

# Development of Cinema in Karakalpakstan In 1940-1950

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**Abstract**—The development of film services for the general public in Karakalpakstan, including theaters and clubs, during World War II is covered in this article. The evolution of the film business, the challenges with cinematization during the war years and their resolution by the 1950s, and the predominance of Soviet ideology in the cultural domain are all explored.

**Keywords**— Ideology, administration, cinema, totalitarian, cinematography, cinema, Glav owe.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In order to support the growth of the national film industry, the President of Uzbekistan's July 24, 2018 resolution No. PQ-3880 "On joint activities for the development of the national film industry" and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan's November 22, 2018 regulation No. 947 "On the management board of the national agency "Uzbekcinema" "Resolution on" aims to support the growth of our nation's film industry, train seasoned pros, and encourage the creation of movies with cutting-edge technology. To receive the required care, people are banding together.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Every country has its own distinct customs, history, culture, and spirituality. The nation, with its enormous natural resources, spiritual, social, and culturally engaged populace, and powerful military, has never been a child. The spirituality, culture, education, literature, and artistic roots of the Karakalpak people span thousands of years. Whose military might is overwhelming and whose economic resources are plentiful has never been a child. The spirituality, culture, education, literature, and artistic roots of the Karakalpak people cover thousands of years. A lot of things are happening in the minutes of our scientists, and the distant 20th century of our history must be built up in the history of humanity [1]. With the exception of all scholars like S. Nurzhanov, R. Idrisovlar, and U. Khojaniazov, it is feasible for them to step on the floor.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan had several social, economic, cultural, and spiritual transformations throughout the 1940s and 1950s of the 20th century.

In an effort to swiftly bring politics to the public's attention, city and village cinemas have adopted the Soviet ideology that has left the country and is being implemented in the endeavor to enhance the culture of the populace. The shift from cultural service to the people to service to the people was

the first stage in the development of the film industry in Karakalpakstan [2].

One of the cultural accomplishments is the development of movie services, which have begun to grow in popularity as people's passion for movies grows. As the number of educational and cultural establishments grew, movie screenings were included as a service in 1929–1930.

In Karakalpakstan, there were cinema theaters with two and four seats. In Karakalpakstan, the Glav department opened its doors in 1934, and the film fund was created. A total of 678,000 people attended 5,877 screenings across all theaters [3]. Only Soviet party property was affixed to the club buildings where the meetings were conducted, and the majority of left-wing kolkhozes had their own movie theaters. The cinema projects had numerous problems before the end of 1934.

The film trust in Karakalpakstan was finished, and sound-equipped movie theaters were constructed in areas like Khojeli, Shabbaz, and Shimbay. Nevertheless, because the films were in irreparable condition, they were kept in warehouse rooms.

On April 10, 1940, the resolution No. 12 of the Committee of People's Commissars of the People's Commissariat of the People's Republic of China was adopted, "On the right to reorganize the Cinematography Department under the KKK", and according to this resolution, it was ordered that the Cinema and the Cinematography Department had been attached starting from April 15. Apart from that, he worked on various tasks related to the development of the works of Kinotrest. The beginning of the war in World War 2 had a negative effect on the film industry, because many film mechanics were taken to the army and went to fight. This situation had a negative impact on the entire economy of Karakalpakstan. In this case, for the first time, special films were released on the front and the motivation of the economic workers, and the protection of the people from air raids. In 1940, 30 films were screened, and in 1941, 23 films were screened. In the repertoires of commercial film crews, films about the construction of socialism in rural villages, the kolkhozes taken over by the Uzbekistan SSR, and the farmers in other Central Asian republics have been replaced by films about the exploitation of farmers [12]. On March 14, 1941, the resolution No. 86/6 of the Central Committee of the People's Republic of China on the construction of new movie theaters in the vicinity of collective farms was adopted, in which the Regional Executive Committee, Community service of the region, Narkomzem, and Raiza heads were ordered to quickly

prepare new movie theaters in the vicinity of collective farms and rural locations [3]. Dry handshakes were given. In the collective farms and in rural areas, Soviet cinematography films are regularly shown. In 1941, the 1st quarter of Moynaq district, according to the report of the cinema establishment, there was 1 cinema with 203 seats and 240 seats, 1 club with 240 seats and a large screen club. We were glad that the tasks are given instead of the job.

