent representative of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, to another job at the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of Karakalpakstan in Moscow and the Presidium of the VCIK in Moscow. adopted decision No. 19. After the adoption of this decision, he was appointed the head of the Department of Artistic Affairs of KKASSR

According to the order of the All-National Art and Art Committee under the People's Commissars of the USSR No. 277 dated July 3, 1936, K. Avezov was approved as the head of the Department of Art and Art Affairs of the People's Commissars of the USSR.

Q. Avezov's work in this position led to the beginning of the successful development of the national literature and art of Karakalpakstan. Q.Avezov helped the development of stage art in collective farm theaters in newly ruralized regions. District kolkhoz theaters united talented young people. From now on, a special expedition to collect, systematize and publish a large number of materials related to art in theaters was held on March 18, 1927 in Tortkol city in the theater building of the 4th session of the Central Executive Committee. was shown. I.S.Aliev, J.Gurbanov, I.Safarov and other officials of Karakalpakstan came to see him.

Q.Avezov was assigned to watch the film and comment on the film "Soviet Karakalpakstan". Despite the fact that the film has a number of shortcomings, it covers the past life of the Karakalpak people as well as the present happy life of Karakalpakstan. Based on the specific features of the economy of Karakalpakstan, the film showed the development of the culture of Karakalpakstan along with the development of agriculture, cotton farming, cattle breeding, industry, transport and fishing. According to the participants of the screening of the film essay "Soviet Karakalpakstan", the audience liked it. Mainly introduces the current situation of Karakalpakstan.

On March 20, 1937, a ceremony was held to hand over the three-part 1100-meter Uzbek version of Q.Avezov and Ishankhojaev's "Soviet Karakalpakstan" to the Council of Artistic Affairs under the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan. The Russian version of the essay "Soviet Karakalpakstan" in 4 parts of the USSR and 1100 meters was accepted. After the members of the

congress delegation saw it, the Sangat department under the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR agreed to send the Russian version of the film essay "Soviet Karakalpakstan" to the "Uzbekfilm" studio no later than April 1, 1937, to get a passport. Later, this film essay was sent to the Department of Artistic Affairs of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR no later than April 28, 1937.

In addition to writing literary articles, Q.Avezov wrote lyrical compositions such as "Quyash", "Tuwg'an elim", "Ig'balli bol", these works were dedicated to the most urgent topic of new life.

In 1935-1936, Qasim Avezov took an active part in the creation and development of the poetry genre in Karakalpak literature and has a special place. Poems "Qaziw", "Bes jap", "Gulsanem", "Erkin", "Aydin" and some of his works were published in newspapers and magazines published in our republic under his literary pseudonym.

Qasim Avezov made a great contribution to the problems of orthography and terms of the Karakalpak literary language, teaching tools, newspaper, private magazine, and publishing houses. He showed the way to Karakalpak intellectuals, especially poets and writers, to create works in line with the living requirements.

Qasim Avezov is one of the founders of the amateur club in Karakalpakstan and one of the founders of the Karakalpak State Theater. Q.Avezov sent 27 young people to a special theater institute in Moscow and financially supported them in order to train personnel to improve the state theater, to find a building or to build it, to train talented people from local people.

In May 1937, the regional committee of Karakalpakstan adopted a decision "On holding the republican Olympiad in folk art". Q.Avezov took part in preparation for the Olympiad and its holding with great responsibility and enthusiasm. - The Olympiad will give a new impetus to the development of national art, will serve to study the principles of raising the creative forces of the people, to find new talents in all areas of art, - he said.

Q. Avezov spent a lot of effort to translate works of classics of Russian, Uzbek and world literature into Karakalpak language. He translated A.S. Pushkin's poem "Eugene Onegin", Russian dramatist A.N. Ostrovsky's "Poverty is not a crime", French dramatist Moler's drama "Skapen trick" into Karakalpak language.

Q.Avezov showed selflessness in the field of culture, with his talent as a writer, publicist and singer, he fought hard for the nationalism of song, literature and culture in the autonomous republic, and became an enthusiastic devotee of the development of literature and culture.

