

The Importance Of The Media In Karakalpakstan During World War II

Allamuratov Gulmurat Sultamuratovich

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Historical Sciences, Nukus Military Academic Lyceum "Temurbeklar Maktabi" Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article discusses the contribution of the mass media of Karakalpakstan to the victory over fascism. The mass media served as the main source of shaping public opinion and transmitting information. Many journalists voluntarily went to the front. A new generation of creative personnel was formed. In social development, the mass media played a driving and guiding role.

Keywords: The Second World War, Karakalpak radio, broadcasting, radiojournalists Abbaz Dabylov, Zholmurza Aymurzaev, Jumat Abibulaev, broadcasting «Letter to the Front», announcers, Lev Borisovich Freiman, «Nukus says».

Introduction: During the Second World War, the Karakalpak people, along with the Uzbek people, took an active part in the fierce war against German fascism. From the first days of the war, the entire economic power of the republic was aimed at meeting the needs of the front. A total of 61618 people were called up from the republic to the front, showing examples of heroism in the struggle against the Nazi invaders[1.498]. The workers who served in the rear jobs and sectors of the economy of Karakalpakstan also contributed to the victory over fascism.

In the difficult conditions of wartime, our people showed vitality and true patriotism, managed to maintain faith in victory. The media played a large role in this, the most important and comprehensive of which was the radio. On the eve of the war, on March 24, 1941, a radio station began broadcasting in the new capital of the republic - in the city of Nukus [2.117]. In general, the first broadcasting began in Turtkul back in 1931 and over ten the creative level has grown significantly, the technical staff of this area has increased. Qualified specialists came to the editorial staff of the radio, who prepared the programs and concert programs. One of the constant and beloved programs by the people was the radio program "Nukus says". An ensemble of folk instruments was organized at the Broadcasting Committee, broadcasting concert programs daily.

Since the beginning of the war, the Karakalpak radio played an important role in mobilizing the population for heroic labor in the name of victory over the enemy. All reports from the front, daily news of the rear, the country's population learned from radio programs. Therefore, radio journalists used their pen as a weapon, urging compatriots to defend their homeland and fight against the enemy.

The main task of the Karakalpak radio in these difficult years remained the timely informing of the population about all the most important events related to the conduct of hostilities.

Since the introduction of the state of emergency in the country, the main task of the radio station has become the broadcast of Informburo reports, orders of the Supreme Commander and speeches by leaders of the state. Thanks to the efforts of the radio station's workers, the heroism shown by our compatriots on the fronts, as well as their dedicated work in the rear, received proper coverage in the broadcasts of the Karakalpak radio daily.

Despite the mobilization of many creative and technical workers of the Karakalpak radio, it continued to conduct its work in new conditions. One of the traditions of the Karakalpak radio during the war was the broadcast of patriotic songs by Abbaz Dabylov and Sadyk Niyazymbetov, urging the people to fight the

enemy. Even the writers and poets who were called to the front Zholmurza Aymurzaev, Jumat Abibulaev, Abiltai Turimbetov, Karmys Dosanov and others sent their works to the Karakalpak radio [3.129].

During the war years, in order to strengthen the country's defense capabilities, the Karakalpak radio initiated the nationwide movement to collect financial resources and warm clothes for the needs of the front. The rear-to-front radio program became regular. Great attention was paid to the promotion of labor achievements of collective farmers in the field of agriculture, cotton, grain and livestock products. The Karakalpak radio widely used broadcasts of radio broadcasts of the Central and Uzbek radio. There were also own versions of radio broadcasts that went through the central and Uzbek broadcasting networks. The patriotic broadcast "Letter to the Front" can be cited as an example. So, for example, on March 8, 1944, a radio essay "Labor Vow" was broadcast, which described the labor records of the cotton-growing brigade leader from the Turtkul region, Adambay Atazhanov, as a result of severe wounds and injuries sent from the front to the rear. In turn, letters came from the front to the editorial office, where, with the help of the radio, courageous soldiers called on their compatriots to tireless work in the name of victory and for the good of the motherland. One of the most active and fruitful journalists of the Karakalpak radio who worked during the Second World War were Kurbanbai Aralbaev and Lev Borisovich Freiman.

During the war, the Karakalpak radio created an inextinguishable chronicle of courageous compatriots who took part in the country's defense against Nazi invaders. In a difficult period of history, the news of the Russian language was broadcast in the voice of the veteran of the Karakalpak radio Marka Kozhurova. Her activities during the war years were highly appreciated. She is a veteran of the Karakalpak radio, subsequently was awarded the honorary title "Honored Worker of Culture of Karakalpakstan". Mark Kozhurova in his memoirs writes that "she began work on the Karakalpak radio, having no experience, relying only on the help of her senior colleagues at work". "During the war years," she recalled. "The employees of the Karakalpak radio were forced to take turns to relax"[4.30]. Broadcasts of Sovinformburo reports in the Karakalpak language were repeated repeatedly during the day. Announcers who read the message in Karakalpak about the victory of our troops and the surrender of Germany, proudly recall these events.

In this difficult time, the Karakalpak radio played a mobilizing and directing role, for example, campaigning among the population in raising funds for the needs of the front, as a result of which, from the first days of the

war, the workers of Karakalpakstan on their own initiative began to donate their savings to the Victory Fund. The Karakalpak radio actively promoted fundraising for the formation of a tank column and an air squadron: workers of the republic collected money and government bonds worth more than 10 million rubles.

From private individual farms, 25.2 tons of wool, 5 thousand tons of grain, 228.6 tons of meat and other products were donated to the defense fund [5.31]. The population of Karakalpakstan assisted the defenders of Leningrad and Stalingrad, the partisans of Ukraine and Belarus, as well as the population of the territories liberated from the enemy. During the war years, 284 thousand 500 tons of cotton, 78 thousand 700 tons of grain, 15 thousand 200 tons of meat, 571 thousand tons of oil, 609 tons of wool, about 100 thousand pieces of astrakhan skins, 622.3 tons were sent from our republic for the needs of the front salted, dried and smoked fish, over 200 million cans of canned food, and many other types of products [6.253]. At the same time, Karakalpakstan residents rendered all possible assistance to the families of front-line soldiers, with food, clothing, firewood, and livestock products. For them, during the war years, 33,397 apartments were built and repaired, 30 million rubles were collected.

In addition to the mobilizing function, the Karakalpak radio performed a number of others, for example, a collective propagandist, disseminator of new knowledge. So, most of the Karakalpakstan people drafted into the ranks of the army (over 34,000 people) did not return home. However, the losses of Karakalpakstan are not limited to these figures. In the national economy, along with able-bodied people, old people, women, and minor children worked in overwhelming conditions. Every day the number of exhausted, bloodless people who needed medical help increased. However, lacked qualified doctors, nursing staff and medicines. In 1943-1944, intestinal diseases spread in Karakalpakstan, outbreaks of epidemics of a number of dangerous diseases appeared. In these difficult conditions, the role of the republican radio as the main promoter of medical knowledge has sharply increased. At the same time, radio also acted as a means of rallying society in the name of victory, shaping patriotism and faith in tomorrow, as it was society that became the main driver in the fight against fascism.

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