In 1942, the director of the Cinematography Department under the Committee of People's Commissars of the Karakalpakstan ASSR managed to serve the public with 5 city cinemas, 7 silent stations, 3 sound and 5 voice cinemas, all in the republic [4]. Due to the lack of workers in wartime, the lack of electricity, and the lack of raw materials, the schedule was cut short. The number of movie screenings in city and village cinemas was forced to decrease due to lack of entertainment. In some regions, the films were filmed with the help of film brigades, bringing 50 spectators to a huge crowd. In addition to Tórtkúl cinemas, Nukus also served as a cinema mechanic for the heads of regional cinemas due to staff reductions in the years after the war, until 1946, a number of advances were made in the KASSR cinematography [5]. The number of city cinema screens is 28, rural stationary cinemas are 18, and cinema theatre service is 9. The number of movie screenings reached 2,737, and the number of viewers was 373,000 [11]. The works of the Republic have been advanced in all areas, such as the improvement of the cinema service, the development of cinema services, the construction of cinema clubs in the collective farms, the improvement of the facilities of the residents of the village, and the improvement of the facilities of the villagers. Since then, Soviet government propaganda films have been introduced to the public at the cinema. In the Karakalpakstan ASSR, together with the production of films, the club for the construction of communism also organized lectures in cinemas. Such programs are based on the letter of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR dated October 15, 1952 "About the Film Festival of General Community of Scientific-Winning Chronicle-Documentary Films" and directed by the USSR Cinematography Department from December 1, 1952 to January 1, 1953 [6].

The schedule of reading, writing, and reading was started. This film festival was held under the auspices of KASSR, and all city and regional film productions were successfully staged. Under the direction of the festival, films about "Scientists of the Motherland and modern science and technology" were presented to the public. In the Takhiyatash regional cinema, the film festival "The construction of Great Communism and the execution of Stalin's regime" was held, and in the Kegeyli regional cinema, the people watched the documentaries titled "Russian and Soviet cinema and literary response" [7]. 6,834 people watched 102 cinemas according to the themes of this festival, and 65 lectures and documents were presented before the cinemas started. In connection with the festival, the republican newspaper "Red(Kizil) Karakalpakstan" published information and advertisements on

local radio. KKASSR, Glavky and Cinema section, all national party committees, served the festival well. In 1953, the cinematography department of Karakalpakstan included village cinemas Qipshaq, Shomanay, Shimbay, Karaozek, Keñes, Kegeyli, Takhtakópir village, Pioner, Vostok, Rodina castle cinemas in Nokis castle [8].

In 1953, 13 films were shot and directed in Karakalpakstan under the promotion of cinematography, and in 1954, some shortcomings were revealed in the implementation of this plan. For example, there were 3 parts needed for the cinematography and parts for the cinematography [9]. The loan of 5,600 rubles allocated by "Glavmashbit" was not used for the works of cinematographers in rural cinema institutions. In 1953, a total of 11 GAZ-51 cars were divided into 2-car brigade groups. In 1953, the Department of Cinematography of the Ministry of Culture of the Uzbekistan SSR bought 3 sets of "K-ZOZ-M" brand sets, 10 sets of "Ukraine" sets, a "Kiev" power station, 9 "KES-4" power stations, and 6 GAZ-51 cars [10].

All the movie shows that are regulated under the new Kinosek job are not fully booked. For example, in the republic in 1953, the city and regional cinemas of the city and regional cinema had 78.7 sessions, the number of spectators was 75.0, and the total number was 80.0 [10]. There were flaws in the hands of the cinematographers, despite the fact that the route was given a strictly defined schedule. For various reasons, the performance of animated films in Korean regions was not satisfactory, because there were also difficulties in the production. In 1954, the number of employees in Karakalpakstan ASSR Cinematography was 215, including 66 cinema mechanics and 53 motorists.

### III. CONCLUSION

In our republic, people who have served the people in the field of cinema, despite the hardships of the past, and the success stories of the film crews in the development of the film culture, have been found. The Karakalpakstan Cinema Society, regardless of the fact that there are a lot of people in the field of cinematography in the summer of 2018, is always looking forward to seeing you.

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