Qasim Avezov played an important role in the socio-political, economic and cultural development of Karakalpakstan, his service left a valuable impression on our people, he gained a great reputation for his passion for organization, knowledge, intelligence, and good-heartedness. He is a prominent entrepreneur, journalist, teacher, poet, writer, head of the Karakalpakstan Writers' Union, a selfless person who made a great contribution to the formation and development of various sectors of the national economy of the Republic. He translated A.S. Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin", A. Navoi's epic "Farhod Ham Shiyirin", Moler's "Skapen trick", N. Ostrovsky's comedies "Poverty is not a crime" into Karakalpak language.

In 1987, in the book dedicated to the 90th anniversary of Q.Avezov's birth, published by "Karakalpakstan" publishing house, Ali Tokambayev, academician of the Kyrgyz Academy of Sciences, Kyrgyz national poet, Hero of Labor, writes: "Qasim was a literate young man. - Today, when I remember the friendly relations between us, brother Qasim, the historical friendly relations of the Karakalpak and Kyrgyz peoples pass before my eyes.

People's Artist of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan Zahid Zarip said on June 15, 1980, "I know Qasim Avezov as a teacher and I respectfully acknowledge his services. - He was one of our elders who made a great contribution to the development of theater, Karakalpak literature, art, and culture in our country.

Seytkamal Beknazar, a cultural worker with roots in Karakalpakstan, said, "I have known Qasim Avezov well since he entered the publishing house. As his student, we worked together a lot, he was tireless, demanding, enterprising, and helpful journalist.

People's writer of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan Dzholmirza Aymurzaev "Qasim Avezov is not only my teacher, the teacher of all Karakalpakstan writers, he is one of the elders of the field of literature. Since 1922, I have known Qasim Avezov, since he became the head of a boarding school in Chimboy. "His care caused me to live a long life, to join the ranks of the people, to grow up from an orphan, to become a great person," he wrote.

In 1934, on the initiative of Qasim Avezov, Najim Davqoraev was invited to Karakalpakstan. His arrival in Karakalpakstan is undoubtedly a great victory of national literature and culture. Because he devoted his whole life to improving, systematizing and researching Karakalpak literature. He wrote "Alipbe" for primary classes, Karakalpak language lessons for secondary schools, as well as programs and textbooks on Karakalpak literature.

N. Davkoraev 1930s "Captain's Daughter" by A.S. Pushkin, "Bouquet of Crow" by N. Nekrasov, "Railway", "Prisoner of the Caucasus" by L.N. Tolstoy, "Kashtanka" by A.P. Chekhov, "Vanka" , translated M. Gorky's "The Traveling Frog", K. M. Simonov's "Russian People" into Karakalpak language, Hamza's "Maysara trick", K.Simonov's works "Russian people" were staged in the theater. Najim Davqoraev's works "About the poetry of Karakalpak" (1934), "Berdak spoons" (1939) were published.

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Qasim Avezov brings Nauriz Japakov to the political and cultural arena. In 1931-1942, N. Japakov worked as a literary employee in the "Jas Leninski" newspaper, then as a secretary, and as an editor in "Jetkinshek". For several years, he worked as a reviewer in the magazine "Literature and Art of Karakalpak", and as a department head in "Kyzil Karakalpakistan" [2].

N. Japakov became a victim of persecution. On July 3, 1938, he was arrested by the NKVD and charged with articles 63 and 67 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR for the song "Day". The documents contain accusations against Nauriz Japakov: "Japakov's harmful actions and his criminal actions, counter-revolutionary activities can be seen in the collection called "Kun". This work was written in a counter-revolutionary spirit. Nauryz Japakov was accused of counter-revolutionary nationalism and sentenced to 334 days in prison [3].

Qasim Avezov paved the way for the rise of the famous scientist Jumek Orinboev in science. In 1933-1934, J.Orinboev studied at the two-year preparatory department of VYPIN graduate school in Moscow. He was approved for the position of director and teacher at the Pedagogical Technical College in Tortkol. In 1939-1941, he worked as an editor at the Educational and Pedagogical Publishing House of the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR in Moscow, the Educational Publishing House of Karakalpak Schools [4].

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