



## Research Article

Volume-03|Issue-09|2022

## People's Hero Ernazar Alakoz's Academic Achievements, People's Children and Literary Achievements

Saparov Zakirbek Sultaniyazovich

Researcher, Karakalpak state university, Nukus, Uzbekistan

### Article History

Received: 04.09.2022

Accepted: 12.09.2022

Published: 15.09.2022

### Citation

Sultaniyazovich, S. Z. (2022). People's Hero Ernazar Alakoz's Academic Achievements, People's Children and Literary Achievements. *Indiana Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(9), 10-14.

**Abstract:** In the article, the information about Ernazar Alakoz, the hero of the people in the South Aral region of the 19th century, was analyzed. According to Ernazar Alakoz's, information was given about the childhood of a brave and brave young man and his childhood. Thanks to the services of famous people, heroes of the people and the friendship of the people, the Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples of the Aral region of south worked together to achieve social and economic activities. Ernazar Alakoz, the leader of the people's uprising in 1855-1856, has been recognized as a hero of the people.

**Keywords:** South Aral, Khiva khanate, Ernazar Alakoz, Berdaq, wrestler, hero, socio-economics, myth, tax.

Copyright © 2022 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0).

## INTRODUCTION

There are national heroes in the history of every country. They are closely connected with the history of their people, and they have introduced their people to the world with their heroic deeds. There are worthy historical figures in every chapter of history. Each of the masters brought out their own era, and they left a mark in the memory of the people with their unique movements and dances.

In the 19th century, the brave Karakalpaks in the Aral region of South were notable figures in the history, as well as elder dancers and brave heroes. is reported. These movements and upheavals were led by prominent figures and heroes of the people, and the unity of the Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples and the social and economic activities of the region was opened together. rackets also became important. The leader of Khiva Khan's uprising against the oppression of the people in 1855-1856, Ernazar Alakoz, the hero of the people, is told from the current issues of history. In this article, we have objectively analyzed the scientific reports of historians and literary works of the people's members about Ernazar Alakoz, the hero of the people who died in the South Aral region of the 19th century. In this period in the history of the rich peoples of the Aral Sea, Aydosbiy, Begis, Mirjik and Ernazar Alakoz, famous characters, heroic heroes of the history are collected, and detailed historical information is collected about them. We also aimed for an objective assessment. Today, the analysis of the

history of historical figures and heroes of the people is very important for the development of harmony and friendship between the Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples in the Aral Sea.

In the 19th century, P.P.Ivanov, S.P. Tolstov, T.A.Zhdanko, Ya.G.Gulamov, S.K.Kamalov, O.Jalilov, M.Tilewmuratov, K.Mambetov and other scientists wrote about Ernazar Alakoz in their expensive scientific journals. He also cited it in his scientific dissertations. In addition, academician S.Kamalov's academic work against the oppression of the people in 1855-1856 years and his leader Ernazar Alakoz's place in history and his heroism of the people were mentioned. [2,176-226]. About the popular uprising in 1855-1856, it was included in the book "History of Karakalpakstan" published in 1974 and 1986, and it was published in 1993 "History of Uzbekistan". Ernazar Alakozge was described as a national hero in the 4th volume of the 14-volume Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan [4,6]. In the period of impartiality, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, in his speech on July 17, 1997, at the 12th session of the Dzhokharg Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, about Ernazar Alakoz, said that the people of Karakalpak He boasted that he spared his life because of his impartiality and freedom, and said that he was a hero, a child of the people [9.28]. In 2007, in the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a republican scientific-theoretical conference was held on the theme "The role of Ernazar Alakoz's in the history of

Karakalpakstan" dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the birth of Ernazar Alakoz's.

Many rumors spread among the people about Ernazar Alakoz's husband. Berdak, famous for his bravery, wrote his poem "Ernazar Biy". Karakalpak poems of the 19th century, Otesh's poem "O'tti du'nyadan" and Ajiniyaz, his bravery are mentioned. S.Majitov wrote the play "Ernazar Alakoz". Notable poets Abbas Dabilov, Sadıq Nurımbetov, A.Muwsaev showed Ernazar Alakoz as a hero of the people in their works. M.Daribaev's play "Arman" was composed in this way [4,5]. Ernazar Alakoz, the hero of Uzbekistan T. Qayybergenov's novel "Túsiniksizler" of the trilogy "Karakalpaknama" III book, A.Utaliev's "Ernazar baba" tragedy and other literary works The image is both epic and deeply realistic [8,59]. In this way, in every way, in various ways, the image of Ernazar Alakoz in Karakalpak literature is a proof of the importance of the hero of the people in the history of history.

In the first half of the 19th century, the Khans of Khiva, starting from Kungrat and ending with Zhanadarya, completely conquered the peoples of these regions, Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, and Kazakhs.

From 1811, Muhammed Rahim Khan demanded taxes from Karakalpaks regardless of their inclinations. This caused great dissatisfaction among the people. Taking this into account, 5-6 years ago, the Khan Karakalpaks established a stable "kespe salıq" for it. Everyone in the khanate used to think that it was 20,000 households, and regardless of how much land they cultivated, they could collect 20,000 gold from the people in taxes. This arrangement caused some dissatisfaction among the people [9,25]. In the middle of the 19th century, the political situation in the Khanate of Khiva became tense, and the social and economic situation of the people there deteriorated. "Kespe salıq" has sold 144 thousand volumes. In these periods, there were few wars in Khiva khanate [3,7]. The difficult situation of the people in the Khanate of Khiva could lead to the oppression of the people, and they were forced to express their grievances and call for an uprising.

In November 1855, a popular uprising broke out among the Karakalpaks against the oppression of Khiva Khan. According to the information of Khiva historians from the left wing, Ernazar Alakoz, who was defeated by Kungrad, was at the head of the "Karakalpak" uprising.

Ernazar Alakoz is the off spring of Mirjiq, the happy bee of Karakalpaklar. He was born in 1806 and died in 1856. A boy named Ernazar, who is 4 brave, was born from Mirjiq. Ernazar's mother is a brave dreamer, her name is Kumar. After her husband's death, she took care of her children. Ernazar grew up to be a

brave and courageous boy. Young Ernazar is a very handsome boy [2.197].

It was not enough to be known as a brave and brave man, so he was born as an only child. It was necessary for them to dress up in the horse's mouth, to show their chests, to take the horse's mouth, to kiss the horse, to throw a spear, to shoot a gun, and to be a sniper. Ernazar Alako'z has always had appointments and meetings. He grew up to be a strong, strong, strong, strong wrestler, brave and courageous. Ernazar Alakoz's appearance is impeccable, his personality is good for his work, that is, he is humane, he is eloquent, he is intelligent, he has a deep sense of knowing the world, he is true, he loves justice, his homeland, and his people. He was a man with a strong heart, a strong sense of power, control, multitude, and ability to organize people [11,82]. When Ernazar Khiva Khan's people were forced by the taxes, he took the tax collected by the tax collectors and distributed it to the people. 5 years in prison. At the end of his release from prison, Ernazar Alakoz woke up against Khiva Khan.

Even when looking at the people, the situation of the people is very bad. Even though he didn't look hard, Khiva Khan increased his taxes. Ernazar said to the people, "If you pay taxes, you will not be able to do anything" [1,5]. These data show Ernazar Alakoz's correct understanding of the socio-economic issues of the left-hand era and the search for new people.

Ernazar Alakoz was imprisoned in Khiva on the basis of the information of the members of the people. He was in prison during the 21st and 22nd centuries.. The officials of Khiva Palace said that Ernazar, who is a fighter of Iranian wrestler, should be trained in prison. Khiva Khan ordered Ernazar to come, and Ernazar said that he should prepare for the battle of Kurash, that is, he should gather his own troops. According to the informant's instructions, Ernazar tried his hand at the test by pinching the rope like a man's hand. In the course of the test, after squeezing your jaw and letting out the water, tell the Hiywa officials that you are ready to go to the gym. Result, He is win Iranian wrestler [10]. In other words, when Ernazar was a young man, he was very active. On one trip, the in kurash Ernazar Khan, who was a child in Khiva, dragged and hit under the feet of the Khan of the Palawan Khan. Khan got angry and put Ernazar in prison. After this incident, wrestlers from the Turkmen came to Khiva, and all of Khivan's wrestlers were killed. Now the Turkmen wrestlers were not found, so Ernazar was taken out of the prison and made to fight. Turkmen wrestler squealed from Ernazar [2,197]. These informations prove that Ernazar's bravery and bravery of the Bulgarians. The fact that Ernazar Alakoz became the champion in the 19th century wrestling competitions indicated the need to study the history of the sports competitions of this era. This information shows that such sports competitions in the left-hand era are

important for every country at the level of national politics. Kurash sports are important for countries from a military point of view. Through this event, Ernazar Alakoz spread the honor and power of Khiva khanate to the countries.

In the 1850s, the political situation in the Khiva Khanate became tense. In 1855, the killing of the Turkmens in Khiva? Abdullah Khan, and Kutlimurat, who replaced him, and the resulting reaction of the government of Karakalpaks, motivated the creation of a movement to free the Karakalpaks from the oppression of Khiva. . A large number of the rustling karakalpaks are connected to the kush, that is, to give this movement more prestige in the eyes of the people, so it is important to pay attention to the rousing karakalpaks, which are moving in the eyes of the people In the chronicles of Khiva, it is shown that the dance of Zarlik khan is related to Ernazar [7,114]. The elevation of Zarlik khan to the khan of the Kazakh clans was intended to get rid of the oppression of Khiva Khan and to become his own state. Giving revolution the status of khanate was the solution to unite Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, Kazakhs and Turkmens from the oppression of the people and to unite them for the purpose of creating peace.

Ernazar Alakoz woke up the people against Khiva Khan. When the people looked at their brothers. Ernazar ruled and gathered the people who were standing and ruler. Ernazar and those who gathered said that 60,000 people will rise against Khiva. Ant ate one apple in 60 pieces [4,16].

Historians of Khiva have provided unsatisfying information about Ernazar biy, the head of revolution. Historian Muhammed Riza Agahi wrote in his book "Gulsha'ni Davlat": after the murder of Abdullah Khan, during the reign of Qutlimurat Khan, Ernazar Biy, the leader of the vandals, was not like me. He was a young man, he was a friend of some poor people, and he used his belt to cause mischief against the country. He shouted loudly for Khanga's wealth, thought to himself in the matter of standing against Agan, raised the Zarlik net from the Kazakh nets, and shouted from all directions [7,120] . The young people gathered from the people were completely opposed to the opinion of the palace historians. According to the information of the informant, Ernazar Alakoz lost his humanity when he fought against the oppression of Khiva Khan for the peace and freedom of the people. At that time, the Karakalpaks, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Turkmens were the most powerful peoples in the Aral region of South, and they were united against the oppression of the people [10]. In his poems, Berdakh wrote about the uprising of the people against the oppression of Khiva Khan in the 19th century. These informations show that Ernazar Alakoz was a hero of the people from his childhood, and that he fought against the policy of oppressing the

people, and that he spared his life for the sake of the people.

About the capture of the Ernazar Alakoz fortress, the people said, "Khiva soldiers were very excited about taking the fortress. "If Ernazar Alakoz had been tortured, he would have been arrested after two days," it was said. However, on June 12, 1856, Ernazar Alakoz's, the leader of the uprising, was brutally murdered, and the uprising was brought to the fore [1,11]. In the information provided by the historians of the Khiva Palace, there is the following information about Ernazar Alakoz: He was gathering his karakalpaks, and his mother was throwing a blanket. All the tribes of the fourteen clans danced, and the gods looked at his close blood and fighting, and when Zarlik Khan came to Khiva to arrest the miscreants, he was a noble man. He invited respectable people and called them to obey the Khan. They took care of me and put a lot of effort into it. However, the Afghan hash was not affected. He was prone to error. He had entered into the battle of enmity and was angry with the hereafter. All of them did not listen to the instructions of the dancers, but they began to bite their noses with fear. [6,341]. This information also contradicts the opinions of the people and scientific literature. Ernazar Alakoz built a fort in Kazakh-Darya, united peoples for a successful goal, and continued the campaign against the oppression of Khiva Khan. Even if the uplifted people are left with no blood, they continue to work on this movement. He was not in a mood of enmity against the Khiva khanate, but he did his best to save the people from oppression. Al-Khiva Khan did not approve of the tax policy and the oppression of the people, but the goal of the tykargi was not hostility to the khanate's authority, and the social welfare of the Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples in the South Aral region. - the proper execution of economic exercises is highly valued.

The suppression of the rebellion in 1855-1856 was of great importance to the Khanate of Khiva, and Seydmuhammed Khan participated in the suppression of the rebellion despite the economic difficulties of the Khanate. In 1922, it was struck in gold.

The uprising of the Karakalpaks in 1855-1856 was a result of the heavy oppression of the Khans of Khiva. Other peoples of the khanate, namely Turkmens, Kazakhs, and Uzbeks, rose up against the oppression of the Khans of Khiva. At these times, the movement is active and the mass is strong [5,36].

In other words, the history of the people of Karakalpak is due to the development of socio-economic difficulties and the sacrifice of their lives. Aydos, Begis, Mirjiq, Ernazar Alakoz and others are people who have been heroes in history.

In 1855-1856, Ernazar Alakoz said that Khiva Khan was an upstart against the oppression of the

people. Even when the number of ascensions decreased after Zarlik was taken to Khiva, the number of ascensions changed, the people did not stop fighting for the cause of the hero of the people. When Ernazar Alakoz started the uprising, he was afraid to support the majority of the people, but he showed the level of understanding that the leaders of the war against each other and the people of Karakalpak. couldn't pick it up. Khiva Khan did not approve of the tax policy and the oppression of the people, but the goal of the tykargi was not hostility to the khanate's authority, and the social welfare of the Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples in the South Aral region. - the proper execution of economic exercises is highly valued.

The uprising of the Karakalpaks in 1855-1856 is of great importance in the history of the peoples of Central Asia. Among them, the Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples who participated in revolution were engaged in social and economic exercises together. This shows the depth of the friendship of the peoples and the deep feelings of mutual understanding. Second, the rich people of South Aral have always shown the unity of the multi-ethnic Balkans and the unity of the peoples.

Ernazar Alakoz was recognized as a national hero in scientific circles. There are stories about his bravery and justice among the people. People remembers Ernazar Alako'z as his brother. Today, historical figures and heroes of the people will be paid tribute to, and historical analysis will be conducted in the South Aral region. It is very important to develop friendly relations.

## REFERENCES

1. Kamalov, S. (n.d.). Ernazar Alakózdin Qaraqalpaqstan tariyxındaǵı ornı. *Ernazar Alakózdin Qaraqalpaqstan tariyxındaǵı roli*. atamasındaǵı Respublikalıq ilimiy-teoriyalıq konferenciya materialları. Nókis, 72 b.
2. Kamalov, S.K. (1968). *Karakalpaki v XVIII-XIX vekax.* – Tashkent. Fan.
3. Kamalov, S. (1993). *Ernazar Alakóz – Xalıq azatlıq gúresiniń qaharmanı*. Nókis, Qaraqalpaqstan.
4. Kamalov, S. (1997). *Xalıq ushin sheyit ólgen batırım: Tariyxıy esse*. Nókis, Qaraqalpaqstan.
5. Kamalov, S. (2001). *Qaraqalpaqlardıń xalıq bolıp qalıplesiwi hám onıń mámleketliginiń tariyxınan*. Nókis.
6. Munis, A. (2019). *Firdavs-ul-iqbal*. Nókis, Bilim.
7. Ivanov, P. P. (2021). *Qaraqalpaqlar tariyxınıń ocherki*. [Tekst] – Nókis: Bilim.
8. Nurjanov, P. (n.d.). Ádebiyatımızda Ernazar Alakóz obrazınıń evolyuciyası. *Ernazar Alakózdin Qaraqalpaqstan tariyxındaǵı roli atamasındaǵı Respublikalıq ilimiy-teoriyalıq konferenciya materialları*. Nókis.
9. Saparov, Z. (2022). *Dala jazıwları*. № 3. Informator: Qonısbay Mamutov, Nókis qalası.
10. Artikova, T. (1998). Ernazar Alakóz ómirde hám Berdaqtıń. Ernazar biy» shıǵarmasında. *ÓzRIA QQB «Xabarshısı» № 5(158)*.
11. Tilewmuratov, M. (1968). *Berdaqtıń shıǵarmalarındaǵı tariyxıy derekler*. Nókis, Qaraqalpaqstan.
12. Sriwiset, P., & Nurnazar, P. (2022). The Protection of Patents on Animal-related Inventions: Thailand's Problems and Solutions. *Res Militaris*, 12(1), 73-85.
13. Gerdruang, A., Panwatanasakul, C., & Nurnazar, P. (2021). The Desirable Management Of Education In Urbanization Area Under The Office Of Non-Formal And Informal Education In Bangkok Thailand. *湖南大学学报 (自然科)*, 48(10).
14. Бердимуратова, А. К., & Бердимуратова, С. П. (2021). ИСТОРИЯ. СОЦИОЛОГИЯ. ФИЛОСОФИЯ. ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ. *Вестник КГУ им. Бердаха*. №, 1, 50.
15. Qarlibaevna, B. A., Yusupbay, A., & Sabirovna, K. K. (2020). ABOUT THE ACTIVITY TASKS OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN. *Ижтимоий фанлар*, 2(3).
16. Алимбетов, Ю., & Камалова, Х. С. (2020). QARAQALPAQSTAN RESPUBLIKASI TA'LIM SISTEMASININ'ISKERLIK MA'SELESI HAQQINDA. *Журнал Социальных Исследований*, 3(2).
17. Алимбетов, Ю. (2017). ПРОБЛЕМА ВЗАИМОСВЯЗИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО И ОБЩЕЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО. In *Актуальные проблемы многоуровневой языковой подготовки в условиях модернизации высшего образования* (pp. 12-16).
18. Бердимуратова, А. (2017). Массалық мәденият социаллық кубылыс сыпатында. *ВЕСТИНИК КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА ИМЕНИ БЕРДАХА*, 34(1), 52-55.
19. Бердимуратова, А. К., Алимбетов, Ю., & Камалова, Х. С. (2017). О состоянии обеспечения населения питьевой водой и его влияния на социальную устойчивость общества республики каракалпакстан (на материалах социологического обследования населения республики в марте-апреле 2016 года). In *Актуальные проблемы многоуровневой языковой подготовки в условиях модернизации высшего образования* (pp. 70-86).
20. Gerdruang, A., Panwatanasakul, C., & Nurnazar, P. (2021). The Development of Administrators Affiliated with the Office of Non-Formal and Informal Education (NFE). *Review of International Geographical Education Online*, 11(9).
21. Chen, T. C., Yu, S. Y., Zhang, H., & Pirnazarov, N. (2021). 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*, 7(6), 7166-7189.
22. Shaniyazov, S., & Mambetullaeva, S. (2020). Ecological Analysis of the Dynamics of the Area and Resources of Medicinal Plants in the Southern Areal. *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, 9(6), 1753-1755.
23. Duan, Z., Wang, X., Shakhimardan, S., Sun, L., Liu, W., & Luo, Y. (2022). Impacts of Lake Water Change on Vegetation Development in the Retreat Area of the Aral Sea. *Journal of Hydrology*, 128416.